

CHAPTER 1
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
REVISED JANUARY 2018
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CHAPTER 1
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

1. BACKGROUND.

a. Emergency management has always been an important role for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). Throughout the CHP's history, the Department has responded to, and provided assistance at, emergency events ranging from solo vehicle traffic collisions to catastrophic incidents such as the Loma Prieta and Northridge earthquakes.

b. Every year, the state faces a multitude of fires, floods, and other emergencies that require departmental involvement. The CHP strives to improve its abilities to effectively respond to these incidents. However, two events have served as catalysts for the way the CHP and other public safety agencies across the nation prepare for and respond to disasters – both natural and human-caused.

(1) September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and the continued threat of terrorism, including the potential use of weapons of mass destruction, have necessitated on-going vigilance and effort to improve emergency incident response and homeland security-related programs and activities.

(2) On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina, which struck Louisiana, was the most destructive natural disaster in United States (U.S.) history. The storm nearly destroyed the city of New Orleans. It also incapacitated local government, while severely impacting state government. This prompted a national response to assist with recovery and relief efforts across the Gulf Coast region.

c. California Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities. The basis for California emergency preparedness responsibilities are contained in Executive Orders W-9-91 (Annex A) and D-67-03 (Annex B), the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Together, these form the foundation for the Department's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

d. Emergency Preparedness and Management Responsibilities. The CHP's emergency management and homeland security roles and responsibilities are based upon enabling statutes and authorities that define the Department's responsibility to provide statewide law enforcement services, its Incident Command (IC) authority during various incidents, and its responsibility to protect state property and employees. These statutory authorities include:

- (1) Section 2400 of the California Vehicle Code (CVC)—Establishes authority for the CHP to enforce laws on all highways in which the Department holds primary jurisdictional responsibility. Accordingly, the CHP is responsible for assuming IC at any incident occurring within the Department's jurisdiction. This section also directs the CHP to assume the duties and responsibilities of providing protection to state property and employees and to provide for the physical security of constitutional officers.
- (2) Section 2410 CVC—Authorizes the CHP to direct traffic in the event of an emergency in order to expedite traffic and ensure the safety of the public.
- (3) Section 2454 CVC—Establishes the CHP as the IC at hazardous material spills on any highway in which the CHP holds primary jurisdiction or on highways in which agreements with local agencies have been previously established.
- (4) Section 8574.17 of the California Government Code (GC)—The authority directing the management of the scene of an on-highway toxic spill or disaster shall be vested in the appropriate law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority on the highway where the incident occurs.
- (5) Section 14615(b) GC—Gives the CHP jurisdiction over those matters related to the security of state officers, property, and occupants of state property including the Capitol and its dignitaries.
- (6) Section 1798.6(c) of the Health and Safety Code—States the authority for the management of the scene of an emergency shall be vested in the appropriate public safety agency having primary investigative authority. Authority-related patient health care is vested in the highest medical authority on scene.
- (7) Accompanying Administrative Order to Executive Order W-9-9—Summarizes the CHP's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery functions (Annex C).

2. PURPOSE. This manual serves as the CHP's EOP and describes the CHP's roles and responsibilities related to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. It establishes emergency incident-related policies and procedures to guide all CHP commands in developing command-specific EOPs.

3. POLICY.

a. All commands shall develop a written command-specific EOP to provide for the effective use of CHP resources in response to emergency incidents that may affect the command. Chapter 3, Emergency and Event Planning, of this manual, contains guidelines for developing a command-specific EOP.

(1) All employees are required to review their command-specific EOP annually.

(2) Each command shall ensure all employees receive annual training on their command-specific EOP to include:

(a) An overview.

(b) Its purpose.

(c) Authorities and references.

(d) Assumptions.

(e) An up-to-date situation (risks and hazards) assessment.

(f) Public awareness and education efforts.

(g) Exercises the Area has participated in.

(h) Alerting and mobilizing methods.

(i) Logistical methods and considerations.

(j) Hazard-specific plans.

b. In order to maintain readiness and test the effectiveness of emergency plans, all field commands shall conduct or participate in at least two emergency preparedness exercises annually. Additionally, all communications center commanders and Area commanders overseeing a dispatch center shall complete a documented monthly inspection of all equipment designated for use in support of the command-specific EOP.

c. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Annex D, requires the adoption of NIMS by all federal departments and agencies. State and local governments are required to adopt NIMS preparedness, planning, training, and exercise requirements as a condition of receiving federal preparedness funding assistance. It is the responsibility of each command to ensure personnel meet NIMS/SEMS

training requirements in accordance with departmental directives as well as those dictated by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

d. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a major component of NIMS/SEMS and continues to be the Department's primary response tool for managing emergency incidents. Commanders shall use this manual as a guide for policy issues related to implementation of ICS as contained in Chapter 2, Emergency Incident Management and the Incident Command System, of this manual.

e. Commanders shall ensure their respective EOPs include procedures to determine the status of on- and off-duty personnel and the welfare of their immediate families.

4. THE DEPARTMENT'S BASIC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN.

a. Overview. Federal and state agencies with emergency response and mitigation responsibilities are required to undertake and carry out assigned activities related to mitigating the effects of an emergency.

(1) Government Response.

(a) Federal Government. By Executive Order, the President has assigned emergency preparedness and operating responsibilities to certain federal agencies. Overall responsibility for most domestic disasters and emergencies is assigned to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which oversees the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Federal emergency management includes the administration of natural disaster relief programs, civil defense plans, and programs that correlate with the overall national defense effort (which also involves the Department of Defense).

(b) State Government. The California Emergency Services Act provides the basis for emergency preparedness programs for all levels of state government.

NOTE: On January 1, 2009, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) combined their offices and became the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA). Subsequently, the name has been changed back to Cal OES. References containing Cal EMA, OES, or OHS, are synonymous with Cal OES in all state and departmental publications.

1 Governor (Government Code Section 8627). The Governor assigns emergency preparedness and operating responsibilities to specific state agencies. In response to a disaster, the Governor will coordinate statewide emergency operations through Cal OES and mutual aid regions.

2 California Emergency Council (Government Code Section 8575). The official advisory body to the Governor on all matters pertaining to statewide emergency preparedness.

3 Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Government Code Sections 8586 and 8587). During a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, Cal OES shall coordinate the emergency activities of all state agencies in connection with such emergency when directed by the Governor to do so.

4 State Agencies (Government Code Sections 8595 - 8598). State departments are mandated to carry out assigned activities related to mitigating the effects of an emergency, and to cooperate fully with each other, Cal OES, and other political subdivisions in providing assistance.

5 Executive Order W-9-91. Under authority of this executive order, specific administrative orders summarize emergency assignments and responsibilities of individual state departments and agencies. Each state department is required to develop its own emergency plans, including specific procedures and checklists necessary to accomplish assigned tasks.

6 Executive Order D-67-03. Under this authority, OHS was established and given responsibility to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive state strategy to coordinate security activities throughout California.

7 Executive Order S-2-05. Under this authority, Cal OES, OHS, and the SEMS Advisory Board are directed to develop a program to integrate NIMS into the state's emergency management system. The Cal OES is also required to identify any statutes or regulations that will need to be eliminated or updated to facilitate implementation of NIMS.

(c) Local Jurisdictions. The State Emergency Services Act provides the basis for emergency preparedness programs of cities and counties. Ordinances or resolutions must be enacted or adopted to establish local emergency service organizations. Specific structures and internal

relationships of the organizations are determined locally and will vary with the jurisdictions.

(2) Authorities and References. Authorities and references pertaining to the Department's emergency preparedness responsibilities are contained in paragraph 4.a.(1) of this chapter; Annex A of this chapter, Executive Order W-9-91; and Annex C of this chapter, Administrative Order.

(3) Preparedness Elements. In view of the Department's responsibilities relative to emergencies, continuing emphasis will be placed on the following:

- (a) Emergency planning.
- (b) Training of personnel.
- (c) Emergency preparedness exercises.
- (d) Public awareness and education.
- (e) Ensuring the adequacy and availability of sufficient resources to respond to emergencies.
- (f) Development and implementation of protective measures to reduce loss of departmental personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- (g) Development of a 72-hour self-sufficient operation plan (refer to Chapter 3 of this manual).

(4) Assumptions. Assumptions are made based on the availability of departmental resources, mandated roles and responsibilities, and the potential for threats from human or natural caused emergencies. The following assumptions provide background for conducting a situation assessment:

- (a) The Department's resources will be made available to state agencies, local governments, and civilians to mitigate, prepare, and respond to disasters affecting any location in the state.
- (b) Local governments will reasonably commit their resources before requesting assistance from the Department (page 18 of the Cal OES Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan).
- (c) The federal/state government may provide funds and assistance to the CHP to recover extraordinary costs from disasters declared by the President or the Governor.

(d) California Highway Patrol Headquarters, Emergency Notification and Tactical Alert Center (ENTAC), will function as the Department's statewide Department Operations Center (DOC) for coordination of departmental resources committed to major disasters. (See Chapter 2, paragraph 9.e.[3] for the definition of DOC.)

(e) Actions taken and tasks assigned in response to emergency incidents will comply with the following departmental goals:

- 1 Prevent loss of life and injuries.
- 2 Prevent property damage.
- 3 Maximize service to the public.
- 4 Assist allied agencies.
- 5 Protect public and state assets.

(f) Terrorists or other enemies of the U.S. may attack California.

(g) Radiation fallout from a nuclear incident could affect large regions in the state.

(h) Natural disasters will continue to occur (e.g., earthquakes, fires, floods).

(i) Industrial accidents involving large-scale releases of hazardous materials into the environment may occur.

(j) Hazardous materials spills during storage or transport will continue to occur.

(k) Civil unrest, whether planned or spontaneous, may occur and affect any community.

(5) Hazard-Specific Plans. The following list, although not all-inclusive, represents specific hazards common to all or some commands (refer to Chapter 4, Hazard-Specific Plans, of this manual).

- (a) Technological emergencies.
- (b) Commercial/military aircraft crash.
- (c) Natural disasters.

- 1 Earthquakes.
- 2 Fires.
- 3 Floods.
- 4 Tsunamis.
- 5 Severe storms.

(d) Terrorism.

- 1 Weapons of mass destruction.
- 2 Cyber-terrorism.
- 3 Bombs.
- 4 Biological agents.

b. Concept of Operations.

(1) Emergency Proclamations. There are three types of proclamations of emergency in the State of California: local emergency, state of emergency, and state of war emergency. During a state of emergency or a state of war emergency, the Governor has complete authority over all agencies of state government.

(2) General Organizational/Response Levels. A jurisdiction's partial or total response to natural disasters or human-caused incidents will be dictated by the type and magnitude of the emergency. Generally, response to an emergency will progress from local, to regional, to state, to federal involvement. The Cal OES, through SEMS, has established the following five levels of emergency response:

(a) Field Response Level. Emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

(b) Local Government Level. Local government manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction.

(c) Operational Area Level. The operational area manages and/or coordinates resources and priorities among local governments within the

operational area and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

(d) Regional Level. Because of its size and geography, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions (seven Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Regions). The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency-related activities.

(e) State Level. The state level manages state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels, and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and among the regional level and the state level.

(3) National Terrorism Advisory System.

(a) The National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System. This new system will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

1 An Imminent Threat Alert warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorism threat against the U.S.

2 An Elevated Threat Alert warns of a credible terrorism threat against the U.S.

(b) After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued.

(c) These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an **imminent threat** or **elevated threat**. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses, and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate, or respond to the threat.

(d) The NTAS Alerts contain a **sunset provision** indicating a specific date when the alert expires-there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning unless there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that

cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

(4) Statewide Emergency Management.

(a) State Agencies. All state agencies are mandated, through various statutory regulations, executive orders, and administrative orders, to perform specific emergency response functions as described in the California Emergency Plan. The CHP and agencies such as the California Department of Transportation and the California National Guard may use resources in support of local jurisdictions but will normally function independently during an emergency. Others, such as the California Conservation Corps and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, are assigned to the operational area and are considered part of the local resources to be used and/or assigned as needed by the local mutual aid operational area coordinator.

(b) California Highway Patrol. Departmental resources may be committed to local governments to the maximum extent possible in consideration of existing policies and mutual aid agreements. Under the ICS structure, members of the CHP may function in agreed-upon roles subordinate to local government or allied agency personnel. However, CHP personnel committed to the support of local jurisdictions shall remain under the command and control of the CHP. When providing or requesting assistance, all CHP commands should adhere to the following procedures:

1 Area Office.

a Incident commanders who anticipate the exhaustion of available Area resources should convey the need for additional assistance to their respective Division Emergency Operations Center (DEOC). Requests for additional resources from outside the affected Area's Division should be in accordance with the Tactical Alert policies contained in Chapter 5, California Highway Patrol Tactical Alert, Staging, and Tactical Deployment.

b When a local jurisdiction establishes an Emergency Operations Center, the local CHP Area should provide a departmental representative of a rank appropriate to the severity of the incident, if requested and available. The designated representative will keep the local CHP Area informed on matters involving decisions affecting the Department.

2 Field Division.

a Once activated, the DEOC's primary role is to coordinate the resources within its jurisdiction. This coordination of resources requires continuous communication with the affected local CHP Area, CHP Headquarters, and the involved Cal OES Mutual Aid Region. When a Division reasonably exhausts its resources or anticipates that assistance will be required, requests for assistance shall be channeled through the DOC (ENTAC) following Tactical Alert procedures outlined in Chapter 5 of this manual.

b When a Cal OES Regional Emergency Operations Center is activated, the DEOC with primary responsibility for providing resources to the affected area shall send at least one representative of appropriate rank from the Division if requested.

3 California Highway Patrol Headquarters.

a The headquarters' DOC will be activated when the magnitude of the emergency is beyond the capabilities of a Division or by direction of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioners. The headquarters' DOC will coordinate the acquisition and distribution of resources and assist in managing inter-Division operations. Tactical and other critical decisions will be made by the IC in the field. Normally, the IC will be deployed as close to the emergency incident(s) as possible to facilitate command and control.

b When requested and available, the CHP Emergency Operations and Safety Services (EOSS) Section or headquarters' DOC should furnish a departmental representative to the Cal OES State Operations Center (SOC).

(5) Public Awareness and Education.

(a) The CHP shall assist in the dissemination of disaster planning information. Each Area office shall evaluate the possible emergencies that may occur in their jurisdiction and work with local community groups, as well as allied agencies, to educate the public.

(b) Departmental roles for the Public Information Officers (PIO) are outlined in Highway Patrol Manual 90.1, Media Relations Manual.

(c) National Incident Management System utilizes a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate public awareness functions with information and operational security matters that are the responsibility of the information

and intelligence function within ICS. During emergencies requiring the activation of the Cal OES SOC, the JIC will normally be collocated with the SOC. When requested and available, Divisions and headquarters will provide a PIO to the JIC. State-level PIO assignments to the JIC will be coordinated through the commander of the Office of Community Outreach and Media Relations or the appropriate Assistant Commissioner.

5. EXERCISES. Exercises are the best method of training personnel to manage emergency operations. They allow personnel to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems that will be used in emergencies in a “no fault” environment. A briefing usually precedes an exercise. It serves as an opportunity to introduce concepts or details of a plan to a selected group.

a. Table Top Exercise. A table top exercise is an interactive discussion of hypothetical situations, as presented by an exercise leader, with proposed responses simulated by exercise participants. This exercise type is a convenient and low cost method to evaluate existing policies, procedures, and management strategies.

b. Functional Exercise. The functional exercise simulates an emergency in the most realistic manner possible, short of moving real people and equipment to an actual site. The functional exercise is the type most envisioned when emergency management exercises are discussed. A functional exercise is well-suited to assess the following:

- (1) Direction and control of emergency management.
- (2) Adequacy of plans, policies, procedures, and roles of individuals or multiple functions.
- (3) Performance of personnel and systems.
- (4) Decision-making process.
- (5) Communication and information sharing among organizations.
- (6) Allocation of resources and personnel.
- (7) Overall adequacy of resources to meet the emergency situation.

c. Full-Scale Exercise. A full-scale exercise is as close to a real emergency as possible. It is a lengthy exercise which takes place at a location using the equipment and personnel that would be called upon in a real event. In a sense, a full-scale exercise combines the interactivity of the functional exercise with a field

element. Normally, full-scale exercises should be conducted during annual events in conjunction with local and/or regional exercises.

d. Exercise Design. The EOSS Section is available to assist commands in preparing for and conducting exercises in accordance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). The Department is required to have a multiyear HSEEP-compliant Training and Exercise Program in order to be eligible for Homeland Security Grant funds. The EOSS Section will be responsible for conducting at least one headquarters emergency exercise annually.

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ANNEX A

EXECUTIVE ORDER W-9-91

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA



EXECUTIVE ORDER W-9-91

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the State of California to maintain a high degree of preparedness in the event of disaster or of extreme peril caused by conditions of air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, an earthquake or volcanic prediction, an earthquake, warning of probable or imminent attack by an enemy of the United States, or other emergency conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, PETE WILSON, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the powers and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8567, 8587 and 8614 of the Government Code, do hereby rescind Executive Order No. D-25-83, and do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:

1. The Director, Office of Emergency Services, who is also the State Director of Emergency Planning and the State Director of Civil Defense, shall be responsible for preparation of the State of California Emergency Plan and the submission thereof, through the California Emergency Council, to me for approval;
2. The Director, Office of Emergency Services, shall coordinate the activities of all state agencies relating to preparation and implementation of the California Emergency Plan; and each state agency and officer shall cooperate with the Director and render all assistance requested by the Director during response and recovery phases of proclaimed emergencies;
3. The Director, Office of Emergency Services, may assign specific emergency functions to a given state agency where such functions are consistent with duties and responsibilities identified in the State Emergency Plan. Such assignments will be made by Administrative Order issued by the Director, Office of Emergency Services;
4. The head of each department, bureau, board, commission and independent institution of state government, hereinafter referred to as an agency, is responsible for the emergency planning, preparedness and training of his or her agency;
5. Each agency shall establish a line of succession which includes at least three persons for each position that is assigned essential emergency functions, for both headquarters and major field divisions, as defined by agency director. The agency plan shall define the conditions to be met to shift responsibility to the next successor;
6. Each state agency is hereby authorized and encouraged to train its employees to properly perform emergency assignments. This includes participation in test exercises conducted by the agency or the Office of Emergency Services. Agency directors may allow compensation or compensating time off for training outside of regular working hours;

ANNEX A

EXECUTIVE ORDER W-9-91 (continued)

Page 2

7. Draft copies of agency emergency plans and procedures designed to carry out emergency assignments shall be submitted to the Director, Office of Emergency Services, for review and approval prior to publication;
8. Each agency shall prepare for and respond to emergency situations by ensuring:
 - (a) The use of minimum resources required for continuation of normal services and redirection of all other resources to accomplish objectives in accordance with the California Emergency Plan and supporting agency emergency plans and procedures;
 - (b) Designation of facilities for emergency use;
 - (c) Protection of its personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and vital public records against the destructive forces of nature or man;
 - (d) Integration of resources from the private sector, which are commonly used by the agency, into the emergency response system.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 29th day of May 1991.

Pete Wilson

Governor of California

ATTEST:

Martha Jones

Secretary of State



ANNEX B

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-67-03

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



**EXECUTIVE ORDER D-67-03
by the
Governor of the State of California**

WHEREAS, on September 11, 2001, civilian buildings and government facilities in the State of New York, Washington, D.C., and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were the targets of multiple, coordinated terrorist attacks on the United States, which caused tremendous damage, injury and loss of life; and

WHEREAS, on September 11, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist as a result of these attacks; and

WHEREAS, on September 14, 2001, the President declared a national emergency as a result of these attacks; and

WHEREAS, the Congress has enacted, and the President has signed the "Homeland Security Act of 2002", which establishes the Department of Homeland Security, a federal department whose primary mission is to prevent, protect against and respond to acts of terrorism on American soil; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has primary responsibility for the security and safety of the nation, but state and local officials must assure California's readiness to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks and recommend such additional measures as may be necessary; and

WHEREAS, in 1999, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services joined with federal, state and local agencies to establish an inter-disciplinary committee known as the State Strategic Committee on Terrorism to plan for and develop programs to address terrorist threats; and

ANNEX B

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-67-03 (*continued*)

WHEREAS, the California Anti-Terrorism Information Center was established on September 25, 2001 to coordinate the exchange and assessment of information between state and local law enforcement agencies regarding terrorism within California; and WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the citizens of California to coordinate state security activities throughout California, and to highlight the extraordinary technological capabilities of California's private industry to help protect all Americans;

NOW, THEREFORE, I GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:

IT IS ORDERED that the State of California Office of Homeland Security is established in the Office of the Governor. The mission of the Office of Homeland Security shall be to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive state strategy to coordinate security activities throughout California, and to highlight the extraordinary technological capabilities of California's private industry to help protect all Americans.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Office of Homeland Security shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by, and who shall serve at the pleasure of, the Governor. The Director of the Office of Homeland Security shall be the individual primarily responsible for coordinating state security efforts of all departments and agencies in the State of California and shall be the principal point of contact for and to the Governor with respect to coordination of such efforts.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Homeland Security shall include the following:

1. Coordinating security activities throughout California.
2. Coordinating the activities of all state agencies pertaining to terrorism-related issues, including, but not limited to, all legislative issues, contact with federal and local agencies, training, and public outreach activities.
3. Coordinating and approving all activities between state agencies and federal agencies on topics related to terrorism, including coordinating and approving all state requests for federal funds designated for terrorism-related activities, developing guidelines for all such state requests, and approving the distribution of any federal funds allocated to the state.

ANNEX B

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-67-03 (*continued*)

4. Serving as the principal point of contact for and to the Governor with respect to the federal Department of Homeland Security and all other federal and state agencies, and legislators, on matters relating to terrorism and state security.
5. Coordinating the review and assessment of the State of California Emergency Plan and the California Terrorism Response Plan, and coordinating the amendment and the submission of those plans, through the California Emergency Council, to the Governor for approval.
6. Assigning specific state security functions to state agencies consistent with the duties and responsibilities identified in the California Emergency Plan and the California Terrorism Response Plan. Such assignments will be made by Administrative Order issued by the Director of the Office of Homeland Security.
7. Coordinating efforts to ensure that all state departments and agencies that have intelligence collection responsibilities have sufficient technological capabilities and resources to collect intelligence and data relating to terrorist activities or possible terrorist acts within the State of California.
8. Highlighting the extraordinary technological capabilities of California's private industry to help protect all Americans.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the staff of the Office of Homeland Security shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Director of the Office of Homeland Security shall serve as the Chair of the State Strategic Committee on Terrorism and, in his capacity as the Governor's security advisor, as the Chair of the Emergency Response Training Advisory Committee.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Directors of the Office of Emergency Services and the Office of Criminal Justice and Planning shall report to the Governor's Office through the Director of the Office of Homeland Security.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all state departments and agencies are directed to assist the Office of Homeland Security and the Director of the Office of Homeland Security in carrying out the purposes of this order and the functions of the Office of Homeland Security.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that to the extent specific directives contained herein are inconsistent with directives contained in Executive Order W-9-91 and Executive Order D-47-01, the directives contained herein supersede those contained in the prior executive orders, all other prior directives to remain in effect.

ANNEX B

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-67-03 (*continued*)

This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the State of California, its departments, agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order shall be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

ANNEX C
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

AUTHORITY

- California Emergency Services Act
- **Governor's letter to Agency Secretaries dated 9/12/00**
- Executive Order W-9-91 dated 5-29-91
- California State Emergency Plan

PURPOSE

This Administrative Order:

1. Summarizes and expands upon the emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions of the State Agency established in the California State Emergency Plan.
2. Provides for the assignment of functions to State Agencies to be performed before, during, and after an emergency and for the coordination and direction of the emergency actions of such agencies.
3. Guides the Director of the Office of Emergency Services and the State Agency Director in coordinating priority tasks and programs that the State Agency will perform with respect to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

GENERAL

4. As a supporting document to the California State Emergency Plan, the Administrative Order is in effect at all times in all political subdivisions of the State.

ANNEX C

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (*continued*)

ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

5. The Office of Emergency Services coordinates the State's disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, assisted by state agencies under the authority of the California Emergency Services Act, Executive Order W-9-91, California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and the California State Emergency Plan.
6. Upon direction of the Governor, the Director of the Office of Emergency Services may assign to a State Agency any activity concerned with the mitigation of an emergency of a nature related to the existing powers and duties of such agency, and it shall thereupon become the duty of such agency to undertake and carry out such activity on behalf of the State.
7. OES, acting for the Governor, reserves the right to redirect resources based on an assessment of the totality of circumstances.

ROLE OF STATE AGENCIES

8. For purposes of the Administrative Order, State Agency means any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of state government.
9. State Agencies carry out assigned activities related to mitigating the effects of an emergency or disaster in full cooperation with each other, the Office of Emergency Services, and other political subdivisions providing assistance.
10. OES may, upon direction of the Governor, assign a State Agency to perform a service outside its normal statutory responsibility during a State of Emergency or State of War Emergency.
11. State Agencies may be requested to provide support under specific emergency or disaster situations even if the support task is not assigned in the State Emergency Plan.
12. As a signatory to the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, State government and all its departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state, render mutual aid to affected jurisdictions when requested.

ANNEX D

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5

February 28, 2003

SUBJECT: Management of Domestic Incidents

Purpose

1. To enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

Definitions

2. In this directive:
 - a. the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.
 - b. the term "Federal departments and agencies" means those executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 101, together with the Department of Homeland Security; independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104(1); government corporations as defined by 5 U.S.C. 103(1); and the United States Postal Service.
 - c. the terms "State," "local," and the "United States" when it is used in a geographical sense, have the same meanings as used in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296.

Policy

3. To prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the United States Government shall establish a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The objective of the United States Government is to ensure that all levels of government across the Nation have the capability to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to domestic incident management. In these efforts, with regard to domestic incidents, the United States Government treats crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, rather than as two separate functions.
4. The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other

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HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

emergencies. The Secretary shall coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies if and when any one of the following four conditions applies: (1) a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary; (2) the resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities; (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or (4) the Secretary has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.

5. Nothing in this directive alters, or impedes the ability to carry out, the authorities of Federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law. All Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in the Secretary's domestic incident management role.
6. The Federal Government recognizes the roles and responsibilities of State and local authorities in domestic incident management. Initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents generally falls on State and local authorities. The Federal Government will assist State and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when Federal interests are involved. The Secretary will coordinate with State and local governments to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities. The Secretary will also provide assistance to State and local governments to develop all-hazards plans and capabilities, including those of greatest importance to the security of the United States, and will ensure that State, local, and Federal plans are compatible.
7. The Federal Government recognizes the role that the private and nongovernmental sectors play in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Secretary will coordinate with the private and nongovernmental sectors to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities and to promote partnerships to address incident management capabilities.
8. The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at United States citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the Federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States, as well as for related intelligence collection activities within the United States, subject to the National Security Act of 1947 and other applicable law, Executive Order 12333, and Attorney General-approved

ANNEX D

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

procedures pursuant to that Executive Order. Generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect our national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. Following a terrorist threat or an actual incident that falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the United States, the full capabilities of the United States shall be dedicated, consistent with United States law and with activities of other Federal departments and agencies to protect our national security, to assisting the Attorney General to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice. The Attorney General and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.

9. Nothing in this directive impairs or otherwise affects the authority of the Secretary of Defense over the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for military forces from the President as Commander in Chief, to the Secretary of Defense, to the commander of military forces, or military command and control procedures. The Secretary of Defense shall provide military support to civil authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the President or when consistent with military readiness and appropriate under the circumstances and the law. The Secretary of Defense shall retain command of military forces providing civil support. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.
10. The Secretary of State has the responsibility, consistent with other United States Government activities to protect our national security, to coordinate international activities related to the prevention, preparation, response, and recovery from a domestic incident, and for the protection of United States citizens and United States interests overseas. The Secretary of State and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.
11. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall be responsible for interagency policy coordination on domestic and international incident management, respectively, as directed by the President. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall work together to ensure that the United States domestic and international incident management efforts are seamlessly united.

ANNEX D

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

12. The Secretary shall ensure that, as appropriate, information related to domestic incidents is gathered and provided to the public, the private sector, State and local authorities, Federal departments and agencies, and, generally through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, to the President. The Secretary shall provide standardized, quantitative reports to the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security on the readiness and preparedness of the Nation -- at all levels of government - - to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.
13. Nothing in this directive shall be construed to grant to any Assistant to the President any authority to issue orders to Federal departments and agencies, their officers, or their employees.

Tasking

14. The heads of all Federal departments and agencies are directed to provide their full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support, as appropriate and consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting our national security, to the Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State in the exercise of the individual leadership responsibilities and missions assigned in paragraphs (4), (8), (9), and (10), respectively, above.
15. The Secretary shall develop, submit for review to the Homeland Security Council, and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, and local capabilities, the NIMS will include a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system; multi-agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
16. The Secretary shall develop, submit for review to the Homeland Security Council, and administer a National Response Plan (NRP). The Secretary shall consult with appropriate Assistants to the President (including the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy) and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy,

ANNEX D

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

and other such Federal officials as may be appropriate, in developing and implementing the NRP. This plan shall integrate Federal Government domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan. The NRP shall be unclassified. If certain operational aspects require classification, they shall be included in classified annexes to the NRP.

- a. The NRP, using the NIMS, shall, with regard to response to domestic incidents, provide the structure and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for Federal support to State and local incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities, as appropriate.
- b. The NRP will include protocols for operating under different threats or threat levels; incorporation of existing Federal emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as either integrated components of the NRP or as supporting operational plans; and additional operational plans or annexes, as appropriate, including public affairs and intergovernmental communications.
- c. The NRP will include a consistent approach to reporting incidents, providing assessments, and making recommendations to the President, the Secretary, and the Homeland Security Council.
- d. The NRP will include rigorous requirements for continuous improvements from testing, exercising, experience with incidents, and new information and technologies.

17. The Secretary shall:

- a. By April 1, 2003, (1) develop and publish an initial version of the NRP, in consultation with other Federal departments and agencies; and (2) provide the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security with a plan for full development and implementation of the NRP.
- b. By June 1, 2003, (1) in consultation with Federal departments and agencies and with State and local governments, develop a national system of standards, guidelines, and protocols to implement the NIMS; and (2) establish a mechanism for ensuring ongoing management and maintenance of the NIMS, including regular consultation with other Federal departments and agencies and with State and local governments.
- c. By September 1, 2003, in consultation with Federal departments and agencies and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, review existing authorities and regulations and prepare recommendations for the President on revisions necessary to implement fully the NRP.

ANNEX D

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

18. The heads of Federal departments and agencies shall adopt the NIMS within their departments and agencies and shall provide support and assistance to the Secretary in the development and maintenance of the NIMS. All Federal departments and agencies will use the NIMS in their domestic incident management and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, as well as those actions taken in support of State or local entities. The heads of Federal departments and agencies shall participate in the NRP, shall assist and support the Secretary in the development and maintenance of the NRP, and shall participate in and use domestic incident reporting systems and protocols established by the Secretary.
19. The head of each Federal department and agency shall:
 - a. By June 1, 2003, make initial revisions to existing plans in accordance with the initial version of the NRP.
 - b. By August 1, 2003, submit a plan to adopt and implement the NIMS to the Secretary and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall advise the President on whether such plans effectively implement the NIMS.
20. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2005, Federal departments and agencies shall make adoption of the NIMS a requirement, to the extent permitted by law, for providing Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, or other activities. The Secretary shall develop standards and guidelines for determining whether a State or local entity has adopted the NIMS.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to National Security Presidential Directive-1 (NSPD-1)

21. NSPD-1 ("Organization of the National Security Council System") is amended by replacing the fifth sentence of the third paragraph on the first page with the following: "The Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be invited to attend meetings pertaining to their responsibilities."

Technical and Conforming Amendments to National Security Presidential Directive-8 (NSPD-8)

22. NSPD-8 ("National Director and Deputy National Security Advisor for Combating Terrorism") is amended by striking "and the Office of Homeland Security," on page

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HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

4, and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security, and the Homeland Security Council" in lieu thereof.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to Homeland Security Presidential Directive-2 (HSPD-2)

23. HSPD-2 ("Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies") is amended as follows:
- a. striking "the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)" in the second sentence of the second paragraph in section 1, and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - b. striking "the INS," in the third paragraph in section 1, and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - c. inserting ", the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "The Attorney General" in the fourth paragraph in section 1;
 - d. inserting ", the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "the Attorney General" in the fifth paragraph in section 1;
 - e. striking "the INS and the Customs Service" in the first sentence of the first paragraph of section 2, and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - f. striking "Customs and INS" in the first sentence of the second paragraph of section 2, and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - g. striking "the two agencies" in the second sentence of the second paragraph of section 2, and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - h. striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" wherever it appears in section 2, and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - i. inserting ", the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "The Secretary of State" wherever the latter appears in section 3;
 - j. inserting ", the Department of Homeland Security," after "the Department of State," in the second sentence in the third paragraph in section 3;
 - k. inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "the Secretary of State," in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph of section 3;
 - l. striking "INS" in the first sentence of the sixth paragraph of section 3, and inserting "Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
 - m. striking "the Treasury" wherever it appears in section 4 and inserting "Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;

ANNEX D

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 5 (*continued*)

- a. inserting ", the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "the Attorney General" in the first sentence in section 5; and
- b. inserting ", Homeland Security" after "State" in the first sentence of section 6.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3 (HSPD-3)

24. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 assigned the responsibility for administering the Homeland Security Advisory System to the Secretary of Homeland Security. Accordingly, HSPD-3 of March 11, 2002 ("Homeland Security Advisory System") is amended as follows:
- a. replacing the third sentence of the second paragraph entitled "Homeland Security Advisory System" with "Except in exigent circumstances, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall seek the views of the Attorney General, and any other federal agency heads the Secretary deems appropriate, including other members of the Homeland Security Council, on the Threat Condition to be assigned."
 - b. inserting "At the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice shall permit and facilitate the use of delivery systems administered or managed by the Department of Justice for the purposes of delivering threat information pursuant to the Homeland Security Advisory System." as a new paragraph after the fifth paragraph of the section entitled "Homeland Security Advisory System."
 - c. inserting ", the Secretary of Homeland Security" after "The Director of Central Intelligence" in the first sentence of the seventh paragraph of the section entitled "Homeland Security Advisory System".
 - d. striking "Attorney General" wherever it appears (except in the sentences referred to in subsections (a) and (c) above), and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and
 - e. striking the section entitled "Comment and Review Periods."

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX E

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-2-05

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-2-05

by the

Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, the President in Homeland Security Directive-5, directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System, which would provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, regardless of cause, size, or complexity; and

WHEREAS; California local and state government pioneered the development of standardized incident management systems to respond to a variety of catastrophic disasters, including fires, earthquakes, floods, and landslide; and

WHEREAS, in the early 1970s, the California fire service, in partnership with the federal government, developed the seminal emergency incident command system that has become the model for incident management nationwide; and

WHEREAS; in 1993, California was the first state to adopt a statewide Standardized Emergency Management System for use by every emergency response organization, and implemented a system involving local and state agencies to ensure the continual improvement of the Standardized Emergency Management System; and

WHEREAS, California local and state emergency management professionals have contributed their expertise to the development of the new National Incident Management System; and

WHEREAS, it is essential for responding to disasters and securing the homeland that federal, state, local, and tribal organizations utilize standardized terminology, standardized organizational structures, interoperable communications, consolidated action plans, unified command structures, uniform personnel qualification standards, uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising, comprehensive resource management, and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters; and

ANNEX E

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-2-05 (*continued*)

WHEREAS, the California Standardized Emergency Management System substantially meets the objectives of the National Incident Management System, and

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks (9-11 Commission) recommended adoption of a standardized Incident Command System nationwide.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes of the State of California, do hereby direct the following:

1. My Office of Emergency Services and Office of Homeland Security, in cooperation with Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board, will develop a program to integrate the National Incident Management System, to the extent appropriate, into the state's emergency management system.
2. The Office of Emergency Services will identify any statutes or regulations that need to be eliminated or amended to facilitate implementation of the National Incident Management System.
3. The Office of Emergency Services will report on the status of the implementation of the National Incident Management System to my Emergency Council no later than June 1, 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have here unto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the eighth day of February 2005.

Arnold Schwarzenegger

Governor of California

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is used to coordinate information and the procurement of resources in support of incident management activities. Actual command and control of the emergency incident is the responsibility of the incident commander in the field.

b. The EOC manager will be in charge of EOC operations and does not control field operations.

2. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Annex is to assist commanders in preparing an EOC. The EOC's purpose is to coordinate the functions of the planning/intelligence, logistics, and finance/administration sections, to support command and tactical operations at an incident/event.

3. POLICY. All field commands shall develop written EOC operational plans. The EOC operational plan shall be included in the command's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOC plans should support the effective response and use of departmental resources during an incident/event. Plans should be developed in coordination with state and local agencies having concurrent interests or responsibilities in emergency incident management. Some examples of these agencies are local law enforcement, highway departments, emergency services (e.g., fire departments), and disaster agencies (e.g., Red Cross).

4. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER FACILITIES, FUNCTIONS, EQUIPMENT, AND RECORDS.

a. The primary EOC location should be at the Division/Area office. Local police or sheriff's headquarters, or other suitable locations, should be considered as alternate EOC sites. In selecting the location, factors such as communications, security, ease of access, and proximity of necessary equipment should be considered. Preincident planning should be done to determine the best physical arrangements for the EOC within the selected facility, including equipment and staffing needs. The following information shall be included in each command's EOP.

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

- (1) The primary and alternate locations of the EOC shall be listed in the beginning of the plan, starting with the primary location followed by each alternate location.
 - (2) A roster shall be maintained of all personnel and their alternates assigned (by position) to the EOC. This roster should include the position, name, home address, and home telephone number of all assigned personnel. The roster should be reviewed at least semiannually and updated immediately when changes occur.
 - (3) To ensure the EOC is effectively assembled during activation, a diagram and assembly instructions should be provided for each functioning position.
 - (4) Commands should provide a description of roles and responsibilities and checklists for each EOC function so assigned staff will be familiar with their duties.
- b. An EOC must provide sufficient work space, communication facilities, and equipment to effectively fulfill its functions.
- (1) Suitable work areas should be provided for each person assigned, preferably within a single room.
 - (2) Telephones and an adequate number of telephone lines should be available for the size of the staff and the operation.
- c. Coordination with Telecommunications Section or the telephone company may be necessary to provide additional telephone sets for the duration of the emergency.
- (1) A suitable method of communication with the communications center must be maintained.
- d. A method should be provided for monitoring radio calls to and from field units and allied agencies.
- e. Laptop/desktop computers should be available for maintaining logs and journals of operation.
- f. Current maps should be maintained in readiness for posting in the EOC.

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

- g. Display boards, copy machines, status boards, and whiteboards can greatly improve the organization of an EOC operation.
- h. Under Incident Command System (ICS) protocols, command, operations, and most support activities associated with an incident/event are normally carried out at an incident command post or incident base near the incident/event.
- i. The basic functions of EOC are:
 - (1) Coordinate and provide support requested by field commands and incident commanders, such as procurement of personnel, supplies, equipment, communications, intelligence gathering and processing, supporting field operations, and assisting with financial considerations.
 - (2) Relay pertinent information to and from all activated departmental EOCs and allied agencies' EOCs.
 - (3) Prepare and submit initial, progress, and final reports relative to resource commitment, through channels, to the Commissioner or Department Operations Center (DOC) (as instructed per incident). The California Highway Patrol (CHP) agency representatives at other EOCs (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services [Cal OES], California Department of Transportation, allied agency, etc.) should be provided a copy of periodic and final reports for informational and briefing purposes.
 - (a) Communication and coordination with headquarters DOC shall be established and maintained during incidents when a Division Emergency Operations Center and the DOC are activated for an event.
 - (4) Maintain a record of the number of personnel on stand-by, available in reserve, and committed force status. Forward all related information about the status of personnel to the incident command post. Committed personnel status shall be classified as "assigned," "available," or "out-of-service."
 - (5) Handle requests for information from the news media and the public regarding the emergency situation and forward those requests to the appropriate Public Information Officer (PIO) at the incident.
 - (6) Maintain a chronological record of all actions and events that occur during the emergency relative to EOC operations.

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

j. Reporting of emergency operations to higher levels can be substantially enhanced by maintaining an ongoing system of record keeping. The following forms are available through requisition from Supply Services Section, or on the I drive of Departmental computers (I drive, Data, Forms), to assist in record keeping during an emergency, whether or not an EOC is established.

(1) The CHP 701B, Personnel Roster and Resource Record (Chapter 7, Emergency Incident Reporting and Documentation, Annex B, of this manual), is a multipurpose form that shall be used:

- (a) By the EOC staff to check-in, check-out, and as an assignment log.
- (b) To maintain a record of personnel by name, command unit, ID number, and rank/classification.
- (c) To record equipment issued to personnel.
- (d) To compile the necessary information required for the Department to apply for federal reimbursement as a result of emergency operations.
- (e) To enable the Department to track selected data (e.g., aircraft missions, personnel hours worked by classification).

(2) The ICS 214, Activity Log (Chapter 7, Annex C, of this manual), is a form designed to provide a chronological list of events during an incident/event.

- (a) To provide Division and Area commands the means to compile and report daily data on departmental resources and services provided during an incident/event.

5. ACTIVATION AUTHORITY. Commands should have an established chain of command authorizing the activation of the EOC. The activation authority should be vested with the predesignated EOC manager, or when the manager is unavailable, with the designated alternate.

6. ACTIVATION PROCEDURES. All or any number of the EOC functional units may be activated depending upon the nature, duration, and magnitude of the occurrence. Experience has shown that, at a minimum, the logistics section should be activated. This type of activation is called a "Limited EOC" operation. Upon limited or full activation, Communications Network (Comm-Net) messages shall be sent through

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

channels to the appropriate field Division and to the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Field. (See Annex F.)

7. PERSONNEL ALTERING ROSTERS. A telephone alerting system shall be established by each command. Adding checklist columns to a command's personnel home telephone roster will allow the recording of emergency call-outs and alert status. However, consideration must also be given to how personnel will be contacted if the telephone system is overloaded or inoperable. Alternate methods of contact should be established, such as automatic reporting instructions to predesignated areas when telephone contact is not feasible.

8. STAFFING AND DUTY ASSIGNMENTS.

a. When possible, EOC position assignments should be established in advance with the duties and responsibilities of each position clearly set forth. Organizational charts depicting command structure and lines of authority for operation of the ICS within the EOC are depicted in this annex (page 1-44). The EOC should be organized to support the ICS field command and staff operations.

b. The number of personnel necessary to staff an EOC will depend on the type and size of the operation. Assignment to EOC units shall be made by the EOC manager as necessary. Upon full EOC activation, EOC managers shall ensure the units listed below are functioning within the EOC. However, the list may be expanded, or units may be combined to fit individual situations. The following list provides descriptive titles and job functions for EOC staffing.

(1) Emergency Operations Center Manager. The EOC manager shall be responsible for all decisions regarding operation of the EOC and documentation and reporting of its activities. The EOC manager will:

(a) Establish the EOC at a designated or alternate location.

(b) Make the appropriate alert roster notifications and activate, at a minimum, the following ICS positions.

1 Planning/Intelligence.

2 Logistics.

3 Finance (optional, as needed).

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

- (c) Advise dispatch of EOC activation.
 - (d) Post a sign to clearly identify the EOC room location.
 - (e) Establish an EOC activity log (ICS 214) and a check-in list (ICS 211, Incident Check-In List).
 - 1 The CHP 701B.
 - 2 Other CHP, ICS forms as necessary. (Refer to Chapter 3, Emergency and Event Planning, Annex C, and Chapter 7, Annex C, of this manual).
 - (f) Maintain an inventory of supplies and equipment issued during emergency operations.
 - (g) Gather incident intelligence.
 - (h) Coordinate logistics with allied agencies.
 - (i) Maintain periodic reports per Chapter 7 of this manual.
- (2) Directly accountable to and representing the EOC manager are:
- (a) Planning/Intelligence Section. This section is responsible for compiling information and developing intelligence in support of the overall EOC operation. Under direction of the EOC manager, as approved by the incident commander, the planning/intelligence section accomplishes the following:
 - 1 Gathers and analyzes information and intelligence.
 - 2 Obtains and displays current situation status.
 - 3 Estimates future situation, prepares alternative strategies, and predicts a probable course of events for the incident.
 - 4 Maintains accurate and complete EOC incident files.
 - (b) Logistics Section. This section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. Under the direction of the

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

EOC manager, as approved by the incident commander, the logistics section supports the accomplishment of the following:

- 1 Activates required facilities.
- 2 Obtains necessary personnel, equipment, services, and supplies.
- 3 Plans, activates, and coordinates communications support.
- 4 Participates in the planning process.
- 5 Anticipates future service support needs.

(c) Finance Section. This section is responsible for providing all financial and cost analysis support functions for the incident. Under direction of the EOC manager, as approved by the incident commander, the finance section accomplishes the following:

- 1 Supports equipment and personnel time recording.
- 2 Supports adequate recording of equipment use.
- 3 Provides support and advice on the administration of financial matters pertaining to vendors.
- 4 Provides advice and support for administering compensation/claim functions arising from serious injuries, deaths, and other claims related to activities occurring as a direct result of the incident.
- 5 Coordinates administration of Cal OES and Federal Emergency Management Administration financial record-keeping requirements and related programs.

9. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES.

- a. Field commands should designate specific Area personnel the responsibility to:
 - (1) Assure the EOC is adequately equipped for full activation and operation.
 - (2) Develop and maintain a standard operating procedure and checklists for each EOC unit.

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

(3) Conduct periodic tests and exercises on the ability to prepare the EOC for activation.

10. TELEPHONE LINE PRIORITY ACCESS.

- a. The major telephone service providers have the capability to initiate a priority access control system. Priority access increases the chances, but does not guarantee the availability, of office dial tone to make outgoing calls for essential service providers such as public health and welfare, public safety, or national defense during a state of emergency.
- b. Priority access is not available to all CHP locations because some telephone companies do not have the capability. However, most CHP commands are serviced by major companies and should be able to acquire this valuable emergency communications service upon request.
- c. Division chiefs and Area commanders are responsible for requesting priority access for their commands.
- d. The following telephone numbers should be on the priority access system:
 - (1) All CHP numbers on which 9-1-1 calls are received. Priority access for 9-1-1 lines is coordinated by Communications Center Support Section (refer to Highway Patrol Manual 60.1, Communications Operations Manual, Chapter 3, Telephones; and Chapter 4, Call Answering).
 - (2) The residence telephone numbers of only key personnel who are essential for directing emergency operations and the name of their servicing telephone company for immediate reference. This information should be recorded on an ICS 205A, Communications List.
- e. Commanders shall ensure all ICS 205A's and agreements with telephone service providers are reviewed and updated annually.

11. DEACTIVATION. Deactivation of the EOC shall be by the order of the incident commander, EOC manager with incident commander concurrence, or designated alternates. As soon as normal activities are resumed, a final Comm-Net message shall be sent to the appropriate field Division and Assistant Commissioner, Field. The Comm-Net message shall include the date and time of deactivation.

ANNEX F

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (*continued*)

SAMPLE COMM-NET MESSAGE FOR ACTIVATION OF DIVISION EOC

COMM-NET MESSAGE

(DATE)

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, FIELD
ALL FIELD COMMANDERS
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING

INFORMATION ONLY (ACTION)

REFERENCE: ACTIVATION OF (DIVISION) EOC

THE (DIVISION) EOC WAS (FULLY/PARTIALLY) ACTIVATED AT (TIME)
HOURS (DATE) DUE TO (INCIDENT).

EOC TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE:

SECTIONS	CALNET	PUBLIC
EOC MANAGER	(No.)	(No.)
PIO REPRESENTATIVE	(No.)	(No.)
PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE	(No.)	(No.)
LOGISTICS	(No.)	(No.)
EOC FAX NUMBERS	(No.)	(No.)

(SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

CHP (DIVISION)/(COMMANDER)/(AUTHOR)/(TYPIST)

ANNEX G

NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM



The National Terrorism Advisory System

The National Terrorism Advisory System, or NTAS, replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). This new system will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security, and should always be aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do.

NTAS Alerts

After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued.

NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an **imminent threat** or **elevated threat**. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

NTAS Alerts contain a **sunset** provision indicating a specific date when the alert expires - there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

Imminent Threat Alert

Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Elevated Threat Alert

Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.


Sunset Provision

An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

If You See Something, Say Something™. Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement or call 911.

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NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM (continued)



National Terrorism Advisory System

Bulletin

www.dhs.gov/advisories

DATE AND TIME ISSUED: XX/XX/20XX XX:XX

SUMMARY

The summary highlights an overarching view of a developing or trending homeland security issue in which the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that the circumstances warrant providing additional details about the emerging situation to the public and various partners and stakeholders.

DURATION

An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

- This section provides additional information about the developing terrorism related circumstances to inform and educate the public and stakeholders.
- It is designed to assist the public and stakeholders in understanding the current situation and why the dissemination of the information is a prudent step in helping to detect, deter or prevent against the possibility of an attack.
- Though the degree of credibility or specificity about the emerging threat may not be available, this section will provide as much detail as possible based on the information available at the time.

U.S. GOVERNMENT COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS

- This section details U.S. Government efforts to mitigate threats to the homeland including specific security enhancements.
- It includes as much information as can be released publicly about actions – particularly those visible to the public – being taken or planned by federal authorities to ensure public safety.
- Details about protective security measures may include both seen and unseen actions by the federal government. When necessary, this section may also recognize specific state and local security enhancements.

TYPES OF ADVISORIES

Bulletin
Describes current developments or general trends regarding threats of terrorism.

Elevated Alert
Warns of a credible terrorism threat against the United States.

Imminent Alert
Warns of a credible, specific and impending terrorism threat against the United States.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- This section provides information on ways the public can help authorities (e.g. camera phone pictures taken at the site of an explosion), and reinforces the importance of reporting suspicious activity.
- It may ask the public or certain sectors to be alert for a particular item, situation, person, activity or developing trend.

BE PREPARED

- This section emphasizes the importance of the public planning and preparing for emergencies before they happen, including specific steps individuals, families and businesses can take to ready themselves and their communities.
- It provides additional preparedness information that may be relevant based on this threat.

STAY INFORMED

- This section notifies the public about where to get more information.
- It encourages citizens to stay informed about updates from local public safety and community leaders.
- It includes a link to the DHS NTAS website and Twitter feed:
<http://www.dhs.gov/advisories>
<http://twitter.com/dhsgov>


If You See Something, Say Something™. Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement or call 911.

The National Terrorism Advisory System provides information on homeland security issues and threats. It is distributed by the Department of Homeland Security. More information is available at: www.dhs.gov/advisories. To receive mobile updates: www.twitter.com/dhsgov

If You See Something Say Something™ used with permission of the NY Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

ANNEX G

NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM (continued)

 <p>National Terrorism Advisory System Elevated Alert www.dhs.gov/advisories</p> <p>DATE AND TIME ISSUED: XX/XX/20XX</p>		
SUMMARY <p>The Secretary of Homeland Security has issued a National Terrorism Threat Advisory (NTAS) Alert due to an <i>Elevated Threat</i> against XXX in the United States.</p>	DURATION <p>This alert will expire on Month 00, 20XX HR:MIN</p>	
DETAILS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section provides more detail about the threat and what the public and sectors need to know.• It may include specific information, if available, about the nature and credibility of the threat, including the critical infrastructure sector(s) or location(s) that may be affected.• It includes as much information as can be released publicly about actions being taken or planned by authorities to ensure public safety, such as increased protective actions and what the public may expect to see.	AFFECTED AREAS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section includes visual depictions (such as maps or other graphics) showing the affected location(s), sector(s), or other illustrative detail about the threat itself.	
HOW YOU CAN HELP <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section provides information on ways the public can help authorities (e.g. camera phone pictures taken at the site of an explosion), and reinforces the importance of reporting suspicious activity.• It may ask the public or certain sectors to be alert for a particular item, situation, person, activity or developing trend.	BE PREPARED <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section emphasizes the importance of the public planning and preparing for emergencies before they happen, including specific steps individuals, families and businesses can take to ready themselves and their communities.• It provides additional preparedness information that may be relevant based on this threat.	STAY INFORMED <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section notifies the public about where to get more information.• It encourages citizens to stay informed about updates from local public safety and community leaders.• It includes a link to the DHS NTAS website and Twitter feed: http://www.dhs.gov/advisories http://twitter.com/dhsgov
If You See Something, Say Something™. Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement or call 911.		
The National Terrorism Advisory System provides information on homeland security issues and threats. It is distributed by the Department of Homeland Security. More information is available at: www.dhs.gov/advisories . To receive mobile updates: www.twitter.com/dhsgov		
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ANNEX H

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8

Presidential Policy Directive 8

March 30, 2011

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE/PPD-8

SUBJECT: National Preparedness

This directive is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. Our national preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens. Everyone can contribute to safeguarding the Nation from harm. As such, while this directive is intended to galvanize action by the Federal Government, it is also aimed at facilitating an integrated, all-of-Nation, capabilities-based approach to preparedness.

Therefore, I hereby direct the development of a national preparedness goal that identifies the core capabilities necessary for preparedness and a national preparedness system to guide activities that will enable the Nation to achieve the goal. The system will allow the Nation to track the progress of our ability to build and improve the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism shall coordinate the interagency development of an implementation plan for completing the national preparedness goal and national preparedness system. The implementation plan shall be submitted to me within 60 days from the date of this directive, and shall assign departmental responsibilities and delivery timelines for the development of the national planning frameworks and associated interagency operational plans described below.

National Preparedness Goal

Within 180 days from the date of this directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop and submit the national preparedness goal to me, through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism. The Secretary shall coordinate this effort with other executive departments and agencies, and consult with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the public.

ANNEX H

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8 (*continued*)

The national preparedness goal shall be informed by the risk of specific threats and vulnerabilities – taking into account regional variations - and include concrete, measurable, and prioritized objectives to mitigate that risk. The national preparedness goal shall define the core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, and shall emphasize actions aimed at achieving an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation preparedness approach that optimizes the use of available resources. The national preparedness goal shall reflect the policy direction outlined in the National Security Strategy (May 2010), applicable Presidential Policy Directives, Homeland Security Presidential Directives, National Security Presidential Directives, and national strategies, as well as guidance from the Interagency Policy Committee process. The goal shall be reviewed regularly to evaluate consistency with these policies, evolving conditions, and the National Incident Management System.

National Preparedness System

The national preparedness system shall be an integrated set of guidance, programs, and processes that will enable the Nation to meet the national preparedness goal. Within 240 days from the date of this directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop and submit a description of the national preparedness system to me, through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism. The Secretary shall coordinate this effort with other executive departments and agencies, and consult with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the public.

The national preparedness system shall be designed to help guide the domestic efforts of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the public to build and sustain the capabilities outlined in the national preparedness goal. The national preparedness system shall include guidance for planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises to build and maintain domestic capabilities. It shall provide an all-of-Nation approach for building and sustaining a cycle of preparedness activities over time.

The national preparedness system shall include a series of integrated national planning frameworks, covering prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The frameworks shall be built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities to deliver the necessary capabilities. The frameworks shall be coordinated under a unified system with a common terminology and approach, built around basic plans that

ANNEX H

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8 (*continued*)

support the all-hazards approach to preparedness and functional or incident annexes to describe any unique requirements for particular threats or scenarios, as needed. Each framework shall describe how actions taken in the framework are coordinated with relevant actions described in the other frameworks across the preparedness spectrum.

The national preparedness system shall include an interagency operational plan to support each national planning framework. Each interagency operational plan shall include a more detailed concept of operations; description of critical tasks and responsibilities; detailed resource, personnel, and sourcing requirements; and specific provisions for the rapid integration of resources and personnel.

All executive departments and agencies with roles in the national planning frameworks shall develop department-level operational plans to support the interagency operational plans, as needed. Each national planning framework shall include guidance to support corresponding planning for State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

The national preparedness system shall include resource guidance, such as arrangements enabling the ability to share personnel. It shall provide equipment guidance aimed at nationwide interoperability; and shall provide guidance for national training and exercise programs, to facilitate our ability to build and sustain the capabilities defined in the national preparedness goal and evaluate progress toward meeting the goal.

The national preparedness system shall include recommendations and guidance to support preparedness planning for businesses, communities, families, and individuals.

The national preparedness system shall include a comprehensive approach to assess national preparedness that uses consistent methodology to measure the operational readiness of national capabilities at the time of assessment, with clear, objective and quantifiable performance measures, against the target capability levels identified in the national preparedness goal.

Building and Sustaining Preparedness

The Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate a comprehensive campaign to build and sustain national preparedness, including public outreach and

ANNEX H

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8 (*continued*)

community-based and private-sector programs to enhance national resilience, the provision of Federal financial assistance, preparedness efforts by the Federal Government, and national research and development efforts.

National Preparedness Report

Within 1 year from the date of this directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit the first national preparedness report based on the national preparedness goal to me, through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism. The Secretary shall coordinate this effort with other executive departments and agencies and consult with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the public. The Secretary shall submit the report annually in sufficient time to allow it to inform the preparation of my Administration's budget.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism shall periodically review progress toward achieving the national preparedness goal.

The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating the domestic all-hazards preparedness efforts of all executive departments and agencies, in consultation with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, nongovernmental organizations, private-sector partners, and the general public; and for developing the national preparedness goal.

The heads of all executive departments and agencies with roles in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery are responsible for national preparedness efforts, including department-specific operational plans, as needed, consistent with their statutory roles and responsibilities.

Nothing in this directive is intended to alter or impede the ability to carry out the authorities of executive departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law and consistent with applicable legal authorities and other Presidential guidance. This directive shall be implemented consistent with relevant authorities, including the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 and its assignment of responsibilities with respect to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8 (*continued*)

Nothing in this directive is intended to interfere with the authority of the Attorney General or Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to the direction, conduct, control, planning, organization, equipment, training, exercises, or other activities concerning domestic counterterrorism, intelligence, and law enforcement activities.

Nothing in this directive shall limit the authority of the Secretary of Defense with regard to the command and control, planning, organization, equipment, training, exercises, employment, or other activities of Department of Defense forces, or the allocation of Department of Defense resources.

If resolution on a particular matter called for in this directive cannot be reached between or among executive departments and agencies, the matter shall be referred to me through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism.

This directive replaces Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-8 (National Preparedness), issued December 17, 2003, and HSPD-8 Annex I (National Planning), issued December 4, 2007, which are hereby rescinded, except for paragraph 44 of HSPD-8 Annex I. Individual plans developed under HSPD-8 and Annex I remain in effect until rescinded or otherwise replaced.

Definitions

For the purposes of this directive:

- (a) The term "national preparedness" refers to the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.
- (b) The term "security" refers to the protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.
- (c) The term "resilience" refers to the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.
- (d) The term "prevention" refers to those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Prevention capabilities include, but

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PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8 (*continued*)

are not limited to, information sharing and warning; domestic counterterrorism; and preventing the acquisition or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). For purposes of the prevention framework called for in this directive, the term "prevention" refers to preventing imminent threats.

(e) The term "protection" refers to those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. Protection capabilities include, but are not limited to, defense against WMD threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity.

(f) The term "mitigation" refers to those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.

(g) The term "response" refers to those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

(h) The term "recovery" refers to those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.

BARACK OBAMA