

Federal Programs for National Preparedness across All-Hazards Response

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[Page Link](#)

Type of Program

1. [Grant Program](#)
2. Training and/or Education Program
3. Regulation [CFR](#) and [USC](#)
4. Tool-Preparedness
5. Tool-Response
6. Response Resource (Team)
7. Advisory/ Reachback Resource
8. Coordinating Group
9. Information Management System or Platform
10. Operations Center
11. Research Defense
12. Office or Agency (Administrative Oversight of Program Management or Activity)

Incident Type

1. All Hazards
2. Biological
3. Chemical
4. Radiological/Nuclear
5. Explosives
6. HazMat
7. Active Shooter
8. [Opioid \(e.g. Spike or Cluster\)](#)
9. Transportation
10. Terrorist
11. Mass Casualty Management

Audience

1. First Responders (F&ES, LE, EMS)
2. First Recievers (Emergency Department personnel)
3. Firefighters
4. Law Enforcement
5. EMS

- 6. HazMat Team
- 7. ED Physicians
- 8. Planners for Emergency Preparedness/ Response

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This is an "active" table, meaning (if you are on the page directly) you can order the items in a column by clicking on the column header.

To edit the table, hit the "edit" button (top right of the page), tap on the table and editing buttons will drop down. For data entry, use the following keys

| Program Title and Link | Type of Program | Agency | Description/ Objectives |
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| NWR - NOAA WEATHER RADIO ALL HAZARDS | Tool-Response | DOC/NOAA | NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of 1025 transmitter stations broadcasting continuous information to the public directly from the nearest National Weather Service office and reaching approximately 97 percent of the nation’s population. NWR broadcasts official National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In conjunction with Federal, State, and Local Emergency Managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts non-weather warning and post-event information for all types of hazards; for example, authorized authorities may request for the NWS to convey a Civil Danger Warning, Civil Emergency Message, Law Enforcement Warning, Local Area Emergency, Nuclear Power Plant Warning, Radiological Hazard Warning, and Shelter in Place Warning. Information can be transmitted or re-transmitted using FCC-authorized and secured Event codes that will activate The Emergency Alert System (EAS). |

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| National Strike Force | Response Resource | DHS USCG | The National Strike Force (NSF) provides highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to Coast Guard and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness for and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's area of responsibility covers all Coast Guard Districts and Federal Response Regions. The NSF totals over 200 active duty, civilian, reserve, and auxiliary personnel and includes the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC); the Atlantic Strike Team; the Gulf Strike Team; and the Pacific Strike Team. |
| DEST Domestic Emergency Support Team | Response Resource | Interagency : DHS (FEMA), DOJ (FBI), DOD, HHS, EPA, DOE | A rapidly deployable, interagency team responsible for providing expert advice and support to the FBI Special Agent in Charge concerning the Federal Government's capabilities in resolving a terrorist threat or incident. Also, see FEST. |
| FEST Foreign Emergency Support Team | Response Resource | Interagency : State, DHS (FEMA), DoJ (FBI), HHS, DOE, EPA | A rapidly deployable, interagency team responsible for providing expert advice and support to the State Department Embassy Official concerning the Federal Government's capabilities in resolving a terrorist threat or incident. Also, see DEST. |

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| USAMRICD US Army Research Institute of Chemical Defense | Training Program, Research-Defense (medical) | DoD USA | <p>The United States Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD) is the nation's leading science and technology laboratory in the area of medical chemical countermeasures research and development. With sophisticated laboratories located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, USAMRICD manages a diversified portfolio of medical chemical warfare agent research projects for the Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies. Our strategic plan relies on the continued outstanding performance of our scientists and support personnel and their abilities to exceed expectations on customer directed research projects.</p> <p>As the Department of Defense's lead laboratory for the development of medical countermeasures against chemical threat agents, the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD) is increasingly called upon to provide expert analytical and consultative services related to medical chemical defense research and to the medical management of chemical casualties. The Institute's growing national and international customer base includes other government agencies, academia, pharmaceutical companies and commercial enterprises. To fulfill this expanding mission, the USAMRICD has established an Office of Consultative Services (OCS). The OCS represents a core capability of the Institute and formalizes the consultative process by integrating the service into our business operations. Fees for services are necessary to reimburse the Institute for the time and effort required to research and answer queries.</p> |
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| ECBC Edgewood Chemical Biological Center | Research- Defense (non- medical) | DOD USA | <p>The U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) is the primary Department of Defense technical organization for non-medical chemical and biological defense, and is a subordinate command of the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command.</p> <p>ECBC possesses an unrivaled chemical biological research and development infrastructure with scientists, engineers, technicians and specialists located at four different sites in the United States: Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Pine Bluff, Ark., Rock Island, Ill., and Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.</p> <p>ECBC has a unique role in technology development that cannot be duplicated by private industry or research universities. It fosters research, development, testing, and application of technologies for protecting warfighters, first responders and the nation from chemical and biological warfare agents. ECBC is currently developing better ways to remotely detect these chemical and biological materials – before the warfighter or first responder ever enters the threat zone. ECBC is also developing a new generation of technologies to counter everything from homemade explosives to biological aerosols to traditional and non-traditional chemical hazards.</p> |
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| Dugway Proving Ground | Research-Defense | DoD USA | <p>U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground executes efficient testing and support to enable our nation's defenders to counter chemical, biological, radiological, and explosives (CBRE) hazards. Dugway Proving Ground provides unparalleled testing, evaluation, training, and technical support to the Department of Defense, inter-agency partners, and our Allies while maintaining a world-class workforce, facilities, and quality of life for our employees and their Families. West Desert Test Center (WDTC) is the testing area for US Army Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) and is designated as the US Army's Major Range and Test Facility Base for chemical and biological defense testing. WDTC specializes in planning, conducting, and analyzing results of developmental and production tests. Areas of expertise include chemical and biological (CB) defense, smoke and obscurants, materiel and delivery systems, munitions and incendiary devices, meteorological research and modeling, environmental characterization and remediation technology testing, and technology transfer to include specialized hands-on CB training for military and civil support teams. DPG is part of the US Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC). The WDTC is ATEC's testing activity at Dugway. ATEC also includes Aberdeen Test Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Redstone Test Center, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama; White Sands Test Center, White Sands Test Center, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico; and Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.</p> |
| CSAC, Chemical Security Analysis Center | Research, Reach back, Analysis, Homeland Security | DHS CSAC | <p>The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) established the Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) in 2006 to assess and identify vulnerabilities and respond to potential chemical threats and hazards to the homeland. Located on Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, CSAC supports the Homeland Security Enterprise by providing a robust knowledge repository of chemical threat information, extensive subject matter expertise in science-based threat and risk analysis, and a 24/7 science- and technology-based reach back capability. Fact Sheet</p> |

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| CBRN School, Ft Leonard Wood | Training | DOD USA | <p>Our Mission The Chemical Corps conducts CBRN operations in order to protect the force and the nation from WMD/CBRN threats and hazards. Commandant's Vision Dragon Soldiers, America's CBRN counterforce. World leader in countering weapons of mass destruction defense, guarding the force and protecting the homeland. Our Core Competencies • Advise commanders regarding CBRN defense and CWMD missions • Conduct CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance • Shield/protect friendly forces against CBRN hazards • Consequence Management</p> |
| JPEO-CBD | Office Program-DoD Coordinating | DOD | <p>The Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense exists to manage our nation's investments in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense equipment. Having "Joint" in our title clarifies we support all Services. For example, we provide protective masks to the soldiers walking the streets of a battle torn country and also our Airmen flying in our skies. We also work closely with various government agencies that need CBRN defense equipment.</p> |

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| <p>PHEP Public Health Emergency Preparedness, CDC</p> | <p>Grants Program</p> | <p>HHS CDC</p> | <p>The Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement is a critical source of funding for state, local, tribal, and territorial public health departments. Since 2002, the PHEP cooperative agreement has provided more than \$11 billion to public health departments across the nation. This funding helps health departments build and strengthen their abilities to effectively respond to a range of public health threats, including infectious diseases, natural disasters, and biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events. Preparedness activities funded by the PHEP cooperative agreement are targeted specifically for the development of emergency-ready public health departments that are flexible and adaptable. The distribution of Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement funds is calculated using a formula established under section 319C-1(h) of the PHS Act, as amended. There is no current flexibility for awardees to redirect the cooperative agreement funding to a public health emergency. However, there is a process for request and approval to use PHEP funds for activities that fall within the PHEP cooperative agreement scope of work, but also leverage an emergency response.</p> <p>Note that these funds are awarded to the public health departments and from there could be distributed to first responders for applicable parts of the jurisdiction's preparedness plans. even if funding isn't distributed to first responder groups, they are an important stakeholder for jurisdictional preparedness plans as such it is appropriate to consider the PHEP program in this inventory.</p> <p>In response to the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic, CDC also administered funding through the Public Health Emergency Response grant to increase state and local preparedness and response capacity during the pandemic. The recipients included the 62 PHEP awardees.</p> |
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| IAFF International Association of Fire Fighters Training Project Grant | Grants Program | HHS CDC | <p>CDC’s National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health(NIOSH) funds the IAFF to conduct Hazardous Substance Training Programs for fire fighters, paramedics, and other emergency responders employed in fire departments across the United States. More information can be found at https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/oep/emrestrain.html.</p> <p>Program lead: William Robison, Director of NIOSH’s Office of Extramural Programs</p> <p>Point of Contact for future meetings: William Robinson</p> |
| PHEF Public Health Emergency Fund | Grants Program/ Emergency Reponse Fund | HHS ASPR | <p>The Public Health Emergency Fund has not received any appropriations for a number of years.</p> |
| PHPR Public Health Preparedness and Response Zika | Grants Programs/ Emergency Response Fund | HHS CDC | <p>The majority of CDC’s Zika response activities were funded through the Public Health Preparedness and Response (PHPR) Zika cooperative agreement (see: https://www.cdc.gov/phpr/readiness/funding-zika.htm).</p> |
| PHSSEF Public Health Social Services Emergency Fund | Grants Program/ Emergency Response Fund | HHS | <p>The Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund has received appropriations</p> |

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| <p>Cities Readiness Initiative</p> | <p>Grants Program/ Training</p> | <p>HHS CDC PHEP</p> | <p>CDC's Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) is a federally funded program designed to enhance preparedness in the nation's largest population centers, where nearly 60% of the population resides, to effectively respond to large-scale public health emergencies needing life-saving medications and medical supplies. State and large metropolitan public health departments use CRI funding to develop, test, and maintain plans to quickly receive medical countermeasures from CDC's Strategic National Stockpile and distribute them to local communities. The Strategic National Stockpile is the nation's largest supply of medical countermeasures for use in a public health emergency severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. CRI is funded through CDC's PHEP cooperative agreement. Funds are provided to the states for further distribution to the local level and to four large metropolitan areas: Chicago, Los Angeles County, New York City, and Washington, D.C., in support of all-hazards medical countermeasure distribution and dispensing planning and preparedness.</p> <p>Program Lead: Christine Kosmos, Division of State and Local Readiness Division Director</p> <p>Points of contact for future meetings: Christine Kosmos, Division of State and Local Readiness Division Director, and Linda Tierney, Division of State and Local Readiness Policy Director</p> |
| <p>PHEMCE Chem IPT Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasure Enterprise Chemical Integrated Process Team</p> | <p>Coordinating Group</p> | <p>HHS ASPR PHEMCE</p> | <p>The Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (PHEMCE) coordinates Federal efforts to enhance chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats (CBRN) and emerging infectious diseases (EID) preparedness from a medical countermeasure (MCM) perspective. The PHEMCE is led by the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and includes three primary HHS internal agency partners: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), as well as several interagency partners: the Department of Defense (DoD), the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).</p> |

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| ECCC-HHS ASPR Emergency Care Coordination Center | Coordinating Group | HHS ASPR | The Emergency Care Coordination Center (ECCC) is the policy home for the emergency care community within the federal government. The ECCC seeks to strengthen the day to day emergency care system so that the nation is better prepared in times of crisis. The ECCC focuses federal efforts on improvements to the delivery of daily emergency care that are the foundation of response to disasters and public health emergencies and is an essential part of Office of Policy and Planning, and the Division of Healthcare System Policy. |
| Epi-X Epidemic Information Exchange | Information Management Tool | HHS CDC | CDC's secure, web-based communications network that serves as a powerful communications exchange between CDC, state and local health departments, poison control centers, and other public health professionals. The system provides rapid reporting, immediate notification, editorial support, and coordination of health investigations for public health professionals. |
| Grants.gov | Grants Program | USG | Search engine for USG Grants programs proposals and awardees. |
| HPP-HHS ASPR Hospital Preparedness Program | Grants Program | HHS ASPR | As the only source of federal funding that supports regional health care system preparedness, HPP promotes a sustained national focus to improve patient outcomes, minimize the need for supplemental state and federal resources during emergencies, and enable rapid recovery. Learn More >> Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System link |

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| <p>CounterACT, Countermeasures Against Chemical Threats</p> | <p>Grants Program</p> | <p>HHS NIH</p> | <p>The CounterACT program supports basic and translational research aimed at the identification of better therapeutic medical countermeasures against chemical threat agents, and facilitates their movement through the drug development and regulatory processes in collaboration with other federal departments, agencies, and initiatives, such as the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (HHS BARDA) and the FDA Medical Countermeasures Initiative (MCMi). CounterACT is part of the HHS Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (PHEMCE), which coordinates MCM-related efforts across HHS and USG interagency partners. This NIH-led program includes a comprehensive network of Research Centers of Excellence, individual co-operative research projects, small business innovation research grants, contracts, and interagency agreements with the Department of Defense.</p> <p>The CounterACT program is funded by a special annual Congressional supplemental appropriation to the NIH budget through the Office of the Director (NIH OD) and operates under the oversight of the Office of Biodefense Research and Surety (OBRS) at the NIAID. This is a trans-NIH effort, involving partnerships with the NEI, NIAID, NIAMS, NICHD, NIEHS, and NINDS to execute the overall NIH Medical Research Program Directed Against Chemical Threats. ~ \$35 M</p> |
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| Homeland Security Grant Program | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) of a secure and resilient Nation. Delivering core capabilities requires the combined effort of the whole community, rather than the exclusive effort of any single organization or level of government. Includes specifically the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), the Urban Area Security Grant Program (UASI), and Operation Stone Garden (OPSG). The FY 2016 HSGP's allowable costs support efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across the Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery mission areas, including the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and Sustaining Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Capabilities • Maturation and Enhancement of State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers |
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| State Homeland Security Program | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>The SHSP assists state, tribal and local preparedness activities that address high-priority preparedness gaps across all core capabilities and mission areas where a nexus to terrorism exists. SHSP supports the implementation of risk driven, capabilities-based approaches to address capability targets set in urban area, state, and regional Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs). The capability targets are established during the THIRA process, and assessed in the State Preparedness Report (SPR) and inform planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.</p> <p>otal Funding Available in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017: \$402M</p> <p>The allocation methodology for FY 2017 SHSP is based on two factors: minimum amounts as legislatively mandated, and DHS' risk methodology. Each state and territory received a minimum allocation under SHSP using the thresholds in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico received 0.35 percent of the total funds allocated for grants under Section 2003 and Section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended. Four territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) received a minimum allocation of 0.08 percent of the total funds allocated for grants under Section 2003 and Section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended.</p> |
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| <p>UASI Urban Area Security Initiative</p> | <p>Grants Program</p> | <p>DHS FEMA</p> | <p>The UASI program funds addressed the unique risk driven and capabilities-based planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas based on the capability targets identified during the THIRA process and associated assessment efforts; and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. total Funding Available in FY 2017: \$580M</p> <p>The allocation methodology for FY 2017 UASI is based on DHS' risk methodology. Eligible candidates for the FY 2017 UASI program are determined through an analysis of relative risk of terrorism faced by the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the United States, in accordance with the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended. Access detailed information on Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas publicly available from the United States Census Bureau. Thirty-three (33) urban areas funded in FY17.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="657 932 1417 1024"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>b91956f9-c078-4cf</td> <td>2163038652-0</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ Click here to display UASI cities for FY2017...</p> | false | b91956f9-c078-4cf | 2163038652-0 | false | false | false | false | |
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| <p>Operation Stone Garden</p> | <p>Grants Program</p> | <p>DHS FEMA</p> | <p>The OPSG program supports enhanced cooperation and coordination among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol (USBP), and local, tribal, territorial, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. The OPSG Program funds investments in joint efforts to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with International water borders. Total Funding Available in FY 2016: \$55,000,000</p> <p>FY 2016 OPSG funds were allocated based on risk-based prioritization using a Risk Assessment. Factors considered include, but are not limited to, threat, vulnerability, miles of border, and other border-specific "law enforcement intelligence," as well as feasibility of FY 2016 Operation Orders to designated localities within the United States border states and territories.</p> | | | | | | | | |

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| UASI Nonprofit Security Grant (NSGP) Program | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>The Nonprofit Security Grant Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the development and sustainment of core capabilities. Core capabilities are essential for the execution of each of the five mission areas outlined in the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal). FY17 \$ 25 M</p> |
| Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 \$350M All-hazards. The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal) of a secure and resilient Nation. The building, sustainment, and delivery of these core capabilities requires the combined effort of the whole community, rather than the exclusive effort of any single organization or level of government. EMPG’s allowable costs support efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across the Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery mission areas.</p> |
| Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>The PDM Program, authorized by Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding in future disasters. This program awards planning and project grants and provides opportunities for raising public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. PDM grants are funded annually by Congressional appropriations and are awarded on a nationally competitive basis.</p> <p>FEMA requires state, territorial, tribal, and local governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for PDM mitigation projects. For more information on the mitigation plan requirement, visit the Hazard Mitigation Plan Requirement web page or refer to the current HMA Guidance for detailed information on the PDM Program.</p> |

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| <p>CCTA Program to Prepare Communities for Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks</p> | <p>Grants Program</p> | <p>DHS FEMA</p> | <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials today announced funding awards for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Program to Prepare Communities for Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks (CCTA Program). The CCTA Program will provide \$35.94 million to selected recipients to improve their ability to prepare for, prevent, and respond to complex coordinated terrorist attacks in collaboration with the whole community. Terrorist incidents, such as those in London, England; Boston, Massachusetts; Nairobi, Kenya; San Bernardino, California; Paris, France; and Brussels, Belgium, highlight an emerging threat known as complex coordinated terrorist attacks. The FY 2016 CCTA Program is intended to enhance resilience and build capacity for jurisdictions to address complex coordinated terrorist attacks that may occur across the nation.</p> <p>The selected recipients will receive funding specifically to develop and implement effective, sustainable, and regional approaches for enhancing preparedness for complex coordinated terrorist attacks, which include the following components: identifying capability gaps, developing and/or updating plans, training to implement plans and procedures, and conducting exercises to validate capabilities. Applications were reviewed and scored independently by a peer review panel composed of subject matter experts representing federal, state, local, territorial and tribal organizations that have experience and/or advanced training in complex coordinated terrorist attacks. Awards were made on a competitive basis to applicants who presented an ability to successfully meet the requirements described in the NOFO, taking into how well the applicant demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A need for funding support; ▪ Effective, sustainable and regional approaches; ▪ The proposed project’s impact that presents an increase in the jurisdiction’s preparedness and resilience to complex coordinated terrorist attacks once the project is implemented; and ▪ A reasonable and cost-effective budget. <p>FY 2016 CCTA Program funding is awarded to the following recipients:</p> |
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| Port Security Grant Program | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 \$100M The Port Security Grant Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation.</p> <p>View the Fiscal Year 2017 Port Security Grant Program</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 \$ 88M The Transit Security Grant Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation.</p> <p>View the Fiscal Year 2017 Transit Security Grant Program</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Intercity Passenger Rail (IPR) | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 \$ 10M The Intercity Passenger Rail Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation.</p> <p>View the Fiscal Year 2017 Intercity Passenger Rail Program</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP) | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 \$ 2M The Intercity Bus Security Grant Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation.</p> <p>View the Fiscal Year 2017 Intercity Bus Security Grant Program</p> | | | | | | | | |

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| Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 \$ 10M--The Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation.</p> <p>View the Fiscal Year 2017 Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program</p> |
| Fire Prevention and Safety Grants | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>FY17 690M The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. In 2005, Congress reauthorized funding for FP&S and expanded the eligible uses of funds to include Firefighter Safety Research and Development.</p> |
| Assistance to Firefighters Grants | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>The primary goal of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) is to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical service organizations. Since 2001, AFG has helped firefighters and other first responders obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training and other resources necessary for protecting the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards.</p> |
| High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) | Grants Program | ONDCP Office of National Drug Control Policy | <p>The HIDTA program assists Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement operating in areas determined to be critical drug trafficking regions of the United States. HIDTA supports law enforcement efforts in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p> |

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| Drug-Free Communities (DFC) | Grants Program | ONDCP Office of National Drug Control Policy | <p>The DFC program provides grants to community coalitions to strengthen the infrastructure among local partners to create and sustain a reduction in local youth substance abuse. Currently, there are 698 DFC-funded coalitions across the country. DFC coalitions are made up of community leaders representing twelve sectors that organize to meet the local prevention needs of the youth and families in their communities. These twelve sectors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth (18 or younger) • Parents • Businesses • Media • Schools • Youth-serving organizations • Law enforcement • Religious/Fraternal organizations • Civic/Volunteer groups (i.e., local organizations committed to volunteering, not a coalition member designated as a “volunteer”) • Healthcare professionals • State, local, or tribal governmental agencies with expertise in the field of substance abuse (including, if applicable, the State agency with primary authority for substance abuse) • Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse |
| Staffing for Adequate Fire & Emergency Response Grants | Grants Program | DHS FEMA | <p>The Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants (SAFER) was created to provide funding directly to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations to help them increase or maintain the number of trained, "front line" firefighters available in their communities. The goal of SAFER is to enhance the local fire departments' abilities to comply with staffing, response and operational standards established by the NFPA (NFPA 1710 and/or NFPA 1720). For details, review the National Fire Protection Association's codes and standards.</p> |

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| USA.Spending.Gov | Information Management System | USG | <p>The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) was signed into law on September 26, 2006. The legislation required that federal contract, grant, loan, and other financial assistance awards of more than \$25,000 be displayed on a searchable, publicly accessible website, USA.Spending.Gov, to give the American public access to information on how their tax dollars are being spent. As a matter of discretion, USA.Spending.Gov also displays certain federal contracts of more than \$3,000. The initial site went live in 2007.</p> <p>Federal agencies are required to report the name of the entity receiving the award, the amount of the award, the recipient’s location, the place of performance location, as well as other information. In 2008, FFATA was amended by the Government Funding Transparency Act to require prime recipients to report details on their first-tier sub-recipients for awards made as of October 1, 2010.</p> <p>In February 2014, the Office of Management and Budget designated the Department of Treasury responsible for operating and supporting USA.Spending.Gov. Treasury’s Bureau of the Fiscal Service is administering this responsibility on behalf of Treasury. The Bureau of the Fiscal Service relaunched USA.Spending.Gov in March 2015 with improvements to the site’s usability, presentation, and search, including a re-organization of how the data is presented. For example, the major data components are the Spending Map, the Agency Profiles, and the State/Territory Summaries. For more information on these components, see What You Can Do On The Site.</p> |
| TRACIE Technical Resources, Assistance Center, and Information Exchange | Information Management System | HHS ASPR | Brought to you by HHS ASPR, the Technical Resources, Assistance Center, and Information Exchange (TRACIE) was created to meet the information and technical assistance needs of regional ASPR staff, healthcare coalitions, healthcare entities, healthcare providers, emergency managers, public health practitioners, and others working in disaster medicine, healthcare system preparedness, and public health emergency preparedness. |

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| <u>HSIN Homeland Security Information Network</u> | Inform ation Manag ement System | DHS | The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is the trusted network for homeland security mission operations to share Sensitive But Unclassified information. Federal, State, Local, Territorial, Tribal, International and Private Sector homeland security partners use HSIN to manage operations, analyze data, send alerts and notices, and in general, share the information they need to do their jobs. For more information about HSIN, please contact <u>HSIN.Outreach@hq.dhs.gov</u> . |
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| <p>ISE Information Sharing Environment</p> | <p>Information Management System</p> | <p>Joint Program ISE</p> | <p>The ISE provides analysts, operators, and investigators with integrated and synthesized terrorism, homeland security and law enforcement information sharing needed to enhance national security and help keep the Nation safe. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) established the Office of the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE) and granted it the authority to plan, oversee, and manage the Information Sharing Environment. PM-ISE is located within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Partner Engagement office. PM-ISE has government-wide authority granted by the Congress to serve as a trusted broker facilitating the development of a network-centric ISE by promoting standards and architecture, security and access, and associated privacy protections.</p> <p>PM-ISE leverages information sharing capabilities to focus on terrorism-related information sharing, homeland security, and counter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction missions. As a change agent and advocate for sharing of best practices, PM-ISE uses several tools to initiate transformation across all levels of government to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information sharing subject matter expertise • Facilitating automated sharing of terrorism-related information through the Information Sharing Council (chaired by the Program Manager) • Working with national leadership via stakeholder engagement with mission partners • Encouraging co-investment of seed capital with mission partners in priority early stage activities via Economy Act transactions to bridge the budgeting cycle and accelerate ISE progress • Bringing together mission partners to identify and address common mission requirements and goals PM-ISE develops initiatives in full partnership with mission owners. As business processes, supporting policies, and technical solutions are developed and deployed, PM-ISE assists partners to identify, promote, and spread best practices and, where possible, influence resource allocation decisions to ensure the institutionalization and potential reuse of mission partner capabilities. Seeding new initiatives or transforming existing capabilities is challenging, |
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| | | | <p>particularly when government funding constraints and long-lead times make budgeting for new initiatives difficult. PM-ISE has the ability to augment budgetary gaps that prevent an organization from achieving its goals of effective information sharing.</p> |
| <p>Ready.Gov and Chemical Threats Page</p> | <p>Information Management System</p> | <p>DHS FEMA</p> | <p>Launched in February 2003, <i>Ready</i> is a national public service advertising (PSA) campaign designed to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to emergencies including natural and man-made disasters. The goal of the campaign is to get the public involved and ultimately to increase the level of basic preparedness across the nation.</p> <p><i>Ready</i> and its Spanish language version <i>Listo</i> ask individuals to do three key things: (1) build an emergency supply kit, (2) make a family emergency plan and (3) be informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and their appropriate responses.</p> <p>The campaign's messages have been distributed through: television, radio, print, outdoor and Web (PSAs) developed and produced by The Advertising Council; brochures; www.Ready.gov and www.Listo.gov Web sites; toll-free phone lines 1-800-BE-Ready and 1-888-SE-Listo; and partnerships with a wide variety of public and private sector organizations.</p> |
| <p>Max Federal Community</p> | <p>Information Management System</p> | <p>WH Office of Management and Budget</p> | <p>The MAX Federal Community site has compelling capabilities for doing collaborations and information sharing that is far better than our usual work methods of E-mail, attachments, and network file sharing, supporting workgroups and information sharing across office, agency and governmental boundaries. The ability to directly edit Microsoft Office files contained in the Community collaborative editing of shared documents. The fundamental principle of building "knowledge" is to have work from daily activities be able to be repurposed into information with lasting value. The Community allows that to happen - it is easy to learn and powerful enough to be used for a broad scope of daily information sharing and collaboration activities.</p> |

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| Hazardous Materials Fusion Center | Information Management System | International Association of Fire Chiefs | Mission: Enhance hazmat responder safety and improve decision-making for responding to hazmat incidents. The Fusion Center is a free, voluntary, confidential, and secure web-based portal that serves as a data and information network for hazmat teams, first responders, federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector. |
| Rad Responder | Information Management System | FEMA, DOE/ NNSA, EPA | <p>The RadResponder Network is the national standard and Whole Community solution for the management of radiological data. It is a product of collaboration between Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Energy (DOE) / National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and is provided free of charge to all Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial response organizations.</p> <p>RadResponder's flexible architecture enables organizations to rapidly and securely record, share and aggregate large quantities of data while managing their equipment, personnel, interagency partnerships, and multijurisdictional event space. RadResponder can be accessed on smartphones, tablets, and via the web, allowing it to be seamlessly and rapidly employed at all levels of government during a response to a radiological or nuclear emergency.</p> <p>RadResponder has a growing community and innovative technology designed to accelerate radiological emergency response to today's speed of information.</p> |
| BioWatch Portal | Information Management System | DHS OHA BioWatch | Access to the portal is granted to DHS-approved individual users who are US citizens involved in the DHS BioWatch program. Contact support@biowatchportal.org to request portal access. |
| BioWatch Portal | Operations Center | DHS OHA BioWatch | Access to the portal is granted to DHS-approved individual users who are US citizens involved in the DHS BioWatch program. Contact support@biowatchportal.org to request portal access. |
| BioWatch Program | Grants Program (sort of) | DHS OHA BioWatch | Access to the portal is granted to DHS-approved individual users who are US citizens involved in the DHS BioWatch program. Contact support@biowatchportal.org to request portal access. |

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| <p>Web Portals covered by the Privacy Impact Assessments (58) (DHS)</p> | <p>Information Management Systems</p> | <p>DHS</p> | <p>Systems Covered by the Web Portals PIA (last updated on January 24, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship and Immigration Services Grant Recipient Collaboration Tool • Department of Homeland Security Application Lifecycle Management Shared Services (ALMSS) • Department of Homeland Security Communications and Management Support Services (CMSS) • Department of Homeland Security Intelligent Telecommunications Management System • Department of Homeland Security Interactive Portal • Department of Homeland Security Investment Evaluation, Submission, and Tracking System (INVEST) • Department of Homeland Security Online <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>61639b21-4e97-4c</td> <td>2163038652-2</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>FEMA...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) Net Portal <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>79d73a3a-57e5-4c</td> <td>2163038652-3</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>NPPD...</p> <p>Office of Health Affairs BioWatch Web Portal</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>dbba42a9-eedd-4c</td> <td>2163038652-4</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>S&T...</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>b7e6c775-e7a2-41</td> <td>2163038652-5</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>TSA...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | false | 61639b21-4e97-4c | 2163038652-2 | false | false | false | false | | false | 79d73a3a-57e5-4c | 2163038652-3 | false | false | false | false | | false | dbba42a9-eedd-4c | 2163038652-4 | false | false | false | false | | false | b7e6c775-e7a2-41 | 2163038652-5 | false | false | false | false | |
| false | 61639b21-4e97-4c | 2163038652-2 | false | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| false | b7e6c775-e7a2-41 | 2163038652-5 | false | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>Web Portals covered by Privacy Impact Assessments EPA</p> | <p>Information Management Systems</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>EPA Federal Information Systems</p> <p>The term "information system" (defined in OMB Circular A-130, (6)(Q)) means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, transmission and dissemination of information, in accordance with defined procedures, whether automated or manual.</p> <p>Systems that include a link in the "EPA System of Records" column have a Privacy Act System of Records and published notices in the Federal Register.</p> <p>Systems that include a link in the "Privacy Impact Assessments" column contain identifiable information about members of the public. Systems noted below as having an "Internal" Privacy Impact Assessment involve EPA employees only.</p> <p>EPA Federal Inventory of Systems(1 pg, 42 K, 2016, Quarter 2)</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|---|

[Web Portals covered by Privacy Impact Assessments \(HHS\)](#)

Information Management Systems

HHS

HHS policy states that operating divisions (OPDIVs) are responsible for completing and maintaining PIAs on all systems (developmental and operational). Upon completion of each assessment, agencies are required to make that PIA publicly available.

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| false | dd1e9e8b-29ca-4c | 2163038652-6 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Administration for Children and Families \(23\)...](#)

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|-------|
| false | c3605cc3-05a8-4a | 2163038652-7 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(9\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|--------------|-------|
| false | 678cd9f5-c77a-48 | 2163038652-8 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention \(25\)...](#)

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|-------|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| false | 69fc704a-acdd-42t | 2163038652-9 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services \(60\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | a24eeb7a-089d-47 | 2163038652-10 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Food & Drug Administration \(37\)...](#)

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 2646f079-d665-45 | 2163038652-11 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Health Resources & Services Administration \(7\)...](#)

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 615724b3-09e9-4c | 2163038652-12 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [National Institutes of Health \(3\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 385789aa-315a-4t | 2163038652-13 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Office of Inspector General \(8\)...](#)

| | | | |
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| false | 8d1e3085-aace-4t | 2163038652-14 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Office of the Secretary \(37\)...](#)

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| false | b7e45d53-c3f7-4ct | 2163038652-15 | false |
| false | false | false | |

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| | | | <p>▶ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (13)...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• |
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[Web Portals covered by Privacy Impact Assessments \(USDA\)](#)

Information Management Systems

USDA

A System of Records is a group of any records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol or other identifying particular assigned to the individual.

A System of Records Notice informs the public of the existence of a system of records and describes the type of information that an agency will be collecting, who will be collecting the information, how it will be safeguarded, the purpose for collecting such information, etc. It is an advanced notice to the public that must be given before an agency begins to collect, is given access to or can retrieve personal information for a new system of records and must be published in the Federal Register.

The following system of record notices have been published in the Federal Register by USDA agencies.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 6f3cacda-25c3-465 | 2163038652-16 | false |
| false | false | false | |
| ▶ ACFO (8)... | | | |
| false | eac892da-46c6-4a | 2163038652-17 | false |
| false | false | false | |
| ▶ AMS (1)... | | | |
| false | 8cf4100c-00cc-40c | 2163038652-18 | false |
| false | false | false | |
| ▶ APHIS (24)... | | | |
| false | 5e638168-d498-47 | 2163038652-19 | false |
| false | false | false | |
| ▶ ASCR (1)... | | | |
| false | aae16dc6-bad2-42 | 2163038652-20 | false |
| false | false | false | |
| ▶ DM (4)... | | | |
| false | 5979b054-5ee2-4f | 2163038652-21 | false |
| false | false | false | |
| ▶ FAS (5)... | | | |
| false | aa48b8cb-f661-41 | 2163038652-22 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [FNS \(6\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 9956a059-5194-43 | 2163038652-23 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [FS \(10\)...](#)

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| false | 96bde2c5-e9ab-4b | 2163038652-24 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [FSA \(87\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 587762dd-ab97-44 | 2163038652-25 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [FSIS \(15\)...](#)

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| false | 4814d666-9b2d-42 | 2163038652-26 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [GIPSA \(1\)...](#)

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| false | c85dfac1-b532-41f | 2163038652-27 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [MS Online Services Business Productivity Online Suite \(1\)...](#)

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | d1f3bb27-0b5f-44e | 2163038652-28 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [NASS \(5\)...](#)

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 68c67cc0-d153-40 | 2163038652-29 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [NCSU-APHIS \(1\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | 0ea0e946-d05e-4c | 2163038652-30 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [NFC \(1\)...](#)

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|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | b2424058-1fc7-4d | 2163038652-31 | false |
| false | false | false | |


▶ [NRCS \(29\)...](#)

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|-------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | b3e29ec0-7f7b-49f | 2163038652-32 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [OC \(3\)...](#)

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|-------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| false | fa2207b8-c9fc-459 | 2163038652-33 | false |
| false | false | false | |

▶ [Click here to expand \(4\)...](#)

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| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>e1dc51e7-dbd1-4€</td> <td>2163038652-34</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ OIG (3)...</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>b4e27b07-aea7-4€</td> <td>2163038652-35</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ Proofpoint (1)...</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>4e24f6b6-7a01-40</td> <td>2163038652-36</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ RD (10)...</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>75ee9e40-be66-4€</td> <td>2163038652-37</td> <td>false</td> </tr> <tr> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td>false</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ RMA (5)...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | false | e1dc51e7-dbd1-4€ | 2163038652-34 | false | false | false | false | | false | b4e27b07-aea7-4€ | 2163038652-35 | false | false | false | false | | false | 4e24f6b6-7a01-40 | 2163038652-36 | false | false | false | false | | false | 75ee9e40-be66-4€ | 2163038652-37 | false | false | false | false | |
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| AEL Authorized Equipment List | Tool-Preparedness | DHS FEMA | <p>The Authorized Equipment List (AEL) is a list of approved equipment types allowed under FEMA's preparedness grant programs. The intended audience of this tool is emergency managers, first responders, and other homeland security professionals. The list consists of 21 equipment categories divided into categories, sub-categories and then individual equipment items. NOTE: There are no commercially available products listed; it only consists of equipment types. https://www.fema.gov/authorized-equipment-list/csv</p> <p>Download a printable version of the Authorized Equipment List []</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| SEL Standardized Equipment List | Tool-Preparedness | Interagency Board | <p>The Standardized Equipment List (SEL) is provided to the responder community by the InterAgency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability (IAB). The SEL has traditionally contained a list of generic equipment recommended by the IAB to local, state, and federal government organizations preparing for and responding to all chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) events. This edition continues the transition to a broader "all-hazards" SEL, while maintaining an emphasis on CBRNE events. The SEL is a guideline, and its use is voluntary. The SEL promotes interoperability and standardization across the response community at the local, state, and federal levels by offering a standard reference and a common set of terminology. The IAB does not assume any liability for the performance of equipment items mentioned in the SEL.</p> |
| RKB Responder Knowledge Base | Tool-Preparedness | DHS FEMA | 404'd..... |
| COBRA Chemical, Ordnance, Biological, Radiological Training Facility | Training Resource | DHS FEMA CDP | <p>FEMA's Chemical, Ordnance, Biological, and Radiological Training Facility at the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), offers the Nation's only toxic agent training facility for civilian responders that allows responders to train using chemical agents, active biological materials, and radiological sources in a safe and realistic environment. > 50,000 trained since 1998</p> |
| NTED National Training and Education Division | Training Resource | DHS FEMA NETD | <p>NTED serves the nation's first responder community, offering more than 150 courses to help build critical skills that responders need to function effectively in mass consequence events. NTED primarily serves state, local, and tribal entities in 10 professional disciplines. Instruction is offered at the awareness, performance, and management and planning levels. Course subjects range from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism, cybersecurity, and agro-terrorism to citizen preparedness and public works. NTED courses include multiple delivery methods: instructor led (direct deliveries), train-the-trainers (indirect deliveries), customized (conferences and seminars) and web-based. Instructor led courses are offered in residence (i.e. at a training facility) or through mobile programs, in which courses are brought to state and local jurisdictions that request the training.</p> |

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| National Ambulance Contract | Response Resource | DHS FEMA | The National Ambulance Contract is not to be used to transport contagious patients. |
| US Postal Inspection Service | Response Resource | USPS | <p>U.S. Postal Inspectors are federal law enforcement officers who carry firearms, make arrests, execute federal search warrants, and serve subpoenas. Inspectors work with U.S. Attorneys, other law enforcement, and local prosecutors to investigate cases and prepare them for court. Inspectors throughout the country enforce roughly 200 federal laws related to crimes that adversely affect or entail fraudulent use of the U.S. Mail, the postal system, postal employees, and customers.</p> <p>To assist in carrying out its responsibilities, the Postal Inspection Service maintains a uniformed force of Postal Police Officers who are assigned to critical postal facilities throughout the country. The officers provide perimeter security, escort high-value mail shipments, and perform other essential protective functions.</p> <p>The Postal Inspection Service operates a National Forensic Laboratory crime laboratory staffed with forensic scientists and technical specialists. They assist Inspectors in analyzing evidentiary material needed for identifying and tracing criminal suspects and in providing expert testimony for cases brought to trial.</p> |
| HYSPLIT The Hybrid Single Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory Model (HYSPLIT) | Tool-Response | EPA and DOC/NOAA | <p>A highly-valued research tool, developed by Air Resources Laboratory (ARL) is the HYSPLIT modeling system. HYSPLIT is designed to support a wide range of simulations related to the atmospheric transport and dispersion of pollutants and hazardous materials, as well as the deposition of these materials to the Earth's surface. Some of the applications include tracking and forecasting the release of radioactive material, volcanic ash, wildfire smoke, and hazardous chemicals. ARL regularly improves, tests, and distributes HYSPLIT to thousands of users around the world. Operationally, the model is used by NOAA, primarily the National Weather Service through its National Centers for Environmental Prediction, and at local Weather Forecast Offices to aid Emergency Managers and First Responders.</p> |

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| <u>CAMEO Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations</u> | Information Management Web Portal | EPA and DOC/NOAA | A system of software applications used to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies, CAMEO assists front-line chemical emergency planners and responders to access, store, and evaluate information critical for developing emergency plans. There are four integrated programs within CAMEO, including data management, chemical awareness, hazardous modeling, and geospatial analysis. Since its development in the late 1980s, CAMEO has been continuously updated and revised to provide improved data management, modeling, and mapping capabilities. |
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| <p>CAMEO Chemicals--Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations</p> | <p>Tool-Response</p> | <p>EPA and DOC/NOAA</p> | <p>CAMEO Chemicals is a tool designed for people who are involved in hazardous material incident response and planning. This tool is part of the CAMEO@ software suite, and it is available as a website, mobile website, and as a downloadable desktop program that you can run on your own computer. CAMEO Chemicals contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A library with thousands of datasheets containing response-related information and recommendations for hazardous materials that are commonly transported, used, or stored in the United States. • A reactivity prediction tool, which you can use to predict potential reactive hazards between chemicals. <p>CAMEO Chemicals is developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Response and Restoration in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Emergency Management</p> <p>Cameo chemical website</p> <p>https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/</p> <p>Helpful information</p> <p>https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/help/cameo_chemicals_help.htm#t=2_about%2Fabout_overview.htm</p> <p>Example: Cerium</p> <p>https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/19076</p> <p>Isolation and Evacuation</p> <p>Excerpt from ERG Guide 138 [Substances - Water-Reactive (Emitting Flammable Gases)]</p> |
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| <p>ADASHI</p> | <p>Tool-Response</p> | <p>COTS-- Commercial Off the Shelf</p> | <p>C&C delivers the most effective and robust incident management software to meet the needs of emergency managers. Incident Commanders can quickly structure and implement their Incident Action Plan with touch-screen controls, and command their team using the best information and coordination system in the world.</p> <p>FirstResponse MDT integrates with your CAD to provide GPS navigation, routing and communication, along with the most complete and advanced geographic information available. ADASHI natively displays locally-produced ESRI-compatible GIS products – no importing required.</p> <p>RollCall's mobile platform and powerful features will transform the way you manage Fire Department staffing and scheduling! No equipment to buy and maintain. Access the app from any modern web browser, including your iOS or Android device.</p> |
| <p>CSEPP</p> | <p>Grant/ Training/ Response Program</p> | <p>DoD and FEMA</p> | <p>The CSEPP program focuses on emergency preparedness and response capabilities to protect public health and safety of the public, workforce, and environment from the effects of a chemical stockpile accident. The DoD continues to destroy the stockpile in order to meet its treaty obligations while making the U.S. safer.</p> <p>Supported by seven federal departments</p> |
| <p>Risk Management Program (RMP)</p> | <p>Regulation</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>The RMP regulation requires an owner or operator of a facility that manufactures, uses, stores, or otherwise handles certain listed flammable and toxic substances to develop a risk management program that includes a hazard assessment (including an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental release scenarios that identify the zones around a facility potentially affected by a release), chemical incident prevention mechanisms, and emergency response measures. Facilities submit information regarding their risk management program (i.e., the risk management plan) to EPA, which then provides this plan to the SERCs, TERCs, TEPCs, LEPCs, first responders, and the public. 5 T</p> <p>Approx 450 conducted per year out of 12,700 RMP facilities.</p> |

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| <p>Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals(PSM)</p> | <p>Regulation</p> | <p>DOL-OSHA</p> | <p>The PSM standard requires employers with threshold quantities of specified flammables, toxics, and reactive substances or manufacture of explosives to establish a management system to prevent and mitigate hazards associated with the catastrophic release of highly hazardous chemicals. The 14 mandate system elements include hazard evaluation, operating procedures, and emergency response. The PSM standard is nearly identical to EPA's RMP rule - OSHA's PSM standard is designed to protect employees inside the facility fence line, while EPA's RMP is designed to protect the community beyond the fence line.</p> |
| <p>Actions to Improve Chemical Facility Safety and Security</p> | <p>Coordination Group</p> | <p>DOL-OSHA, DHS, EPA</p> | <p>Responding to recent catastrophic chemical facility incidents in the United States, President Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13650 "Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security" on August 1, 2013. The focus of the EO is to reduce risks associated with hazardous chemical incidents to owners and operators, workers, and communities by enhancing the safety and security of chemical facilities. A Federal Interagency Working Group led by the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for the Office of Infrastructure Protection (DHS); Assistant Secretary of Labor for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); and the Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, in coordination with the Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) oversees chemical facility safety and security. Through the analysis of the current operating environment, existing regulatory programs and stakeholder feedback, a consolidated Federal Action Plan was created to address five elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening community planning and preparedness; • Enhancing Federal operational coordination; • Improving data management; • Modernizing policies and regulations; and • Incorporating stakeholder feedback and developing best practices. POC: EO.chemical@hq.dhs.gov Report to President (2014): Actions to Improve Chemical Facility Safety and Security – A Shared Commitment |

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| Mass Casualty Decontamination Programs | Tool-Response | DOD TSWG, CTTSO CBRN Subgroup | See Attachment |
| NFPA 1991, 1992, 1994 NFPA 472, 473, 475 and 1072 | Regulation (non-federal) | National Fire Protection Association | The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a global nonprofit organization, established in 1896, devoted to eliminating death, injury, property and economic loss due to fire, electrical and related hazards. Our mission is to provide you with the information and knowledge you need to do your job well in today's ever-changing environment. Our 300 codes and standards are designed to minimize the risk and effects of fire by establishing criteria for building, processing, design, service, and installation around the world. Its more than 200 technical code- and standard-development committees comprise more than 6,000 volunteers who vote on proposals and revisions in a process that is accredited by the American National Standards Institute. NFPA provides free online access to its codes and standards. |
| American Association of Poison Control Centers | Response Resource (non-federal) | American Association of Poison Control Centers | The American Association of Poison Control Centers supports the nation's 55 poison centers in their efforts to prevent and treat poison exposures. Poison centers offer free, confidential, expert medical advice 24 hours a day, seven days a week through the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222 and online at www.PoisonHelp.org . This service provides a primary resource for poisoning information and helps reduce costly hospital visits through in-home treatment. Text "POISON" TO 797979 to save the poison control contact information in your smartphone. The AAPCC's mission is to actively advance the health care role and public health mission of our members through information, advocacy, education and research. |
| Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) | Tool-Response and Prep | DHS FEMA | Provides a single federal point of contact for coordinating and disseminating federal dispersion modeling and chemical hazard prediction products during actual or potential atmospheric releases involving hazardous chemicals. The IMAAC informs federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial response decisions during chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive incidents. |

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| <p>Chemical Defense Program 5 City Pilot Project</p> | <p>Training, Coordinating Group</p> | <p>DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA)</p> | <p>The Chemical Defense Program's medical and technical expertise is a resource for DHS and other federal agencies. The program works directly with communities to help integrate threat-based risk assessments and response capabilities, and help communities understand their strengths, limitations, and needs.</p> <p>The Chemical Defense Program recently completed a Pilot Project response scenarios in five US cities, engaging nearly every part of their community response, and studying different, high-risk venues using plausible chemical scenarios. The key finding is that timely decisions and actions save lives and help to effectively manage resources. Therefore, the program focuses on optimizing the local response to large scale chemical incidents during those first crucial hours through direct engagements and by providing guidance and responder tools. The office also oversees the ACMT SME Panel</p> |
| <p>ACMT American College of Medical Toxicology SME Panel</p> | <p>Advisory/Reach back board</p> | <p>DHS OHA Chemical Defense Program</p> | <p>This group provides subject matter expertise on chemical defense and toxicology to the DHS Office of Health Affairs. Members include prominent emergency medicine physicians fellowship trained in medical toxicology.</p> |
| <p>Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment: Project Jack Rabbit</p> | <p>Tool Preparedness</p> | <p>DHS Chemical Security Analysis Center</p> | <p>The DHS Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) assesses and identifies vulnerabilities and responds to potential chemical threats to the homeland. CSAC's primary goals are to provide a comprehensive knowledge management capability of chemical threat information, a science based, analysis of chemical threats, and a robust technical based reach back capability. CSAC integrates information from the scientific community, the intelligence community, and the private sector to provide operators with timely, actionable scientific and technical responses. CSAC's biennial chemical terrorism risk assessment is used nationally and internationally to determine the risk associated with different terrorist scenarios, and to assess how proposed mitigation strategies might mitigate risk.</p> |

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| <p><u>Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)</u></p> | <p>Regulation</p> | <p><u>DHS Infrastructure Security Compliance Division of the National Protection and Programs Directorate's (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection</u></p> | <p>CFATS is a non-prescriptive regulatory program focused on security at high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they meet and maintain appropriate performance-based security standards. DHS uses a multi-tiered risk assessment process to determine a facility's risk profile by requiring facilities in possession of specific quantities of designated chemicals of interest to complete an online questionnaire, known as a Top-Screen. If DHS determines that a facility is high-risk, the facility must submit a Site Security Plan or an Alternative Security Program for approval.</p> <p>Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) Tool</p> |
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| <p>ICLN Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks Laboratory Response Network LRN-C Chemical</p> | <p>Response Resource</p> | <p>Federal Interagency</p> | <p>The mission of the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) is to coordinate federally sponsored analytical laboratory services for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents. The ICLN does this through planning, identifying resources, providing laboratory surge capacity support, and defining key process steps for information exchange and data sharing during an incident. During CBRN incidents, the ICLN provides timely, credible, and interpretable data in support of surveillance, early detection, and effective consequence management.</p> <p>The ICLN's integrated laboratory response contributes to stronger early detection and consequence management capabilities for the federal government, consistent with the requirements of Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 9 (Defense of US Agriculture and Food), HSPD-10 (Biodefense for the 21st Century), HSPD-21 (Public Health and Medical Preparedness), HSPD-22 (Domestic Chemical Defense), and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 (National Preparedness).</p> <p>The ICLN is a partnership of nine federal agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Justice • Department of State • Environmental Protection Agency <p>For more information about the organizational structure of the ICLN, please visit the Structure & Members Page.</p> |
| <p>N-IMAT National Incident Management Team</p> | <p>Response Resource</p> | <p>DHS FEMA</p> | <p>N-IMATs are trained on CBRN-related scenarios and will be FEMA's lead in the field to coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of the affected state(s) or U.S. territory(s). N-IMATs provide initial situational awareness for federal decision makers and support the initial establishment of a unified command. IMATs provide for multi-disciplinary needs of emergency management and may include members from the inter-agency community.</p> |

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| NCMI National Center for Medical Intelligence | Reach back Resour ce | DOD Defense Intelligence Agency | The National Center for Medical Intelligence provides intelligence assessments of foreign health threats, including pandemic warning, to prevent strategic surprise across the broad threat spectrum. |
| Chemical Sector Coordinating Council | Coordi nating Group | DHS Sector Outreach and Programs Division of NPPD's Office of Infrastructu re Protection | The Chemical Sector is an integral component of the U.S. economy that manufactures, stores, uses, and transports potentially dangerous chemicals upon which a wide range of other critical infrastructure sectors rely. Securing these chemicals against growing and evolving threats requires vigilance from both the private and public sector. Partners with critical infrastructure sectors to enhance their security and resilience through voluntary partnerships. DHS coordinates with the chemical sector through the Chemical Sector Coordinating Council, which works collaboratively with the private sector to identify goals and priorities that guide the sector's security and resilience efforts. NOTE: The Chemical SSA is a non-regulatory entity which is separate and distinct from the Department's regulatory components . |
| Emergency Services Sector Coordinating Council | Coordi nating Group | DHS | The mission of the ESSCC is to protect and promote the capability of the ESS to provide services to the public, the other sectors and the nation. |
| Healthcare and Public Health Government and Sector Coordinating Councils | Coordi nating Group | HHS- ASPR leads GCC and SSA and supports in dependent SCC | The ASPR Critical Infrastructure Protection Program serves as the Sector-Specific Agency Lead for the Healthcare and Public Health Partnership for Critical Infrastructure security and resilience. Laura Wolf leads the Government Coordinating Council. Earl Motzer chairs the Healthcare and Public Health Coordinating Sector which coordinates private sector healthcare partners and stakeholders. |

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| <p>OPCW, Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons</p> | <p>Coordinating Group, International</p> | <p>State</p> | <p>~ \$ 20M/ year. The "World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers" (WMEAT) series of reports is designed to be a convenient reference on annual military expenditures, arms transfers, armed forces, selected economic data, and relative indicators consisting of pertinent military-economic ratios. The aim is to provide the arms control and international security community with useful, comprehensive, and accurate data, accompanied by analyses and highlights.</p> <p>Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments (Compliance Report)</p> <p>Pursuant to statute (22 U.S.C. § 2593a), the U.S. Department of State prepares a report providing a detailed assessment of the adherence of the United States and other nations to obligations undertaken in all arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements or commitments to which the United States is a participating state. The report is prepared with the concurrence of the U.S. Intelligence Community and in consultation with the U.S. Departments of Defense and Energy, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.</p> |
| <p>EO 13650 Landing Page Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)</p> | <p>Regulation</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>For emergencies, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) operates under guidance of the National Response Framework (NRF), in which EPA has the authority to take actions to respond to oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants, including leading the response. Operations for emergencies are led by On-Scene-Coordinators (OSC) and assistance can be provided by EPA members of the U.S. National Response Team (NRT) which provides technical assistance, resources and coordination on preparedness, planning, response and recovery activities for emergencies involving hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants, oil, and weapons of mass destruction in natural and technological disasters and other environmental incidents of national significance.</p> |

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| FBI WMDD | Coordinating Group | DOJ FBI | Coordinators coordinate the FBI's WMD program efforts through a multifaceted approach that touches upon four perspectives: preparedness, countermeasures, investigations and operations, and intelligence. To specifically counter biological weapons threats, certain programs are in place to work with state local, and federal partners (e.g. Joint Criminal and Epidemiological Investigations, Joint Criminal and Agricultural Investigations, and Federal, State, and Local Engagement events). To specifically counter chemical weapons threats, certain programs are in place to work with state local, and federal partners (e.g. National Improvised Explosives Familiarization, Chemical Industry Outreach Workshop, and Chemical Facility Outreach Exchange). To find the FBI WMD coordinator in your area, contact the local field office at http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field and ask for the WMD coordinator." |
| Chemical Hazards Emergency Medical Management (CHEMM) | Tool-Prep and Response | HHS National Library of Medicine | CHEMM provides information to enable first responders, first receivers, other healthcare providers, and planners to plan for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of mass-casualty incidents involving chemicals. It is also available as an app for iOS and Android. |
| ChemPack | Tool-Response | HHS CDC Strategic National Stockpile | Containers of nerve-agent antidotes, are placed in secure locations at local levels to facilitate a rapid response to a chemical incident. More than 90% of the U.S. population is within one hour of a CHEMPACK location. Containers are located in more than 1,300 sites in all states, territories and island jurisdictions, and the District of Columbia. |
| Emergency Response Teams , Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) | Response Resource | HHS CDC ATSDR | Are available 24 hours a day, and are comprised of toxicologists, physicians, and other scientists available to assist during an emergency involving hazardous substances in the environment. |

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| <p>Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM)</p> | <p>Tool Response and Prep</p> | <p>HHS BARDA</p> | <p>Evidence-based guidance on gross patient decontamination using the Ladder Pipe System in a mass casualty chemical incident.</p> |
| <p>Patient Decontamination in a Mass Chemical Exposure Incident: National Planning Guidance for Communities</p> | <p>Guidance Document</p> | <p>HHS and DHS</p> | <p>Evidence-based principles for communities to apply in mass chemical exposure incidents for decision-making, conducting patient decontamination, and communication among response organizations, with patients, and with the general public. A complementary guidance document for decontamination of pediatric patients and pregnant women is in process.</p> |

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| <p>NDMS National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)</p> | <p>Response Resource</p> | <p>HHS ASPR</p> | <p>The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a federally coordinated healthcare system and partnership of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Defense, and Veterans Affairs. The purpose of the NDMS is to support State, local, Tribal and Territorial authorities following disasters and emergencies by supplementing health and medical systems and response capabilities. NDMS would also support the military and Veterans Health Administration health care systems in caring for combat casualties, should requirements exceed their capacity.</p> <p>The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), in its role as Coordinator of Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF-8), Public Health and Medical Services, of the National Response Framework, employs the NDMS to provide patient care, patient movement, and definitive care, as well as veterinary services, and fatality management support when requested by authorities from States, localities, Tribes and Territories, or other federal departments.</p> <p>Some common missions for NDMS include: augmenting a hospital in a disaster area to decompress the overtaxed emergency department; providing veterinary services to federal working animals during National Security Special Events, such as the Presidential Inauguration; and, supporting the National Transportation Safety Board and affected localities with fatality management services following major transportation disasters. Although NDMS is primarily a domestic disaster response capability, NDMS teams and personnel have also responded to disasters internationally, such as in Iran and Haiti following devastating earthquakes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disaster Medical Assistant Team (DMAT) ○ Disaster Mortuary Response Team ○ Disaster Mortuary Response Team–Alol Hazards (DMORT-AH) ○ National Veterinary Response Team (NVRT) ○ International Surgical Resposne Team (IMSURT) • Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal Patient Management ○ Mass Fatality Management |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Definitive Care (NDMS Hospitals)–DOD, VA |
| USPHS (US Public Health Service) Commissioned Corps | Response Resource | HHS ASPR | <p>The mission of the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps is to protect, promote, and advance the health and safety of our Nation. As America's uniformed service of public health professionals, the Commissioned Corps achieves its mission through Local/ State Needs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Deployment Force (RDF)--Rapid and effective response to public health needs • Leadership and excellence in public health practices • Advancement of public health science • Mental Health Team |
| Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) | Response Resource | HHS ASPR | <p>The Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) is a national network of volunteers, organized locally to improve the health and safety of their communities. The MRC network comprises 991 community-based units and almost 200,000 volunteers located throughout the United States and its territories.</p> <p>MRC volunteers include medical and public health professionals, as well as other community members without healthcare backgrounds. MRC units engage these volunteers to strengthen public health, improve emergency response capabilities and build community resiliency. They prepare for and respond to natural disasters, such as wildfires, hurricanes, tornados, blizzards, and floods, as well as other emergencies affecting public health, such as disease outbreaks. They frequently contribute to community health activities that promote healthy habits.</p> |

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| <u>IAB Interagency Board</u> | Advisory Board | Federal Interagency Sponsored | <p>The mission of the InterAgency Board is to strengthen the nation's ability to prepare for and respond safely and effectively to emergencies, disasters, and CBRNE incidents. The IAB accomplishes this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasizing interoperability, compatibility, and standardization• Fostering a multidisciplinary perspective• Facilitating effective intergovernmental partnerships• Being a credible voice of the responder community• Being proactive• Sharing field operational experiences and practices |
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| <p>CBRN Response Enterprise (DOD)</p> | <p>Response Resources</p> | <p>DoD</p> | <p>The DoD maintains an ~ 18,500 person active and reserve component CBRN Response Enterprise (CRE) postured to meet the Department's legislated responsibility to support civil authorities to minimize the consequences of a domestic CBRN incident. The CRE provides a layered, adaptable force structure, including elements under both state and federal control, and aligned to support the State-Regional-Federal National Response Framework paradigm. CRE Enterprise elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD CST): There are 57 WMD CSTs-at least one in each of the U.S. States and Territories. Each team includes 22 full-time (Title 32) Army and Air National Guard personnel alerted and trained to deploy under State control within three hours of incident notification. Each team possesses sophisticated hazard identification and assessment and civil-military interoperable communications capabilities. WMD-CSTs maintain a high operational tempo and work closely with local first responders and law enforcement on a regular basis. • CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP): There are seventeen 203-person CERFPs operationally focused regionally. There is at least one CERFP in each FEMA region with multiple CERFPs in FEMA regions with the highest population concentration. CERFPs are sourced by National Guard forces and deploy under State control in 6 hours with lifesaving victim search and extraction, decontamination, and medical treatment capabilities. • Homeland Response Forces (HRFs): Ten 583-person HRFs-one in each FEMA Region-were established in 2012. The HRFs are normally sourced by National Guard personnel from a single state, although available to support any state within the region or outside the region, if necessary. HRFs deploy under State control in 6-12 hours with lifesaving capabilities (emergency medical, search and extraction, decontamination), local security/general purpose forces, and command and control elements. • Defense CBRN Response Force (DCRF): The 5,200 person DCRF, sourced from Active and Reserve component forces, is the centerpiece for |
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| | | | <p>DoD support to the Federal response to domestic CBRN incidents. The DCRF deploys under USNORTHCOM control with an initial Force Package (FP 1) of 2100 personnel in 24 hours and the remainder (FP 2) in 48 hours. The DCRF brings extensive lifesaving (identification, search and rescue, mass decontamination, immediate medical care, and medical evacuation), logistics and sustainment, and command and control capabilities when response needs exceed the capabilities of the affected State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command and Control (C2) CBRN Response Element (C2CRE): The Department's two 1500-person C2CREs are sourced from Active and Reserve component forces and may support the DCRF in response to a catastrophic incident or be employed independently in response to multiple, simultaneous incidents. The C2CREs deploy under USNORTHCOM control in 96-hours or less with significant command and control capabilities and limited lifesaving capabilities (identification, search and rescue, mass decontamination, immediate medical care, and medical evacuation). |
| CBIRF Chemical Biological Incident Response Force | Response Resource | DoD Marines | <p>When directed, CBIRF forward-deploys and/or responds with minimal warning to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) threat or event in order to assist local, state, or federal agencies and the geographic combatant commanders in the conduct of CBRNE response or consequence management operations, providing capabilities for command and control; agent detection and identification; search, rescue, and decontamination; and emergency medical care for contaminated personnel.</p> |
| 20th CBRNE Group | Response Resource | DoD Army | <p>The 20th CBRNE Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives) integrates, coordinates, deploys, and provides trained and ready CBRNE forces. Capable of exercising command and control of specialized CBRNE operations to support joint and Army force commanders primarily for overseas contingencies and warfighting operations, but also in support of homeland defense. Maintains technical links with appropriate joint, Army, Federal and State CBRNE assets, as well as the research, development, and technical communities to assure Army CBRNE response readiness.</p> |

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| Chemical Biological Defense Program Enterprise Stakeholder s (DOD) | CBDP Enterp rise | DoD | <input type="checkbox"/> false | 439c4bc4-d8a8-41 | 2163038652-38 | <input type="checkbox"/> false |
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| NRT National Response Team Regional Resource Teams | Respo nse Resour ce | DHS Coast Guard and EPA | The U.S. National Response Team (NRT) provides technical assistance, resources and coordination on preparedness, planning, response and recovery activities for emergencies involving hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants, oil, and weapons of mass destruction in natural and technological disasters and other environmental incidents of national significance. | | | |

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| <p>THIRA Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</p> | <p>Tool Preparedness</p> | <p>DHS FEMA</p> | <p>The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a 4 step common risk assessment process that helps the whole community—including individuals, businesses, faith-based organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia and all levels of government—understand its risks and estimate capability requirements. The THIRA process helps communities map their risks to the core capabilities, enabling them to determine whole-community informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desired outcomes, • Capability targets, and • Resources required to achieve their Capability targets <p>The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including: emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements, and hazard mitigation planning. Ultimately, the THIRA process helps communities answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do we need to prepare for? • What shareable resources are required in order to be prepared? <p>What actions could be employed to avoid, divert, lessen, or eliminate a threat or hazard?</p> |
| <p>ASPECT Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology</p> | <p>Response Resource</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) is the nation's only airborne real-time chemical and radiological detection, infrared and photographic imagery platform. ASPECT is available to assist local, national, and international agencies supporting hazardous substance response, radiological incidents, and situational awareness in the US. ASPECT is available 24/7/365 and can be collecting data at any site in the continental US within nine hours. ASPECT consists of a suite of sensors and software mounted in a twin-engine aircraft. This suite can generate data in a variety of formats to produce scientifically valid products within five minutes of data collection. Primary sensors and features include: Infrared Line Scanner; High Speed Infrared Spectrometer; Gamma-Ray Spectrometer; He3 Neutron Detector; Digital Aerial Cameras; Satellite Communication System; Data Delivery Using Google Earth, ESRI and other formats ERLN</p> |

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| <p>PHILIS Portable High-Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System</p> | <p>Response Resource</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>The Portable High-Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System (PHILIS) is the EPA's mobile laboratory asset for the on-site analysis of chemical warfare agent (CWAs) and toxic industrial compound (TICs) contaminated environmental samples and is part of the EPA's evolving Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN). PHILIS units are currently stationed in Edison, NJ and Castle Rock, CO and can be deployed to any locations in the contiguous U.S., typically within 24-48 hours. PHILIS labs were designed to provide confirmatory on-site analysis on air, soils, waters and wipe matrices for both CWAs and TICs, down to clearance goal levels. PHILIS may be deployed for response to terrorist attacks, natural disaster sites, Superfund sites or exercises, and to perform environmental analysis at the request of EPA's regional offices. PHILIS assets can be mobilized via EPA's Office of Emergency Management (OEM). PHILIS are deployable within 6 hours of notification and are operational within 6 hours of being on-site. They operate via internal generators/supplies for 4 days before restocking/refueling required. PHILIS are National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) accredited for VOCs, SVOCs and PCBs in water, soil, sediments, and wipe matrices using EPA SW 846 Methods 8260/8270/8082. Capacity estimates are 100-200 samples/day for CWAs and TICs (24hr operations) for all matrices. Analysis of environmental samples for CWAs is through ERLN's Ultra-dilute agent (UDA) program in association with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories. Detection limits are to health-based clearance via EPA's Selected Analytical Methods (SAM).</p> |
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| <p>ERLN Environmental Response Laboratory Network</p> | <p>Response Resource</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>EPA established the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN) to assist in addressing chemical, biological, and radiological threats during nationally significant incidents. The ERLN is managed by EPA's Office of Emergency Management and serves as a national network of laboratories that can be accessed as needed to support large scale environmental responses by providing consistent analytical capabilities, capacities, and quality data in a systematic, coordinated response. The ERLN integrates capabilities of existing public sector laboratories with accredited private sector labs to support environmental responses. Current membership in the ERLN is 140 laboratories. The mission of the ERLN is to provide Federal, State and local decision-makers with reliable, high quality analytical data used to identify chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants collected in support of response and cleanup activities. Goals of the ERLN are to provide environmental laboratory testing capability and capacity to meet EPA's responsibilities for surveillance, response, decontamination, and recovery from incidents involving release of chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants; facilitate coordination of laboratories capable of responding efficiently and effectively to incidents; and establish relationships and priorities with other federal laboratory networks through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) chaired Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) in preparation for a major environmental event. ICLN is a system of laboratory networks that provides timely, high-quality, and interpretable results for early detection and effective consequence management of acts of terrorism or other disasters. All laboratories accepted into the ERLN are required to register and maintain a laboratory record in the EPA Laboratory Compendium. The Compendium is a limited-access database on analytical capabilities and capacities of EPA, Federal, State, local, commercial, and private laboratories. EPA responders and Federal Partners may gain access to the Laboratory Compendium by registering at https://cfext.epa.gov/cet/lblogin.cfm?action=None+</p> |
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| Water Quality Surveillance and Response | Tool-Response | EPA | Water Quality Surveillance and Response (aka, drinking water contamination warning systems). A Water Quality Surveillance and Response System (SRS) is a framework designed to support monitoring and management of distribution system water quality. The system is comprised of one or more components that enhance a drinking water utility’s capability to quickly detect and respond to water quality issues. Early warning and effective response to a deterioration in water quality can prevent it from becoming a more serious problem. [Most of the resources developed under this program would fall under Tool-Preparedness; Tool-Response; and Training]. |
| Water Laboratory Alliance | Tool-Response | EPA | Water Laboratory Alliance EPA launched the Water Laboratory Alliance (WLA) in 2009. Since then, the WLA has grown to include an extensive nationwide network of laboratories. The WLA is comprised of laboratories with the expertise to analyze water samples for chemical, biological or radiochemical contaminants. These laboratories have the capability and capacity to analyze samples in response to natural, intentional or unintentional contamination incidents. The WLA is an integral part of EPA’s Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN) and focuses solely on water. [Most of the resources developed under this program would fall under Tool-Preparedness; Tool-Response; and Training]. |

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| <p>Special Teams (EPA)</p> | <p>Response Resources</p> | <p>EPA</p> | <p>EPA developed Special Teams to provide support to EPA On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) and other EPA emergency responders and contaminated site managers. Each Special Team possesses specialty capabilities and assets as well as experienced subject matter experts in many scientific fields. EPA Special Teams are comprised of the following:</p> <p>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management Advisory Division</p> <p>The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management Advisory Division (CBRN CMAD) provides scientific support and technical expertise for decontamination of: buildings; building contents; public infrastructure; agriculture; and associated environmental media. CMAD provides specialized expertise, such as biochemistry, microbiology and medicine, health physics, toxicology, HVAC engineering, and industrial hygiene, and maintains the Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) and the Portable High-Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System (PHILIS) mobile laboratory system. CMAD is available to assist local, national, and international agencies supporting hazardous substance response and remedial operations, including Nationally Significant Incident.</p> <p>Environmental Response Team</p> <p>The Environmental Response Team (ERT) is a group of EPA technical experts who provide around-the-clock assistance at the scene of hazardous substance releases. ERT offers expertise in such areas as treatment, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. ERT can provide support to the full range of emergency response actions, including unusual or complex emergency incidents. In such cases, ERT can bring in special equipment and experienced responders, and can provide the OSC or lead responder with experience and advice.</p> <p>Radiological Response Team</p> <p>The Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) is a specialized unit that responds to emergencies requiring the cleanup of radioactive substances. RERT provides onsite and lab-based radiation risk monitoring services. RERT</p> |
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| | | | <p>works with federal, state and local agencies to monitor radioactivity. <i>radioactivity</i> The emission of ionizing radiation released by a source in a given time period. The units used to measure radioactivity are curie (Ci) and becquerel (Bq). and clean up affected areas. During an emergency, RERT uses its protective action guidelines to help determine what actions are necessary to protect people from unhealthy levels of radiation.</p> <p>National Criminal Enforcement Response Team</p> <p>The Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training's National Criminal Enforcement Response Team (NCERT) supports environmental crime investigations involving chemical, biological, or radiological releases to the environment. NCERT's specially trained Law Enforcement Officers: Collect forensic evidence within contaminated zones; Serve as law enforcement liaisons with other law enforcement agencies; and Provide protective escorts to EPA's OSCs, contractors and other EPA Special Teams during national emergencies.</p> |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) | Response Resource | USDA | LFA for both animal and plant response. The agency provides technical assistance and response capabilities for animal and agriculture emergency management. APHIS coordinates with nonprofit and private organizations, and other government agencies to ensure an effective response. |
| Veterinary Services (VS) | Response Resource | USDA (APHIS) | VS is a program within APHIS that works to protect and improve the health, quality, and marketability of our nation's animals and supports emergency response to high-consequence diseases in the livestock and poultry populations. |
| VS National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) | Response Resource | USDA (APHIS) | NVSL are USDA laboratories that seek to safeguard animal health and contribute to public health by ensuring that timely and accurate laboratory support is provided in an emergency including providing diagnostic services and reagents and supporting the NAHLN laboratories. |
| Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) | Information Management | USDA (APHIS) | A web-based application used for the reporting of routine investigations of FAD, surveillance and control programs, state specific disease outbreaks, and national animal health emergency responses. |

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| National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) | Response Resource | USDA | The NAHLN is a nationally coordinated network and partnership of federal, state, and university-associated laboratories that provide animal health diagnostic testing to detect threats to the nation's food animals and support early detection, rapid response, and appropriate recovery from high-consequence FAD. |
| Wildlife Services (WS) | Response Resource | USDA (APHIS) | WS provides surveillance and monitoring of diseases in wildlife and assists with emergency response when requested. |
| Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) | Office | USDA (APHIS) | PPQ is the program of APHIS whose mission is to safeguard U.S. agriculture and natural resources against the entry, establishment, and spread of economically and environmentally significant pests and facilitate the safe international trade of agricultural products. |
| National Plant Diagnostic Network | Response Resource | USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) | National network of diagnostic laboratories that rapidly and accurately detect and report pathogens that cause plant diseases of national interest. |
| Food Safety and Inspection Service | Office | USDA | The USDA public health agency responsible for ensuring that the nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products is safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged. |
| FSIS Incident Management System (FIMS) | Information management | USDA (FSIS) | A web-based common operating platform that allows program managers to rapidly identify, respond to, and track FSIS response to significant events involving meat, poultry, and processed egg products and other emergencies that affect FSIS-regulated products. |
| D-SNAP Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP) | Response resource | USDA | Through the D-SNAP, Food and Nutrition Services is able to quickly offer short-term food assistance benefits to families suffering in the wake of a disaster. Through D-SNAP, affected households use a simplified application. D-SNAP benefits are issued to eligible applicants within 72 hours, speeding assistance to disaster survivors and reducing the administrative burden on state agencies operating in post-disaster conditions. |

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| National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) | Response Resource | USDA | During an animal disease incident, USDA APHIS may provide resources to SLTT governments to support response efforts. The NVS is the repository of veterinary countermeasures, animal vaccines, antivirals, therapeutic products, supplies, equipment, and response support services for use in responding to animal disease outbreaks. |
| Farm Service Agency | Offices | USDA | County offices provide direct service to producers to help them understand available programs, eligibility and requirements, application processes and deadlines, and business plan development assistance. |
| Rural Development | Offices | USDA | Technical assistance is targeted to help communities build capacity from within thereby empowering them to develop and sustain their own communities. TA includes strategic planning or leadership development, developing and strengthening partnerships and finding financial resources and bringing them to the table. |
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | Offices | USDA | County offices provide planning assistance for watershed protection projects, water quality improvement projects, wetland preservation, and management for agricultural and rural communities. |
| EDEN Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN) | Information Management | USDA | The Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN) links Extension educators from across the U.S. and various disciplines, enabling them to use and share resources to reduce the impact of disasters. EDEN is supported by a grant from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture to Purdue University. |
| Domestic Communication Strategy | Tool-Response | DHS | The Domestic Communication Strategy is a guidebook, which provides options for public information strategies, complementing existing federal plans and strategic guidance documents, which may be employed in a domestic terrorist attack or a credible threat to the homeland. |

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| Integrated Consortium of Laboratories (ICLN) | Coordination Group and Response Resources | DHS | ICLN provides for a federally coordinated and interoperable system of laboratory networks that provide timely, credible, and interpretable data in support of surveillance, early detection, and effective consequence management for acts of terrorism and other major incidents requiring laboratory response capabilities. The ICLN is a partnership between nine federal agencies: Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Interior, Department of Justice, Department of State, and Environmental Protection Agency. The ICLN includes the following networks: DOD Laboratory Network, Environmental Response Laboratory Network, Food Emergency Response Network, Laboratory Response Network, National Animal Health Laboratory Network, National Plant Diagnostic Network, and the Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network. |
| National Bioforensic Analysis Center (NBFAC) | Response Resource and Office | DHS | Conducts bioforensic analysis of evidence from a biocrime or terrorist attack to attain a “biological fingerprint” to help investigators identify perpetrators and determine the origin and method of attack. NBFAC is designated by Presidential Directive to be the lead federal facility to conduct and facilitate the technical forensic analysis and interpretation of materials recovered following a biological attack in support of the appropriate lead federal agency. |
| National Biological Threat Characterization Center | Response Resource | DHS | Conducts studies and laboratory experiments to fill in information gaps to understand current and future biological threats, to assess vulnerabilities and conduct risk assessments, and to determine potential impacts to guide the development of countermeasures such as detectors, drugs, vaccines, and decontamination technologies. |
| National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIC) | Response and Coordinating Group | DHS | <p>The mission of NBIC is to enhance the capability of the Federal Government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly identify, characterize, localize, and track a biological incident of national concern. • Integrate and analyze data relating to human health, animal, plant, food, water, and environmental domains. • Disseminate alerts and pertinent information. • Oversee development and operation of the National Biosurveillance Integration System interagency community. |

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| Surge Capacity Force | Response Resource | DHS | <p>Organized into four tiers, for the purpose of prioritizing and providing for an informed selection of deployable human assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 is comprised of FEMA Reservists with FEMA credentials. • Tier 2 is comprised of FEMA Permanent Full-Time Employees with FEMA credentials. • Tier 3 is comprised of DHS full-time federal employees. • Tier 4 is comprised of full-time or part-time federal employees from other federal departments and agencies. |
| Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Teams | Response Resource | DHS (CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services) | Provides level “A” hazardous material technical response capabilities. |
| Sector Specific Agency | Office, Coordinating Group | DHS (NPPD) | The Sector Outreach and Programs Division builds stakeholder capacity and enhances critical infrastructure security and resilience through voluntary partnerships that provide key tools, resources, and partnerships. The division operates the council and stakeholder engagement mechanisms for the critical infrastructure security and resilience community. The division serves as the sector-specific agency for 6 of the 16 sectors and collaborates with the other 10. |
| Hazardous Response Program | Response Resource | DHS (NPPD/Federal Protective Service) | This program Includes initial investigations of suspicious or threatening CBRNE incidents; conduction of CBRNE threat assessments; confirmations of unauthorized presence of CBRNE agents and materials; and the conduct of emergency operations. The Hazardous Response Program also provides evacuation support during CBRNE incidents, CBRNE mutual aid response through agreement and training assistance. The program is compliant with OSHA and National Fire Protection Association guidance and regulations. |

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| Consequence Management Coordination Unit (CMCU) | Response Resource, Coordinating | DHS (FEMA) | In response to notification of a terrorist threat or actual incident, FEMA will activate the CMCU in support of FBI-led crisis management operations at the Weapons of Mass Destruction Strategic Group (WMDSG). Within the WMDSG, the FEMA staffs and manages the CMCU. This unit is supported by federal technical capabilities provided through the DOE/NNSA, HHS, DOD, and DHS. As the principal advisory unit for consequence management considerations within the WMDSG, the CMCU provides recommended courses of action in light of ongoing and evolving operations. The CMCU provides a link between FBI-led crisis response and FEMA-coordinated consequence management response operations. |
| Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) | Response Resource | DHS (FEMA), DOJ (FBI), DOD, HHS, EPA | A rapidly deployable, interagency team responsible for providing expert advice and support to the FBI Special Agent in Charge concerning the Federal Government's capabilities in resolving a terrorist threat or incident. |
| National Ambulance Contract | Response Resource | DHS (FEMA) | The National Ambulance Contract is not to be used to transport contagious patients. |
| National Incident Management Assistance Teams (N-IMAT) | Response Resource | DHS (FEMA) | N-IMATs are trained on CBRN-related scenarios and will be FEMA's lead in the field to coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of the affected state(s) or U.S. territory(s). N-IMATs provide initial situational awareness for federal decision makers and support the initial establishment of a unified command. IMATs provide for multi-disciplinary needs of emergency management and may include members from the inter-agency community. |
| NCMI National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI) | Office/Reach back | DOD Defense Intelligence Agency | The National Center for Medical Intelligence provides intelligence assessments of foreign health threats, including pandemic warning, to prevent strategic surprise across the broad threat spectrum. |

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| USGS Environmental Health | Office/Reach back | DOI USGS | The USGS Environmental Health Mission Area has the capability to develop models and tools for identifying, monitoring, and assessing emerging environmental health threats and pathways for human and animal exposure. These activities build upon USGS's expertise in the hydrologic, atmospheric, geologic, and ecologic processes that affect the transport and fate of agents in the environment. |
| Fish and Wildlife Health Office | Office | DOI USGS | The FWS Wildlife Health Office conducts critical work in wildlife health and disease surveillance, response, and management. The Wildlife Health Office comprises a network of wildlife health experts located across the country supporting refuges, wetland management districts, and other service programs by (a) providing technical advice about wildlife disease issues, (b) providing guidance on adapting management strategies to prevent wildlife diseases, (c) identifying health surveillance needs, (d) conducting research projects to determine best practices in disease prevention, (e) providing veterinary services for field activities, and (f) supporting emergency response efforts. |
| Wildlife Health Branch and Office of Public Health | Office | DOI NPS National Park Service (NPS) | The NPS Wildlife Health Branch provide professional veterinary consultation and technical assistance to aid parks in conserving wildlife, identifying and responding to zoonotic diseases in wildlife populations, and working closely with the NPS Office of Public Health and state and local health departments in zoonotic disease prevention and response. The NPS Office of Public Health is staffed by public health service officers including physicians, veterinarians, environmental health service officers and engineers that oversee food, drinking water, and wastewater safety in parks as well as assisting in zoonotic and vector-borne disease surveillance and responses in parks. |
| Hazardous Evidence Response Teams | Response Resource | DOJ (FBI) | These teams are FBI field teams trained, equipped, and authorized to collect CBRNE evidence in hazardous environments |
| WMD SG Weapons of Mass Destruction Strategic Group (WMDSG) | Coordination Group | DOJ (FBI) | The WMDSG is an FBI-led interagency coordination mechanism to resolve imminent WMD terrorist threats or incidents, to include food and agricultural threats or incidents, while simultaneously coordinating its information with the nationwide effort to save lives and protect property. |

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| CBRN Consequence Management Advisory Team | Response Resource | EPA | This team is the lead EPA special team for provision of scientific and technical support for all phases of environmental response to a CBRN incident, including health and safety, site characterization, environmental sampling and analysis, environmental monitoring, building, structure, and outdoor decontamination, waste management, environmental cleanup, and clearance; manages the EPA's Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology fixed-wing aircraft, which provides chemical/radiological data and deploys and operates mobile and fixed chemical and biological laboratories. |
| Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN) | Response Resource | EPA | ERLN provides capability to perform routine and emergency analysis of environmental samples. ERLN is integrated into the ICLN organization. |
| Environmental Response Team | Response Resource | EPA | This team Provides scientific and technical expertise for response to traditional chemicals and hazardous materials, including health and safety, environmental sampling, air monitoring, toxicology, risk assessment, waste management, contaminated water/scientific divers, and site decontamination and cleanup and provides field-analytical and real-time air monitoring for chemicals with the EPA mobile laboratories known as Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzers. |
| National Criminal Enforcement Response Team | Response Resource | EPA | This team provides technical, safety, hazardous evidence collection, and other forensic support to law enforcement in the instance of a WMD terrorist attack or environmental catastrophe. |
| National Response Team (NRT) | Response Resource | EPA | NRT is a national-level multi-agency coordination entity comprised of 15 federal agencies that provides technical assistance and resource and policy support to the federal On-Scene Coordinator during NCP and ESF #10 responses to oil and hazardous materials. |
| Regional Response Team (RRT) | Response Resource | EPA, DHS/USCG | RRTs are co-chaired by the EPA and USCG. A regional-level multi-agency coordination entity comprised of 15 federal agencies, state, and tribal representatives that provide technical assistance and resource support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator during NCP and ESF #10 responses to oil and hazardous materials. |

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| On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) | Response Resource | EPA, DHS/USCG | OSCs coordinate the on-scene, tactical response to oil and hazardous substances incidents. Actions include assessment of the extent and nature of environmental contamination; assessment of environmental cleanup options; and implementation of environmental cleanup, including decontaminating buildings and structures and management of wastes. The EPA generally provides the federal OSC for incidents in inland areas, while the USCG provides the federal OSC for incidents in coastal areas. |
| Administration for Children and Families (ACF) | Office | HHS | ACF promotes the self-sufficiency of individuals, families, and populations with access and functional needs prior to, during, and after disasters; Human Services Technical Assistance assets are utilized in the field to provide these services. |
| Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) | Office | HHS | ASPR leads the nation and its communities preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the adverse health effects of public health emergencies and disasters. ASPR focuses on preparedness, planning, response, and recovery; provides federal support, including medical professionals through the NDMS deployable teams, to augment state and local capabilities during an emergency or disaster; and leads the federal Health and Social Services RSF of the NDRF to assist locally led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care and social services networks of impacted communities. |
| Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs (ASPA) | Office | HHS | The HHS ASPA assumes the lead in media response for public health, coordinated with and through the Joint Information Center. HHS ASPA coordinates the overall HHS Public Affairs planning, development, and implementation of emergency incident communications strategies and activities for the department. |
| At-Risk, Behavioral Health and Community Resilience | Office | HHS (ASPR) | Provides subject matter expertise, education, and coordination to internal and external partners to ensure that the functional needs of at-risk individuals and behavioral health issues are integrated in the public health and medical emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities of the nation to facilitate and promote community resilience and national health security. |

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| Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) | Research | HHS | BARDA, within the ASPR Office of HHS, provides an integrated, systematic approach to the development and purchase of the necessary vaccines, drugs, therapies, and diagnostic tools for public health medical emergencies. |
| Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program | Grant Program | HHS | A state grant program administered by HHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and funded by FEMA. |
| Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) | Response Resource | HHS ASPR NDMS | A DMAT is a group of professional and para-professional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide medical care during a disaster or other incident. DMATs are designed to be a rapid-response element to supplement local medical care until other federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation is resolved. |
| Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) | Response Resource | HHS ASPR NDMS | DMORTs are intermittent federal employees, each with a particular field of expertise, who are activated in the case of a disaster. The DMORTs are directed by ASPR/OEM/NDMS. Teams are composed of funeral directors, medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians and transcribers, finger print specialists, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, x-ray technicians, mental health specialists, computer professionals, administrative support staff, and security and investigative personnel. |
| Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) | Response Resource | HHS ASPR NDMS | DPMUs are staged on the East and West coasts for immediate deployment in support of DMORT operations. The DPMU is a depository of equipment and supplies for deployment to a disaster site. It contains a complete morgue with designated workstations for each processing element and prepackaged equipment and supplies. |

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| Emergency Management Group (EMG) | Response Resource | HHS ASPR | The EMG is a scalable team that is utilized every day at some operational level of intensity. Its organization is designed to be flexible and can expand as needed. The EMG is the established structure through which information and potential threats are received and decisions, including the deployment of an Incident Response Coordination Team, are made. The EMG operates within the principles of the Incident Command System and National Incident Management System. The EMG effectively operates 24/7 but can reach its full capacity with associated liaisons within four hours. |
| Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) | Response Resource | HHS | The IRCT and the IRCT-Forward act as the HHS agent's on-scene at emergency sites under the direction of the EMG. The IRCT directs and coordinates the activities of all HHS personnel deployed to the emergency site and assists SLTT and other federal departments and agencies as applicable. |
| National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) | Coordination Group/Response Resource | HHS, DOD, VA, and DHS | ASPR OEM provides deployable medical response teams through the NDMS to augment the nation's medical response capability and support SLTT authorities. In addition, NDMS, a federal partnership among HHS, DOD, VA, and DHS provides (1) patient evacuation from the affected area, or a location near the affected area, to medical care locations remote from the affected areas, and (2) definitive medical care at NDMS civilian member hospitals. |
| National Public Health Information Coalition | Coordination Group | HHS | HHS will leverage a network of state and local health public health communicators to exchange information and increase the likelihood of consistent messaging and communication activities between federal and SLTT governments regarding the emergency and its impact on health. |
| National Veterinary Response Team | Response Resource | HHS ASPR NDMS | HHS's cadre of individuals within the NDMS who have professional expertise in areas of veterinary medicine, public health, and research. It is the primary HHS resource for the treatment of injured or ill animals affected by disasters. |
| Regional Emergency Coordinators (REC) | Office | HHS ASPR | ASPR's primary representatives throughout the country at the regional level; coordinates preparedness and response activities for public health and medical emergencies. |

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| Secretary's Operations Center (SOC), HHS | Operations Center | HHS | 202-619-7800, 202-479, 3915 (Sec), 202-619, 8602 (fax), hhs.soc@hhs.gov The SOC operates 24/7/365. The mission of the SOC is to serve as the focal point for synthesis of critical public health and medical information on behalf of the U.S. Government. |
| CDC Emergency Operations Center (CDC-EOC) | Operations Center | HHS (CDC) | 770-488-7100, 404-553-7026 (sec), 770-488-7107 (fax), eocreport@cdc.gov The CDC EOC coordinates the deployment of CDC staff and the procurement and management of all equipment and supplies that CDC responders may need during their deployment. When activated for a response, the CDC EOC can accommodate up to 230 personnel per 8- hour shift to handle situations ranging from local interests to worldwide incidents. |
| Emergency Operations Center, FDA | Operations Center | HHS (FDA) | emertency.operations@fda.hhs.gov |
| National Operations Center (NOC), DHS | Operations Center | DHS | , NOC.SWO.Restricted@hq.dhs.gov |
| National Watch Center (NWC), FEMA | Operations Center | DHS (FEMA) |), fema-nwc@fema.dhs.gov |
| Operations Center, USDA | Operations Center | USDA | , opscenter@dm.usda.gov |
| Emergency Operations Center, Commerce | Operations Center | DoC | eoc@doc.gov |
| National Military Command Center | Operations Center | DoD |), js.pentagon.j3.mbx.njoic-battle-captain-nmcc@mail.mil |

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| Operations Center, National Center Medical Intelligence (NCMI) | Operations Center | DOD NCMI | f, ncmiops@ncmi.detrick.army.mil |
| Interior Operations Center, Dept of Interior | Operations Center | DOI | , doi_watch_office@ios.doi.gov |
| Justice Command Center, DOJ | Operations Center | DOJ | , jcc@usdoj.gov |
| Strategic Information and Operations, FBI | Operations Center | DOJ (FBI) | (), SIOC@ic.fbi.gov , HQ-DIV23-WMD-DutySSA@ic.fbi.gov |
| FBI Counter Terrorism Watch Center | Operations Center | DOJ (FBI Counter Terror Watch) | c), CTWatch@ic.fbi.gov |
| Emergency Operations Center, DOL | Operations Center | DOL | ax), eoc@dol.gov |
| State Operations Center, DOS | Operations Center | DOS | , ses-o@state.gov |
| Crisis Management Center, DOT | Operations Center | Dept of Transportation |), CMC-01@DOT.GOV |
| Treasury Operations Center, Treasury | Operations Center | Dept of Treasury |), TOC@treasury.gov |

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| Integrated Operations Center, Veteran Affairs | Operations Center | Veterans Affairs | (sec), VAIOC@va.gov |
| Emergency Operations Center, EPA | Operations Center | EPA | eoc.epahq@epa.gov |
| Emergency Operations Center, GSA | Operations Center | General Services Administration | , eoc@gsa.gov or operations-eoc@gsa.gov |
| DNI Watch, ODNI | Operations Center | Office of the Director of National Intelligence | (NSTS), dniwatch@dni.gov |
| NCTC WatchCenter | Operations Center | National Counterterrorism Center | |
| Situation Room, OPM | Operations Center | Office of Personnel Management | |
| Watch Desk, USPS | Operations Center | US Postal Service | WatchDesk@uspis.gov |
| WHSR White House Situation Room | Operations Center | White House | , dl.whsr@whmo.mil |
| Epidemic Information Exchange (Epi-X) | Information Management | HHS CDC | CDC's secure, web-based communications network that serves as a powerful communications exchange between CDC, state and local health departments, poison control centers, and other public health professionals. The system provides rapid reporting, immediate notification, editorial support, and coordination of health investigations for public health professionals. |

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| Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) Officers | Response Resource | HHS CDC | EIS officers work in many health departments in the U.S. or at the CDC through the CDC's Center of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services and are dispatched to investigate possible epidemics, due to both natural and artificial causes, including <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> hantavirus West Nile virus, and the Ebola virus. |
| Health Alert Network | Information Management | HHS CDC | CDC's primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, territorial, and local public health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories. |