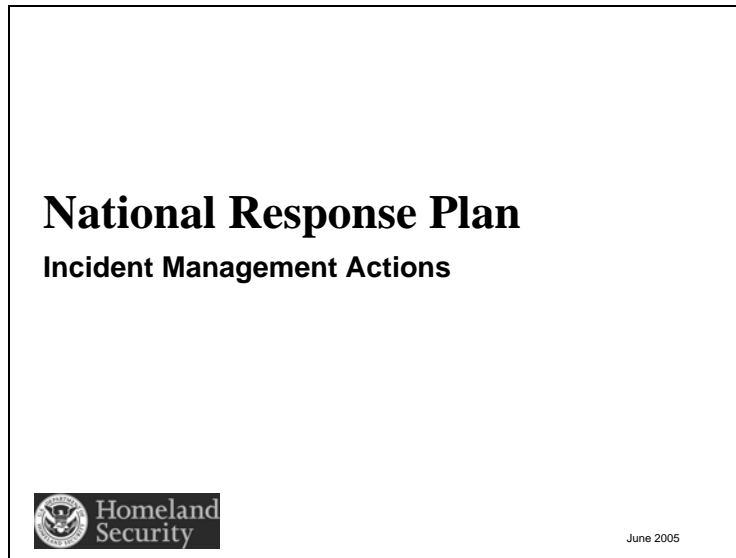

Unit 5: Incident Management Actions

- Unit Introduction
- Unit Objectives
- Video Presentation
- Notification and Assessment
- Activation and Notifications
- Knowledge Review
- Pre-Incident Actions
- Response Actions
- Recovery Actions
- Mitigation Actions
- Demobilization
- Remedial Actions
- After-Action Report
- Knowledge Review
- Unit Summary



Visual 5.1



Visual Description: Incident Management Actions Opening Visual



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-57

This section covers Section V of the Base Plan (pages 46-57).

Items covered include:

- Notification and Assessment
- Reporting
- Activation
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Demobilization
- Remedial Actions and After-Action Report



Visual 5.2

Unit 5 Objectives

At the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify notification, assessment, and activation processes specific to the National Response Plan (NRP)
- Distinguish between pre-incident, response, recovery, and mitigation activities
- Describe the purpose of after-action reports



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Visual Description: Unit Objectives



Notes

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

Review the unit objectives.



Visual 5.3



Visual Description: Video Presentation



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-57

This video presents a scenario that demonstrates the implementation of the NRP processes for:

- Notification
- Assessment
- Activation
- Initial Response Actions

Video Transcript

It's just before noontime on a typical workday. DHS, the FBI, and the Intelligence Community have been busy collecting and analyzing new information about a terrorist plot targeting major U.S. cities. Suddenly, open-source news reports begin showing images of a major explosion in downtown Chicago. At the scene, first responders arrive. The Incident Commander begins assessing the scene and reports the initial status to the local emergency operations center, or EOC. The local EOC begins reporting information to the State EOC, which in turn begins exchanging information with the HSOC using established reporting mechanisms. The HSOC notifies the Secretary of Homeland Security, who convenes the IIMG and informs the White House and other Federal departments and agencies. Meanwhile, the Incident Commander, in coordination with the local EOC, begins calling for resources through mutual aid agreements. The HSOC continues receiving information from EPA, HHS, and other Federal agencies through their National Emergency Operations Centers. Simultaneously, an FBI team arrives at the scene and begins working with the Incident Commander. Based on initial assessments, the FBI reports to their Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) that the explosion appears to be a terrorist event and that early indications suggest radiation may have been released. The SIOC immediately notifies the HSOC, which in turn relays the information to the White House.



Visual 5.3
(Continued)



Visual Description: Video Presentation



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-57

The Secretary of Homeland Security declares the bombing an Incident of National Significance and designates a Principal Federal Official who is located in Chicago. The local Incident Commander and FBI Special Agent-in-Charge establish a unified command at the Incident Command Post. In the meantime, the National Response Coordination Center has been working with its regional counterparts to activate needed Emergency Response Teams. These teams will eventually form the Joint Field Office. At the headquarters level, the IIMG members begin assembling, and reports now are trickling in that there has been a second explosion in Dallas. The HSOC works urgently to collect the data needed for the IIMG to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on the strategic actions needed to protect the country and ensure that critical lifesaving operations have the support they need.

This scenario demonstrates how the NRP interagency coordination and information-sharing mechanisms facilitate communication among all levels of field responders, multiagency coordination centers, and the White House. Teamwork, coordination, and communication allow us to work together to address the complex challenges facing our Nation.




Visual 5.4

Notification & Assessment

- Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents
- DHS Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC):
 - Monitors threats or potential threats
 - Receives threat and operational information
 - Provides information to the White House, as appropriate
- FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) collects and analyzes terrorist threats through local Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Reports & Notification

June 2005



Visual Description: Notification and Assessment



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-57

- The Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) maintains daily situational awareness to identify and monitor threats or potential threats inside, on, or approaching the borders of the United States.
- Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents using established communications and reporting channels.
- The HSOC receives threat and operational information regarding incidents or potential incidents and makes an initial determination to initiate the coordination of Federal information-sharing and incident management activities.



Visual 5.5

Notification & Assessment

- **Federal, State, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) report incident information to the HSOC using existing mechanisms**
- **Potential terrorist threats are initially reported to the JTTF and then the FBI coordinates information sharing with the HSOC**



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Visual Description: Notification and Assessment



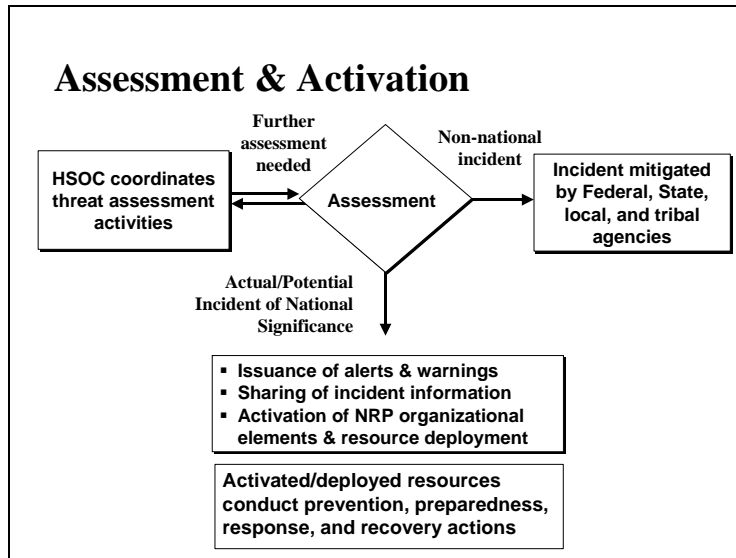
Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-57

- **Federal, State, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)** report incident information to the HSOC. In most situations, incident information will be reported using existing mechanisms to State or Federal operations centers, which will in turn report the information to the HSOC.
- Information regarding potential terrorist threats normally is reported initially to a local or regional Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and, subsequently, from the **FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)** to the HSOC if the FBI deems the threat to be credible.
- **Private-sector and nongovernmental organizations** are encouraged to communicate information regarding actual or potential Incidents of National Significance to the HSOC through existing jurisdictional reporting mechanisms, as well as established information-sharing and analysis organizations (ISAOs).



Visual 5.6



Visual Description: Assessment and Activation



Notes

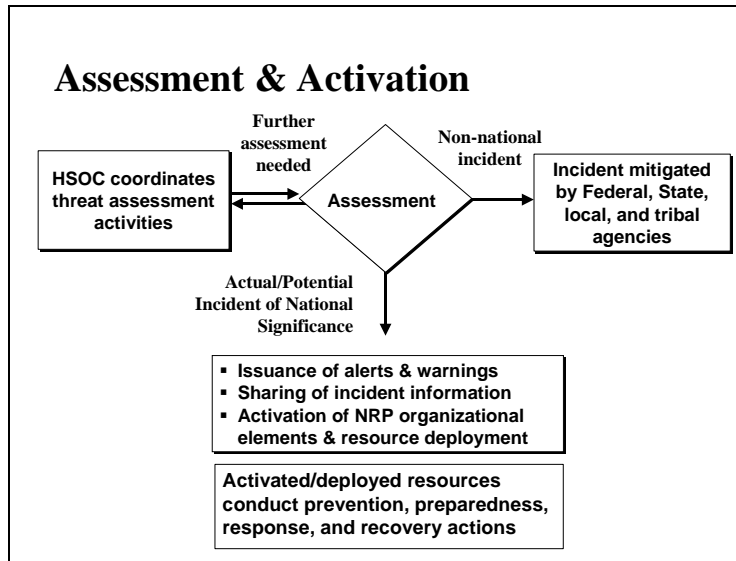
NRP Reference
Pages 46-50

- Upon receipt of information, the HSOC passes such information to appropriate Federal, State, local, and tribal intelligence and law enforcement agencies. The HSOC also coordinates the assessment of the threat.
- When a threat is credible, the HSOC notifies the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- The HSOC coordinates with the Terrorist Threat Information Center (TTIC), the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), the FBI, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and similar programs for terrorism-related threat analysis and warning, and disseminates homeland security threat warnings and advisory bulletins.
- For actual or potential Incidents of National Significance, the HSOC reports the situation to the Secretary of Homeland Security and/or senior staff as delegated by the Secretary. This group then determines the need to activate components of the NRP to further assess the situation, initiate interagency coordination, share information with affected jurisdictions, and/or initiate deployment of resources.
- Concurrently, the Secretary also makes a determination of whether or not an event meets the criteria established for a potential or actual Incident of National Significance as defined in this plan.

The NRP may be activated for activities such as the issuance of alerts and warnings or other prevention actions or information sharing. Not all NRP activation requires traditional response activities.



Visual 5.6
(Continued)



Visual Description: Assessment and Activation



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-50

The NRP covers the full spectrum of incident management activities providing a consistent way to operate no matter the size, type, or stage of an incident/threat.

- When the Secretary declares an Incident of National Significance, Federal departments and agencies are notified by the HSOC and may be called upon to staff the IIMG and NRCC.
- The affected State(s) and tribes also are notified by the HSOC using appropriate operational security protocols.
- The NRCC and RRCC deploy, track, and provide incident-related information until the JFO is established.



Visual 5.7

Activation & Notifications

- When the Secretary declares an Incident of National Significance, Federal departments and agencies are notified by the **HSOC**
- The affected State(s) and tribes also are notified by the HSOC



June 2005

Visual Description: Activation and Notifications



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 46-50

When the Secretary declares an Incident of National Significance, Federal departments and agencies are notified by the **HSOC** (as operational security considerations permit), and may be called upon to staff the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) and National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

The affected State(s) and tribes also are notified by the HSOC using appropriate operational security protocols.



Visual 5.8

Knowledge Review

Instructions: Select the correct statement about reporting requirements.

- A. Local responders report directly to the HSOC, which in turn notifies the State EOC.
- B. A potential terrorist threat is reported first to a local JTTF and, subsequently, from the FBI to the HSOC (if deemed credible).
- C. EOCs must establish specialized reporting mechanisms to report incident information to the HSOC.



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Visual Description: Knowledge Review



Notes

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

Instructions: Review the statements on the visual and then select the correct one.

- A. Local responders report directly to the HSOC, which in turn notifies the State EOC.
- B. A potential terrorist threat is reported first to a local JTTF and, subsequently, from the FBI to the HSOC (if deemed credible).
- C. EOCs must establish specialized reporting mechanisms to report incident information to the HSOC.

Additional Notes:



Visual 5.9

Knowledge Review

Instructions: Answer the questions below.

1. Who determines whether an event is an Incident of National Significance?
2. Who notifies Federal and State agencies that the National Response Plan has been activated for an Incident of National Significance?



June 2005

Visual Description: Knowledge Review



Notes

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

Instructions: Answer the following questions:

1. Who determines whether an event is an Incident of National Significance?
2. Who notifies Federal and State agencies that the National Response Plan has been activated for an Incident of National Significance?

Additional Notes:



Visual 5.10

Pre-Incident Actions

- Pre-incident activities include prevention and preparedness. Prior to an incident:
 - The HSOC facilitates interagency information-sharing activities
 - The IIMG may recommend the activation of additional NRP organizational elements

Note: The majority of initial actions in the threat or hazard area are taken by first responders and local government authorities



June 2005

Visual Description: Pre-Incident Actions



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 52 & 53

- At the national level, the HSOC facilitates interagency information-sharing activities to enable the assessment, prevention, or resolution of a potential incident.
- If warranted, the IIMG may recommend the activation of additional NRP organizational elements to provide appropriate resources to enable more robust prevention and/or preparedness activities.
- The majority of initial actions in the threat or hazard area are taken by first responders and local government authorities, and include efforts to protect the public and minimize damage to property and the environment.



Visual 5.11

Response Actions

Examples of response actions include:

- Immediate law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service actions
- Mass care and public health and medical services
- Emergency restoration of critical infrastructure
- Control of environmental contamination
- Responder health and safety protection



Note: Law enforcement actions to collect evidence and apprehend perpetrators take place simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property



June 2005

Visual Description: Response Actions



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 53 & 54

- Once an incident occurs, the priority shifts to immediate and short-term response activities to preserve life, property, the environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community. Actions are also taken to prevent and protect against other potential threats.
- Examples of response actions include immediate law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service actions; mass care, public health, and medical services; emergency restoration of critical infrastructure; control of environmental contamination; and responder health and safety protection.
- During the response to a terrorist event, law enforcement actions to collect and preserve evidence and to apprehend perpetrators are critical. These actions take place simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property.



Visual 5.12

Recovery Actions

Long-term environmental recovery may include:

- Cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences
- Re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources
- Protection of cultural or archeological sites
- Protection of natural, cultural, and historical resources from intentional damage during other recovery operations



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Visual Description: Recovery Actions



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 54 & 55

- Recovery involves actions needed to help individuals and communities return to normal when feasible.
- The JFO is the central coordination point among Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and voluntary organizations for delivering recovery assistance programs.
- Long-term environmental recovery may include cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences; re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources; protection of cultural or archeological sites; and protection of natural, cultural, and historical resources from intentional damage during other recovery operations.



Visual 5.13

Mitigation Actions

- Mitigation activities are designed to:
 - Reduce or eliminate risk to persons or property; or
 - Lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident
- Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident



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Visual Description: Mitigation Actions



Notes

NRP Reference
Pages 55 & 56

- Hazard mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their side effects.
- The JFO's Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch is responsible for coordinating the delivery of all mitigation programs within the affected area, including hazard mitigation for:
 - Grant programs for loss reduction measures (if available).
 - Delivery of loss reduction building-science expertise.
 - Coordination of Federal flood insurance operations.
 - Community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction.



Visual 5.14

Demobilization

- A demobilization plan is implemented when a centralized Federal coordination presence is no longer required in the affected area
- Long-term recovery program management and monitoring transition to individual agencies' regional offices and/or headquarters, as appropriate
- The Planning Section develops the demobilization plan



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Visual Description: Demobilization



Notes

NRP Reference
Page 56

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



Visual 5.15

Remedial Actions

- Meetings (called “Hotwashes”) are convened with stakeholders to identify critical issues, lessons learned, and best practices at major transition points
- Identified issues are validated and promptly assigned to appropriate organizations for remediation



June 2005

Visual Description: Remedial Actions



Notes

NRP Reference
Page 56

- DHS formally convenes interagency meetings called "hotwashes" to identify critical issues requiring headquarters-level attention, lessons learned, and best practices associated with the Federal response to Incidents of National Significance.
- Hotwashes typically are conducted at major transition points over the course of incident management operations, and include State, local, and tribal participation as appropriate. Identified issues are validated and promptly assigned to appropriate organizations for remediation.





Visual 5.16

After-Action Report

Following an incident, the JFO Coordination Group submits an after-action report to DHS Headquarters detailing:

- Operational successes
- Problems
- Key issues affecting incident management



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Visual Description: After-Action Report



Notes

NRP Reference
Page 56

- Following an incident, the JFO Coordination Group submits an after-action report to DHS Headquarters detailing operational successes, problems, and key issues affecting incident management.
- The report includes appropriate feedback from all Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners participating in the incident.




Visual 5.17

Knowledge Review

Instructions: Fill in the blank.

_____ involves
reducing or eliminating
long-term risk to people and
property from hazards and
their side effects.

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Visual Description: Knowledge Review

**Notes**

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

Instructions: Review the visual and fill in the blank.

_____ involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their side effects.

Additional Notes:



Visual 5.18

Knowledge Review

Instructions: Complete the following statement.

Law enforcement actions to collect evidence and apprehend perpetrators take place:

- A. Simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property.
- B. Prior to the initiation of response actions such as secure and rescue.
- C. Following the completion of all response actions and before recovery actions commence.



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Visual Description: Knowledge Review



Notes

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

Instructions: Complete the following statement from the visual:

Law enforcement actions to collect evidence and apprehend perpetrators take place:

- A. Simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property.
- B. Prior to the initiation of response actions such as secure and rescue.
- C. Following the completion of all response actions and before recovery actions commence.

Additional Notes:



Visual 5.19

Knowledge Review

Instructions: Select the correct answer.

A hotwash is:

- A. Used to decontaminate areas following a hazardous materials release.
- B. A meeting of stakeholders used to identify critical issues or lessons learned.
- C. The first step in responding to dealing with a nuclear reaction following a meltdown.



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Visual Description: Knowledge Review



Notes

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

Instructions: Select the correct answer.

A hotwash is:

- A. Used to decontaminate areas following a hazardous materials release.
- B. A meeting of stakeholders used to identify critical issues or lessons learned.
- C. The first step in responding to dealing with a nuclear reaction following a meltdown.

Additional Notes:



Visual 5.20

Unit Summary

This lesson describes incident management actions including:

- Notification and Assessment
- Activation
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Demobilization
- Remedial Actions and After-Action Reports



June 2005

Visual Description: Unit Summary



Notes

NRP Reference
Not Applicable

This lesson describes incident management actions including:

- Notification and Assessment
- Activation
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Demobilization
- Remedial Actions and After-Action Reports