TARGET CAPABILITIES LIST: Version 1.1

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

OFFICE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

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Questions, comments, and suggested improvements related to this document are encouraged. Inquiries, information, and requests for additional copies should be submitted to:

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Version 1.1 of the Target Capabilities List will be made available on the ODP Secure Portal (https://odp.esportals.com) and the Lessons Learned Information Sharing network (www.llis.gov)

For more information on HSPD-8 implementation, go to
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/welcome.html

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Section I: Overview

On December 17, 2003, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: *National Preparedness.* The purpose of HSPD-8 is to "*establish policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of Federal, State, and local entities.*"

HSPD-8 establishes the Secretary of Homeland Security as "*the principal Federal official for coordinating the implementation of all-hazards preparedness in the United State*" and requires establishment of a National Preparedness Goal. The Secretary of Homeland Security charged the Executive Director of the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/SLGCP) with responsibility to lead HSPD-8 implementation on his behalf. The National Preparedness Goal provides the means for the Nation to answer three fundamental questions: "*How prepared do we need to be?*", "*How prepared are we?*", and "*How do we prioritize efforts to close the gap?*"

HSPD-8 states that the National Preparedness Goal will establish "*measurable readiness targets …that appropriately balance the potential threat and magnitude of terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies with the resources required to prevent, respond to, and recover from them.*" The Interim National Preparedness Goal, issued March 31, 2005, is the product of a standard Capabilities-Based Planning process and enables Federal, State, local, and tribal entities to prioritize needs, update preparedness strategies, allocate resources, and deliver preparedness programs. This approach began with rigorous analysis of a range of representative planning scenarios for incidents of national significance. From this analysis, key homeland security prevention, protection, response and recovery tasks were defined and catalogued. Finally, capabilities required to perform these tasks were documented. These efforts responded to the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2005 (Public Law 108-334) requirement for DHS/SLGCP to "provide State and local jurisdictions with nationally accepted preparedness levels of first responder capabilities no later than January 31, 2005." A capabilities-based planning approach to managing risk is the foundation for national preparedness.

This document presents version 1.1 of the Homeland Security Target Capabilities List (TCL), which identifies 36 capabilities. It was developed in close consultation with Federal, State, local, and tribal entities and national associations. The Nation cannot immediately achieve all of the target capabilities identified in the TCL. Federal, State, local, and tribal entities must continue to fulfill their ongoing operational missions for homeland security even as they prepare for potential major events. Accordingly, the Goal provides seven National Priorities to guide the Nation's preparedness efforts to meet the most urgent needs. The priorities fall into two categories: overarching priorities that contribute to the development of multiple capabilities, and capability-specific priorities that build selected capabilities from the TCL which the Nation has the greatest need. The National Priorities and the Target Capabilities in which they are linked are presented below:

National Preparedness Goal: National Priorities

OVERARCHING PRIORITIES	TARGET CAPABILITIES
Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan	Applies to All 36 Capabilities
Expanded Regional Collaboration	Applies to All 36 Capabilities
Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan	Applies to: Critical Infrastructure Protection Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense Information Collection and Threat Recognition Information Sharing and Collaboration Intelligence Fusion and Analysis Risk Analysis
CAPABILITY-SPECIFIC PRIORITIES	**TARGET CAPABILITIES**
Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities	Applies to: Information Sharing and Collaboration
Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities	Applies to: Interoperable Communications
Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities	Applies to: CBRNE Detection Explosive Device Detection and Response Operations WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities	Applies to: Mass Prophylaxis Medical Surge

Version 1.1 incorporates feedback received following the release of version 1.0, January 31, 2005. Additional guidance on the target capabilities and National Priorities is provided in the Interim National Preparedness Goal and National Preparedness Guidance. The Final Goal and version 2.0 of the TCL, updated to include target levels, will be issued on October 1, 2005.

Capabilities-Based Planning Process

DHS/SLGCP adopted a capabilities-based planning approach to define target capabilities. The process included stakeholder involvement at each step of development. Capabilities-based

planning is defined as planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of possible scenarios to identify required capabilities. Key documents and products used or developed in the process are briefly explained below.

National Planning Scenarios

A range of scenarios developed by a Federal interagency working group led by the Homeland Security Council were used to illustrate the potential scope, magnitude, and complexity of incidents of national significance. The 15 National Planning Scenarios, which include both terrorism and natural disasters, provided parameters regarding the nature and scale for incidents of national significance and the basis to define prevention, protection, response and recovery tasks that need to be performed, as well as the capabilities required to perform them. The National Planning Scenarios represent a range of potential incidents, rather than every possible threat or hazard. Developing the national capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from these challenges will create the agility and flexibility required to meet a wide range of threats and hazards.

The suite of 15 National Planning Scenarios are:

1. Improvised Nuclear Device
2. Aerosol Anthrax
3. Pandemic Influenza
4. Plague
5. Blister Agent
6. Toxic Industrial Chemical
7. Nerve Agent
8. Chlorine Tank Explosion
9. Major Earthquake
10. Major Hurricane
11. Radiological Dispersal Device
12. Improvised Explosive Device
13. Food Contamination
14. Foreign Animal Disease
15. Cyber

Universal Task List

Nationally representative teams identified tasks required by each scenario. These tasks have been combined into a comprehensive menu called the Universal Task List (UTL). The UTL is designed to serve as a common language and reference system, as the foundation for learning and exercise objectives, as a tool for operational planning, and for use in evaluations and assessments of performance. Tasks are identified that need to be performed by all levels of government and a variety of disciplines for an incident of national significance. **No single jurisdiction or agency is expected to perform every task.** Rather, subsets of tasks will be selected based on specific roles, missions, and functions. Version 2.1 of the UTL contains approximately 1,600 tasks encompassing all levels of government and disciplines from the national strategic to the incident level.

Version 1.1 of the Target Capabilities List (TCL) provides a list and description of the capabilities needed to perform critical homeland security tasks. Critical tasks are defined as those prevention, protection, response, and recovery tasks that require coordination among an

appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and non-governmental entities during a major event in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. The identified critical tasks must be performed to prevent occurrence prior to a major event or respond by reducing loss of life or serious injuries, mitigate significant property damage, or are essential to the success of a homeland security mission. Approximately 300 tasks are currently identified as critical.

Target Capabilities List

As the heart of the National Goal, the TCL, when fully developed, will provide guidance on the specific capabilities and levels of capability that Federal, State, local, and tribal entities will be expected to develop and maintain. Entities will not be expected to develop and maintain every capability to the same level. The specific capabilities and levels of capability will vary based upon the risk and needs of different types of entities; for example, basic capabilities and levels may be expected of groups of jurisdictions or States or the Federal government. Version 1.1 of the TCL identifies 36 target capabilities.

Capability definitions are general and expressed in broad operational terms and essential characteristics. The target capabilities are combinations of resources that provide the means to achieve a measurable outcome resulting from performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions and performance standards. A capability may be delivered with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel that achieve the expected outcome.

The TCL is designed to assist jurisdictions and agencies in understanding and defining their respective roles in a major event, the capabilities required to perform a specified set of tasks, and where to obtain additional resources if needed. Section II of the TCL contains capability summaries for the 36 target capabilities, grouped according to the Mission Area, Objective, and Function identified in the UTL (See Section II for additional information).

As these tools and processes are implemented, requests for preparedness assistance will ultimately be expressed as capability needs with clearly defined requirements, namely: why a capability is needed; how the capability will be used; what function the capability will perform; who will need the capability; when the capability will be available; what key performance and other attributes comprise the capability; how the capability will be supported; what skills will be required and how we train responders; and finally, how much the capability will cost.

Stakeholder Participation and Timeline of Key Events

When the Secretary of Homeland Security assigned responsibility to lead HSPD-8 implementation to DHS/SLGCP, he directed unprecedented stakeholder involvement. DHS/SLGCP invited Federal, State, local, and tribal entities, non-profit and profit organizations, and national associations to provide significant input for the development of both the UTL and the TCL. DHS/SLGCP initiated and utilized stakeholder involvement through three primary

avenues: 1) national stakeholder workshops; 2) small working groups made up of Federal, State, local, and tribal representatives; and 3) broad national reviews.

Working Groups

DHS/SLGCP has closely coordinated its work with two working groups. A State, Local, and Tribal Working Group originally formed to provide input on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Plan (NRP) has been expanded to provide feedback and input for HSPD-8 implementation. The group met several times and will continue to review and provide input to the process. The members of the Working Group represent 18 national associations. A Federal Interagency Working Group was also established and will continue to review and provide input and guidance on overall HSPD-8 implementation.

Stakeholder Workshops

DHS/SLGCP held stakeholder workshops to define tasks and capabilities required for incidents of national significance. In June 2004, DHS/SLGCP brought together over 160 representatives from agencies at all levels of government and the private sector to review the UTL. In October 2004, DHS/SLGCP held a second workshop with over 350 representatives to obtain input and involvement in the development of the TCL.

National Review

Federal agencies, State Homeland Security Advisors, State Emergency Management agencies, State Public Health agencies, and over 70 national associations were invited to participate in the UTL and TCL development process.

The draft UTL was distributed for review and input in July 2004. Changes were incorporated, and the UTL was distributed again for comment in August 2004. A national review of the TCL was conducted between December 17, 2004 and January 17, 2005. Following the release of version 1.0 of the TCL on January 31, 2005, DHS/SLGCP held another national review through March 15, 2005. Comments received during that time were incorporated into this version of the TCL. DHS/SLGCP used a secure web portal and the Lessons Learned Information Sharing network (LLIS.gov) to share drafts and receive comments. A list of government agencies and national associations that were invited to participate in the national workshops and the national review is found in Appendix A.

Next Steps

DHS/SLGCP will complete a series of additional steps to meet the requirements of HSPD-8 and the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2005 (PL 108-334). Implementation is a multi-year endeavor, and is further detailed in the Interim National Preparedness Goal and National Preparedness Guidance.

Establish Target Levels. Using the National Planning Scenarios as the basis, DHS/SLGCP will work with stakeholders throughout the spring and summer of 2005 to define target levels for each capability and to assign responsibility for building and maintaining the capability to Federal, State, and local jurisdictions. Target levels and tiers will be included in version 2.0 of the TCL, to be issued October 1, 2005.

Refine the Universal Task List and Target Capabilities List. The UTL and TCL will be enhanced, revised, and strengthened with periodic input from all levels of government, the private sector, and all homeland security disciplines. Version 2.1 of the UTL has been issued concurrent to this version of the TCL. Both the UTL and TCL will be reissued on October 1, 2005.

Utilize Working Groups. The Federal Working Group and the State, Local, and Tribal Working Group will continue to serve in an advisory role. The ODP Secure Portal and the Lessons Learned Information Sharing network (www.LLIS.gov) will continue to be periodically used to solicit input on future versions of both the UTL and TCL. Additionally, DHS/SLGCP will convene a series of workshops in the summer of 2005 to begin the process of establishing target levels for each of the 36 capabilities according to tier. This effort will include additional opportunities for involvement and review from all HSPD-8 partners.

Develop UTL/TCL database. DHS/SLGCP will develop a comprehensive and searchable database to host the UTL and TCL. This will enable users to identify tasks and capabilities by function, discipline, level of government, scenario, or other queries.

Conduct training analysis. DHS/SLGCP will conduct a detailed training analysis for the target capabilities to meet the HSPD-8 requirement to "*establish and maintain a comprehensive training program to meet the National Preparedness Goal."*

Conclusion

National preparedness is a quest, rather than a guarantee. Over two hundred years ago, Alexander Hamilton wrote in the Federalist Papers that since "no precise bounds could be set to the national exigencies, a power equal to every possible contingency must exist somewhere in the government." Since the Nation's founding, responsibility for national preparedness has been a shared mission of all levels of government. The foundation for national preparedness in the 21st Century is a capabilities-based approach to managing risk. The Department of Homeland Security and its Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness look forward to working with Members of Congress and Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders to meet the requirements of HSPD-8 and the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2005 to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

SECTION II: Capability Summaries

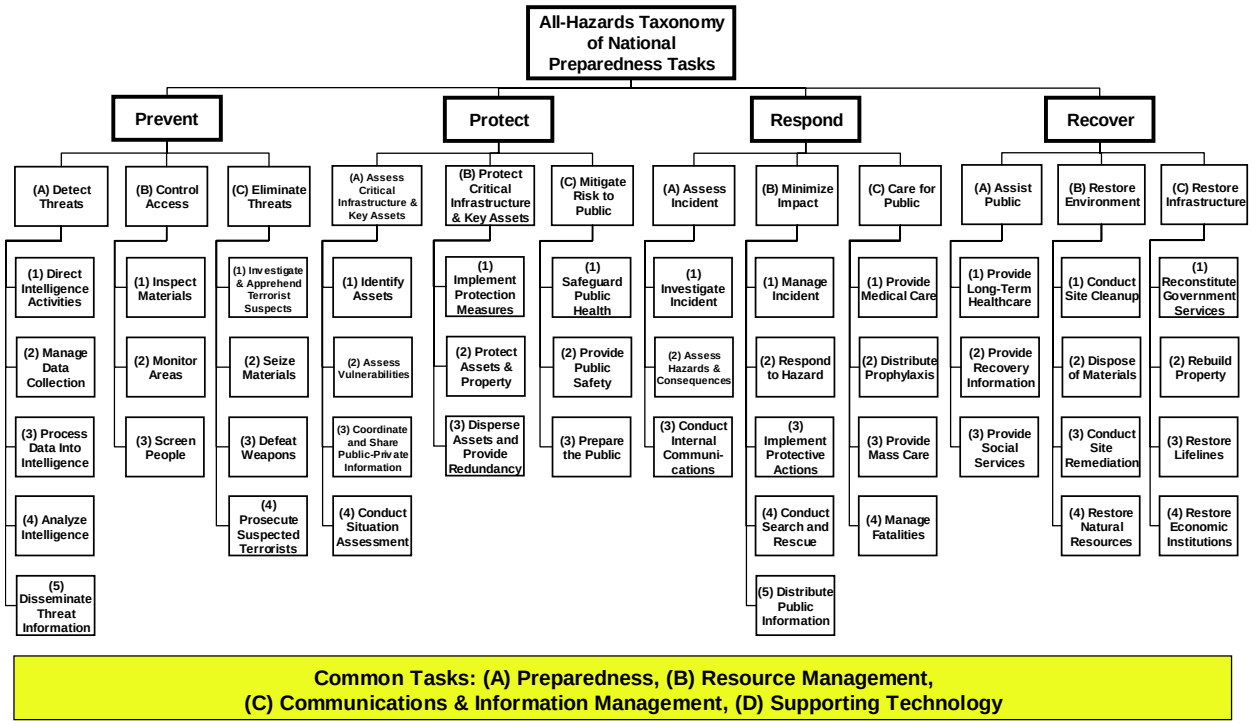
The Target Capabilities List (TCL) provides a list and description of the capabilities needed to perform homeland security tasks. Version 1.1 of the TCL focuses on 36 capabilities required to perform critical tasks, defined as tasks that must be performed during a major event to prevent occurrence, reduce loss of life or serious injuries, mitigate significant property damage, or are essential to the success of a homeland security mission.

The Universal Task List (UTL) has been reorganized using the *All-Hazards Taxonomy of National Preparedness Tasks* shown on page 8. The taxonomy provides a way of organizing the tasks required to achieve the four homeland security missions: **Prevent, Protect** against, **Respond** to, and **Recover** from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Below the missions are the objectives to be achieved. The objectives are generally found in national homeland security documents, such as the National Homeland Security Strategy and the National Response Plan. Functional areas are identified below the objectives and provide a structure to group tasks into related activities. Common tasks are shown at the bottom of the taxonomy figure and include tasks, such as planning and training that provide the foundation for the performance of all of the mission-related tasks.

The TCL defines the capabilities required to perform the critical tasks identified in the UTL. The TCL has been organized using the same taxonomy as the UTL. The capabilities included in the current version of the TCL have been mapped to a specific mission, objective, and function, although the associated group of critical tasks for a capability may include some tasks that fall in other function boxes. Some function boxes will have several capabilities under it, many will have one, and some will not have any capabilities from the current list. The taxonomy is a useful tool to help identify mission essential activities for which additional tasks and capabilities still need to be developed. Many of the activities for which additional documentation is still required relate to tasks generally performed by Federal agencies and the private sector. Continuing efforts to implement HSPD-8 and other activities throughout the Federal government to implement other Homeland Security Presidential Directives, such as HSPD-7: "Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection" will provide information needed to expand the task list and capabilities.

The UTL and TCL will be placed in a database that users at all levels will be able to access through a secure website. Each task in the database will be coded to allow users to select relevant tasks by level of government that will perform the task, by discipline, emergency support function (ESF), or by scenario. The user will also be able to cross reference the tasks to the required capabilities.

Figure 1: All-Hazards Taxonomy of National Preparedness Tasks (Universal Task List):



The following is a list of the 36 Target Capabilities that are grouped according to Mission Area in Version 1.1 of the Target Capabilities List. The function with which the capability has been mapped to in the UTL is presented in parenthesis:

Summaries have been prepared for each of the 36 capabilities that contain a description and desired outcome and the associated critical tasks that could be performed using this capability, measures of the capability and performance of the tasks and the elements required to build the capability.

The capability summaries, found in this section of the TCL are presented using the template and definitions described below.

Capability Summary Template

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability description is a statement of the principal action or activity that must be performed. Capabilities are combinations of resources that provide the means to achieve a measurable outcome resulting from performance of one or more tasks, under specified conditions and to national standards.

OUTCOME

Statement of the expected outcome resulting from the performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions and to national standards.

ESF/ANNEX

Maps the capability to the National Response Plan (NRP) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Annexes that are most closely associated with the capability description and outcome statement.

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Lists the Mission Area, Objective, and Function in the UTL that the Capability is mapped to (the function is bolded).

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Lists the critical tasks found in the UTL that could be performed using this capability. Critical tasks are defined as those prevention, protection, response, and recovery tasks that require coordination among an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and non-governmental entities during a major event in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. The identified critical tasks must be performed to prevent occurrence prior to a major event or respond by reducing loss of life or serious injuries, mitigate significant property damage, or are essential to the success of a homeland security mission. The first column identifies the Mission and Function the task has been linked to, while the second column lists where the task can be located within that Function.

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Measures designed to assess whether a jurisdiction has the capability in place to perform the critical tasks associated with the capability.

Performance Measures

Measures, both qualitative and quantitative, to assess the demonstration of the capability through the performance of the critical tasks during an event or an exercise.

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

A capability is comprised of six elements. Any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel resources can be utilized to achieve the outcome. The capability elements are not an exhaustive list of requirements, but rather provide a broad view through representative suggestions.

Personnel	Paid and volunteer staff who meet relevant qualification and certification standards necessary to perform assigned missions and tasks.
Planning	Collection and analysis of intelligence and information, and development of policies, plans, procedures, mutual aid agreements, strategies, and other publications that comply with relevant laws, regulations, and guidance necessary to perform assigned missions and tasks.
Organization and Leadership	Individual teams, an overall organized structure, and leadership at each level in the structure that comply with relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines necessary to perform assigned missions and tasks.
Equipment and Systems	Major items of equipment, supplies, facilities, and systems that comply with relevant standards necessary to perform assigned missions and tasks
Training	Content and methods of delivery that comply with relevant standards necessary to perform assigned missions and tasks.
Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions	Exercises, self-assessments, peer-assessments, outside review, compliance monitoring, and major events that provide opportunities to demonstrate, evaluate, and improve the combined capability and interoperability of the other elements to perform assigned missions and tasks to standards necessary to achieve successful outcomes.

LINKED CAPABILITIES

Linked capabilities are those capabilities that are directly related to the subject capability and must be in place to perform tasks that feed into the capability, directly follow, or that must be performed concurrently to achieve desired outcome.

EVENT CONDITIONS

The event conditions are the conditions from the National Planning Scenarios that may affect the ability to perform the critical tasks associated with the capability.

REFERENCES

Key Federal and national documents used to develop the Target Capability.

Common - Target Capabilities

Common Target Capabilities Definition: Capabilities that cut across the four homeland security missions-Prevent, Protect, Respond, and Recover. The functions that fall within the common tasks and capabilities include:

Preparedness: Build, sustain and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness includes:

- Planning, training, and exercises
- Personnel qualification and certification standards
- Equipment acquisition and certification standards
- Publication management processes and activities
- Mutual aid agreements and Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs)

Resource Management: Coordination and oversight of tools, processes, and systems that provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources during an incident. Historically, resource management has been an issue at incidents, both large and small. Resources are defined as personnel and major items of equipment supplies, and facilities available for assignments to incident operations and for which status is maintained.

Communications and Information Management: Identify the requirements for a standardized framework for communications, information management, and information-sharing support at all levels of incident management.

- Incident management organizations must ensure that effective, interoperable communications processes, procedures, and systems exist across all agencies and jurisdictions.
- Information management systems help ensure that information flows efficiently through a commonly accepted architecture. Effective information management enhances incident management and response by helping to ensure that decision making is better informed.

Supporting Technology: Provide supporting technology and technological systems essential to implement incident response actions. Examples include:

- Voice and data communication systems
- Information management systems, such as recordkeeping and resource tracking
- Data display systems
- Supporting technologies also include specialized technologies that facilitate ongoing operations and incident management activities in situations that call for unique technology-based capabilities

Target Capability	UTL Objective	UTL Function
Planning	Common Tasks	Preparedness
Interoperable Communications	Common Tasks	Communications and Information Management

Planning

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

This capability is the foundation on which all other capabilities are developed and enhanced. Specifically, all hazards planning is a mechanism to:

- Identify hazards and evaluate their impacts
- Prioritize emergency preparedness efforts based on hazard identification and evaluation
- Identify functions performed and describe how those functions are integrated
- Describe how emergencies are managed across all hazards and all functions
- Describe a resource allocation and prioritization system
- Integrate plans within the jurisdiction, among jurisdictions, and between levels of government

OUTCOME

Preparedness plans identify, evaluate, and prioritize hazards; identify and integrate emergency support functions; and coordinate activities within the jurisdiction, among jurisdictions, and between all levels of government, including the ability to ensure continuity of government (COG).

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Common Tasks, **Preparedness**

ESF/ANNEX

Biological Incident Annex
ESF#5: Emergency Management

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	1.1	Develop and update the National Response Plan
Com.A	1.2	Facilitate implementation of the National Response Plan
Com.A	2	Develop plans describing how personnel, equipment, and other governmental and nongovernmental resources will support incident management requirements
Com.A	3	Coordinate jurisdictional preparedness programs
Com.A	3.1.7	Develop continuity of government plan
Com.A	9	Develop and conduct training to improve all-hazard incident management capability
Com.A	14	Promote the development of mutual aid agreements among Federal, regional, State, tribal, and local jurisdictions
Com.B	2	Develop plans, policies, and protocols to coordinate non-governmental support and resources
Com.B	2.2	Develop plans, policies, and protocols for managing donated supplies, services, money and equipment
Com.B	2.3	Develop plans, policies, and protocols for managing volunteers

Res.B.1	5	Develop plans, procedures, and protocols for resource management in accordance with NIMS
Res.B.2	1	Develop Plans, Procedures, and Equipment Guidelines to Support Response Operations
Res.B.2	1.1	Develop Plans, Procedures, and Equipment Guidelines to Support Firefighting Response Operations
Res.B.3	4.1.1.1	Identify evacuation site(s)
Res.B.3	4.1.3.3	Identify emergency evacuation routes to avoid contaminated area and downwind plume
Res.C.1	1	Develop plans describing how personnel, equipment, and other governmental and nongovernmental resources will support incident management requirements
Res.C.1	1.1.2.6	Create plans and systems for mass movement of patients
Rec.C.2	3.7	Provide emergency flood protection and/or emergency erosion control
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	All-hazards plans, policies, procedures, and equipment guidelines consistent with NIMS and NRP, along with relevant standards, are in place
Yes/No	An integrated planning process is used
Yes/No	Continuity of government plans, policies, and procedures have been developed
Yes/No	Planning process incorporates all appropriate forms of intelligence collection and dissemination
Yes/No	Plan is reviewed and updated at a minimum annually
Yes/No	Jurisdiction has mutual aid agreements
Yes/No	All hazards plans, policies and procedures are updated
Frequency	Frequency with which all-hazards plans, policies and procedures are updated (at least yearly)
Frequency	Call-down drills to update phone numbers, contact lists, and personnel availability are implemented
Yes/No	Expertise and guidance from each ESF is accessed and utilized to develop and update all-hazards plans
Yes/No	All hazards-plans are exercised
Yes/No	The training and exercise program is linked to the hazards and functions identified in plans

Performance Measures

Yes/No	All-hazards plans are successfully implemented during the emergency in accordance with NIMS
Yes/No	Risk analysis and risk management are implemented for both deliberate and crisis action planning
Yes/No	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) are executed as planned
Yes/No	All appropriate forms of intelligence are integrated into the implementation of the planning process

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Representation from entities with core competencies that relate to identified functions
- Representation from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with core competencies that relate to identified functions
- Representation from the private sector
- Representation from State and Federal agencies

Planning

- Emergency response plans, policies, and procedures that identify, prioritize, and utilize an all-hazards approach across all functions
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- All applicable legislation, regulations, related plans, directives, policies, and industry codes of practice required to conduct emergency response
- Hazard mitigation plans
- COOP and COG plans
- All appropriate forms of intelligence (i.e. collected intelligence, intelligence plans, policies, and procedures etc.)
- Chemical inventory reports provided under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (to include Biological, Radiological, and Ordinance)
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Computers
- Word processing and analytic software
- Modeling software, such as HAZUS and CAMEO
- Planning software, such as HURREVAC

Training

- Coordinated emergency planning (coordinated resources, responsibilities, and duties are understood)
- Routine training on emergency plans
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises to test and evaluate plans, policies and procedures
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans, policies and procedures
- Regular review of phone numbers and contact lists

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation

- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition
- Risk Analysis

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the number of possible hazards that must be addressed in plans and the likelihood of those hazards occurring.

Characteristics of the jurisdiction that affect the planning process are total population, population density, the type and size of special needs populations, the number of diverse cultural and linguistic groups within the jurisdiction, and the locations where such individuals are concentrated. Geographic features, such as the area covered by the plans and the surrounding geographic and topographic environmental conditions, are also factors. Finally, the reliance on negotiated mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding, in carrying out all-hazards plans is an important condition.

The magnitude of the emergency—number of casualties, severity of injuries, extent of property damage, level of disruption of normal activity, duration of disruption of normal activity, and extent of physical contamination—also affect the difficulty of the planning task.

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Interoperable Communications

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to provide uninterrupted flow of critical information among responding multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional agencies at all levels of government.

OUTCOME

A continuous flow of critical information is maintained among emergency responders, command posts, agencies, and government officials for the duration of the emergency response operation.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#2: Communications

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Common Tasks, **Communications and Information Management**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.C	2	Coordinate and provide telecommunication and information technology support to Federal, regional, State, local and tribal officials and private sector
Com.C	5	Establish and maintain response communications systems
Com.C	5.1	Implement response communications interoperability plans and protocols
Com.C	5.2	Coordinate communications policy and procedures across response entities
Res.A.3	2	Coordinate incident site communications
Res.A.3	4	Communicate internal incident response information
Res.B.1	1	Provide direction, information, and/or support as appropriate to incident command (IC) or unified command (UC) and/or joint field office(s)
Com.C	2	Coordinate and provide telecommunication and information technology support to Federal, regional, State, local and tribal officials and private sector

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Emergency response communications plans incorporate management structure in accordance with NIMS and NRP
Yes/No	Communications systems exist that operate reliably throughout the jurisdiction's response area. Communications "dead spots" are identified and alternate strategies are in place to maintain effective communications in "dead spot" areas.
Yes/No	Personnel are trained to operate communications systems
Yes/No	Communications system is secure, redundant, and fault tolerant
Yes/No	Communications system exists that may operate exclusively (secure/encrypted as needed) and is non-intrusive to other frequencies or modes of communication.

Yes/No	Communications system exists that is capable of interoperability across disciplines, mutual aid jurisdictions, and levels of government
Yes/No	Plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	The flow of critical information was uninterrupted
Yes/No	Sufficient back-up equipment and power sources were available
Yes/No	Responders were able to communicate with counterparts in other jurisdictions
Yes/No	Responders were able to communicate across regional, State and Federal levels
Yes/No	Redundant communications equipment was available and activated.
Yes/No	Emergency response communications plans that were implemented incorporated management structures in accordance with NIMS and NRP
Yes/No	Mobile communications platforms were used, as needed
Yes/No	Communications "dead spots" were identified, and alternate strategies were used effectively as needed
Yes/No	Common language and coordinated communication protocols were effectively implemented
Yes/No	Alternate communications sites were identified and activated as needed
Yes/No	Plans and procedures were followed

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Technical specialists (e.g., network, systems and device technicians)
- Emergency communications coordination and operation personnel

Planning

- Communications Plan - for effective use of communications equipment and facilities, use of radio frequencies; establishing networks for command, tactical, support, and air units; on-site telephone and public address equipment; and required off-incident communication links
- The National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies (NTSP); 1992 - Authority for NCS to develop plans and coordinate and manage telecommunications support for Federal organizations
- Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) -Regional communications protocols in accordance with existing regional agreements
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable and redundant communications (e.g., voice, data, and fax) through landlines, cell lines, satellite, internet, and/or radio

Training

- Interoperable communications
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises communication interoperability and redundancy

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Fatality Management
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- On-site Incident Management
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Search and Rescue
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are size of the incident, communications organization (i.e. who talks to whom), communications interoperability, and standardization of language. This capability is applicable to all emergency scenarios and situations requiring coordination of information, command decisions, and dissemination of critical information to multiple entities and to the public.

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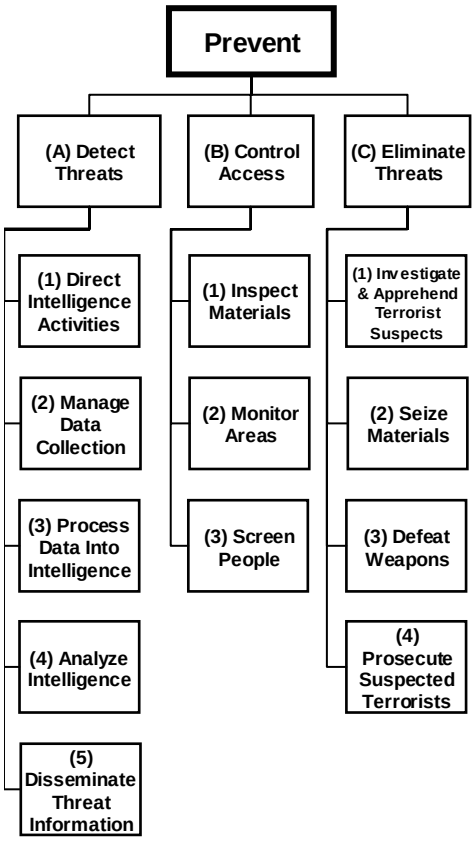
Prevent Mission Area - Target Capabilities

Prevent Definition: Deter all potential terrorists from attacking America, detect terrorists before they strike, prevent them and their instruments of terror from entering our country, and take decisive action to eliminate the threat they pose.



Target Capability	UTL Objective	UTL Function
Information Collection and Threat Recognition	Detect Threats	Manage Data Collection
Intelligence Fusion and Analysis	Detect Threats	Analyze Intelligence
Information Sharing and Collaboration	Detect Threats	Disseminate Threat Information
Terrorism Investigation and Apprehension	Eliminate Threats	Investigate & Apprehend Terrorist Suspects
CBRNE Detection	Eliminate Threats	Defeat Weapons

Information Collection and Threat Recognition

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

Information Collection entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw data from sources including human-source intelligence, observation, qualitative and quantitative analysis of data derived from technical observation or from threat/vulnerability analysis, and open-source intelligence. By definition, intelligence is information which is deemed to possess some value to anti- or counterterrorism efforts and thus, Information Collection is the collection of only pure, unexamined data. Threat Recognition is the ability to see in this data the potential indications and/or warnings of terrorist activities or planning against U.S. citizens, land, infrastructure, and/or allies.

OUTCOME

Locally generated threat and other terrorism-related information is collected, identified, provided to appropriate analysis centers, and acted upon as appropriate.

ESF/ANNEX

Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Prevent, Detect Threats, **Manage Data Collection**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.C	3.2.3	Develop and maintain surveillance and detection systems
Pre.A.5	2	Disseminate timely and accurate national strategic and threat intelligence consistent with security clearances as appropriate
Pre.A.1	1.4	Develop policies and processes to enhance sharing of intelligence and surveillance information within and between regions and States and with Federal and local agencies
Pre.A.2	3	Collect strategic information
Pre.A.2	3.4	Support Federal intelligence and surveillance information collection
Pre.A.4	1	Conduct surveillance and information collection and produce intelligence

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Number	Of law enforcement and other non-law enforcement personnel trained to recognize, identify, and report behavior and trends associated with planning, support, and operational activities related to terrorism and/or activities that constitute “suspicious behavior” likely to forewarn of a pending terrorism conspiracy or plot: includes the capacity to discover an existing nexus between crime and other suspicious activities and terrorist threats

Yes/No	Adheres to national standards (i.e. confidentiality, privacy, classification) for identification, collection and processing of terrorism-related information
Yes/No	Jurisdictions/entities have established and utilized awareness programs (concurrent with varying threat levels) that provide guidance to law enforcement personnel, officials from non-law enforcement public agencies, private sector security, and the general public, in the identification and reporting of suspicious activities
Yes/No	Jurisdictions/entities have a secure system to collect, screen, and disseminate relevant information of investigative value using nationally accepted definitions and protocols for information sharing
Yes/No	A fusion center has been established at the highest level of government feasible

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Law enforcement security and/or other personnel recognized and identified suspicious circumstances associated with planning, support, and operations related to a terrorism conspiracy or plot
Yes/No	Information from law enforcement personnel, non-law enforcement personnel, and the public collected, collated, analyzed, and disseminated information used to prevent or deter emerging threats
Yes/No	Information obtained through routine activities was used to identify terrorist operations
Yes/No	Information collected from all sources was screened for relevance (i.e. public health, public works, public safety, transportation, fire services, emergency medical entities)

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Personnel involved in intelligence/information collection and analyses
- Multi-agency/discipline personnel to support intelligence/information identification, collection, and recognition (e.g., medical personnel, law enforcement, etc.)
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Planning

- Plans and procedures for intelligence/information identification and collection
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (U.S. Department of Justice Global Information Sharing Initiative)
- Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Guidelines for Homeland Security: Terrorism Prevention and Deterrence

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Equipment and Systems

- Information sharing network architecture (e.g., Regional Information Sharing System- RISS, Joint Regional Information Exchange System- JRIES, National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System- NLETS, FBI CJIS/NCIC networks)

- Information sharing network standards- survivable; interoperable; compatible; secure; accessible
- Data synthesis software (hazard prediction, assessment, and threat modeling software)
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Data collection/information gathering software
- Access to early detection/alert programs and networks and all-source information (i.e. Public Health Information Network, Biosense, Homeland Security Information Network, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, etc.)
- Interoperable communications (e.g., voice, data, and fax) through landlines, cell lines, satellite, internet, and/or radio
- Surveillance equipment

Training

- Linkage of crime analysis queries from patrol officers with database cues that classify subjects and advise appropriate action
- Awareness of the Select Agent Program for weaponized agents
- Accessing geo-coded information
- Identification of, and response to, terrorists conducting surveillance of potential targets
- Recognition of dual-use equipment and materials
- Legally appropriate response to data relayed by members of the community
- Awareness training for both law enforcement and non-law-enforcement personnel and the general public
- Cultural competence
- Foreign languages

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises with information/intelligence collection and threat recognition components
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Intelligence Fusion and Analysis
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the actions taken by terrorists that would produce indications and warnings (I&W) and alert the appropriate local authorities and the intelligence community of suspected and/or ongoing terrorist activities. These activities include plans, efforts, capabilities, and intent to use, deploy, research, procure, or transport CBRNE into/within the U.S.; and plans, intentions, capabilities, or threats to attack any critical infrastructure, government or commercial facility, personnel and key assets, or transportation system. Prior knowledge and awareness regarding organizational and biographical data on domestic terrorist groups/organizations/individuals and support mechanisms (i.e. communication network and funding) would assist in focusing information collection and threat recognition operations on specific activities. Information collected regarding

organizational and biographical data on terrorist organizations and individuals; support mechanisms; and tactics, techniques, and procedures would enhance knowledge and awareness and focus threat recognition operations on specific activities.

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Intelligence Fusion and Analysis

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

Through Intelligence Fusion, data and information are merged for the purpose of analyzing, linking, and disseminating timely and actionable intelligence with emphasis on the larger threat picture and consolidation of analytical products among the various intelligence analysis units at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels for tactical, operational, and strategic use. This capability also includes the examination of raw data to identify threat pictures, recognize potentially harmful patterns, or connect suspicious links to discern potential indications or warnings.

OUTCOME

To produce timely, accurate, and actionable intelligence/information products in support of prevention, awareness, deterrence, response, and continuity planning operations.

ESF/ANNEX

Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Prevent, Detect Threats, **Analyze Intelligence**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pre.A.1	1	Plan and direct intelligence and surveillance activities
Pre.A.1	2	Establish all-source intelligence fusion center
Pre.A.3	1	Process and exploit collected strategic information
Pre.A.3	2	Evaluate intelligence and surveillance activities
Pre.A.4	1	Conduct surveillance and information collection and produce intelligence
Pre.A.4	1.1.1	Identify intelligence concerns and threats at all levels
Pre.A.4	1.2.2.2	Develop means to share regional and State indications and warnings
Pre.A.4	2	Investigate the nature and source of threats
Pre.A.4	3.6	Coordinate intelligence operations, analysis and dissemination
Pre.A.5	2	Disseminate timely and accurate national strategic and threat intelligence consistent with security clearances as appropriate

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Information sharing agreements incorporate current intelligence analysis products
Yes/No	Jurisdiction/entity operates intelligence fusion and analysis center

Yes/No	Intelligence operations' policies, protocols, and procedures are utilized in training and exercises

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Intelligence fusion and analysis plans successfully implemented
Yes/No	Fusion centers were appropriately staffed (e.g., personnel collocated)
Yes/No	Fusion centers integrated relevant information from Federal, State, local, and tribal sources
Number	Of actionable intelligence products released
Percent	Of intelligence/information products evaluated for timeliness, accuracy, usability, completeness, relevance, objectivity, and availability prior to dissemination
Time	To receive and document updated intelligence/information
Time	To process requests for analytic and investigative support services
Time	To integrate and analyze current processed intelligence/information
Time	To disseminate intelligence products to appropriate entities involved in the development of prevention, awareness, deterrence, and response planning and operations
Time	To authenticate, validate and resolve conflicting information

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Personnel with security clearances
- Multi-disciplinary personnel to support intelligence analyses (e.g., public health analysts, HAZMAT analysts, etc.)
- Intelligence personnel (e.g., analysts, supervisors, officers)
- Administrative and support personnel (e.g., information technology/communications, fusion center staff, security)
- Public health analysts
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Planning

- Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 39 and PDD 62
- National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (U.S. Department of Justice Global Information Sharing Initiative)
- The Intelligence Community (National Intelligence Director, CIA, and related Federal intelligence organizations)
- CIA Factbook on Intelligence
- Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Guidelines for Homeland Security: Terrorism Prevention and Deterrence

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Equipment and Systems

- Hardware, software, and internet-based systems that allow for information exchange and dissemination
- Data synthesis software (hazard prediction, assessment, and threat modeling software)

Training

- Law enforcement personnel
- Intelligence operations personnel (e.g., commanders/supervisors, officers, analysts)
- Performance of analysis, linkage, and fusion of data

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises on intelligence cycle operations (concurrent with varying threat levels)

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition
- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Planning
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the extent of information on, and the understanding of, current tactics, techniques, and procedures of terrorist individuals/groups/organizations. The quality of this information is dependent upon the degree of information collection and threat recognition among Federal, State, local, tribal, public, and private sector entities; the current state of integration, at each level, of the secure information network architecture for the provision of interoperable data transmission between Federal, State, local, and private sector entities; the current development of standardized policies and guidance for State, tribal, local, and private sector entities involved in intelligence operations; and the quality of personnel involved in intelligence analysis operations.

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Information Sharing and Collaboration

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

Information sharing and collaboration capabilities are necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Information Sharing is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local and tribal layers of government, the private sector, and citizens. The goal of Information Sharing is to facilitate the distribution of useful, relevant, and timely information and/or intelligence to the entities that need it. More simply, the goal is to get the right information, to the right people, at the right time.

Collaboration encompasses a wide range of activities aimed at coordinating the capabilities and resources possessed by various governmental and private sector entities. While Information Sharing seeks to foster a willingness and ability to provide information and/or intelligence, Collaboration represents the establishment of formal relationships among various and disparate homeland security entities and systems to interact and cooperate. Information Sharing activities encompass a broad range of skills and communications infrastructures and are both a conduit for, and a product of, Collaboration.

An effective information sharing and collaboration system will provide durable, reliable and effective information exchanges (both horizontally and vertically) between collectors, analysts, and consumers of threat-related information. It will also allow for feedback and other necessary communications in addition to the regular flow of information and intelligence.

The President and Congress have directed that an Information Sharing Environment be created in the next two years to facilitate information sharing and collaboration activities within the federal government (horizontally) and between Federal, State, local, tribal and private sector entities (vertically). Each community that will participate in the environment will be represented in the development of the environment. As entities develop the Information Sharing and Collaboration Capability, they should ensure that their investments are coordinated with the developing Information Sharing Environment.

OUTCOME

Effective and timely sharing of information occurs across Federal, State, local, tribal, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness, preparedness, protection, prevention of, and response to terrorist activities.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF #1: Transportation
ESF #2: Communications
ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering
ESF #4: Firefighting
ESF #5: Emergency Management
ESF #6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
ESF #7: Resource Support
ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #9: Urban Search and Rescue
ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF #12: Energy
ESF #13: Public Safety and Security
ESF #14: Long-term Recovery and Mitigation
Biological Incident Annex
Cyber Incident Annex
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Prevent, Detect Threats, **Disseminate Threat Information**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.C	2	Coordinate and provide telecommunication and information technology support to Federal, regional, State, local and tribal officials and private sector
Com.C	3.2.3	Develop and maintain surveillance and detection systems
Pre.A.4	1	Conduct surveillance and information collection and produce intelligence
Pre.A.5	3	Disseminate indications and warnings

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Technical infrastructure is in place to support the receipt and dissemination of relevant homeland security related information and classified information if necessary
Yes/No	Relevant entities/personnel are trained to support information sharing and collaboration processes and maintain the appropriate clearances to handle classified information if necessary
Yes/No	Entities establish and adopt national, standardized plans, protocols, and procedures for information sharing
Yes/No	A "clearing house" for relevant terrorism data and information is established with access for all affected agencies based on their roles and responsibilities
Yes/No	Information sharing and collaboration plans, protocols, and procedures are utilized during training and exercises
Yes/No	Memoranda of Agreement and/or agreements to share and collaborate upon information/intelligence are in place among inter/intra-dependent entities
Yes/No	Plan and system is in place to support collaboration and sharing of timely indications and warnings (I&W) and relevant terrorism-related information
Yes/No	Entities are able to correctly receive, maintain, and disseminate classified information as appropriate

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Relevant terrorism-related information was incorporated into planning, training, and day-to-day operations of law enforcement, fire, EMS, medical/public health personnel, private sector, public works/engineers/building officials, etc.
Yes/No	Stakeholders, contributors, and consumers of information were identified and incorporated into information flows and collaborative activities
Yes/No	Protocols were in place and used successfully

Yes/No	Information was prioritized, categorized, and disseminated according to national standards
Yes/No	Classified information was handled properly

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Personnel involved in the operational aspects of information sharing (e.g., information technology (IT) personnel, law enforcement, public health, fire, EMS, transportation, and other non-law enforcement personnel)
- Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, personnel involved in information sharing and collaboration initiatives, and other key stakeholders
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Planning

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) and Coordination Agreements for information sharing and collaboration
- National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (U.S. Department of Justice Global Information Sharing Initiative)
- Office for Domestic Preparedness ODP) Guidelines for Homeland Security: Terrorism Prevention and Deterrence
- Information sharing plans, procedures, and protocols

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Equipment and Systems

- Information sharing network architecture (e.g., Regional Information Sharing System- RISS, Joint Regional Information Exchange System- JRIES, National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System- NLETS, FBI CJIS/NCIC networks)
- Information sharing network standards- survivable; interoperable; compatible; secure; accessible
- Hardware and software physical and network security
- Data synthesis software (Hazard prediction, assessment, and threat modeling software)
- Data collection/information gathering software
- Access to early detection/alert programs and networks and all-source information (e.g., Public Health Information Network, Biosense, Homeland Security Information Network, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, etc.)

Training

- Use and handling of classified information
- Information sharing plans, procedures, and protocols
- Identification of useful information
- Legally appropriate responses to data relayed by members of the community
- Dissemination of information to a fusion center or task force
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Joint training among cooperating jurisdictions
- Awareness-level training on collaborative prevention and protection measures

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Lessons learned from intelligence/information sharing exercises are incorporated into plans and procedures
- Exercises incorporate intelligence information sharing and collaboration components concurrent with varying threat levels
- Exercises test collaboration and awareness of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional vulnerabilities and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition
- Intelligence Fusion and Analysis
- Planning
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the actions taken by terrorists that would alert the intelligence community of potential terrorist activity. Other conditions (not specifically addressed in the scenarios) include: any gaps (e.g., lack of memorandums of understanding among jurisdictions) in the current information sharing and collaboration mechanisms that hinder effective information sharing between Federal, State, tribal, local, and private sector entities; the current development of standardized policies and guidance for State, tribal, local, and private sector entities involved in information sharing and collaboration; the current development of standardized training and exercise programs for all-hazards preparedness; the current state of integration, at each level, of the secure information network architecture for the provision of interoperable data transmission between Federal, State, local, and private sector entities.

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Terrorism Investigation and Intervention

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

Terrorism investigation includes the broad range of activities undertaken by law enforcement and related entities to examine, probe and investigate potential terrorist activities.[1] Current and emerging investigative techniques are used, with a special emphasis on those legal frameworks and related issues special to antiterrorism activities. Intervention activities are those actions, programs, and efforts designed and carried out by law enforcement to interdict terrorists before they can execute an attack against U.S. citizens, critical infrastructure, and/or allies.

Successful Terrorism Investigation and Intervention activities are the culmination of an effective system of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Risk Management, Information Collection and Threat Recognition, Intelligence Fusion and Analysis, and Information Sharing and Collaboration. These activities can terminate or disrupt the terrorist planning cycle or develop leads for further consideration and/or action.

OUTCOME

Successful deterrence, detection, disruption, investigation, and apprehension of suspects involved in criminal activities related to homeland security.

ESF/ANNEX

Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Prevent, Eliminate Threats, **Investigate and Apprehend Terrorist Suspects**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.A.1	1	Coordinate investigation activities
Res.A.1	2	Conduct investigations
Res.A.1	2.7	Report results of investigation through appropriate channels
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Number	Of entities conducting collaborative policing approaches to identify and apprehend potential individuals planning and conducting anti-terrorism-related activities

[1] Investigations of more traditional criminal matters serve as resources for Information Collection & Threat Recognition, in that information produced by those investigations only helps to prevent terrorism if the personnel involved detect a previously unmade connection to terrorist activity. Similarly, some response-based Criminal Investigation duties may lead to future proactive antiterrorism police activities.

Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place to conduct terrorism-related investigative operations and/or link the investigation of crimes to terrorism-related activities
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place for coordination of law enforcement activities with life-saving activities
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place to utilize collaborative policing approaches and investigative methodologies within the confines of the Federal, State, and local laws and statutes for the investigation and apprehension of terrorist suspects
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place for identifying and reporting suspicious activities and persons related to suspected terrorist activity to appropriate authorities using appropriate channels
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place for gathering, cataloging, and preserving evidence, including laboratory analysis
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place for collaborating with legal counsel for prosecution
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are in place for securing and preserving the incident scene
Yes/No	Processes and procedures are codified and utilized in training and exercises
Ratio	Number of trained investigative personnel onboard vs. number of trained investigative personnel required as identified through assessments
Ratio	Number of task force officers with appropriate clearances vs. number of task force officers with appropriate clearances required
Yes/No	Able to access and incorporate current intelligence from Federal, State, tribal, local, private sector, and non-traditional sources into investigation plans

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Legal investigative jurisdiction was established upon investigation unit arrival at incident
Yes/No	Identified, interviewed, and investigated victims, witnesses, informants, and suspects.
Time	To apprehend suspects
Time	To complete forensics and laboratory investigations
Time	To secure and preserve the incident scene
Time	To complete scene investigation
Yes/No	Initial assessment of incident scene was conducted
Yes/No	Investigative access was available to all-source intelligence/information from Federal, State, tribal, local, private sector, and other non-Federal entities
Yes/No	Evidence was documented and preserved
Yes/No	Suspects, witnesses, bystanders, victims/friends/family, and other first responders were secured and separated
Yes/No	Proper procedures on obtaining and executing warrants were followed

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Investigative personnel
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)
- Task force officers
- Evidence collection personnel

- Forensic analysis personnel

Planning

- Crime scene investigation and evidence handling procedures
- Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Guidelines for Homeland Security: Terrorism Prevention and Deterrence
- National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (U.S. Department of Justice Global Information Sharing Initiative

Organization and Leadership

- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Evidence preservation equipment
- Forensic equipment and facilities
- Laboratory equipment
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Interview and surveillance equipment
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Training

- Multi-level investigation operations
- Intelligence/crime analyses
- Interoperable equipment
- PPE
- Forensics
- NIMS
- Cultural competence
- Foreign languages
- Investigative response to terrorism indications and warnings (I&W)
- Tactical capabilities for intervening a potential threat element (PTE)

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises that incorporate a criminal investigation component
- Exercises that incorporate intervention based on retrieval of information from information sharing networks and/or fusion center

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition

- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Intelligence Fusion and Analysis
- Interoperable Communications
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary condition affecting the performance of this capability is the degree to which collaboration and information sharing between response organizations and the law enforcement community occurs. The performance of the capability also depends on the special expertise required by the nature of the event or suspicious activity, location of the attack or indication, contamination of evidence, and the characteristics of terrorist organization, (including its size, any special linguistic or cultural knowledge required to evaluate the criminal context, etc).

This capability applies to all scenarios involving terrorist attacks. In each of these scenarios, some of the terrorists are living in or visiting the community that is attacked. As a result, effective community policing, recognition of threat, communication of threat, and intervention in suspicious or illegal activity, could play a role in disrupting the attack.

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CBRNE DETECTION

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to protect against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through deployment of systems that ensure early detection of the import, transport, manufacture or release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) materials.

OUTCOME

Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected, identified and safely managed at borders, critical locations, events and incidents.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF #1 Transportation
ESF #2 Communications
ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
ESF #5 Emergency Management
ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
ESF#10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF #12 Energy
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Prevent, Eliminate Threats, **Defeat Weapons**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	8	Maintain available/ready external back-up response capabilities (e.g. CBRNE-trained military units/personnel)
Pre.A.2	2	Establish capability to collect Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) threat information
Pre.A.2	2.1	Establish intelligence gathering capabilities and trend analysis capabilities from information sharing systems and fusion centers across the country
Pre.A.2	2.2	Establish intelligence gathering capabilities and trend analysis capabilities from the Terrorist Early Warning (TEW) systems across the country
Pre.B.1	4	Inspect materials for potential Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) weapons or precursors
Pre.B.1	4.2	Work collectively with foreign governments through the Container Security Initiative (CSI) to target, pre-screen, and inspect shipments in foreign ports before departure to the U.S.
Pre.B.1	4.3	Provide technology including radiation portal monitors and non-intrusive inspection equipment, and automated tools with appropriate training at and

		between ports of entry to ensure the identification of high-risk travel and trade
Pre.B.1	4.4	Use state-of-the art non-intrusive inspection technology to screen international cargo and conveyances for weapons of mass effect and other contraband at Ports of Entry
Pre.B.1	4.5	Collaborate with the World Customs Organization and other international organizations to develop and implement global standards for cargo screening for terrorists and their weapons
Pre.B.1	4.6	Purchase and install explosives detection systems and explosives trace detection equipment to comply with the Aviation and Transportation Security Act's (ATSA) 100% electronic screening requirement for checked baggage while achieving staffing efficiencies
Pre.B.1	4.7	Develop and implement additional layers for defense/detection, including training and procedures for border control agencies, local and regional law enforcement in CBRNE preventive measures such as inspections, surveillance, security, counterintelligence and infrastructure protection; including the provision of technology (including radiation portal monitors and non-intrusive inspection equipment) and automated tools with appropriate training
Pre.B.1	4.8	Develop security standards for international supply chains and promote partnerships with industry and foreign government to extend the security standards of the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)
Pre.B.2	4	Use advance information, targeting and technology on the ground, on the water, and in the air to prevent the entry of terrorists, terrorist weapons, and other high risk people and goods into the U.S. at or between the Ports of Entry
Pre.B.2	4.1	Conduct patrols to detect, surveil, intercept and if necessary apprehend persons involved in illegal activities, such as drug smuggling, illegal migration and terrorist activity
Pre.B.2	4.2	Conduct patrols to detect, surveil, intercept, board and if necessary seize vessels involved in illegal activities, such as drug smuggling, illegal migration and terrorist activity
Pre.B.3	1	Use and continually improve screening technologies and practices to detect terrorists and terrorist weapons
Pro.B.2	1	Implement detection measures such as inspections surveillance, employee monitoring, and security counterintelligence
Pro.B.2	3.4	Develop and deploy processes and systems to ensure the secure transport of property in air and intrastate transportation through a combination of public-private partnerships and regulatory actions
Pro.C.2	3	Develop and implement training and procedures to enable local first responders, including fire rescue and emergency medical services (EMS), to recognize the presence of CBRNE materials, including tools and equipment to detect the presence of CBRNE materials during emergency responses
Pro.C.2	4	Develop and implement training and procedures to enable local medical communities to recognize exposure to CBRNE materials, including tools and equipment to detect the presence of CBRNE exposures

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Critical infrastructure identification plan (CIIP) is in place
Yes/No	Critical infrastructure identification plan is regularly reviewed and output validated
Frequency	Frequency with which CIIP is reviewed
Percent	Infrastructure location designed/refitted to current security best practice
Yes/No	Plan and system is in place to support enhanced security at high threat periods
Time	Duration that enhanced protective measures can be sustained (days)
Yes/No	National chemical defense architecture in place
Yes/No	Assessment, discovery and interdiction capabilities for chemical threats are in place
Yes/No	System is in place to identify sources for substances identified as potential chemical attacks
Number	Of adequately staffed, trained, certified, and equipped deployable detection systems available for special security events
Number	Of adequately staffed, trained, certified, and equipped deployable personnel available for special security events
Number	Simultaneous locations that can be protected with available detection systems (including existing jurisdictional and/or mutual aid assets, dependent on size and scope)
Number	Of adequately staffed, trained, certified, and equipped deployable back-up response teams available for special security events
Yes/No	Technology in place to detect surface contamination by Low Volatility Agents (LVAs)
Yes/No	Technologies are deployed and sustained for monitoring and detection capable of detection and discrimination of up to 20 different chemical threats, including classical chemical warfare agents (CWAs) and toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) in a single unit across a wide range of concentrations
Yes/No	Tools for assessing the general state of health for people, plants and animals are in place
Yes/No	Tools for monitoring food and water are in place
Yes/No	A national integrated bio-aerosol monitoring system encompassing local, state and federal capabilities (e.g. DHS, DoD and USPS) is in place
Yes/No	A National Strain Repository is established to allow forensic comparison of suspect samples with known existing strains
Yes/No	Domestic nuclear and radiological detection efforts undertaken by individual Federal agencies, State and local governments are integrated
Yes/No	Systems for domestic deployment are acquired in accordance with guidelines developed as part of the global/domestic nuclear detection architecture
Yes/No	Effective response protocols and procedures are established to ensure that the detection of a nuclear explosive device, or a significant radiological dispersal device, or illicit fissile or radiological materials lead to timely and effective action by all appropriate government assets
Yes/No	Effective use is made of information generated by the intelligence and counterterrorism communities, law enforcement agencies, other government agencies, and foreign governments; and information is provided to these resources

Yes/No	Enhanced capabilities against suicide bombers are deployed and sustained, such as the development of advanced systems to screen people at stand-off distances for explosives
Yes/No	Advanced systems for truck bomb detection and deployed and sustained
Yes/No	State, regional and local law enforcement are trained and equipped to detect chemical and radiological materials
Yes/No	Local first responders are trained and equipped to quickly detect chemical, biological and radiological materials and/or exposure at the scene of a major incident
Yes/No	Local medical staff is adequately trained to detect and diagnose symptoms of exposure to chemical, biological or radiological materials
Yes/No	Local medical facilities are included in the Critical Infrastructure Identification Plan
Yes/No	Procedures and processes are in place for gathering, cataloging, and preserving evidence, including laboratory analysis
Yes/No	Data collected by different detection capabilities and from different agencies and/or jurisdictions area effectively integrated to provide a common operational picture
Yes/No	Intelligence and trend analyses result in the accurate identification of CBRNE type and location before incident
Yes/No	National database contains collection/access mechanisms to Safety Data Sheets for CBRNE agents

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Plans and procedures were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Loss of life and economic impact from a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive attack is minimized
Time	To detect CBRNE type and source
Yes/No	Accurate identification of CBRNE type and source was achieved
Yes/No	Appropriate surveillance and monitoring equipment has been employed (I.e. biomonitoring)
Yes/No	Appropriate personnel were properly trained and able to use processes and systems to rapidly and accurately detect CBRNE materials and respond appropriately
Yes/No	Border control agencies, state, regional and local and regional law enforcement and other layers in CBRNE defense successfully identified chemical or radiological materials through inspections, surveillance, security, counterintelligence and infrastructure protection efforts
Yes/No	Local first responders, including fire rescue and emergency medical services (EMS), recognized the presence of chemical, biological or radiological materials during emergency responses and took appropriate measures to respond
Yes/No	Local medical community recognized exposure to chemical, biological or radiological materials and took appropriate measures to respond
Yes/No	Appropriate survey instruments and detection equipment were functional to monitor agent reappearance or spread
Yes/No	Information and conditions were communicated to the appropriate authorities

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- CBRNE detection operator personnel
- CBRNE containment personnel
- Laboratory staff for agent identification
- Border control and other targeted 'defense layers' personnel
- Local law enforcement, first responders and medical communities

Planning

- Mutual aid agreements and/or memoranda of understanding (MAAs/MOUs)
- CBRNE detection standard operating procedures
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable laws and regulations
- Public health and environmental laws/regulations
- Facility response plans as required by law (SARA Title III)
- Worker safety regulations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Detection and monitoring equipment
- Laboratory testing equipment

Training

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- CBRNE materials/device training

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Threat Awareness seminars to educate intelligence and law enforcement communities on possible CBRNE weapons acquisition, manufacture, transport and employment
- System of Red Team exercises to assess screening technologies and processes
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- CBRNE detection exercises

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Information Collection and Threat Detection
- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Intelligence Fusion and Analysis

- Planning
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Risk Analysis
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability include the type and amount of materials involved; the types of infrastructure, key assets, and major national events likely to be targeted by terrorists; and the location of the incident (with respect to population at risk, hazard to infrastructure or property).

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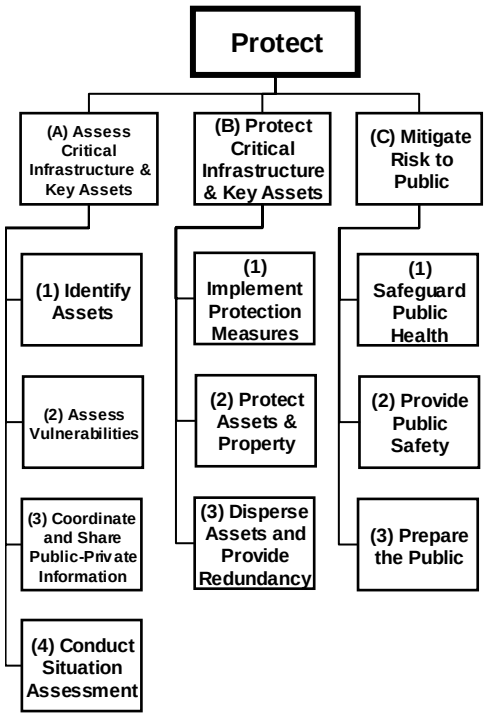
Protect Mission Area - Target Capabilities

Protect Definition: Reduce the likelihood of attack on assets or systems and limit the impact should an attack occur.



Target Capability	UTL Objective	UTL Function
Risk Analysis	Assess Critical Infrastructure, Hazards, and Key Assets	Assess Vulnerabilities
Critical Infrastructure Protection	Protect Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets	Protect Assets & Property
Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense	Mitigate Risk to Public	Safeguard Public Health
Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing	Mitigate Risk to Public	Safeguard Public Health
Citizen Preparedness and Participation	Mitigate Risk to Public	Prepare the Public

Risk Analysis

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to identify and prioritize risk, based on threats/hazards, vulnerabilities, and consequences, prior to an event.

OUTCOME

Risks are identified and assessed to enable appropriate protection, prevention, and mitigation strategies so that the consequences of an incident are minimized.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#5: Emergency Management

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Protect, Assess Critical Infrastructure**,** Hazards, and Key Assets, **Assess Vulnerabilities**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pre.A.4	3.1	Conduct threat analysis and site surveys
Pro.A.2	1	Conduct vulnerability assessments of critical assets and key resources
Pro.A.2	2	Conduct consequence analysis of critical assets and key resources
Pro.A.2	3	Determine risk profiles of critical assets and key resources
Pro.A.2	4	Prioritize assets for consideration of protective measures
Pro.A.2	5	Share the assessment of sector-specific infrastructure vulnerabilities with interdependent entities within the appropriate sector
Pro.C.2	8	Operate a meteorological warning system to provide warning of impending destructive storms and track their movement

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Hazard analysis/risk assessment process comprehensively addresses all hazards
Yes/No	Threat assessment and vulnerability assessment results were used in conjunction with expected consequences to identify and prioritize near-term and long-term risks
Yes/No	Schedule exists for updating hazard analyses and plans
Yes/No	Funding priorities reflect all-hazards risk assessment and prioritization process
Yes/No	Jurisdiction has a program of current all-hazard threat vulnerability and risk assessments, and mechanism for incorporating the results into plans, procedures, and guidelines for response support
Percent	Of targeted facilities with surveillance and detection systems

Percent	Of critical infrastructures for which a comprehensive threat vulnerability and risk assessment has been completed

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Hazard and vulnerability analysis plans and procedures were implemented
Time	To identify hazard or vulnerability
Yes/No	Hazard or vulnerability was accurately identified
Yes/No	Surveillance and/or detection system operated effectively

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Representation from each ESF discipline
- Liaisons from non-governmental agencies and the private sector
- Planning, hazard analysis, and risk and site assessment personnel
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Planning

- All applicable legislation, regulations, related plans, directives, policies, and industry codes of practice required to conduct emergency response
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) and applicable laws and regulations
- Chemical inventory reports available under Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) in association with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools Information sharing network
- Modeling/simulation/analysis tools

Training

- NIMS
- Technical (e.g. modeling/simulation and analysis tools training)
- Emergency planning and assessment for emergency response personnel

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises to test and evaluate vulnerabilities and hazards
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition
- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Intelligence Fusion and Analysis

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the number of possible hazards that must be addressed in plans and the likelihood of those hazards occurring. Characteristics of the jurisdiction that affect the planning process include: population features, including total population, population density, the size of the special needs populations, the number of diverse cultural and linguistic groups within the jurisdiction and the locations where such individuals are concentrated; geographic features, including the area covered by the plans, as well as surrounding geographic and topographic environmental conditions; and reliance on negotiated mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding.

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Critical Infrastructure Protection

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

Critical Infrastructure Protection is the capability of public and private entities to prepare and protect those systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the U.S. that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact to the country. This capability includes decision-making processes on which critical infrastructure assets are secured, the assessment methods and resources used to address the security, and the cost-benefits associated with these decisions.

OUTCOME

At-risk and vital targets are identified; vulnerability assessments are conducted, documented, and standardized, consequences are assessed, current mitigation capabilities are determined, and the threat to, and vulnerability of, high-risk targets are reduced.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF #1: Transportation
ESF #2: Communications
ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering
ESF #4: Firefighting
ESF #5: Emergency Management
ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF #12: Energy
ESF #13: Public Safety and Security
ESF #14: Long-term Recovery and Mitigation
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex
Cyber Incident Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Protect, Protect Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets, **Protect Assets & Property**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	3.1.7	Develop continuity of government plan
Pro.A.2	1.1	Assess sector-specific vulnerabilities
Pro.A.2	1.3	Identify potential infrastructure protection incentives for infrastructure owners in the private sector
Pro.A.2	5	Share the assessment of sector-specific infrastructure vulnerabilities with interdependent entities within the appropriate sector
Pro.A.3	1	Establish and operate sector-specific Government Coordinating Councils (GCCs)

Pro.A.3	2	Establish and operate sector-specific Sector Coordinating Councils (SCCs)
Pro.A.3	3	Develop public-private partnerships for implementation
Pro.B.1	1	Develop guidelines for physical protection of infrastructure
Pro.B.1	1.1	Develop standardized guidelines for physical security programs
Pro.B.1	1.2.2	Provide engineering and structural measure guidelines (HVAC, plumbing, electrical, mechanical, and structural measures) to reduce or eliminate vulnerability
Pro.B.2	2	Implement deterrence and defense protection measures
Pro.B.2	3	Develop Transportation protection strategies
Pro.C.2	6.1	Adopt and enforce building codes/standards that address safety, structural integrity and physical security
Pro.C.2	6.1.1	Maintain plans and records of critical infrastructure, high profile building and other potential physical and cyber targets in secure environment
Rec.C.4	2.5	Identify and provide protection support for critical economic infrastructure and key assets

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Critical infrastructure identification plan (CIIP) is in place
Yes/No	Critical infrastructure identification plan is regularly reviewed and output validated
Frequency	Frequency with which CIP is reviewed
Percent	Infrastructure location designed/refitted to current security best practice and Federal regulation
Yes/No	Plan and system is in place to support enhanced security at high threat periods
Time	Duration that protective measures can be sustained (days)
Yes/No	Plan and system is in place to support collaboration and sharing of timely indications and warnings and relevant terrorism related information
Yes/No	Standardized criteria has been developed for identification, prioritization, and protection of identified critical infrastructures and key assets
Yes/No	Standardized criteria have been adopted for conduct of threat, vulnerability, and risk assessment for identified critical infrastructures and key assets
Yes/No	Performance-based protective measures are implemented according to appropriate standards
Yes/No	Entities responsible for critical infrastructure protection receive necessary intelligence information (i.e. indications and warnings) regularly as necessary and prior to the formulation of effective protection measures
Yes/No	Threat analyses and critical site surveys are conducted to identify those sites and facilities where threat recognition actions should be concentrated
Frequency	Of review and validation of critical infrastructure identification plan and continuity of operations plans

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Appropriate analytic “risk management” model, which identifies potential adverse incidents and associated probability and consequences, was used to assess risk or vulnerability and identify probable treatment methods to reduce risk
Yes/No	Innovative, visible, or advertised surveillance was employed at vulnerable or key sites

	to increase the probability of recognition and capture
Yes/No	Continuity of operations plans and protective measures were effectively implemented for all identified critical infrastructures and key assets
Yes/No	Critical infrastructure interdependencies were recognized
Yes/No	Potential threat elements were identified
Yes/No	Mutual aid received
Time	From recognition of potential threat elements to the identification and/or implementation of appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies
Time	To implement enhanced security measures, retrofit and/or add construction upgrade based on identified vulnerabilities (concurrent with varying threat levels)
Time	To update threat, vulnerability, and risk analysis after receipt of updated threat information
Time	To disseminate results of the Risk Management model employment to appropriate authorities
Time	Duration that newly implemented/current protective measures can be sustained
Time	To develop and deploy a personnel security plan or to comply with current Federal personnel security regulations

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Intelligence analysts to support a fusion center
- Multi-disciplinary threat, vulnerability, and risk assessment personnel (includes subject-matter-experts to
- assist in the development of criteria for defining critical infrastructure)
- Building regulatory, construction, and security staff (i.e. architects, engineers, contractors, physical
- security)
- Facility owners/managers
- Infrastructure Subject Matter Experts
- Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) personnel

Planning

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7)
- National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
- National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plans
- Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Guidelines for Homeland Security: Terrorism Prevention and Deterrence
- Interagency Security Committee Security Criteria: Personnel Security Laws and Regulations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Sector-Specific Agencies
- Government Coordinating Councils
- Sector Coordinating Councils
- NIPP Leadership Council

Equipment and Systems

- Secure access to information-sharing network
- Computer hardware and software security systems (e.g., cyber security enhancement equipment, geographical information systems, global positioning systems, Supervisory Control Acquisition Data Access (SCADA), and other technology tools)
- Internal and external security systems (i.e. alarm systems, personnel identification systems, surveillance and detection equipment, intrusion detection systems, physical barriers, and access control systems)

Training

- Threat, vulnerability, and risk analysis and critical site surveys
- Developing, adopting, and enforcing fire codes, building codes, and land-use ordinances to protect critical infrastructures
- Security (eg., monitor systems, recognize discrepancies, vector security, physical asset protection and IT systems security and protection)
- Response protocols, recognition of cues of terrorism, and identification of impending natural disaster/weather related emergencies
- Terrorism and counter-terrorism

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective actions

- Exercises that include critical infrastructure components
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Conduct joint exercises to enhance relationships between public and private organizations

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition
- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Intelligence Fusion and Analysis
- Planning
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are: development of Information Sharing capabilities and fusion centers to support the identification and implementation of protection measures for critical infrastructure sectors; and the types of infrastructure, key assets, and major national events likely to be targeted by terrorists. This capability applies to all terrorist (attack) scenarios.

REFERENCES

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Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to identify and defend against pathogens, chemical and biological contaminants, and other hazards that affect the safety of food and agriculture products. This includes the timely eradication of outbreaks of crop diseases/pests, assessments of the integrity of the food producing industry, and the removal of potentially compromised materials from the U.S. food supply. It is accomplished concurrent to protecting public health and maintaining domestic and international confidence in the U.S. commercial food supply. Additionally, the public is provided with accurate and timely notifications and instructions related to food and agriculture safety and defense.

OUTCOME

Prevent and eradicate threats to food and agriculture safety, restore trade in agriculture products, maintain confidence in the U.S. food supply, and protect public and animal health.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF#11: Agriculture and Natural Resources
Biological Incident Annex
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Protect, Mitigate Risk to Public, **Safeguard Public Health**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	2.2	Coordinate and provide efficient surveillance and information systems to facilitate early detection and mitigation of disease
Pro.C.1	2.2.3.3	Provide laboratory and diagnostic support, subject-matter expertise, and technical assistance
Pro.C.1	4	Coordinate and provide food and agricultural support
Pro.C.1	4.1	Ensure close coordination and cooperation between regional, State, National and International community with the private sector and nongovernmental associations to facilitate response efforts
Pro.C.1	6	Provide food safety and security response support
Pro.C.1	6.1	Ensure the nation's commercial supply of food is safe and secure following an incident of national significance
Res.A.1	3	Provide technical assistance and laboratory support to State, local and tribal jurisdictions
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations
Res.B.1	2	Activate the Incident Command System

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Plans, policies, and procedures are in place for food and agriculture safety and defense in accordance with NIMS/NRP
Number	Laboratories available to analyze food and agriculture samples
Number	Trained personnel by emergency response function (as outlined in emergency plans)
Yes/No	Functional food crop positive identification trace-back and trace-forward tracking systems are in place
Yes/No	Relevant international agriculture and health officials are identified and contact information is kept current; copies of relevant international standards and regulations are available
Yes/No	Plans are exercised/tested

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Food and agriculture safety and defense plans, policies, and procedures were successfully implemented in accordance with NIMS/NRP
Number	Samples processed
Time	For samples to be analyzed
Number	Trace-backs to sources
Time	To complete trace-backs and identify source of contamination
Time	To determine possible secondary exposures
Number	Humans/animals with primary exposure/ingestion of contaminated food
Time	To determine number of humans/animals with primary exposure/ingestion of contaminated food or agricultural product
Number/Day	Agricultural sources evaluated
Number/Day	Food processing plants evaluated
Yes/No	Adequate security at processing facilities
Yes/No	Risk communication was effective in providing timely and accurate information to the public
Yes/No	Trace-forward system to track food items already in the distribution supply system was successfully implemented

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- HAZMAT/Biohazard personnel
- Biosecurity personnel
- Food and agriculture subject matter experts
- FDA and USDA scientists
- Hospital and clinic staff
- Laboratory technicians
- Epidemiological personnel
- Inspection, surveillance, and investigation personnel
- Administration, finance and logistic personnel

Planning

- Food and Drug Cosmetic Act
- Public Health Service Act
- Food safety and defense plans, policies, and procedures that adhere to the Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and State and local agriculture department plans and guidelines
- Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) Safety and Defense Guidelines
- Agriculture safety and defense plans, policies, and procedures
- Mutual aid agreements
- FSIS Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) guidelines

Organization and Leadership

- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Inspection and diagnostic equipment
- Agriculture equipment and supplies
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Security and isolation equipment
- Surveillance equipment

Training

- FDA traceback procedures for food illness outbreaks
- NIMS/NRP for agriculture and food safety responders
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Biosecurity for agriculture and food safety responders
- Threat and vulnerability assessment
- Awareness for food and agriculture plant personnel
- Product alteration, contamination, and trace-back/trace-forward
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Plant security evaluations
- Exercises to test plans, policies, and procedures
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Emergency Response Communications
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Risk Analysis
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the type of food contamination, the amount of food contaminated, and the types of personnel and supplies needed to eradicate the foodborne pathogen(s) and destroy contaminated products, or to mitigate food safety-related consequences of another disaster.

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1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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9. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP). U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~lrd/haccp.html

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Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to conduct epidemiological investigations and public health laboratory testing. It includes exposure and disease (both deliberate release and naturally occurring) detection, reporting, laboratory confirmation, and epidemiological investigation.

OUTCOME

Potential exposure and disease will be identified rapidly, reported to multiple locations immediately, investigated promptly, and accurately confirmed to ensure appropriate preventive or curative countermeasures are implemented. Additionally, public health laboratory testing and epidemiological investigation is coordinated with law enforcement and other appropriate agencies. Because slowly evolving outbreaks require ongoing surveillance, rapid detection and confirmation may not be feasible for some organisms.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services
Biological Incident Annex
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Protect, Mitigate Risk to Public, **Safeguard Public Health**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	2.2	Coordinate and provide efficient surveillance and information systems to facilitate early detection and mitigation of disease
Pro.C.1	2.2.1.3	Direct joint law enforcement-public health investigations to determine source of disease
Pro.C.1	2.2.1.5	Conduct epidemiological investigations as surveillance reports warrant, and coordinate disaster medical assistance team (DMAT) assets/services
Pro.C.1	2.2.3.2	Disseminate laboratory testing results
Res.C.1	3.1.2.3	Provide relevant laboratory support for identification of biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear agents in clinical (human and animal), environmental and food specimens, including maintaining a chain of evidence

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Epidemiological investigation protocols are in place
Yes/No	Laboratory response plans are in place

Number	Trained disease investigators available to conduct an outbreak investigation
Rate	Specimens can be tested during an emergency (e.g., samples per day)
Yes/No	Disease surveillance and reporting system is in place
Yes/No	Reports of outbreaks are received, investigated and analyzed in a timely manner
Yes/No	Epidemiological and laboratory procedures and protocols were exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Epidemiological and laboratory emergency plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Medical personnel successfully recognized, diagnosed and reported diseases or syndromes of concern (hospital and community-based)
Yes/No	First responders reported suspicious symptoms to medical personnel
Percent	Outbreak cases adequately documented in reporting information system
Time	From identification of outbreak to issuing report
Yes/No	Alerts were generated when needed in a timely fashion
Time	From exposure to disease/syndrome identification
Yes/No	Chain of evidence was maintained
Rate	False alarm rate of disease surveillance system
Number	Laboratory specimens handled
Percent	Laboratory specimens analyzed correctly

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Disease experts trained in epidemiology, including disease control, outbreak investigation, and forensic epidemiology
- Local FBI WMD Coordinators
- Laboratory personnel operating in conformance with CLIA requirements
- Risk communication personnel
- Information technology personnel

Planning

- Laboratory plans
- Communications protocol(s)
- Linkages between epidemiology, law enforcement and laboratory services
- Link investigations with the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Agency for food and water borne outbreaks
- Participation of facilities and clinical staff (e.g., practicing physicians, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, veterinarians, etc.)
- Participation of relevant public health agencies and departments
- Participation of relevant law enforcement/JTTFs (FBI WMD Coordinators) agencies and departments
- Planning for sustained and continuous operations
- Surge capacity for agent identification, investigation, and response (either through facilities or mutual aid agreements) via a bio-emergency plan or an epidemiology response plan, surge capacity for agent identification
- Linkages between public health and law enforcement, particularly the FBI

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Transportation equipment
- Data collection and modeling/simulation tools
- Emergency notification system
- Emergency notification system and NEDSS
- Fully equipped LRN laboratories with operational Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Specimen collection equipment
- Data collection and computers with appropriate software
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Plum Modeling tool
- Health Alert Network (HAN)
- Laboratory Response Network (LRN)
- Public Health Information Network (PHIN)

Training

- Laboratory personnel trained to meet surge capacity.
- Ongoing training for public health personnel, including epidemiologists
- Forensic epidemiology, basic epidemiology, and disease control
- First responders trained to report symptoms and suspicious circumstances
- Clinicians trained to recognize and report symptoms
- Proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Interoperable communications
- Training focused on Joint law enforcement and public health epidemiological investigations

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercise activation of epidemiological response plans
- Laboratory exercises to measure ability to correctly identify agent and follow subsequent protocols
- Public health surge capacity defined and supplied
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Laboratory proficiency tests
- Exercises focused on Joint law enforcement and public health epidemiological investigations

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Environmental Health and Vector Control

- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the disease agent, population susceptibility, environmental factors, and the number of infected and exposed individuals. The type of disaster or emergency is also important. Terrorism events require coordination with law enforcement.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP) Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
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Citizen Preparedness and Participation

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to ensure that everyone in America is fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This capability also requires a role for citizens in exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response.

OUTCOME

Respective to their environment, the public (i.e. all non-emergency operational response personnel) is credibly educated about threats to their safety and property, engaged in preparedness and prevention measures, trained in first aid and emergency response skills, and knowledgeable about practical steps to take before, during, and after an incident.

Citizens also provide year round volunteer support to all emergency responder disciplines and are integrated into the response system to support emergency responders in planning, exercises, and real-time events.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#5: Emergency Management
ESF#6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services
ESF#13 Public Safety and Security
ESF#14 Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
ESF#15: External Affairs
Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex
Public Affairs Support Annex
Catastrophic Incident Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Protect, Mitigate Risk to Public, **Prepare the Public**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	2.3.4.5	Establish plans, procedures and protocols for special needs populations
Pro.C.3	1.1	Maintain and expand training and exercise programs to prepare volunteers for terrorism incident support
Pro.C.3	3	Develop and conduct training courses for citizen participation in incident management
Pro.C.3	3.1	Plan, conduct and evaluate public education programs for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
Res.B.5	3.7	Coordinate and integrate the resources and operations of external affairs organizations to provide accurate, consistent and timely information to the public
Res.B.5	3.8	Develop and implement community relations plan and operations
Res.C.1	3.3.2.1.2	Support medical surge capability using volunteer resources
Res.C.3	3	Coordinate mass care, housing, shelter, and human services support for response to incidents of national, regional and State significance for Providing

		Mass Care
Rec.A.3	2.3	Provide community services
Rec.A.3	2.4	Provide volunteer services

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Content of public/citizen preparedness materials is coordinated with emergency responders, government officials, and nongovernmental organizations. Information and materials are distributed through the media as well as multiple community venues such as, neighborhoods, schools, places of worship, private sector businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and through electronic capabilities
Yes/No	Training in preparedness, prevention, first aid, and emergency response skills is provided to all citizens on a routine basis and exercises include a role for citizens in planning, execution, and assessment
Yes/No	Each emergency responder agency/department integrates citizens as volunteer support year round and during a potential or actual incident
Yes/No	Plans, preparedness information, training, exercises, and volunteer programs incorporate citizens with special needs (e.g., non-English speakers, mobility disabilities, cognitive disabilities) and first responders are trained on special needs issues

Performance Measures

Percent	Of population aware of preparedness measures to take
Percent	Of population implementing recommended preparedness measures
Percent	Of population familiar with workplace / school / community emergency plans
Percent	Of population that have received training
Percent	Of population that have volunteered to support emergency responders
Percent	Of at-risk population that received the materials
Yes/No	Information on personal preparedness and emergency plans is distributed using multiple channels and venues
Yes/No	Training for citizens is provided in preparedness, prevention, first aid, and emergency response skills
Yes/No	Citizens participated in planning, execution, and assessment of exercises
Yes/No	Citizens volunteer to support each emergency responder discipline year round and during a potential or actual incident
Yes/No	Information is tailored to address special needs populations and opportunities are available for people with disabilities to receive training and to participate in volunteer programs

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Emergency responder and nongovernmental organization instructors for citizen training.
- Volunteer program managers
- Communications experts to develop strategies for increasing public awareness and participation.
- Volunteers trained to support all emergency responder disciplines and all stages of incident management (preparedness, prevention, deterrence, mitigation, and response)
- Citizens with subject matter expertise (e.g. medical, legal, computer programming, communications)
- Ad hoc recruits for temporary employment (e.g. FEMA Community Relations)

Planning

- National Response Plan (NRP)

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- State Homeland Security Strategies
- Urban Area Homeland Security Strategies
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Local preparedness plans, such as Red Cross Chapter plans, Citizen Corps strategies
- Plans for special populations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Citizen Corps Councils, Red Cross Chapters, Points of Light Volunteer Centers, Local Emergency Planning Committees, Homeland Security Task Forces

Equipment and Systems

- Public education and outreach materials
- Training materials
- Computer hardware and software (e.g. web support)
- Data collection systems
- Personal protective equipment (e.g. for volunteers who function in a response role)
  Communication equipment (e.g. radios)

Training

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- First aid and life-saving training
- Terrorism Awareness and Prevention Program (TAP)
- Emergency Preparedness
- Special needs awareness
- Numerous citizen preparedness on-line courses
- Train-the-Trainer delivery

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for making program adjustments according to evaluation results
- Quantitative research data to determine what actions individuals are taking
- Focus group evaluations to determine effectiveness of citizen preparedness and participation efforts

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Economic and Community Recovery
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information
- Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Information Collection and Threat Recognition
- Information Sharing and Collaboration
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Surge
- Planning
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Risk Analysis
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Volunteer and Donations Management

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability include: the number of possible hazards affecting the community about which citizens must be educated, characteristics of the jurisdiction that may affect outreach, training, and volunteer program development, such as total population, population density, the type and size of special needs populations, the number of diverse cultural and linguistic groups within the area, topographical environmental conditions.

For response activities, the conditions affecting performance include the type of incident, number of casualties, severity of injuries, extent of property damage, level of disruption of normal activity, duration of disruption, and extent of physical contamination.

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1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.htm
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4. Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) Standards. September 2003. http://www.emaponline.org/index.cfm
5. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
6. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
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8. Public Affairs Field Guide. Federal Emergency Management Agency. March 2004

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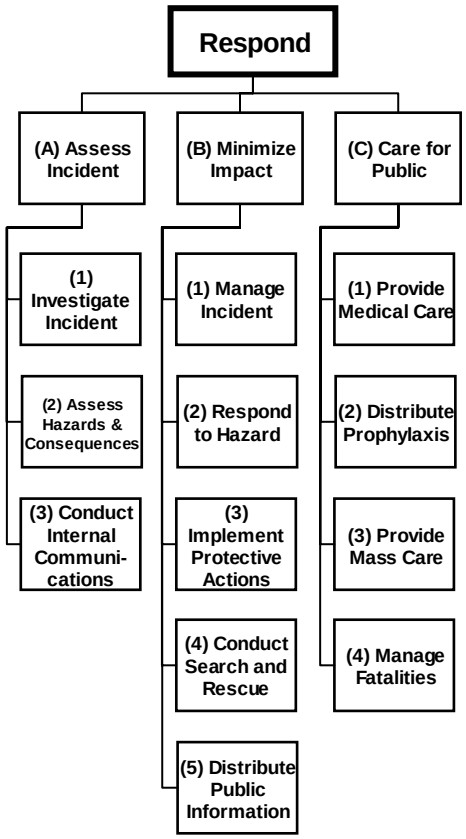
Respond Mission Area - Target Capabilities

Respond Definition: Implement immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.



Target Capability	UTL Objective	UTL Function
On-Site Incident Management	Minimize Impact	Manage Incident
Emergency Operations Center Management	Minimize Impact	Manage Incident
Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution	Minimize Impact	Manage Incident
Volunteer Management and Donations	Minimize Impact	Manage Incident
Worker Health and Safety	Minimize Impact	Manage Incident
Public Safety and Security Response	Minimize Impact	Manage Incident
Animal Health Emergency Support	Minimize Impact	Respond to Hazard
Environmental Health and Vector Control	Minimize Impact	Respond to Hazard
Explosive Device Response Operations	Minimize Impact	Respond to Hazard
Firefighting Operations/Support	Minimize Impact	Respond to Hazard
WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination	Minimize Impact	Respond to Hazard
Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or	Minimize Impact	Implement Protective Actions

In-Place Protection		
Isolation and Quarantine	Minimize Impact	Implement Protective Actions
Search and Rescue	Minimize Impact	Conduct Search and Rescue
Emergency Public Information and Warning	Minimize Impact	Distribute Public Information
Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment	Care for Public	Provide Medical Care
Medical Surge	Care for Public	Provide Medical Care
Medical Supplies Management and Distribution	Care for Public	Provide Medical Care
Mass Prophylaxis	Care for Public	Distribute Prophylaxis
Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding and Related Services)	Care for Public	Provide Mass Care
Fatality Management	Care for Public	Manage Fatalities

On-Site Incident Management

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to effectively direct and control the incident site through the use of Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

OUTCOME

Effective, timely, and coordinated emergency response at the incident scene.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#5: Emergency Management

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Manage Incident**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	10.4	Develop personnel qualifications and certifications for NIMS specified roles
Pro.C.1	2.6.1	Provide an incident health and safety plan
Res.A.2	1	Establish procedures for the immediate incident scene
Res.B.1	2.4.1	Execute mutual aid agreements
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations
Res.B.1	2	Activate the Incident Command System
Res.B.1	2.2	Implement Unified Command for incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multi-agency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multi-agency involvement

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Incident action plans incorporate management structure in accordance with NIMS/NRP
Percent	Of responders trained to the appropriate level for each participating agency's designated role for the incident in NIMS
Yes/No	Personnel in key positions have been trained and have required qualifications
Yes/No	Local, regional, national mutual aid plans and agreements are in place
Yes/No	NIMS concepts are built into exercises and training
Yes/No	Incident action plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Incident action plans and procedures were followed (in accordance with NIMS and NRP)

Yes/No	Incident Command and/or Unified Command was established
Time	To establish onsite incident command
Time	To activate Incident Action Plan (IAP)
Yes/No	All response activities were coordinated through the incident commander

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Incident management and command personnel

Planning

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Local, regional, national mutual aid plans and agreements

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Incident-specific site control equipment
- ICS positions checklists/job aids

Training

- NIMS
- Mutual Aid plans/agreements
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises to evaluate emergency response operations

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Fatality Management
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Interoperable Communications
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Public Safety and Security Response

- Restoration of Lifelines
- Search and Rescue
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the magnitude and complexity of the event (especially in terms of the number of agencies and responders involved, the number of incident sites, damage to communications and the expected duration of the incident (i.e., until all resources are properly and safely demobilized), and the extent to which the roles and responsibilities undertaken during emergency operations have been defined, agreed upon by, assigned to, and understood by all necessary agencies.

Any scenario might require the combined efforts of responders from various local, State, regional, private sector, and Federal entities in order to carry out sustained support for emergency operations and expand the ICS to an inter-jurisdictional and national focus. The coordination of the ICS will be critical in this regard to avoid duplication of efforts and to manage strained resources. While the focus would be on response, it is important to note that some scenarios can impact a large geographical area in a relatively short period of time (i.e., when hazards are fast-moving). Thus, they necessitate the coordinated efforts of several jurisdictions.

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Emergency Operations Center Management

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management through the activation and operation of the emergency operations center (EOC). The capability includes the capacity to:

- Activate an Emergency Operations Center
- Make notifications regarding the activation
- Implement relevant portions of the All Hazards Plan in the context of the emergency operations center operation
- Staff the Emergency Operations Center with personnel capable of making and implementing decisions from all appropriate functions
- Manage and coordinate interagency activities
- Produce an Incident Action Plan and a Situation Report at regular periodic intervals

OUTCOME

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, staffed, and managed for a pre-planned or no-notice event; multi/interagency activities, such as communications, resource management, and mutual aid are coordinated; Incident Action Planning activities within the EOC are conducted at regular periodic intervals; and Situation reports are produced at regular periodic intervals.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#5: Emergency Management

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Manage Incident**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	3.1.7.1	Establish and implement an order of command succession or continuity
Com.A	3.6	Coordinate legal and regulatory issues
Res.B.1	3.2.1	Activate, alert, and notify MACS personnel
Res.B.1	3.2.2	Issue direction to all support organizations to participate in MACS
Res.B.1	4.2.1	Support identification and determination of potential hazards and threats, including mapping, modeling, and forecasting
Res.B.1	4.3.1	Coordinate with organizations outside the MACS
Res.B.1	4.6	Coordinate jurisdictional emergency management operations
Res.B.1	7.1.1	Activate mutual aid to obtain resources
Res.B.2	7	Transition from response to recovery

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	A management plan for the EOC exists
Yes/No	EOC procedures are consistent with NRP, NIMS, and appropriate State, local, and tribal procedures
Yes/No	A procedure for staffing the EOC exists
Yes/No	EOC meets NIMS incident command structure requirements to perform core functions: coordination, communications, resource dispatch and tracking, and information collection, analysis, and dissemination
Yes/No	The management plan for the EOC includes sections on: incident action planning, situation reports, interagency coordination
Yes/No	All EOC-related communications systems are interoperable with surrounding jurisdictions
Yes/No	Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) are in place
Yes/No	Procedures are in place to activate mutual aid agreements
Yes/No	Trained personnel are available to cover appropriate ESF functions
Yes/No	Jurisdiction has identified alternate EOC site incase first site is damaged/destroyed in the event and is not capable of operating
Yes/No	Alternate EOC or alternate EOC capability has appropriate Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and Continuity of Government Plan (COG)
Yes/No	EOC plans integrate Joint Field Office, if necessary
Yes/No	Jurisdiction has an operations plan for the EOC
Yes/No	Jurisdictions have an identified liaison representative at the local, State, or regional level
Yes/No	Jurisdiction has the ability to coordinate with other EOCs – local, State, or regional
Yes/No	Training for personnel staffing the EOC is conducted on a regular periodic basis
Yes/No	EOC plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Jurisdiction recognized need to activate EOC
Time	To staff EOC and commence operations
Yes/No	Jurisdiction recognized need to implement mutual aid
Yes/No	Jurisdiction produced an Incident Action Plan
Yes/No	Jurisdiction set a schedule for Incident Action Planning activities
Time	To produce an Incident Action Plan
Yes/No	Jurisdiction produced a Situation Report
Yes/No	Jurisdiction set a schedule for Situation Reporting activities
Time	To produce a Situation Report
Yes/No	Jurisdiction recognized need to request State and Federal resources
Yes/No	Continuity of Operation Plans (COOPs) and Continuity of Government Plans (COGs) were successfully implemented

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Designated planning personnel to coordinate and control planning

- Personnel, capable of performing the following functions: Operations, planning, logistics, finance, and management support
- ESF Liaisons

Planning

- Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)
- Financial and administrative procedures
- Local, State, tribal and Federal response plans
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- All applicable legislation, regulations, directives, policies, and industry codes of practice required to perform emergency operations center activities
- Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) and Continuity of Government (COG) Plans

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Either a stand-alone facility or a facility that can be converted into an emergency operations centers
- Communications equipment, such as telephones, fax machines, and radios
- Computing equipment or equivalent to collect, analyze, disseminate, and display information with various back-up systems in place, including an emergency generator

Training

- EOC plans and procedures
- Interoperable communications
- EOC software
- COOP/COG
- EOP
- NIMS
- Recovery

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Command post exercises
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Economic and Community Recovery
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Firefighting Operations/Support

- Interoperable Communications
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- On-site Incident Management
- Planning
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Search and Rescue
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the geographic scope of the event, number of incident sites, expected duration of the incident, and the severity of damage (impact on the ability of the EOC to operate efficiently, match between plans and resources and event requirements).

This capability is applicable to all scenarios in which the incident is a large-scale event requiring the establishment of a command center away from the incident site.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
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Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to identify, dispatch, mobilize and demobilize available resources throughout all emergency management phases of an incident.

OUTCOME

Critical supplies, equipment, and personnel are available to incident managers and emergency responders upon request and are demobilized and inventoried in a timely manner.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#5: Emergency Management
ESF#7: Resource Support

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Manage Incident**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.1	5	Develop plans, procedures, and protocols for resource management in accordance with NIMS
Res.B.1	6	Identify, Type, and Inventory Resources
Res.B.1	6.4	Inventory facilities, equipment, personnel, and systems available to support emergency operations
Res.B.1	6.4.2.1	Determine the availability of and provide supplies stocked in distribution facilities, national stockpiles, and customer supply centers
Res.B.1	8	Allocate, Mobilize, and Manage Resources
Res.B.1	8.1.3	Prioritize use of supplies
Res.B.1	8.1.5.1	Coordinate distribution of stockpile assets
Res.B.1	8.3	Provide logistics support
Res.B.1	15.14	Coordinate the handling and transporting of affected persons
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations
Rec.C.3	3.5	Provide and coordinate the use of emergency power generation services at critical facilities

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Resource and logistics plans, policies and procedures incorporate management structure in accordance with NIMS and NRP

Yes/No	Plans specify critical resources required to execute all-hazard emergency response
Yes/No	Plans include refueling and maintenance services
Yes/No	Contingent stockpiles of critical equipment are in place
Type/Amount	Of stockpiled resources available to meet response requirements
Time	Required to mobilize/demobilize stockpiles
Yes/No	Contingent contracts of critical equipment are in place
Type/Amount	Of contracted resources available to meet response requirements
Time	Required to mobilize/demobilize contracts for supplies

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Resource and logistics plans, policies and procedures were successfully implemented in accordance with NIMS and NRP
Yes/No	Resource and logistics plans are exercised
Percent	Proportion of resource requests met
Percent	Proportion of resource requests filled accurately
Time	To process requests for funding
Time	Between requests for resources and delivery of resources
Volume/Day	Warehouse requested and delivered capacity
Yes/No	Refueling and maintenance services were successfully provided
Type/Amount	Of stockpiled resources utilized to meet response requirements
Type/Amount	Of contracted resources utilized to meet response requirements

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Equipment maintenance personnel
- Resource distribution personnel
- Resource inventory management and tracking personnel
- Administrative approval and procurement personnel
- Security personnel
- Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) personnel

Planning

- Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) for critical resource logistics and distribution
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Emergency plans to address critical resource and resource distribution

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Fueling and maintenance facilities/equipment
- Management information systems (MIS)- geographical information systems (GIS), resource tracking systems, transportation tracking systems, inventory management systems, and reporting systems)
- Security systems for stockpiles
- Storage facilities and provision for staging areas

Training

- Resource and logistics training- MIS training, emergency contracting and procurement procedures
- NIMS
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises to test and evaluate resource logistics plans
- Exercise interoperable communications
- System to incorporate lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Command Post and Emergency Operations Center exercises

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Volunteer Management and Donations

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the damage to transportation systems, roadways and communications infrastructure, any hazardous local conditions that may affect resource support and the need for/number of evacuations/displacements, and quarantine requirements. This capability is applicable to all scenarios.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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Volunteer Management and Donations

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to effectively manage volunteers and donations in support of domestic incident management, including identifying, determining uses for, effectively managing, and deploying volunteer support and donations before, during, and after an incident. This capability also includes verification of volunteer credentials and the provision for maintaining registries of workers who are exposed to hazardous substances for long-term follow-up, and management of delayed health and behavioral consequences.

OUTCOME

The impact of volunteers and charitable donations is maximized and does not hinder the response and recovery activities.

ESF/ANNEX

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Manage Incident**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.B	2.3	Develop plans, policies, and protocols for managing volunteers
Com.B	2.3.1	Coordinate use of assigned Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
Rec.A.3	2.4	Provide volunteer services

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Volunteer management and donations plans are in place
Yes/No	National and State Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) committees have been established and are consulted during disaster planning
Yes/No	Cooperative agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with volunteer and donations management organizations have been developed
Yes/No	Volunteer management and donations plans address logistics
Number	Of volunteers recruited in advance for roles as described in hazard-specific plans per population
Number	Of volunteers that can be effectively tracked, directed, and managed using available volunteer centers and managers
Number	Of trained personnel available for volunteer and donations management
Number	Of planned donation staging areas and volunteers centers
Yes/No	Volunteer management and donations plans have been exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Volunteer management and donations plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	VOAD services were appropriately and effectively directed
Time	To establish and fully staff donations coordination centers
Time	To establish and fully staff distribution centers
Number	Of spontaneous volunteers who were appropriately and effectively directed
Yes/No	Warehousing locations and facilities were established and staffed
Yes/No	Volunteer phone bank and/or volunteer reception center was established

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Volunteer management personnel
- Donation coordinators
- Warehouse staff personnel

Planning

- Volunteer and Donations Management Annex (NRP)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Volunteer and donation staging facilities
- Transportation equipment
- Information technology and communications equipment

Training

- Volunteer support and donations management

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises incorporate volunteer and donations management
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans, policies, and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Mass Care
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the number and qualifications of volunteers (assigned and spontaneous) arriving on-scene and the amount and type of donations provided (each event site will likely require donations coordination and management). The extent of volunteer efforts will likely be related to the scope and scale of the incident (i.e. number of individuals affected, amount of damage to buildings and housing). Large events with significant media attention will likely require significant effort to coordinate donations at the regional or national level.

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1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
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Worker Health and Safety

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to protect the safety and health of on-scene first responders, hospital personnel (first receivers, skilled support personnel and, if necessary, their families) through an effective safety and health program that includes training, personal protective equipment, health and safety planning, risk management practices, medical care, decontamination, infection control, adequate work schedule relief, psychological support, and follow-up assessments of exposed first responders.

OUTCOME

No further harm to any first responder, first receiver, hospital staff member, or other skilled support personnel due to preventable exposure to secondary trauma, chemical release, infectious disease, or physical and emotional stress after the initial event or during decontamination and event follow-up.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering
ESF#5: Emergency Management
ESF #6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #9: Urban Search and Rescue
ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF #12: Energy
Worker Safety and Health Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Manage Incident**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.C	5	Establish and maintain response communications systems
Pro.C.1	1.1.6	Develop plans and procedures for worker health and safety
Pro.C.1	2.6.1	Provide an incident health and safety plan
Res.A.3	2	Coordinate incident site communications
Res.B.1	16	Provide for worker health and safety
Res.B.2	5.4.1	Provide required personal protective equipment (PPE)
Res.B.2	5.5.1	Identify assets required for decontamination activities
Res.C.1	3.3.1.2	Activate procedures for essential nursing and medical care
Res.C.1	4.3.1.2	Triage and treat patients at the decontamination site
Rec.A.1	3.1.1.4	Provide for worker crisis counseling and mental health and substance abuse

		behavioral health support
Rec.A.1	3.2	Provide comprehensive stress management strategies, programs and crisis response teams
Rec.C.2	3.1	Participate in post-incident assessments of structures, public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and workloads

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Worker operating guidelines and standards are in place that incorporate health and safety concerns
Yes/No	Hazard-based responder safety measures are identified in each hazard based safety plan
Yes/No	Anticipated (all hazards) emergencies are identified in emergency response plans, and a health and safety program has been established to ensure the safety of responders in the event of the identified emergencies
Number	Of trained and equipped personnel to perform worker decontamination
Number	Of personnel trained to provide psychological support to workers during and following a mass casualty event
Yes/No	System has been established to ensure that responders and recovery workers including “skilled support” personnel, such as heavy equipment operators, have their risk properly assessed and managed
Yes/No	System has been established for follow-up on health and well being of workers after an event
Yes/No	Worker health and safety plans have been exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Worker health and safety plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Medical unit was successfully opened and operated within an ICS structure
Percent	Of personnel wearing the required personal protective equipment (PPE) for site entry and work
Percent	Of workers who have had their exposure to hazardous substances quantified and recorded
Percent	Of personnel treated for injuries or illnesses
Percent	Of personnel adequately decontaminated
Percent	Of first responders served by support services
Percent	Of first responder households that received prophylaxis
Percent	Of emergency workers who developed mental health symptoms

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Health and safety officers
- Decontamination personnel
- Mental health personnel
- Environmental health personnel

- Skilled support
- First receivers
- Hospital-Based personnel
- Coroners and medical examiners
- Funeral home employees
- Janitorial and maintenance personnel

Planning

- Worker safety plans
- First responder prophylaxis plans (including family members)
- National Response Plan (NRP)/National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Environmental monitoring plans

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Interoperable communications equipment
- First responder pharmaceutical stockpile
- Database system for tracking/follow-up on personnel deployed, exposed, and prophylaxis/decontamination procedures
- Transportation equipment
- Environmental surveillance equipment

Training

- PPE training
- Decontamination training
- HAZMAT training
- Incident safety officer training
- Medical training for safe handling of contaminated patients
- Training in mental health services related to mass casualties
- NIMS training
- Infection control training
- Risk communication training
- Epidemiology training
- Handing and disposing of infectious waste
- Site-specific training
- Syndromic diagnosis in co-workers training

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises incorporate worker safety plans
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Fatality Management
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- On-site Incident Management
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Risk Analysis
- Search and Rescue
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the nature of the incident; number of first responders, hospital personnel, and other workers involved (which is related in part to the number of victims); and the time period of the initial response.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004
3. National Incident Management System (NIMS). Department of Homeland Security. March 2004. http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NIMS-90-web.pdf
4. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). November 2002. http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/
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Public Safety and Security Response

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area in coordination with HAZMAT, fire/rescue, and law enforcement disciplines.

OUTCOME

Successfully secure the incident scene while protecting first responders and affected community from further harm.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#13: Public Safety and Security

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Manage Incident**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.1	12.3.2	Identify and establish incident perimeter and zones
Res.B.1	12.3.3	Identify force protection requirements
Res.B.1	12.3.4	Establish force protection
Res.B.1	13	Conduct public safety and security response
Res.B.1	13.1	Conduct traffic control

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Public safety and security plans, policies, and procedures are in place
Number	Of incident sites that can be secured
Number	Of trained personnel available and equipped to effectively control ingress and egress of emergency vehicles and equipment
Yes/No	Traffic control plans, policies, and procedures are in place
Yes/No	Public safety and security plans have been exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Safety and security plans and procedures were successfully implemented
Number	Of new or secondary injuries
Percent	Of incident site that was secured
Time	To communicate a site safety plan to all first responders at incident site
Time	To identify and segregate hot, warm, and cold zones for incident response
Time	To secure incident site

Yes/No	All traffic control and alternate ingress/egress routes were identified and staffed addressing damage/debris
Yes/No	All incident site control zones/points were clearly identified and staffed.
Yes/No	Damaged buildings and debris blocking emergency response ingress/egress were removed
Yes/No	Perimeter zones were coordinated jointly by HAZMAT, fire/rescue, and law enforcement
Yes/No	Personnel demonstrated the ability to establish NIMS / ICS command for response
Yes/No	On-scene personnel accountability system was established

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Law enforcement and security personnel
- National Guard
- Traffic control personnel (including traffic engineers)
- Building officials
- Dam safety officials

Planning

- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable laws and regulations
- Traffic control plan

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Barrier/perimeter equipment and supplies
- Transportation/traffic control equipment
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Interoperable communications systems

Training

- Safety and security
- Safety and security operations in a potential WMD/CBRNE environment
- NIMS
- PPE

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Emergency response exercises incorporating public safety and security components

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- On-site Incident Management
- Search and Rescue
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the type of threat or incident and the number of incident locations. The threat/incident characteristics will determine the area of the security zone and secondary hazards of concern to personnel working at the site(s).

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
3. National Incident Management System (NIMS). Department of Homeland Security. March 2004. http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NIMS-90-web.pdf
4. The Office for Domestic Preparedness Guidelines for Homeland Security: Prevention and Deterrence. Office for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security. June 2003. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/ODPPrev1.pdf
5. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), Volume II: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement. Office for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security. October 2003. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/HSEEPv2.pdf
6. Compendium of Federal Terrorism Training For State and Local Audiences. Federal Emergency Management Agency and Department of Homeland Security. 2004. http://www.fema.gov/compendium/index.jsp
7. 2004 Emergency Response Guidebook, A Guidebook for First Responders During the Initial Phase of a Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Materials Incident. Department of Transportation. http://hazmat.dot.gov/erg2004/erg2004.pdf
8. Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Catalog of Training Programs. Department of Homeland Security. 2003-2004. http://www.fletc.gov/cotp.pdf

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Animal Health Emergency Support

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to identify and eradicate outbreaks of animal diseases by isolating, destroying, and disposing of affected livestock and wildlife, removing and disposing of contaminated animal products, and disposing of contaminated feed and related materials. It includes the prompt response to animal related illnesses as a result of threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Additional security measures are taken to protect the Nation's livestock and wildlife infrastructure, as well as human and animal health.

OUTCOME

Eradicate the outbreak, restore trade in agriculture products, maintain confidence in the U.S. food supply, and protect public and animal health.

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Respond to Hazard**

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF#11: Agriculture and Natural Resources
Biological Incident Annex
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	2.2.3.3	Provide laboratory and diagnostic support, subject-matter expertise, and technical assistance
Pro.C.1	5.1	Monitor Animal Health
Pro.C.1	5.5	Implement and activate Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) Emergency Operations Center
Pro.C.1	5.7	Supply APHIS assets to augment Veterinary Services assets in the State where the disease exists, as needed by the Area Veterinarian in Charge
Pro.C.1	5.8	Activate the regional and State animal emergency response plan for foot and mouth disease (FMD) and other highly contagious diseases
Pro.C.1	5.9	Stop all interstate movement of regulated animals and plant articles, and means of conveyance as needed
Pro.C.1	5.1	Assist in disease control, quarantine, containment and eradication
Pro.C.1	5.11	Coordinate and provide regional and state resources and procedures for the response to an outbreak of highly contagious animal and plant diseases
Pro.C.1	5.11.1	Inspect safety and security of agricultural infrastructure in the affected area
Res.B.1	2	Activate the Incident Command System
Res.B.1	2.2	Implement Unified Command for incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single

		jurisdiction with multi-agency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multi-agency involvement
Res.B.2	5.5.5	Coordinate livestock decontamination
Res.B.2	5.6.1	Perform clean-up operations
Res.C.3	4.3.1.2	Arrange for animal care/handling services
Res.C.3	4.3.2.1	Operate animal care/handling facilities
Rec.B.2	2.2	Coordinate disposal of contaminated agricultural products to include animals
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Foreign animal disease (FAD) plans, policies, and procedures are in place that include protocols for disease identification, isolation strategies, and contingency plans for destroying and disposing of livestock
Yes/No	Medical field staff and other resources (veterinarians, animal health technicians, disease specialists, and veterinary diagnostic labs) are available
Yes/No	Communication plans are in place (including situation updates, restricted access areas, reporting instructions, etc.)
Number	Laboratories available to analyze animal disease samples
Yes/No	Functional animal positive identification trace-back and trace-forward tracking systems are in place
Yes/No	Available disposal methods (e.g., burial, landfills, composting, rendering, air curtain incineration) have been identified and assessed (including consideration of environmental and biosecurity concerns, capacity and throughput, required resources, etc.)
Yes/No	Available disposal methods (e.g., burial, landfills, composting, rendering, air curtain incineration) have been identified and assessed (including consideration of environmental and biosecurity concerns, capacity and throughput, required resources, etc.)
Yes/No	Plans are consistent with NRP/NIMS
Yes/No	Relevant international agriculture and health officials are identified and contact information is kept current; copies of relevant international standards and regulations are available
Yes/No	Plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Foreign animal disease plans are successfully implemented during the event or exercise
Yes/No	Sufficient medical field staff and other resources (veterinarians, animal health technicians, disease specialists, and veterinary diagnostic labs) were available per incident site
Number	Laboratories utilized to analyze animal disease samples
Time	For laboratory samples to be analyzed
Number	Of animals euthanized and disposed of for disease control
Number	Humans with primary exposure to animal(s) exhibiting clinical signs of disease
Number/Day	Of laboratory samples that were processed by specialized facilities, including national reference laboratories

Time	To determine primary and secondary human exposure to disease
Number/Day	Of potentially affected premises surveyed for trace-out and epidemiology reporting
Number/Day	Rate (number of animals/day or premises/day) at which appraisal, vaccination, euthanasia, and/or disposal are carried out at affected locations
Time	To determine possible secondary exposures (e.g., family members in contact with primary animal exposed)
Yes/No	Comprehensive bio-security guidelines are followed
Yes/No	Plans are successfully implemented in accordance with NRP/NIMS
Yes/No	Risk communication was effective in maintaining public confidence
Yes/No	Sufficient security at processing facilities is implemented

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Administrative, finance, and logistics personnel
- Biosecurity personnel
- Euthanasia and disposal personnel
- Laboratory personnel
- Livestock appraisal personnel
- Personnel to assess and address zoonotic and CBRNE issues
- Personnel trained in risk communication
- Personnel with the training to diagnose relevant foreign animal diseases
- Surveillance and epidemiological investigation personnel
- Vaccination personnel
- Veterinarians

Planning

- Foreign animal disease (FAD) emergency response plans in accordance with the NRP and NIMs
- Communications planning on local, state, national and international levels
- Identification of mitigation strategies for continuing trade
- Quarantine authorities and plans for restriction of movement of animals and related products

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Emergency Management Reporting System (EMRS)
- Equipment for track-back investigations (e.g., PDA for data entry)
- Euthanasia and disposal (e.g., pharmaceuticals, earth moving equipment) equipment and supplies
- HAZMAT and biosecurity equipment and supplies
- Identification tags for affected animals
- Interoperable communications systems
- Office space and administrative equipment to support local incident command posts

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Vaccines and other medical supplies
- Warehouse space for supplies

Training

- Animal mass depopulation and carcass disposal training
- Biosecurity training
- FAD awareness training for private, academic, and public health veterinarians
- FAD awareness training for producers, production facilities, agricultural animal/product transporters, renderers, etc.
- FAD response training for traditional and non-traditional emergency response personnel used in animal disease emergencies
- NIMS/ICS training for traditional and non-traditional emergency response personnel used in animal disease emergencies
- Terrorism awareness training (e.g., animal CBRNE training, CDC category ABC bioterrorism agent list training)
- Threat and vulnerability assessment training
- Trace-back and trace-forward systems training
- Zoonotic awareness training

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises to test and evaluate FAD and other related plans
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Interoperable Communications
- On-Site Incident Management
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Risk Analysis
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the number of animal casualties and the types of personnel and supplies needed to eradicate the foreign animal disease. Specific scenario conditions, such as infrastructure damage and environmental contamination, may impact the ability to disseminate these resources.

Federal resources will work under State authorities for specific tasks such as quarantine, animal inspection, depopulation, and disposal. If States are unable or unwilling, Federal agricultural authorities

supercede State authorities. A FAD outbreak has international trade consequences, thus extensive integration and coordination at a national level is required.
This capability is applicable to the foreign animal disease scenario in particular, as well as all biological, explosive, chemical, and nuclear/radiological attack scenarios and natural disasters that affect the health of animals and viability of the food supply.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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Environmental Health and Vector Control

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to provide ground and aerial vector control and environmental health services in support of public health protection. Vector control includes elimination of organisms, such as fleas, mosquitoes, and rodents that can spread disease to humans.

OUTCOME

After the first event, a marked reduction in new cases due to preventable exposure to disease or contamination will occur. The at-risk population receives the appropriate protection in a timely manner.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF #1: Transportation
ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF#11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Respond to Hazard**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	2.2.1.4	Conduct product tracing to determine source, destination, and disposition of adulterated/contaminated products
Pro.C.1	2.3.3	Provide vector control

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Health protection plans incorporate environmental health and vector control policies and procedures
Yes/No	Plans include evacuation of non-exposed; exposed leading to quarantine; infected; dead; and dead contaminated
Number	Of trained personnel available for environmental health and vector control operations (aerial and ground)
Yes/No	Personnel are appropriately trained on health protection plans
Yes/No	Personnel are appropriately trained on vector control plans
Yes/No	Health protection plans have been exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Environmental health plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Vector control plans were successfully implemented
Percent	At-risk population that was protected
Yes/No	Public health education was provided

Yes/No	Environmental health testing and monitoring was provided
Yes/No	Both ground and aerial vector control was provided

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Vector control and environmental personnel
- Certified pesticide applicators
- Trained animal disease surveillance and epidemiological personnel

Planning

- Public health emergency plans
- Environmental health and vector control procedures
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Vector control supplies and equipment (aerial and ground)
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Modeling/analysis information systems to determine spread/areas potentially at risk; evacuation models
- Interoperable communications equipment

Training

- PPE
- Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)
- Environmental and vector control
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- State/regional/local/tribal exercises incorporating environmental health and vector control issues
- System for incorporating lessons learned into future plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Animal Health Emergency Support
- CBRNE Detection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care

- Mass Prophylaxis
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the disease, agent, contaminant, geographic area, and population size affected; population susceptibility; environmental factors (e.g., weather, flooding, contamination); and the damage to water systems and electrical utilities.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
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6. Medical Personnel Exposed to Patients Contaminated with Hazardous Waste. Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard interpretation. March 1992.

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Explosive Device Response Operations

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct explosive device response operations.

OUTCOME

Successfully disrupt and dispose of explosives.

ESF/ANNEX

Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Respond to Hazard**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.2	6.2	Explosive Device Response Operations
Res.B.2	6.3	Detect, defuse and dispose of IED terrorist weapons

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Number	Simultaneous incidents that can be addressed with existing jurisdictional and/or mutual aid assets
Number	Of personnel trained and equipped for explosive detection and response
Number	Of deployable certified explosive ordnance disposal teams (EOD) within identified jurisdictions
Yes/No	Plans, policies, and procedures for explosives detection and response are in place
Yes/No	Plans for explosives detection and response have been exercised

Performance Measures

Time	From requesting explosives ordnance operations resources to the arrival of EOD teams on site
Time	For explosive to be rendered safe
Yes/No	Explosives were safely disposed
Yes/No	Bomb squad plans and procedures were successfully implemented

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Personnel to conduct explosive ordnance detection, disruption, defusing, and disposal operations (e.g. Bomb Squads)
- Logistics personnel
- CBRNE detection and monitoring personnel
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Planning

- Standard operating procedures (e.g., The National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board Guidelines [NBSCAB])
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable laws and regulations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Equipment and Systems

- Bomb squad equipment consistent with certification level (e.g., portable X-ray, render safe kits, inspection and monitoring equipment)
- Specific protective ensemble for identified response
- Interoperable communications equipment
- CBRNE detection and monitoring equipment

Training

- WMD and secondary device awareness and response
- Basic/advanced hazardous devices school
- De-arming
- HAZMAT technical
- Post blast investigation
- NIMS
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Bomb squad joint exercises (HAZMAT, mutual aid, etc.)

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Interoperable Communications
- On-site Incident Management

- Planning
- Public Safety and Security Response
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the number of incident sites that require bomb squad response at a given time. Secondary resource drivers for this capability are the physical environment, scope, and magnitude of the incident.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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Firefighting Operations/Support

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to support and conduct fire suppression operations, including deploying the initial alarm assignment, assessing the incident, requesting necessary additional alarm assignments or special operations resources, and establishing an incident command system consistent with NIMS.

OUTCOME

Dispatch of the initial alarm assignment occurs within the response time objectives designated by the authority having jurisdiction. Initial arriving unit conducts assessment of the incident scene and requests appropriate resources. Firefighting activities are conducted safely and the fire is contained, controlled, and managed.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#4: Firefighting

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Respond to Hazard**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.B.1	1.2.1	Conduct fire code inspections and coordinate with appropriate personnel for building inspections
Res.A.1	4	Conduct fire investigations
Res.B.2	1	Develop Plans, Procedures, and Equipment Guidelines to Support Response Operations
Res.B.2	1.1	Develop Plans, Procedures, and Equipment Guidelines to Support Firefighting Response Operations
Res.B.2	4	Conduct Firefighting Operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Plans, policies, and procedures are in place for firefighting operations and support and are regularly and periodically updated
Yes/No	Firefighting operations plans, policies and procedures for responding to and operating at major incidents are standardized across all agencies and jurisdictions participating in a mutual aid agreement (MAA)
Yes/No	Communications plans, policies and procedures for dispatching and communicating with all agencies and jurisdictions participating in a mutual aid agreement (MAA) are standardized
Yes/No	Performance objectives have been established (i.e. in accordance with NFPA standards)

Number	Of firefighting units (by types – engines, trucks, tankers, auxiliary apparatus) within jurisdiction
Number	Simultaneous incidents that can be addressed with existing jurisdictional and/or mutual aid assets (dependent upon size and scope)
Yes/No	Quality assurance/quality improvement programs are in place to evaluate the structure, processes, and outcomes of the department
Yes/No	Post-incident analysis program exists
Yes/No	Equipped and dedicated team is available for the search and rescue of entrapped or lost firefighters
Yes/No	Training program is maintained to ensure all personnel receive updated training as appropriate
Yes/No	Firefighting plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Firefighting plans and standard operating procedures were successfully implemented
Time	From dispatch to first unit's arrival on-scene
Time	From dispatch to arrival of entire initial alarm assignment (from dispatch to arrival of all units planned for initial assignment)
Yes/No	Firefighting response achieved required flow rate of uninterrupted water supply
Time	Time to achieve required flow rate of uninterrupted water supply
Yes/No	The initial response of pumper, truck, tanker, and auxiliary apparatus (as needed) was adequate for a quick attack on the property involved
Yes/No	Mutual aid responses (from decision to activate mutual aid through dispatch and arrival time for requested resources) are within planned target times
Yes/No	Response times were evaluated to ensure adequate emergency services coverage

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Firefighters
- Building officials
- Resource coordination personnel (logistics)

Planning

- Mutual aid agreements and/or memoranda of understanding (MAAs/MOUs)
- Firefighting standard operating procedures
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) and applicable laws and regulations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable fire apparatus and associated equipment
- Secure information system to store building designs, locations of hazardous materials, and evacuation plans
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Interoperable communications equipment

Training

- Firefighting (to NFPA and OSHA standards)
- Building officials
- Interoperable communications
- WMD and secondary device (specialized)
- HAZMAT response
- NIMS
- PPE
- Interagency and inter-department drills

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Specific area training exercises (HAZMAT, mutual aid, etc.)

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- On-site Incident Management
- Planning
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Search and Rescue
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the nature of the incident (type, magnitude, threat to populace, HAZMAT consequences), safe and effective firefighting performance, potential property loss and nature of the properties involved, and the types of tactics and evolutions used.

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WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to assess the incident, including testing and identifying all likely hazardous substances on-site; provide protective clothing and equipment to responders; conduct rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conduct geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establish exclusion zones; contain and fully decontaminate the incident site, victims, responders and equipment; manage site restoration operations, including collection of all hazardous substances; and implement standard evidence collection procedures.

OUTCOME

Rapidly identify, contain, and mitigate a hazardous materials release; rescue, decontaminate and treat victims exposed to the hazard; limit and restore the affected area; and effectively protect responders and at-risk populations.

ESF/ANNEX

Biological Incident Annex
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex
ESF#10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Respond to Hazard**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.2	3.2.3	Coordinate and support containment activities
Res.B.2	3.2.7	Coordinate and support decontamination activities
Res.B.2	5.1	Assess Hazmat Situation and Plan Response
Res.B.2	5.1.1	Identify hazardous materials and extent/scope of the incident
Res.B.2	5.1.2.3	Develop a contamination site safety plan
Res.B.2	5.2	Establish and implement on-scene management for hazmat response (utilizing ICS)
Res.B.2	5.3	Conduct Hazmat Response (Implement Plans, Programs, Agreements, and Requirements)
Res.B.2	5.3.2	Identify and establish perimeter and hazardous materials zones (hot, warm, cold)
Res.B.2	5.3.3	Extricate and rescue victims from within hot zone
Res.B.2	5.3.4	Conduct containment activities
Res.B.2	5.3.4.1	Secure contamination source and affected areas

Res.B.2	5.3.5.1	Monitor clean areas within the contamination control line
Res.B.2	5.4.1	Provide required personal protective equipment (PPE)
Res.B.2	5.4.2	Monitor all responders for exposure to hazardous materials
Res.B.2	5.4.4	Coordinate rescue efforts with law enforcement to ensure safety of rescuers while law enforcement secures incident site
Res.B.2	5.4.5	Monitor and control operating time of rescuers assigned to hot zone to minimize rescuer exposure
Res.B.2	5.5	Conduct decontamination
Res.B.2	5.5.1	Identify assets required for decontamination activities
Res.B.2	5.5.2.1	Establish decontamination sites
Res.B.2	5.5.3	Decontaminate affected facilities and equipment
Res.B.2	5.5.4.1	Conduct screening of affected persons
Res.B.2	5.5.4.2	Decontaminate affected persons, including injured victims, exposed to CBRNE materials
Res.B.2	5.6.1	Perform clean-up operations
Res.B.2	5.6.2	Implement hazardous material disposal plan
Res.B.2	7	Transition from response to recovery
Res.B.3	3.1.1	Manage resources to support special needs populations to include non-English speaking persons, migrant workers, as well as those with medical conditions requiring attention
Res.B.3	4.1	Identify course of action to resolve the incident/make decisions
Res.B.3	4.1.1.1	Identify evacuation site(s)
Rec.C.1	3.2	Declare incident site hazard free
Res.B.2	3.2.3	Coordinate and support containment activities

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Hazardous Incident Response plans, policies, and procedures are in place
Yes/No	HAZMAT plans, policies and procedures for major HAZMAT incidents are standardized across all participating mutual aid agencies and jurisdictions
Yes/No	Performance objectives have been established (i.e. in accordance with NFPA standards)
Number	Of adequately staffed, trained, certified, and equipped HAZMAT teams available to respond to, conduct rescue operations at, and mitigate incidents; and coordinate restoration
Number	Simultaneous incidents that can be addressed with existing jurisdictional and/or mutual aid assets (dependent on size and scope)
Yes/No	Quality assurance/quality improvement program is in place to evaluate the structure, processes, and outcomes of the department
Yes/No	Equipped and dedicated team is available for the search and rescue of entrapped or lost firefighters

Yes/No	Training program is maintained to ensure all personnel receive updated training as appropriate
Yes/No	Post-incident analysis program exists
Yes/No	HAZMAT plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Plans and procedures were successfully implemented
Time	From dispatch to first HAZMAT capable unit's arrival on scene
Time	From dispatch to full initial alarm assignment of HAZMAT capable teams
Time	To detect HAZMAT type and source
Time	To contain and control solids, liquids, vapors, and gases
Yes/No	HAZMAT rescue standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been followed
Time	To initiate rescue operations SOPs
Yes/No	Decontamination standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been followed
Time	To initiate decontamination SOPs
Yes/No	Effective distribution of on-hand supplies to neutralize contaminant
Yes/No	Accurate detection and identification HAZMAT type and source
Yes/No	Appropriate surveillance and monitoring equipment was employed (I.e. biomonitoring)
Yes/No	Appropriate survey instruments and detection equipment were functional to monitor agent reappearance or spread
Yes/No	Containment and control of solids, liquids, vapors, and gases was completed
Yes/No	Information and conditions were communicated to the appropriate authorities
Yes/No	Meteorological conditions were monitored for the duration
Yes/No	Mobile decontamination and site safety areas were identified and supplied with trained personnel
Yes/No	Personal protective equipment was available for use
Yes/No	Site restoration was coordinated
Yes/No	Transit pathways were identified currently monitored (water, land, air)
Yes/No	Containment methods and barriers to run-off were established

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- HAZMAT rescue-capable fire and law enforcement personnel
- HAZMAT decontamination personnel (public and private)
- HAZMAT response personnel (public and private)
- Laboratory staff for agent identification
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Planning

- Mutual aid agreements and/or memoranda of understanding (MAAs/MOUs)
- HAZMAT rescue standard operating procedures
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable laws and regulations
- Service contracts for disposal and site restoration
- Public health and environmental laws/regulations

- Facility response plans as required by law (SARA Title III)
- Worker safety regulations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Containment equipment
- Decontamination or replacement equipment
- Detection and monitoring equipment
- Laboratory testing equipment
- Personal protective equipment (PPE levels A-D)
- Carrying devices to assist in rescues of victims
- Post decontamination clothing for victims

Training

- NIMS
- WMD and secondary device training
- HAZMAT certification training as required by law (for both public and private organizations)
- Personal Protective Equipment
- OSHA and NFPA standards

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- HAZMAT exercises

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- CBRNE Detection
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Fatality Management
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Prophylaxis
- On-site Incident Management
- Planning
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Public Safety and Security Response

- Search and Rescue
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability include the type and amount of materials involved, the location of the incident (with respect to population at risk, hazard to infrastructure or property, and effect of local topography on spread of hazard, accessibility, and difficulty of working conditions), and current weather conditions.

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Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to successfully plan for and execute an organized movement, and relocation of the at-risk population from potentially dangerous environments to safer areas.

OUTCOME

Affected and at-risk members of the population are successfully relocated to safer areas.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#1: Transportation
ESF #5: Emergency Management
ESF #6: Mass Care
ESF #8: Public Health and Medical
ESF #14: Public Safety
ESF #15: External Affairs

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Implement Protective Actions**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.A.1	1.3.1.1	Identify potential transportation targets
Pro.B.2	3	Develop Transportation protection strategies
Res.B.1	13.1	Conduct traffic control
Res.B.1	15	Coordinate transportation response
Res.B.3	1.2	Develop evacuation and emergency operations procedures for at-risk populations and locations
Res.B.3	1.3	Develop plans, procedures, and protocols to manage evacuations, shelters-in-place and quarantine/isolation
Res.B.3	3.1	Assist evacuation of special populations
Res.B.3	3.1.1	Manage resources to support special needs populations to include non-English speaking persons, migrant workers, as well as those with medical conditions requiring attention
Res.B.3	4	Implement Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Decisions
Res.B.3	4.1	Identify course of action to resolve the incident/make decisions
Res.B.3	4.1.1.1	Identify evacuation site(s)

Res.B.3	4.1.1.2	Identify populations and locations at risk
Res.B.3	4.1.2	Request the evacuation and/or shelter-in-place of affected populations
Res.B.3	4.3	Evacuate affected population
Res.B.3	4.4	Activate approved traffic control plan
Res.B.3	4.5	Provide transportation/personnel support and resources
Res.C.3	1.1.1.1	Conduct building inspections in advance to identify the stability of structures identified as mass housing, shelters and care facilities
Res.C.3	4.1.1	Assess need for emergency feeding and sheltering activities

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Number	People who can be successfully evacuated, commensurate with the type of event and size of the at risk population
Yes/No	Emergency operations plans, policies, and procedures are in place that address evacuation of general and special needs populations
Yes/No	Evacuation plans are developed in coordination with surrounding jurisdictions
Yes/No	A traffic and transportation plan has been developed
Yes/No	Traffic and transportation plans are exercised
Yes/No	Plans, policies and procedures are in place to manage shelter-in-place strategies
Yes/No	Plans, policies, and procedures are in place to assist special needs populations with shelter-in-place strategies

Performance Measures

Time	Public was notified of evacuation procedures, routes, locations or sources of evacuation information throughout the scope of the incident
Time	To evacuate the affected general population
Time	To evacuate special needs populations
Yes/No	Traffic and transportation plan was effectively implemented
Yes/No	Affected general population was successfully evacuated
Yes/No	Special needs populations were successfully evacuated and needs were met
Yes/No	Homeless population was identified
Yes/No	Evacuation plans and procedures were successfully implemented in accordance with NIMS and NRP
Yes/No	Coordination with surrounding jurisdictions was implemented to ensure adequate locations and facilities for receiving evacuees
Yes/No	Public were notified accurately of shelter-in-place strategy (locations identified, duration of shelter, steps to take, etc.)
Time	To notify affected population of shelter-in-place strategy

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Chief Executive Official
- Public Information Officer
- Evacuation coordinator

- Crowd control personnel
- Traffic control personnel
- Assistance personnel for special needs populations (e.g., nursing home residents, minors, non-ambulatory persons)

Planning

- Temporary shelter/housing and infrastructure identification
- Communications plan
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable laws and regulations
- Evacuation plans at all levels of government
- Mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding (MAAs/MOUs)
- Emergency medical services planning for affected population and responders

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications systems
- Emergency management services-transportation and medical equipment
- Mass transportation
- Multi-media resources to provide public notification of evacuation procedures and guidelines and notify residents of timing for evacuation (i.e. reverse 911 systems)

Training

- Database (querying; updating)
- Standard communications protocol/terminology/formats
- Emergency evacuation standard operations planning and mutual aid agreement orientation
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises to evaluate emergency evacuation procedures and locations

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Mass Care

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the magnitude, intensity, and speed of onset/duration of the event; number of displaced/evacuated persons, time available in which to effect

the evacuation; time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety; and the condition or availability of evacuation routes. The capability is applicable to all scenarios.

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Isolation and Quarantine

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to protect the health of the population through the use of isolation and/or quarantine measures in order to contain the spread of disease to themselves or others. Isolation of ill individuals may occur in homes, hospitals, designated health care facilities, or alternate facilities. Quarantine refers to the separation and restriction of movement of persons who, while not yet ill, have been exposed to an infectious agent and therefore may become infectious. Successful implementation will require that sufficient legal, logistical and informational support exists to maintain these measures.

OUTCOME

Successful separation, restriction of movement, and health monitoring of individuals who are ill, exposed, or likely to be exposed, in order to stop the spread of a contagious disease outbreak. Legal authority for these measures is clearly defined and communicated to the public. Logistical support is provided to maintain measures until danger of contagion has elapsed.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Implement Protective Actions**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	5.1	Assist in disease control, quarantine, containment and eradication
Pro.C.1	5.10.1	Assure legal authority to isolate and/or quarantine individuals, groups, facilities, animals and food products
Res.B.1	12.5	Coordinate quarantine activation and enforcement with public safety and law enforcement
Res.B.5	4.2.2	Disseminate health and safety information to the public
Res.B.5	4.2.5	Direct and control public information releases about those who have been isolated or quarantined
Res.B.5	4.2.5.2	Decrease time needed to disseminate health and safety information to the public regarding risk and protective actions
Res.C.1	5.1	Improve monitoring of adverse treatment reactions among those who have received medical countermeasures and have been isolated or quarantined
Res.C.1	5.0	Coordinate public health and medical services among those who have been isolated or quarantined
Rec.A.1	3.2	Provide comprehensive stress management strategies, programs and crisis response teams
Rec.A.1	3.2.2	Improve comprehensive stress management strategies, programs, and crisis response

		teams among those who have been isolated or quarantined
Rec.A.1	3.3.3	Monitor adverse treatment reactions

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Isolation and quarantine plans are established
Yes/No	Legal authority is defined within State statutes and regulations and integrated into local, regional and State response plans
Yes/No	Shelter-in-place plans are established
Yes/No	Arrangements for additional isolation and quarantine housing are identified
Yes/No	Public information messages related to quarantine and isolation are prepared
Yes/No	Plans are in place to provide logistic supports (e.g. food and prescription delivery) to quarantined and isolated population
Yes/No	Plans and procedures are in place to enforce compulsory quarantine orders
Yes/No	Isolation and quarantine plans and procedures have been exercised
Percentage	Percentage of isolation orders that are violated
Percentage	Percentage of quarantine orders that are violated

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Isolation and quarantine plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Clear legal authority was identified and used for declaration of quarantine and/or isolation measures
Time	From identification of need for isolation and quarantine to implementation of quarantine and/or isolation orders
Yes/No	Orders were successfully prepared and issued
Yes/No	Public information messages were successfully delivered
Yes/No	Status reports were developed directly from or regarding quarantined individuals and populations
Yes/No	Public information messages were understandable and effective
Yes/No	Public information messages were in multiple languages (for identified communities)
Yes/No	The plan to handle logistics for quarantined and isolated population was implemented
Yes/No	Plan to deal with violations of compulsory quarantine and isolation orders was implemented
Percent	Of targeted population that complied with quarantine/isolation directives

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Public health personnel (including Disease Control Experts)
- Legal experts and personnel to prepare and issue orders
- Medical personnel (e.g., physicians, nurses, EMTs, and home health care workers, infection control professionals)
- Transportation and other logistical personnel
- Ancillary staff (i.e., all hospital workers)

- Mental health services personnel
- Security, oversight, and maintenance personnel for isolation and quarantine facilities
- Enforcement personnel
- Support staff (e.g., logistics, food, custodial)
- Volunteer Services personnel (to deliver food, medications, etc. to isolated or quarantined populations)
- Public information personnel

Planning

- Quarantine and isolation plan (with coordination among public health, law enforcement, judicial, medical, mental health, emergency management, and volunteer organizations)
- Legal requirements, responsibilities, and authorities
- Plans for non-resident individuals (e.g., travelers, homeless) and other special populations
- Isolation and quarantine forms/orders (voluntary and Involuntary)
- Logistical planning
- Education plan on quarantine for the public

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Medical or alternate care facilities for isolation (and equipment)
- Facilities for quarantine
- Printed quarantine and isolation orders and placards
- Supplies for those in isolation and quarantine (medications, food, water, etc.)
- Office equipment (e.g., computers, fax machines, printers)
- Data collection system
- Emergency electrical generators
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Training

- Infection control
- Judicial training for localities
- Hospital Incident Command Systems/Incident Command Systems/National Incident Command System
- Education on the isolation and quarantine process, voluntary and involuntary
- Emergency risk communication
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Interoperable communications

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Regional/local health exercises that include quarantine and isolation components
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Education
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Interoperable Communications
- Mass Care
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the disease agent, population susceptibility, and any relevant environmental factors.

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Search and Rescue

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION
The capability to coordinate and conduct urban search and rescue (US&R) response efforts for all hazards including locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in damaged or collapsed structures, and other designated disasters.

OUTCOME
US&R activities are conducted as safely and efficiently as possible, with the greatest numbers of victims rescued in the shortest amount of time while maintaining rescuer safety at all times.

ESF/ANNEX
ESF#9: Urban Search and Rescue

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION
Respond, Minimize Impact, **Conduct Search and Rescue**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.4	3	Coordinate urban search and rescue response
Res.B.4	4.2	Conduct urban search and rescue operations
Res.B.4	4.2.2	Deploy urban search and rescue task forces or teams

MEASURES
Capability Measures

Yes/No	Quality assurance/quality improvement program is in place to evaluate the structure, processes and outcomes of the department
Yes/No	Post-incident analysis program exists
Yes/No	Plans, policies, and procedures are in place for US&R operations and support, including local dispatch and operating procedures, memoranda of agreement (MOAs), and procedures for activating and coordinating with national US&R task force(s)
Yes/No	Performance objectives have been established (e.g., in accordance with NFPA and OSHA standards as applicable)
Yes/No	US&R plans are exercised, including all sponsoring and participating agencies and affiliated personnel that regularly operate together in accordance with MOAs
Yes/No	Training program is maintained to ensure that all personnel (including sponsoring and participating agencies and affiliated personnel regularly operating together in accordance with MOAs) receive updated training as appropriate
Number	Of participating agencies and affiliated personnel associated with each sponsoring agency

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Federally designated US&R task force team(s) operations plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Safety of victims and rescuers was maintained according to OSHA and task force standards
Time	From task force activation to first US&R-capable unit's arrival on-scene

Time	For initial activation (all Task Forces initially dispatched to the emergency)
Time	From request to deployment of federally designated US&R task force teams
Yes/No	US&R plans and standard operating procedures were successfully implemented
Number	Of victims rescued/injured/killed in the incident
Number	Of US&R personnel injured/killed during rescue efforts

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- US&R response personnel
- Medical Teams
- Engineering personnel (to perform collapsed building/structure inspection)
- Canine handlers/dogs
- Construction personnel (to assist with operation of heavy rescue equipment – cranes, bulldozers, etc.)
- US&R Task Force(s)
- US&R operations/support personnel

Planning

- US&R planning
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consistent with National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable laws and regulations

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- US&R equipment caches
- Interoperable communications equipment

Training

- US&R technical operations
- Interoperable communications
- WMD and secondary device awareness and response
- NIMS
- HAZMAT
- WMD
- Basic and advanced life support

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans, policies, and procedures
- Specific area training and exercises (technical, WMD, etc.)

LINKED CAPABILITIES

Emergency Operations Center Management
Interoperable Communications
On-Site Incident Management
Restoration of Lifelines
Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
WMD/Hazardous Incident Response and Management
Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the number and size of collapsed structures, number of trapped persons in collapsed structures, and any risks involved for the rescuers (including fire and potential HAZMAT or WMD exposure).

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1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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Emergency Public Information and Warning

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to develop and coordinate the release of accurate alerts, warnings, and other emergency information to the public immediately prior to an impending emergency, during, and after the emergency event. The capability includes being able to respond to public inquiries in an accurate manner.

OUTCOME

The public is informed quickly and accurately, and updated consistently, about threats to their health, safety, and property and what protective measures they should take.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#5: Emergency Management
ESF#15: External Affairs
Public Affairs Support Annex

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Minimize Impact, **Distribute Public Information**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	4.5	Provide relevant laboratory support for identification of biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear agents in clinical (human and animal), environmental and food specimens and samples
Res.B.5	1	Develop plans, procedures and policies for coordinating, managing and disseminating public information
Res.B.5	3.6	Plan and coordinate public warnings, instructions, and information updates
Res.B.5	3.7	Coordinate and integrate the resources and operations of external affairs organizations to provide accurate, consistent and timely information to the public
Res.B.5	3.8	Develop and implement community relations plan and operations
Res.B.5	4	Direct and control emergency public information activities
Res.B.5	4.1.1.1	Determine critical health-related information required to inform the public
Res.B.5	4.1.4	Determine domestic and international travel advisories
Res.B.5	4.2	Provide emergency information to the public
Res.B.5	4.2.1	Activate critical information and warning systems
Res.B.5	4.2.2	Disseminate health and safety information to the public
Res.B.5	4.2.5.1	Advise public to be alert for clinical symptoms consistent with attack

		agent
Res.B.5	4.2.7	Provide emergency public information to special needs populations
Res.B.5	4.3	Provide emergency information to media
Res.B.5	4.5	Develop and update public information sources
Res.C.1	4.3.7	Provide accurate and relevant public health and medical information to clinicians, other responders and the public in a timely manner

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Public information plans are coordinated with all appropriate agencies and include partners (e.g., community leaders, media outlets, private companies)
Yes/No	Emergency operations plan has procedures for emergency public information and warning
Yes/No	Public information plan is exercised
Number	Media modes available to notify the public of emergency actions (e.g., radio, television, sirens etc)
Time	From initial knowledge of risk of impending danger/identification of vulnerable population(s) to dissemination of information
Yes/No	Jurisdiction can reach special populations with accurate, consistent, and timely information

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Public information plan was successfully implemented
Yes/No	Notifications communicated to appropriate individuals and groups according to emergency operations plans
Yes/No	Emergency public information was coordinated and consistent across agencies
Yes/No	All affected populations were notified of emergency and appropriate actions
Frequency	Of release of timely, accurate information to the public
Percent	Of requests for information that was credibly answered
Time	To establish a Joint Information Center
Time	From threat notification to activation of warning system
Time	From incident to the first news conference

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Public information personnel (e.g., PIO, press secretary, media operations staff, rumor control, JIC)
- Personnel (canvassers) to conduct door-to-door communications and warnings
- Health specialists (for delivery of health messages)
- Specialists in psychology and/or risk communication

Planning

- Public emergency communications and warning procedures
- Public information annex to emergency operations plan
- Preparation of pre-scripted messages
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Alternate site identified and communicated to all reporting parties in event of damage to primary JIC

Organization and Leadership

- HHS, CDC, and State and local public health officials
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Alert and notification systems
- Interoperable communications equipment, including mobile communications
- Phone lines/call center to handle public inquiries
- Press conference staging areas
- Access to networks (I.e. vet information)
- All equipment included in alternate site capabilities

Training

- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Cultural competency
- Risk communication
- Interoperable communications
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Public and volunteers

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises on alert and warning system and public information
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Medical Surge
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution

- Volunteer Management and Donations

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the timely availability of accurate information on the type of threat or hazard presented to the public, whether appropriate information content is ready and available for distribution, and whether mass communications are affected by the event.

All scenarios will require a multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency response that will require implementation of the joint information system and a joint information center (JIC) to ensure that public information activities are consistent and coordinated across agencies and jurisdictions.

All scenarios require that jurisdictions provide timely and accurate public information. Some scenarios will have advanced warning and others will occur with no warning at all. All scenarios need to consider alternate communications means. Power outages will disrupt radio, TV, web and other power-dependent information outlets.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to provide care to casualties prior to arrival at treatment hospital or facility through triage, stabilization, and rapid/safe transportation from the incident scene to treatment facilities.

OUTCOME

Casualties are rapidly triaged, stabilized, and safely transported to the most appropriate place or staging area for definitive care; decontamination is conducted as needed.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Care for Public, **Provide Medical Care**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.1	15.14	Coordinate the handling and transporting of affected persons
Res.C.1	1.3.2	Identify facilities to deal with burns and other specialized medical injuries
Res.C.1	1.5.1.3	Enhance emergency system patient transport system
Res.C.1	4.3	Implement casualty management plan
Res.C.1	4.3.1.1	Triage and treat patients at the screening site
Res.C.1	4.3.1.2	Triage and treat patients at the decontamination site
Res.C.1	4.3.1.3	Triage and treat patients at the incident site
Res.C.4	3	Coordinate Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team (DMORT) assets/services for Managing Fatalities
Res.C.4	3.1.1	Coordinate mortuary/morgue services
Res.C.4	4.1	Collect and isolate human remains
Res.C.4	4.1.3	Dispose of diseased human remains

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Mass casualty triage and treatment plans are in place
Number	Medical professionals who can be activated and transported to the triage and treatment site
Yes/No	Communications plan is in place among hospitals/EMS/incident command
Yes/No	Patient tracking system is in place

Yes/No	Mass casualty triage and treatment plans have been appropriately trained and exercised
Yes/No	Mutual aid exists between the community ambulance service and all other services in the region both government and non-government emergency and interfacility providers
Yes/No	Communications interoperability exist between all EMS providers (governmental and non-governmental) and the other emergency providers and medical facilities

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment plans were successfully implemented
Yes/No	Patients were successfully tracked
Yes/No	PPE equipment was available to first responders and medical response personnel
Number	Patients transported (including tracking where patients are transported)
Number	Decontaminated patients
Percent	Appropriately triaged
Percent	Proportion of re-triaged of all those originally triaged
Rate	Mortality rate among casualties
Time	Average time to complete triage
Time	Average time to complete stabilization
Yes/No	Mutual aid and interfacility ambulances were utilized as needed
Yes/No	Communication interoperability existed for all responders
Yes/No	Evacuation and patient re-location was implemented using ambulances

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Transportation personnel (e.g., pilots, drivers)
- Mental health personnel
- Onsite medical personnel (e.g., physicians, paramedics/emergency medical technicians, triage staff)
- Onsite support personnel (e.g. litter bearers, admin, set-up, communications)
- Onsite security personnel

Planning

- Triage protocols
- Transportation/transfer plans
- Patient care protocols
- National Response Plan (NRP)/National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Mutual aid agreements
- Field to hospital communication and coordination to determine the most appropriate place for care, given hospitals resources
- National standards (ASTM E2413) (see Reference 7)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Decontamination equipment
- Geographic information/routing systems
- Information system for patient tracking
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Transport equipment (e.g., air, ground)
- Triage tags and support equipment (e.g., tarps, tracking boards, vests)

Training

- PPE
- Medical/emergency medical services (EMS) training
- Interoperable communications
- NIMS
- Weapons of Mass Destruction-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE)
- CBRNE
- Training for mass casualty incidents
- Training standards for patient triage, stabilization, transport and tracking

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- State/regional/local health exercises that include triage and transport
- Hospital-based exercises
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Fatality Management
- Interoperable Communications
- Mass Care
- Mass Prophylaxis (ESF# 8)
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- On-site Incident Management
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Search and Rescue

- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of this capability are the number of casualties and the type and severity of injuries. The type of attack/disaster (e.g., explosive vs. sarin) is also important because event-specific conditions (such as contamination of victims) can also impact this capability.

REFERENCES

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Medical Surge

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to provide triage and then to provide medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care over sufficient time to achieve recovery and avoid medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that outstrip the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity in a given area.

OUTCOME

Patients admitted to medical facilities have reasonably minimized morbidity and mortality rates, even when the numbers of casualties exceed the limits of the normal medical infrastructure for an affected community. Rates of recovery, mortality and complications are close, or equal to, what is attainable under normal conditions given the nature of the illness or casualties.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Care for Public, **Provide Medical Care**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Com.A	2.3.4.5	Establish plans, procedures and protocols for special needs populations
Res.B.2	1.2.2.1	Establish criteria for patient decontamination that fully considers the safety of EMS personnel and hospital-based first responders, knowing up to 80% of all victims will self refer to the nearest hospital
Res.C.1	1.1.2.6	Create plans and systems for mass movement of patients
Res.C.1	1.1.2.7	Provide pre- and post-hospitalization regulating of patients, in order to integrate patients with transportation assets and definitive care facilities
Res.C.1	1.2.2.1	Execute emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services
Res.C.1	1.3.2	Identify facilities to deal with burns and other specialized medical injuries
Res.C.1	1.5.1.3	Enhance emergency system patient transport system
Res.C.1	3.1.3.1	Coordinate with State, local, and tribal medical, mental health, substance abuse, public health officials and private-sector to determine current assistance requirements
Res.C.1	3.3.1.2	Activate procedures for essential nursing and medical care
Res.C.1	3.3.2	Coordinate provision of emergency medical and dental care
Res.C.1	4.2.2	Activate health care workers and volunteers call systems

Res.C.1	4.2.4	Mobilize burn/trauma/pediatric health care specialists
Res.C.1	4.3.1.4	Triage and treat patients at the medical facilities
Res.C.1	4.3.2	Track patient status and location
Rec.A.1	1.4.4	Execute medical mutual aid agreements
Rec.A.1	3.1.1.2	Provide counseling support
Rec.A.1	3.1.1.3	Provide family support services
Rec.A.1	3.1.1.4	Provide for worker crisis counseling and mental health and substance abuse behavioral health support

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Medical surge plans are in place and include triage, treatment, transportation, communications, and security
Yes/No	Medical surge plans include patient monitoring in the event of a radiological event
Yes/No	Laboratory surge capacity plans are in place
Yes/No	Special population needs are identified and planned for accordingly
Number	Available isolation/negative air pressure treatment rooms each participating hospital to have the capacity to maintain one patient in negative pressure isolation and each hospital region to have the capacity to maintain at least 10 patients
Number	Surge casualty capacity, by type and severity of injury, for most likely classes of casualties (plan for 500 additional severely injured adult and pediatric patients per million population according to HRSA critical benchmark-see Reference 11)
Yes/No	Surge capacity for the care of 500 additional adult and pediatric patients requiring hospitalization per million of population (HRSA critical benchmark-see Reference 11)
Yes/No	Plans include the immediate deployment of additional health care personnel in support of surge bed capacity based on patient care ratios noted by the applicable Patient Care Acts (HRSA critical benchmark-see Reference 11)
Yes/No	Adequate supply of pharmaceuticals caches and equipment needed to provide prophylaxis for three days to hospital personnel, emergency first responders, and their families, as well as for the general community for which countermeasures are appropriate
Yes/No	Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) is adequate to protect current and additional healthcare personnel
Yes/No	Medical surge plans are exercised and tested
Yes/No	Decontamination capacity to ensure that adequate portable or fixed decontamination systems exist for managing adult and pediatric patients, as well as health care personnel that have been exposed, based on ASTM standard 2413 (see Reference #13).
Yes/No	Behavioral health surge capacity is in place

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Medical surge plans were successfully exercised
Yes/No	Patients were monitored during a radiological event
Yes/No	Personnel demonstrated competencies defined by the given healthcare professions to address recognitions, diagnosis, treatment, and reporting
Number	Of personnel that were available to augment medical treatment facilities
Number	Of beds that were available by casualty category (e.g. ICU, PEDs, general, burn)
Number	Of alternate care centers established
Number	Available supplies, pharmaceuticals, and equipment needed to effectively support a facility's reported surge capacity
Number	Patients successfully tracked
Percent	Proportion of staff protected by PPE
Percent	Of population treated that recovers from injuries (over time)
Percent	Of hospitals that were available to support the incident

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Primary care personnel
- Support personnel (e.g. laboratory, custodial, food service)
- Translators
- Public health information specialists
- Security personnel
- Call back personnel
- Legal experts for review of federal laws (e.g., HIPPA, Cobra)

Planning

- Medical surge plans and protocols
- Plans for local and inter-jurisdictional incident command structure
- Plans coordinated with pre-hospital providers
- Mutual aid agreements (MAAs)
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)
- National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) coordination
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures
- Federal Medical Contingency Stations

Equipment and Systems

- Hospital and medical facilities and equipment

- Laboratory facilities and equipment
- Patient transport vehicles
- Medical transport vehicles
- Interoperable communications equipment (internal/external)
- Computer hardware and modeling software (e.g., bed availability software)
- Alternate casualty transport vehicles
- Alternate care facilities (e.g., hotels, schools)
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Training

- PPE
- Interoperable communications
- Medical surge-hospital response plans, emergency response plans, equipment to be used, communications, resources, problem-solving
- CBRNE clinical care

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Regional/local exercises that include medical surge aspects
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Fatality Management
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the number of hospitalizations (and how they are phased over time) and nature of the illnesses or injuries (i.e. do they require beds, specialized care), potential damage to existing infrastructure caused by the incident, size of the existing medical infrastructure (including both beds, personnel, and equipment), and the degree to which medical facilities in the incident region have mutual aid agreements to deal with surge requirements.

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1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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Medical Supplies Management and Distribution

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to securely transport, manage, and distribute medical supplies during an incident.

OUTCOME

Critical medical supplies and equipment are appropriately secured, managed, distributed, and restocked in a timeframe appropriate to the incident.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Care for Public, **Provide Medical Care**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.C.1	3.3.8	Provide medical equipment and supplies in support of immediate medical response operations and for restocking health care as requested
Res.C.1	3.1.3.1	Coordinate with State, local, and tribal medical, mental health, substance abuse, public health officials and private-sector to determine current assistance requirements

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Jurisdiction has emergency public health and medical distribution plans
Yes/No	Hazard-specific response plan identifies and prioritizes resource needs
Yes/No	Appropriate public information messages are in place
Yes/No	There are plans for the procurement, rotation and maintenance of stockpiled assets
Yes/No	Special needs populations are identified and provided for, including the homeless
Yes/No	Plans provide for security in storage, transport and distribution
Yes/No	Plans document mutual aid and other agreements
Yes/No	Plans and procedures are appropriately trained
Yes/No	Plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Medical logistics and distribution plans were successfully implemented in accordance with NIMS
Time	From assessment of shortfalls to requests for needed supplies
Time	From request to arrival of needed supplies

Yes/No	Stockpiled assets were properly maintained
Yes/No	The requirements of special needs populations were successfully met
Yes/No	Security was adequately provided
Number	Patients treated
Percent	Patients treated

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Medical distribution personnel (e.g., transportation personnel, warehouse workers, inventory personnel)
- Medical personnel (pharmacists, nurses, other health care professionals)
- Planning personnel
- Mental health professionals
- Security personnel
- Legal Experts

Planning

- Medical logistics and distribution plans (including security, health care facilities and special needs populations)
- Planning to receive Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)
- Agreements/contracts with transportation companies
- Agreements/contracts with private medical suppliers (where applicable and necessary)
- Coordination among public health agencies and healthcare facilities
- National Response Plan (NRP)/National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Warehouses and associated equipment (e.g., forklifts, inventory tracking system)
- Transport vehicles
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Medical supplies stockpiles (e.g., pharmaceuticals, ventilators, monitors)
- Laboratory surge capacity equipment and supplies

Training

- Medical logistics
- Interoperable communications
- PPE
- Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- State/regional/local health exercise (including logistics and distribution)

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Fatality Management
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Surge
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Risk Analysis
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the number of casualties and potentially exposed (as well as the type and severity of injuries); and the types of supplies required for the number, nature, and severity of the illnesses or injuries.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
3. National Incident Management System (NIMS). Department of Homeland Security. March 2004. http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NIMS-90-web.pdf
4. Modular Emergency Medical System: Concept of Operations for the Acute Care Center (ACC), Biological Weapons Improved Response Program. SBCCOM, Maryland. May 2003.
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6. Strategic National Stockpile. January 2005. http://www.bt.cdc.gov/stockpile
7. Mass Antibiotic Dispensing-Managing Volunteer Staffing. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. December 2004. http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/webcast/antibiotic2/default.asp
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Mass Prophylaxis

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to protect the health of the population through a mass prophylaxis campaign following an event. This capability includes the provision of appropriate follow-up medical care, as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.

OUTCOME

Appropriate prophylaxis and vaccination strategies are implemented in a timely manner upon the onset of an event, with an emphasis on the prevention, treatment, and containment of the disease. Prophylaxis and vaccination campaigns are integrated with corresponding public information strategies.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Care for Public, **Distribute Prophylaxis**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.B.5	4.2.2	Disseminate health and safety information to the public
Res.C.1	1.1.2.6	Create plans and systems for mass movement of patients
Res.C.2	3.2	Coordinate dispensing of mass therapeutics and/or vaccines
Res.C.2	4	Implement local, regional and State prophylaxis protocols for distribution of prophylaxis
Res.C.2	4.2.3	Provide prophylactic protection and/or immunizations to all responders and their families, including nongovernmental personnel supporting relief efforts

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Mass prophylaxis and vaccination plans have been prepared
Yes/No	Plans identify resource requirements
Yes/No	Public information messages are prepared providing information regarding who should report to what location and how in order to receive prophylaxis or vaccination
Yes/No	Plans exist to enlist supplemental providers and volunteers
Yes/No	Mass vaccination and dispensing methods have been exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Mass prophylaxis and vaccination plans were successfully implemented

Yes/No	Public information messages were accurate, consistent and timely
Yes/No	Sufficient competent personnel were available to staff dispensing centers or vaccination clinics
Rate	At which dispensing centers or vaccination clinics process patients (persons per minute)
Percent	Proportion of at-risk population that was successfully vaccinated and/or provided prophylaxis
Yes/No	Separate dispensing site designated for responders and their families

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Public health experts
- Personnel for dispensing centers, vaccination clinics, and other dispensing methods (e.g., nurses, pharmacists, traffic control, security, inventory)
- Transportation personnel
- Ancillary staff (runners, data entry and EMS)
- Communications personnel
- Security personnel
- Media and public health education personnel to provide informational messages
- United States Postal Service (USPS) personnel

Planning

- Prioritization plan/procedure for the vaccination and medication of critical staff and their families
- Plans to enlist supplemental providers and volunteers for staffing clinics and phone banks
- Plans for dispensing centers, vaccination clinics, and other dispensing methods
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Supplies and equipment for dispensing centers and vaccination clinics (e.g., vaccine, medical equipment, signs, forms, fact sheets)
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Portable potties at dispensing sites, as appropriate
- Points of Dispensing (PODs) Networks

Training

- Training on dispensing center and vaccination clinic operations
- Training in communicating with the public regarding mass prophylaxis and vaccination
- Emergency risk communication/awareness
- Interoperable communications

- PPE
- Security
- Strategic National Stockpile
- NIMS

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercises to test dispensing center and vaccination clinic site plans
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Interoperable Communications
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary factors affecting this capability are the number of infected and exposed individuals, disease agent, population susceptibility, and any relevant environmental factors.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
3. National Incident Management System (NIMS). Department of Homeland Security. March 2004. http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NIMS-90-web.pdf
4. Modular Emergency Medical System: Concept of Operations for the Acute Care Center (ACC), Biological Weapons Improved Response Program. SBCCOM, Maryland. May 2003.
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6. Emergency Response Training Necessary for Hospital Physicians/Nurses That May Treat Contaminated Patients. Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard interpretation. March 1999.
7. Emergency Response Training Requirements for Hospital Staff. Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard interpretation. April 1997.
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9. Medical Personnel Exposed to Patients Contaminated with Hazardous Waste. Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard interpretation. March 1992.
10. Training Requirements for Hospital Personnel Involved in an Emergency Response of a Hazardous Substance. Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard interpretation. October 1992.
11. Mass Antibiotic Dispensing-Managing Volunteer Staffing. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. December 2004. http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/PHTN/webcast/antibiotic2/default.asp
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MASS CARE
(Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to provide mass care services, to include shelter, feeding, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items and other related services to persons affected by the incident, including special needs populations. People with special needs include individuals who need medical attention/personal care beyond basic first aid due to physical or mental impairment. Other populations may require special planning for certain needs, such as non-English speaking populations. The capability also provides for pet care/handling through appropriate animal-related organizations.

Mass care is usually performed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the American Red Cross, while special needs populations are generally the responsibility of local government, with medical needs addressed by the medical community.

OUTCOME

Rapid provision of mass care services for the affected population, services for special needs populations, and services for animals within the affected area.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Care for Public, **Provide Mass Care**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Res.C.3	4.1.1	Assess need for emergency feeding and sheltering activities
Res.C.3	4.2.1	Activate emergency shelters
Res.C.3	4.2.1.1	Provide shelter for special needs populations
Res.C.3	4.3.1.2	Arrange for animal care/handling services
Res.C.3	4.3.2.1	Operate animal care/handling facilities
Rec.A.3	2.1.2	Consider special needs populations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No Local government has evacuation plan

Yes/No	Mass care plan has been developed for general population
Number	Shelter agreements in place for each county
Number	Shelter supply kits on hand to support sheltering requirements
Number	Estimated people who can be sheltered
Number	Vendor/institutional agreements in place for each county to support feeding requirements
Time	From notification of disaster to opening of shelter
Yes/No	Special needs shelter plan has been developed with Public Health to include plan for medical care, supplies and personnel
Yes/No	Pet care/handling plan developed with appropriate partners

Performance Measures

Yes/No	All shelter residents transitioned from shelter to alternative accommodations/interim housing prior to shelter closure
Yes/No	Reunification of families was completed
Yes/No	Long term recovery issues addressed through participation in local planning process
Yes/No	Mass care plan successfully implemented
Yes/No	Special needs shelter plan successfully implemented
Yes/No	Special needs shelter residents transitioned back to original home facility or alternative medical facility
Yes/No	Pet care/handling plan implemented

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Personnel to provide shelter operations
- Personnel to provide feeding support in shelters, and community if needed
- Personnel to provide basic first aid, mental health services and family services
- Personnel to provide logistics support for mass care operations
- Personnel to provide liaison services to emergency operations centers
- Personnel to provide public affairs support at Joint Information Centers (JICs)
- Personnel to provide law enforcement/private security coordination if needed
- Personnel to provide medical care in special needs shelters
- Personnel to manage medical equipment in special needs shelters
- Personnel to provide specialized logistical support (i.e.-feeding, materials) for special needs shelters
- Others TBD

Planning

- Mutual aid agreements (for logistics and supplies)
- Agreements for use of facilities
- Emergency sheltering plan
- Emergency feeding plan
- Plan for human services to include, but not limited to, basic first aid, mental health services, family services to include family reunification and appropriate referrals to other agencies
- Plan for transition to alternate housing, if needed, once shelters close

- Medical care plan
- Staffing plan
- Logistics support plan
- Others TBD

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Shelter supply kits with administrative supplies
- Basic first aid supplies
- Vehicles to support distribution of medications and food/meals to affected communities, to include POVs
- Access to food handling equipment, such as serving utensils and food containers (i.e.-cambros and coolers), among other items
- Medical supplies
- Medical equipment
- Vehicles to transport patients and medical equipment
- Vehicles to transport logistical support items to include food, beds/cots, linen, etc
- Other TBD

Training

- Mass Care Overview
- Shelter Operations Management
- Medical component TBD

Exercises, evaluations, and corrective actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercise of mass care plans
- Exercise of Special Needs Sheltering plans
- Exercise of pet care/handling plans

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Economic and Community Recovery
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Medical Surge

EVENT CONDITIONS

The factors affecting the mass care capability are the number of displaced persons, the size of the area in which people are displaced, and the length of time before persons can return to their homes. It applies to all scenarios except ones that are highly localized (e.g. Improvised Explosive Device) and those not involving damage to physical infrastructure such as foodborne

illness, plague, and pandemic influenza.

The factors affecting the Special Needs Shelter capability include the number of persons needing medical care/special attention who are displaced from their normal environment, whether hospital, private nursing home, or the like. Additionally, the factors outlined that affect mass care capability will also affect the special needs sheltering capability.

REFERENCES

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, "National Preparedness". December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
2. National Response Plan (NRP). Department of Homeland Security. December 2004.
3. National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative, Resource Typing Definitions- I. Federal Emergency
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Fatality Management

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to effectively perform recovery, identification, isolation, decontamination in accordance with standard protocols, transport, storage, determination of cause and manner of death, process and return human remains and personal belongings, as well as interact with families of deceased.

OUTCOME

Safely and accurately recover, identify, isolate, decontaminate, transport and store human remains; determine cause and manner of death through autopsies, evidence collection; process personal effects; and return decedents/remains back to respective next-of-kin in accordance with Emergency Operations Plan for mass fatalities and as required by law.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#8: Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #13: Public Safety and Security

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Respond, Care for Public, **Manage Fatalities**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Pro.C.1	2.2.1.	Coordinate forensic epidemiology - work with other partner agencies such as police and medical examiner
Res.C.4	3	Coordinate Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team (DMORT) assets/services for Managing Fatalities
Res.C.4	3.1.1	Coordinate mortuary/morgue services
Res.C.4	4.1	Collect and isolate human remains
Res.C.4	4.1.3	Dispose of diseased human remains

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Emergency operations plan (EOP) includes procedures for mass fatalities and personal property processing
Number	Personnel trained and available to identify, isolate, decontaminate, transport, autopsy, and store human remains
Number	Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Teams (DMORTs) available
Yes/No	Processing capacity for bodies exists
Yes/No	Storage capacity for bodies exists
Number	Bodies that can be stored until identification and disposition

Number	Bodies that can be processed (including autopsy when necessary)
Yes/No	Laboratory services available to verify effective decontamination
Yes/No	PPE to protect workers involved in decontamination, identification, post mortem examination, disposition, etc. of contaminated bodies
Yes/No	Database developed to capture information on deceased
Number	Of bodies that were processed per day

Performance Measures

Percent	Families contacted
Percent	Victims identified
Yes/No	DMORT resources have been requested
Time	DMORT arrival from request
Yes/No	DMORT response was adequate and proactive
Yes/No	Coordination between medical examiner/coroner and public safety personnel was established
Yes/No	All personal effects and evidence are correctly managed
Yes/No	All remains are handled with appropriate disposition
Yes/No	All remains are properly decontaminated
Yes/No	Emergency operations plans (EOPs) provision for notification to the chief medical examiner were followed
Yes/No	Forensic/epidemiological laboratory testing facilities (DNA, toxicology, anthrax, smallpox, etc) were identified
Yes/No	Locations for a temporary morgue near incident site (if necessary) were identified
Yes/No	Sufficient Personal Protective Equipment was available to protect workers involved in decontamination, identification, post mortem examination, disposition, etc. of contaminated bodies
Yes/No	Plan for temporary remains storage was activated
Yes/No	Remains were effectively decontaminated
Yes/No	Coordination between medical examiner and emergency operations center (EOC) was established

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Remains recovery personnel
- Decontamination personnel
- Autopsy personnel
- Remains processing personnel
- Remains identification personnel
- Next-of-kin notification personnel
- Release processing personnel
- Laboratory technicians
- Law Enforcement and Security personnel

Planning

- Coordination with Medical Examiners (ME)/Coroners

- DMORT plans
- Mass fatality plan
- Security plans
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Transport for remains
- Disaster portable morgue unit
- Decontamination equipment
- Forensic/epidemiology laboratory facilities/methods
- Forensic/mortuary facilities/supplies
- Interoperable communications equipment
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Storage capability (including body bags) for remains
- Templates for work-up on bodies
- Database to capture information on deceased
- Camera(s) to take pictures for identification purposes
- Portable refrigerators/coolers

Training

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Interoperable communications
- Mass fatalities and decontamination

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- Exercise mass fatality plans
- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Interoperable Communications
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- On-site Incident Management
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing
- Search and Rescue
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Water Search and Rescue

- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability are the number and nature of injuries and fatalities (e.g. how many of the injured are expected to die at the scene and do the contaminated remains require special handling?). Applicable in all explosive, biological, chemical and nuclear/radiological attack scenarios and natural disasters in the case of structural damage and large numbers of injuries concentrated in one area. Other factors include damage caused by the incident to buildings and critical infrastructure (e.g. loss of power which would affect refrigeration).

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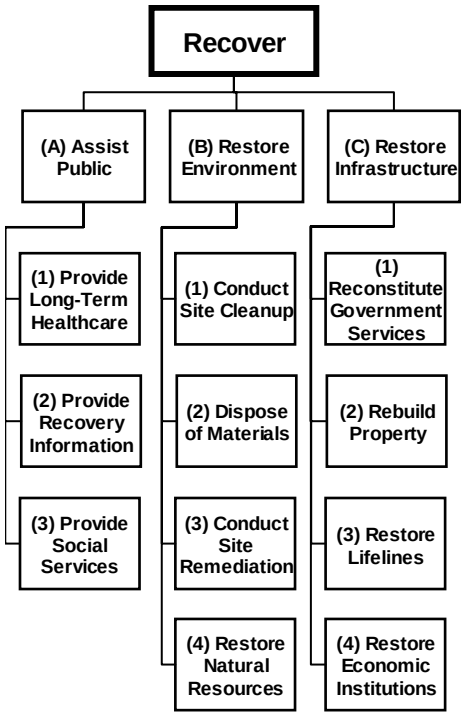
Recover Mission Area - Target Capabilities

Recover Definition: Develop, coordinate, and execute service- and site-restoration plans and reconstitute government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs.



Target Capability	UTL Objective	UTL Function
Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation	Restore Infrastructure	Rebuild Property
Restoration of Lifelines	Restore Infrastructure	Restore Lifelines
Economic and Community Recovery	Restore Infrastructure	Restore Economic Institutions

Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to conduct damage and safety assessment of civil, commercial and residential infrastructure, and to perform structural inspections and mitigation activities. The capability includes being able to provide construction management, technical assistance and other engineering services.

OUTCOME

Accurate situation needs and damage assessments occur. Mitigation projects to lessen the impacts of similar future events are identified, prioritized, and conducted. The full-range of engineering, building inspection, and enforcement services are implemented, managed, and coordinated in a way that maximizes the use of resources and aids emergency response and recovery operations.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#3: Public Works and Engineering

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Recover, Restore Infrastructure, **Rebuild Property**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Rec.A.3	2.1	Implement and manage Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) public assistance program
Rec.C.2	3.1	Participate in post-incident assessments of structures, public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and workloads
Rec.C.2	3.2	Manage, monitor, and/or provide technical advice in debris management and reestablishment of ground and water routes into affected area
Rec.C.2	3.7	Provide emergency flood protection and/or emergency erosion control
Rec.C.2	4	Provide public works, building regulation and engineering support
Rec.C.2	5	Manage recovery and restoration activities
Rec.C.2	5.3	Coordinate and implement contracts for emergency repair of utilities and other services
Rec.C.2	5.4	Develop standards and procedures to identify qualified contractors offering recovery/restoration services
Rec.C.2	6.1	Conduct building department, public works and engineering assessment
Rec.C.2	7	Support incident response operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Jurisdiction maintains situation and damage assessment plans in Recovery Annex
Yes/No	Jurisdiction maintains mitigation plan in Recovery Annex
Yes/No	Jurisdiction conducts code enforcement, permitting and inspection activities
Yes/No	Emergency response plans are exercised

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Damage assessment and mitigation plans and procedures were successfully implemented
Time	To mobilize personnel for damage assessment
Yes/No	Damage Assessments were conducted
Time	To conduct a Damage Assessment
Yes/No	The jurisdiction provided technical assistance to emergency responders
Yes/No	Jurisdiction identified and prioritized mitigation activities
Yes/No	Situation Assessments were conducted
Time	To conduct a Situation Assessment

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Code enforcement personnel
- Contracting and procurement professionals
- Engineering and construction professionals to assess damage
- Legal counsel
- Professional Engineers
- Financial professionals to conduct cost estimating, economic analysis, and accounting
- Geographic information system (GIS) personnel trained

Planning

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable building codes and standards
- Response and recovery plans

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Engineering and construction equipment
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Database management software

Training

- Damage assessment
- Information systems (e.g., database, GIS)
- Site assessment/engineering support
- Interoperable communications
- PPE

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises to evaluate emergency engineering procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Mass Care
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Risk Analysis
- Search and Rescue
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary condition affecting the performance of this capability is the amount of physical destruction caused by the incident. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged and be partially or fully inoperable.

A major disaster may affect the lives of many State and local response personnel and their facilities, and prevent them from performing their prescribed emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or inaccessible.

Sufficient resources may not be available to State and local agencies to meet emergency requirements. Federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, coordinated effective response.

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1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, “National Preparedness”. December 2003. http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/12/20031217-6.html
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10. Post-Emergency Response Resources Guide. US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1991.
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Restoration of Lifelines

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to manage clearing and restoration activities (e.g., demolition, repairing, reconstruction, etc.). This includes the removal and disposal of debris.

OUTCOME

Restoration of lifelines (e.g., transportation, communications, and utilities) to facilitate emergency response activities.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#3: Public Works and Engineering

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Recover, Restore Infrastructure, **Restore Lifelines**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Rec.C.2	3.1	Participate in post-incident assessments of structures, public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and workloads
Rec.C.2	3.5	Execute emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services
Rec.C.3	5	Conduct recovery and restoration operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Number	Of trained personnel to conduct damage assessments
Yes/No	Restoration prioritization plans are in place
Yes/No	Key resource needs are identified, and contingent contracts and mutual aid agreements are in place
Yes/No	Plans and procedures are appropriately trained and exercised

Performance Measures

Time	To mobilize vehicles/heavy equipment for debris management
Time	To mobilize vehicles/heavy equipment for damage assessment
Time	To mobilize personnel for debris management
Yes/No	Worker health and safety programs implemented
Yes/No	Jurisdiction prioritized activities
Yes/No	Jurisdiction obtained supplemental services
Yes/No	The jurisdiction estimated debris generated
Yes/No	The jurisdiction conducted restoration and reconstruction activities

Yes/No	The jurisdiction activated activate volunteer resources
Yes/No	The jurisdiction activated private sector resources
Yes/No	The jurisdiction activated mutual aid
Yes/No	The jurisdiction activated its debris management plan

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Engineering services personnel
- Utilities restoration personnel
- Public works personnel (e.g., building officials)
- Professional Engineers (PE)
- Personnel that can utilize GIS
- Heavy equipment operators
- Debris clearing, management, collection, disposal, demolition and storage personnel

Planning

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Emergency response plans incorporate lifeline restoration procedures

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Interoperable communications equipment
- Lighting equipment
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Potable water systems
- Sanitation systems
- Specialized equipment for individual lifeline repair
- Trucks and transit equipment
- Computer hardware and GIS software
- Facilities for storing and disposing of debris
- Electrical generation equipment

Training

- Skill sets specific to the restoration of essential services
- Interoperable communications
- PPE

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercises to evaluate debris management, and lifeline restoration procedures

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Economic and Community Recovery
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Fatality Management
- Mass Care
- Structural Damage Assessment and Mitigation
- Terrorism Investigation and Intervention
- Worker Health and Safety

EVENT CONDITIONS

The primary conditions affecting the performance of the capability is the amount of physical destruction caused by the incident. In a major disaster or emergency, response and recovery operations may be beyond the State and local response capabilities. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged and be partially or fully inoperable. A major disaster may affect the lives of many State and local response personnel and their facilities, and prevent them from performing their prescribed emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or inaccessible.

Sufficient resources may not be available to State and local agencies to meet emergency requirements. Federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, coordinated effective response.

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Economic and Community Recovery

CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

The capability to implement short-term and long-term recovery processes after an incident. This will include identifying the extent of damage caused by an incident, through post-event assessments, and by determining and providing the support needed for recovery and restoration activities. All recovery activities will be coordinated across government agencies.

OUTCOME

Recovery and relief plans are implemented and coordinated with the nonprofit sector and nongovernmental relief organizations and with all levels of government. Economic impact is estimated. Priorities are set for recovery activities. Business disruption is minimized. Individuals and families are provided with appropriate levels and types of relief with minimal delay.

ESF/ANNEX

ESF#6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
ESF#14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation

UTL TAXONOMY LOCATION

Recover, Restore Infrastructure, **Restore Economic Institutions**

ASSOCIATED CRITICAL TASKS

Function ID	Sequence #	Task
Rec.A.3	2.1	Implement and manage Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) public assistance program
Rec.A.3	2.1.1	Establish public assistance centers
Rec.A.3	2.3	Provide community services
Rec.C.4	2	Provide economic stabilization, community recovery, and mitigation support and financial restitution to health care delivery system
Rec.C.4	2.1	Assess economic consequences at the national, regional, State, local, and Tribal level and determine justification of federal involvement in long-term economic recovery efforts
Rec.C.4	2.4	Conduct post-event planning and operations

MEASURES

Capability Measures

Yes/No	Jurisdiction has short and long-term recovery plans
Number	Trained personnel, by type, to assist in implementing the plans to aid communities and businesses in stabilization and recovery
Yes/No	Recovery plans have been exercised
Yes/No	Businesses have continuity of Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) in place that follow national guidelines

Performance Measures

Yes/No	Recovery plans and procedures were implemented
Yes/No	Jurisdiction managed claims
Yes/No	Jurisdiction estimated economic impact
Yes/No	Jurisdiction coordinated with the nonprofit sector and nongovernmental relief organizations
Yes/No	Jurisdiction coordinated with other levels of government
Yes/No	Jurisdiction conducted a needs assessment
Time	To conduct a needs assessment
Yes/No	Jurisdiction prioritized response and recovery activities
Yes/No	The systems utilized to manage claims were adequate
Yes/No	Jurisdiction's efforts to coordinate with the nonprofit sector and nongovernmental relief organizations were adequate
Yes/No	Jurisdiction's efforts to coordinate with other levels of government was adequate
Yes/No	Jurisdiction was able to identify unmet needs
Yes/No	Jurisdiction supported implementation of business Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs)

CAPABILITY ELEMENTS

Personnel

- Representation from organizations implementing recovery and relief programs
- Planners
- Social workers/Caseworkers for individuals, families, and businesses
- Legal counsel
- Financial professionals to conduct cost estimating, economic analysis, and accounting
- Contracting and procurement professionals

Planning

- Response and recovery plans
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Organization and Leadership

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Applicable legislation, plans, directives, policies, and procedures

Equipment and Systems

- Facilities to manage and process claims
- Computers and software to support case management

Training

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Recovery and mitigation activities

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

- System for incorporating lessons learned into plans and procedures
- Exercise recovery plans

LINKED CAPABILITIES

- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Mass Care
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Volunteer Management and Donations

EVENT CONDITIONS

Many conditions can impact post event assessment and support operations. These include the extent of damage caused by the incident, the number of people impacted by the event and in need of assistance, and the availability of resources whether from the surrounding area or through mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding. The need for State and/or Federal Assistance is a key condition that will identify the extent to which post-event support will be provided.

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Appendix A- Entities Invited to Participate in Target Capabilities Development

Federal Departments and Agencies

Department of Agriculture
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
- Food Safety and Inspection Service
- US Forest Service

Department of Defense
- Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Office of Homeland Security
- United States Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Energy
- National Nuclear Security Agency
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Department of Health and Human Services
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Health Resources and Services Administration
- US Public Health Service

Department of Homeland Security
- Directorate of Science and Technology
- Integration Staff
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Office for Domestic Preparedness
- Transportation Security Administration
- United States Coast Guard

Department of Justice
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- United States Marshals Service

Department of Labor

Department of Transportation

Department of Veterans Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

State and Local Agencies

State Homeland Security Advisors

State Emergency Management Agencies

State Public Health Agencies

Associations

Airport Law Enforcement Agencies Network (ALEAN)
Airports Council International (ACI)
American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA)
American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA)
American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
American Gas Association
American Hospital Association (AHA)
American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)
American Medical Association (AMA)
American Nuclear Society
American Petroleum Institute
American Public Health Association (APHA)
American Public Transit Association (APTA)
American Public Works Association (APWA)
American Red Cross
American Society of Mechanical Engineering (ASME)
American Trucking Association
Association of American Railroads
Association of Major City Building Officials
Association of Oil Pipelines
Association of Public Health Laboratories
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)
Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO)
Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)
Community Transportation Association of America
Conference of Radiation Control Programs Directions
Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
Council of State Governments (CSG)
County Executives of America (CEA)
CropLife America
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEO)
Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)
Health Physics Societies
Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association
International Association of Black Professional Fire Fighters (IABPFF)
International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM)
International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)
International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF)
International City/ County Management Association (ICMA)
International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA)

Interstate Natural Gas Association
Major City Chiefs Association (MCCA)
Major County Sheriff's Association (MCSA)
National Association Emergency Medical Services Physicians (NAEMSP)
National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG)
National Association of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)
National Association of City and County Health Officials (NACCHO)
National Association of Counties (NAC)
National Association of Development Organizations (NADO)
National Association of Hispanic Firefighters (NAHF)
National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)
National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO)
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
National Association of State Emergency Medical Directors (NASEMSD)
National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM)
National Association of Towns and Townships (NATAT)
National Conference of Black Mayors (NCBM)
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)
National Conference of States on Building Codes & Standards, Inc
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
National District Attorneys Association (NDAA)
National Emergency Management Association (NEMA)
National Governors Association (NGA)
National League of Cities (NLC)
National Native American Native Law Enforcement Association
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement (NOBLE)
National Sheriffs' Association (NSA)
National Troopers Association (NTA)
National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC)
Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
Police Foundation
The Association of American Railroads
United States Conference of Mayors (USCM)
US Animal Health Association (USAHA)
US Chamber of Commerce (USCC)/Center for Corporate Citizenship

Appendix B- Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAR	After Action Report
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
ATSA	Aviation and Transportation Security Act
BSIR	Biannual Strategy Implementation Report
BWIC	Biological Warfare and Incident Characterization System
CBP	Capabilities-Based Planning
CBRNE	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive
CCV	Characteristics and Common Vulnerabilities
CDL	Commercial Drivers License
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERC	Crisis and Emergency Risk Communications
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CII Act	Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
COG	Continuity of Government Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COPS	Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (DOJ)
CSI	Container Security Initiative
C-TPAT	Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism
CWA	Chemical Warfare Agent
DCT	Data Collection Tool
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team
DOJ	Department of Justice
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compacts
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operations Plans
EP&R	Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate (DHS)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FICC	Federal Interagency Coordination Council
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease

FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FS&L	Federal, State, and local
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Government Coordinating Council
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HEICS	Hospital Emergency Incident Command System
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HLS	Homeland Security
HSA	Homeland Security Advisor
HSAC	Homeland Security Advisory Council (DHS)
HSC	Homeland Security Council (White House)
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
HSPD-7	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7
HSPD-8	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8
HUMINT	Human Intelligence
HV/HR	High Value/High Risk
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IA	Information Analysis Division (DHS)
IAIP	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate (DHS)
ICS	Incident Command System
ICTAP	Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IM	Incident Management Task
IP	Infrastructure Protection Division (DHS)
IPR	Incident Prevention and Response Task
ISAC	Information Sharing and Analysis Center
ISIP	Initial Strategy Implementation Plan
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JRIES	Joint Regional Information Exchange Systems
LETPP	Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program
LLIS	Lessons Learned Information Sharing System
LOINC	Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes

LRN Laboratory Response Network
LVA Low Volatility Agent
LVB Large Vehicle Bomb

MAA Mutual Aid Agreement
MACS Multi-Agency Coordinating System
MASINT Measurement and Signatures Intelligence
MOU Memorandum of Understanding

NADB National Asset Database
NAPA National Academy of Public Administration
NBSCAB National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board
NEMA National Emergency Management Association
NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NGA National Governors' Association
NIAC National Infrastructure Advisory Council
NIC NIMS Integration Center
NICC National Infrastructure Coordinating Center
NIMS National Incident Management System
NIPP National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NRP National Response Plan
NS National Strategic Task
NSA National Security Agency
NSHS National Strategy for Homeland Security
NSSE National Security Special Event
NSTAC National Security Telecommunications Advisory Council

OASIS Operation Area Satellite System
ODP Office for Domestic Preparedness (DHS)
OGC Office of General Counsel
OJP Office of Justice Programs (DOJ)
OMB Office of Management and Budget (White House)
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSTP Office of Science and Technology Policy (White House)

PART Program Assessment and Rating Tool
PCII Protected Critical Infrastructure Information
PCS Planning, Coordination and Support Task
PIO Public Information Officer
P.L. Public Law
PMTL Protective Measures Target List
POC Point of Contact
PPE Personal Protective Equipment
PRA Paperwork Reduction Act

RAP Radiological Assistance Program

SAA	State Administrative Agency
SAFECOM	Safety Interoperable Communications Program
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCC	Sector Coordinating Council
SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperability Planning
SHSAS	State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy
SHSS	State Homeland Security Strategy
SLGCP	Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS)
SNOMED	Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSA	Sector-Specific Agency
SSP	Sector-Specific Plan
S&T	Science and Technology Directorate (DHS)
TCL	Target Capabilities List
TEW	Terrorist Early Warning
TIC	Toxic Industrial Chemical
TOPOFF	Top Officials (Exercise)
TWIC	Transportation Worker Identification Credentialing
UA	Universal Adversary
UASI	Urban Areas Security Initiative
UAWG	Urban Areas Working Group
UCS	Unified Command System
US-CERT	United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
UTL	Universal Task List
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction