



U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

National Domestic Incident Management

August 2004

Topics

- Objectives
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
 - Framework
 - Key Concepts
 - Development Timeline



Objectives

- HSPD-5 Domestic incident management imperatives
 - All-hazards context
 - Single comprehensive national approach
 - Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
 - Ensure all levels of government work together
 - Horizontal and vertical integration
 - Effective communications and coordination
 - Ensure coordination with private and non-governmental sectors
 - Integrate crisis and consequence management into a unified effort
 - DHS Secretary as the principal Federal official for domestic incident management



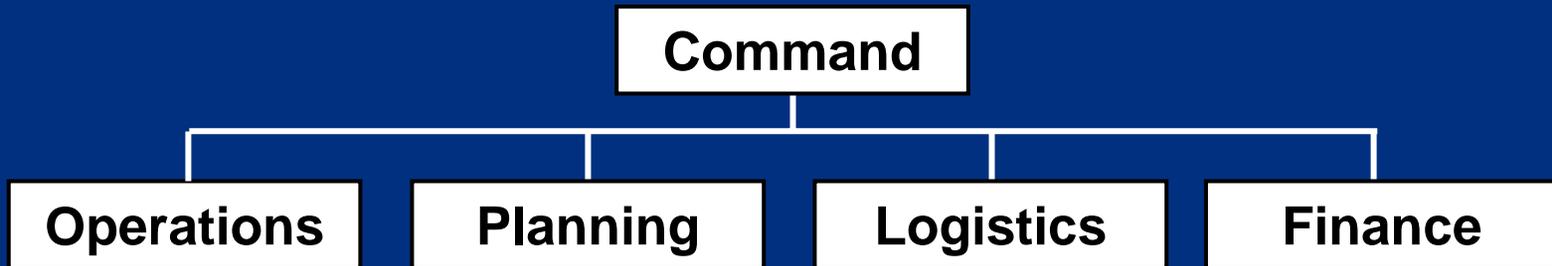
National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Provides the national standard for incident management
 - Doctrine, terminology, processes, standards, etc.
- Based on the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Time-tested system originally developed by wildland firefighting agencies
- Major components:
 - Incident Command and Management
 - Preparedness
 - Resource Management
 - Communications and Information Management
 - Supporting Technologies
 - Ongoing Management and Maintenance



Command & Management

- **Incident Command System (ICS)**: management system designed to integrate resources from numerous organizations into a single response structure using common terminology and common processes
- Incident management activities organized under five functions:



- **Unified Command** incorporates Federal, State, Tribal, Local, private sector and non-governmental entities with overlapping jurisdiction and functional incident management responsibilities



Other Components

■ Preparedness

- Continuous cycle of planning, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action
 - Preparedness Planning
 - Training & Exercises
 - Personnel Qualification and Certification
 - Equipment Certification
 - Mutual Aid Agreements
 - Publication Management

■ Resource Management

- Uniform method of identifying, mobilizing, allocating, tracking, and recovering resources
 - Standardized classification of types of resources
 - Mutual aid and donor assistance



Other Components

- **Communications & Information Management**
 - Common operating picture
 - Communications and data interoperability
- **Supporting Technologies**
 - Technology and systems to provide supporting capabilities essential to implementing NIMS
 - Operational scientific support
 - Technical standards
 - R&D to solve operational problems



NIMS Integration Center (NIC)

- Multijurisdictional and multidisciplinary
- Provides strategic direction for and oversight of the NIMS
- Includes mechanisms for direct participation and/or regular consultation with:
 - Other Federal departments and agencies
 - State, local, and tribal incident management entities
 - Emergency responder and incident management professional organizations
 - Private-sector and nongovernmental organizations
- Responsible for developing a process for ongoing revisions and updates to the NIMS



Construction of the NRP

Guiding Policy: HSPD-5

Integrates & Replaces:

- FRP
- Terrorism CONPLAN
- FRERP

National Response Plan



Incorporates key concepts:

- HSOC
- IIMG
- PFO
- JFO
- NIMS/ICS
- ESFs



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Applicability/Scope

- Provides the national operational and resource coordination framework for domestic incident management
- Broadly applies to all incidents/hazard types
- Details Federal incident management structure/coordination processes
- Details overarching roles and responsibilities of DHS Secretary as overall principal Federal official for domestic incident management

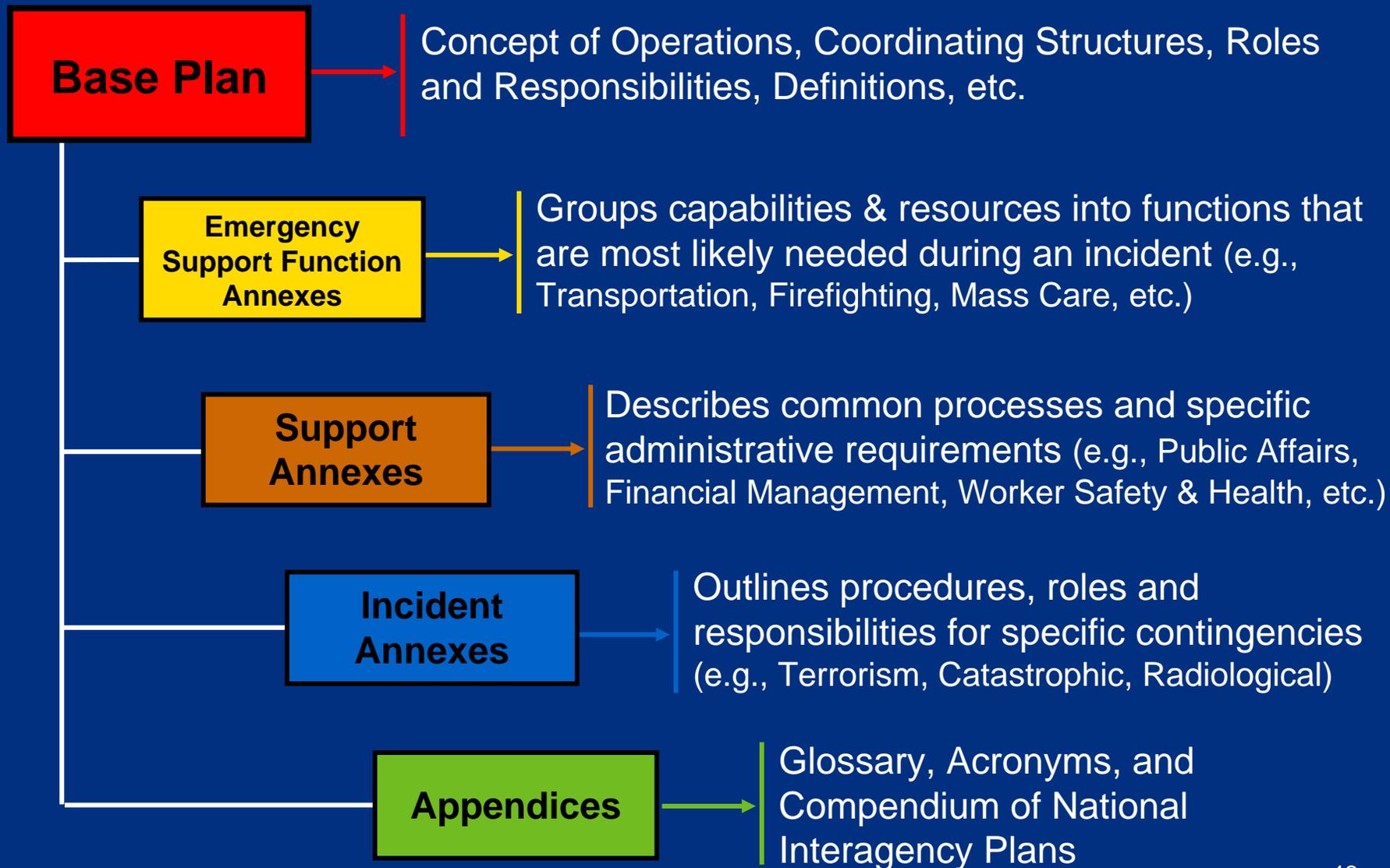


Incidents of National Significance

- Unique situations that may require DHS to aid in coordination of incident management efforts may include:
 - A Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security.
 - The resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities. Examples include:
 - Major disasters or emergencies as defined under the *Stafford Act*; and
 - Catastrophic incidents.
 - More than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to an incident. Examples include:
 - Credible threats, indications or warnings of imminent terrorist attack, or acts of terrorism directed domestically against the people, property, environment, or political or legal institutions of the United States or its territories or possessions; and
 - Threats or incidents related to high-profile, large-scale events that present high-probability targets such as National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and other special events as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies.
 - The Secretary of Homeland Security has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.



Organization of the NRP



Concept of Operations

Pre-Incident:

- HSOC receives reports of terrorist threats and potential incidents
- Conducts assessment and coordinates with Departments and Agencies to prevent, prepare, respond
 - May involve rapidly deployment of Federal resources to prevent and minimize impact in coordination with S&L authorities



Concept of Operations

Post-Incident:

- **IIMG, NRCC and HSOC** provide national-level situational awareness, policy, resource and operational coordination
- On-scene operations managed by ICS/Unified Command organization comprised of first responders from Federal, Tribal, State, local and private organizations
- In coordination with State/local officials, overall Federal response activities are coordinated through the **JFO**
 - **JFO Coordination Group:** PFO, SFLEO, SFO, and State, local, tribal, private sector & NGO reps
- Federal resource support coordinated through **ESFs** – which group agency capabilities into functions most likely to be needed during an incident



Pro-active Response to Catastrophic Events

Catastrophic Event:

- Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, which leaves **extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage and disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, and economy.**
- Results in **sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time**, exceed resources normally available in the local, State, Federal, and private sectors, and significantly interrupt governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

Pro-active Federal Response:

- **Federal assets** are pre-identified by DHS in conjunction with the IIMG and the ESFLG and strategically located for rapid deployment.



NRP Coordination



NIMS Role

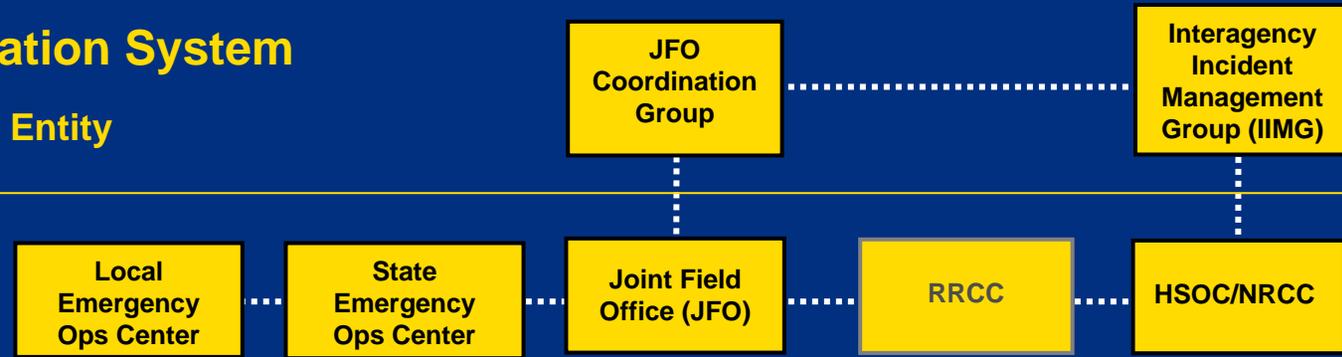
Multiagency Coordination System

Multiagency Coordination Entity

- Strategic coordination

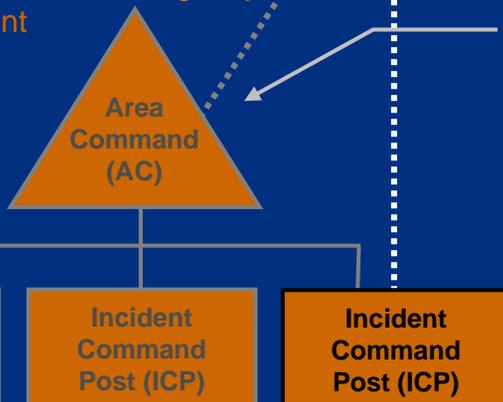
Multiagency Coordination Centers/EOCs

- Support and coordination



Incident Command

- Directing on-scene emergency management

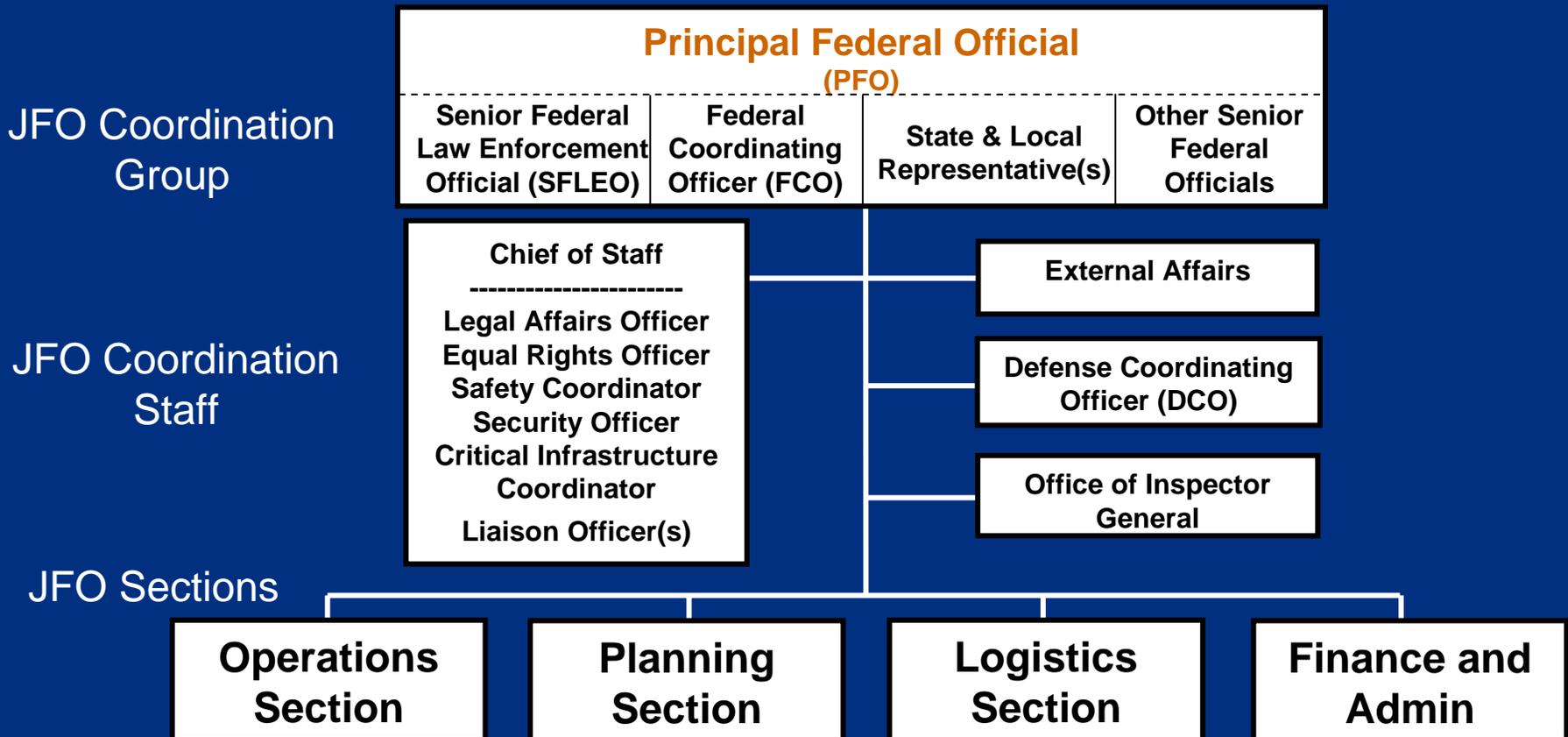


An **Area Command** is established when needed due to the complexity or number of incidents.

Role of regional components varies depending on scope and magnitude of the incident.

The NRP includes slight variations of the base structure for *terrorism response* and *Federal-to-Federal Support*

Joint Field Office



Timeline

- April 2004 ✓ **Draft #2, NRP** base plan for comment
- May 2004 ✓ Draft Annexes for comment
- June 2004 ✓ Draft #3, NRP base plan
- July 2004 ✓ Second round of Annex review
- August 2004 **Final Draft NRP** with annexes
- August 2004 **NRP** to HSC for approval
- September 2004 **Final NRP published**





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