

Core Capability Measures

Committee:

Planning:

- Planning
 - The region has a comprehensive strategic plan.
 - Each county in the region has an updated emergency operations plan that is in alignment with the NRF.
 - There are continuity of operations plans for each agency and critical private sector entities (private sector - assess large entities).
 - There are recovery plans at the county level that include personnel from the government and private sector
 - There are enough trained and equipped personnel to perform the planning functions
 - Regional, county and local exercises are conducted to test the plans
 - Exercises are compliant with Homeland Security Exercise Guidelines (HSEEP)
 - All of the plans are compliant with NIMS and the National Frameworks
 - The Region has a multijurisdictional GIS capability that allows planners and responders to view a map from internet access that will give them the necessary tools for mutual aid response and planning.
 - The GIS capability includes layer development that supports our partners in their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery missions. The layers should be those identified by users for the benefit of the users.
 - User training is offered once a year for GIS, EOC, PSAPs and other approved users for initial use of the system and as updates are made to the system that require new training.
 - Counties validate the data (upload and download) by testing the information at least once a year.
 - Authorized access on the NCR GIS capability is maintained through validating the required level of need every other year.
 - Access testing for the mapping interface is performed at least yearly by each county to allow key people within the area to have access 24/7.
 - Policies, planning, and other governance documents have been developed and are updated every other year. This includes user agreements and access tiers.
 - County GIS offices within the Region and the NCR staff will promote the use of the GIS capability in exercises.
 - The Regional GIS committee has developed a plan for sustainment.
 - The Regional GIS data is updated quarterly by all counties within the 10 county area to be current for emergency planning, response, and recovery purposes.
 - The Regional GIS data is updated quarterly by the cities and towns within the 10 county area to be current for emergency planning, response, and recovery purposes.

- Access Control and Identity
 - Implement and maintain protocols to verify identity and authorize, grant, or deny physical and cyber access to specific locations, information, and networks.
 - Apply a broad range of physical measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.
 - Apply a broad range of technological measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.
 - Apply a broad range of cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.
- Critical Transportation
 - Authority and decision-making processes for shelter-in-place and/or evacuations are incorporated into plans.
 - Authority and procedures to declare and implement a mandatory evacuation are incorporated into plans.
 - The immediate evacuation of neighborhoods, high rise buildings, subways, airports, special events venues, etc. in response to a threat or attack are incorporated into plans.
 - Identification of evacuation routes and traffic flow and control measures including emergency traffic into the scene are incorporated into plans.
 - Measures to ensure adequate services (e.g. gas, food, water, tow trucks, etc.) along the evacuation route(s) are incorporated into plans.
 - Transportation to evacuate 100% of persons who need assistance to include: those without transportation including the elderly and those with access and functional needs; the homeless; tourists and visitors; and those in nursing homes, hospitals, jails and prisons and other facilities, as well as students and the work force during an incident are incorporated into plans.
 - Medical support, supervision, and evacuated patient tracking has been established for evacuated hospitals.
 - Shelter management and required support and services at evacuation staging points and/or at temporary evacuation shelters for up to 72 hours have been incorporated into plans.
 - An evacuation/shelter-in-place plan has been developed and addresses: Re-entry of the general population and those with access and functional needs.
 - Door-to-door searches of homes to locate/evacuate residents can be conducted.
 - Populations who may need assistance with evacuation/shelter-in-place have been identified.
 - There is a program in place to educate the public on evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures.

- Suitable shelters for both general and access and functional needs population have been pre-identified for use during an incident.
- Plans include critical transportation for resupply of those that cannot resupply themselves including shelters. A)populations that cannot resupply without support B) Hospitals C) Nursing homes D) Jails/prisons
- An affected general population (including access and functional needs) can be evacuated within 72 hours.
- Notification to the affected population is available regarding shelter-in-place if necessary.
- Agencies involved in evacuations/sheltering, staffing of shelters, logistical supply, and support of shelters have been identified and trained for a 72 hour operation.
- Evacuation plans include air and water rescue transportation.
- Traffic signal timing according to planning for evacuation routes has been completed across the region to allow traffic to flow continuously.
- Local evacuation plans have been de-conflicted and incorporated into a Regional plan.
- Public Works and Engineering personnel have been incorporated into planning efforts.
- Private owned transportation systems have been incorporated into evacuation plans.
- GIS
 - The region has a comprehensive strategic plan
 - Each county in the region has an updated emergency operations plan that is in alignment with the NRF
 - There are continuity of operations plans for each agency and critical private sector entities (private sector - assess large entity)
 - There are recovery plans at the county level that include personnel from the government and private sector
 - There are enough trained and equipped personnel to perform the planning functions
 - Regional, county and local exercises are conducted to test plans
 - Exercises are compliant with Homeland Security Exercise Guidelines (HSEEP)
 - All of the plans are compliant with NIMS and the National Frameworks
 - Appropriate regional mutual aid agreements are in place
 - The Region has a multijurisdictional GIS capability that allows planners and responders to view a map from internet access that
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 - The Regional GIS data is updated quarterly by the cities and towns within the 10 county area to be current for emergency planning
 - The GIS capability includes layer development that supports our partners in their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery
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- PSAPs are drawing information from the database and it is used for CAD Systems.
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Communications:

- Operational Communications
 - Interoperable communications exists across disciplines throughout the region.
 - Interoperable communications exists across jurisdictional (intra-disciplinary).
 - Interoperable communications exists between state and local government.
 - Interoperable communications exists with Federal Government Responders with which first responders need to interoperate.
 - There is a formal governance structure at the regional level overseeing an interoperable communications system.
 - Standard operating procedures are in place at the regional level for the interoperable communications system.
 - Interoperability systems are used in pertinent everyday activities as well as emergency incidents to ensure users are familiar with the system and routinely work in concert with one another.
 - There is a communications continuity of operations plan in place that outlines the back-up systems available at a state and local level as well as the protocol for use of those systems.
 - Tactical interoperable communications plans at the regional level exist.
 - Agencies have operable communications systems that are in place to meet their everyday internal agency requirements.
 - Redundant interoperable communication systems are available REGIONALLY.
 - Interoperability solution(s) available to all first responders as authorized, without any intervention (e.g. a dispatcher is not required to make a patch).
 - Plans, procedures, and use of interoperable communications equipment regularly tested and/or exercised regionally.
 - Personnel are trained to operate communications systems according to their role in an incident.
 - Interoperability systems are used in pertinent everyday activities as well as emergency incidents to ensure users are familiar with the system and routinely work in concert with one another.
 - Regional LTE Broadband Data Infrastructure development.

- There are redundant public safety answering points (PSAPs) that comply with phase II Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for cell phone access and are capable of handling a large volume of calls.

Citizen Preparedness

- Community Resilience
 - Community outreach efforts (events, websites, and collateral materials in both print and electronic formats) promoting pre-incident preparedness (e.g. communication plan, emergency supply kits, practice evacuation/in-place sheltering and develop psychosocial resilience) are readily available to all citizens in English and other commonly used languages, in formats easily accessible to all citizens.
 - All-hazard preparedness and disaster behavioral health training courses are available on a regular/consistent basis to all citizens. Training topics include, but are not limited to; pre-incident preparedness; community emergency plans; continuity of operations plans; facility safety; employee/staff education; emergency supplies; information on warnings and alerts; pet and livestock plans; disaster behavioral health; and evacuation/shelter in place protection plans.
 - Methods are established to track training classes, and outreach activities that promote all-hazard citizen preparedness. Keep
 - Active and accessible outreach programs are in place to teach citizens the behavioral characteristics that indicate potential terrorist activity; and how to report such behavior with appropriate detail.
 - Volunteer opportunities are available to all citizens in the areas of all-hazard preparedness and community exercises, and with local emergency responders.
 - Programs encourage feedback measuring participants' satisfaction with the program objectives.

Recovery/CIP

- Infrastructure Systems
 - Code enforcement activities are conducted.
 - Potential threats to critical infrastructures and key resources (CI/KR) have been identified.
 - There are procedures to prioritize engineering and construction resources.
 - A vulnerability assessment tool has been implemented at the local level.
 - All high consequence assets (CI/KR) have completed vulnerability assessments.
 - A CIP risk methodology that takes into account the threats, consequences, and vulnerabilities, is used at the local level.
 - There are procedures to identify qualified contractors.
 - Restoration activities and activation plans and procedures exist.
 - There are plans and procedures in place for: A) Damage, safety, and structural assessments of public, commercial, and residential buildings B) Debris removal C) Mitigation measures and emergency restoration D) The demolition of contaminated structures.
 - Contingent contracts and mutual aid agreements are in place.
 - There are damage assessments and mitigation plans and procedures.

- There are restoration prioritization plans in place.
- Key resource needs are identified.
- Economic Recovery
 - Resumption, restoration, and recovery plans are in place.
 - Recovery and mitigation planning efforts are coordinated with existing or ongoing continuity of operations plan.
 - Private sector input is reflected in the planning process.
 - All government agencies have comprehensive insurance to restore facilities and equipment from any disruptions.
 - Personnel are trained in stabilization and recovery plans.
 - There are protocols for locating and recalling staff during recovery process.
 - Debris management priorities are established, to include improving restoration of key community functions and critical infrastructures.
- Long-term Vulnerability
 - Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural incidents.
 - Achieve a measurable decrease in the long-term vulnerability against current baselines amid a growing population base and expanding infrastructure base.
 - Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to technological incidents.
 - Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to human-caused incidents.
 - The likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents are decreasing based upon analysis.
- Natural and Cultural Resources
 - Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
 - Mitigate the impacts to and stabilize the natural and cultural resources and conduct a preliminary assessment of the impacts that identifies protections that need to be in place during stabilization through recovery.
 - Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.
 - Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.
- Housing
 - The jurisdictional plans across the region can implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community.
 - Housing needs that have been identified have documentation that will allow this plan to go forward in an emergency.
 - Those responsible for planning for long and short-term housing in an emergency to include departments of housing, human services departments, and ESF 6 designees are aware of planning efforts and responsibilities.

- Housing planning has been de-conflicted across the region.
- **Health and Social Services**
 - Restore basic health and social services functions.
 - Complete an assessment of community health and social services needs and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.
 - Human Services personnel across the Region have been trained to assist CDHS to ensure that all mass care and human services programs are delivered as efficiently as possible to include training assist in food distribution, emergency housing, coordination with volunteer agencies, outreach procedures to determine unmet needs.
 - County human services departments understand their roles and responsibilities during potential or actual catastrophic incidents.
 - Human Services across the Region can assess a disaster area, coordinate victim-related recovery efforts, and implement a plan based on resources available including Red Cross and behavioral health assets.
 - The Region can coordinate emergency and recovery welfare services including: Feeding, Shelter, Clothing, Registration and inquiry, Human Services Programs.
 - The Region is prepared to coordinate available social services programs to include food stamps, energy assistance, and childcare.
 - Assist CDHS in the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, bulk distribution, and DWI services to affected populations.
 - Human Services across the Region can assess the impact of potential and actual disasters on social systems in general with particular attention to the elderly, veterans, welfare recipients, handicapped, refugees, and repatriates from outside the US, youth and institutions.
 - Restore and improve resilience and sustainability of the health and social services networks to meet the needs of and promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

Public Health

- **Public Health, Healthcare and Emergency Medical Services**
 - There is a standardized patient tracking system for both initial patients and all patient transfers.
 - There are procedures for evacuation of medical treatment facilities.
 - There are procedures for movement of patients out of the Region.
 - There are plans, equipment and training in appropriate PPE for emergency medical personnel.
 - There are established criteria for patient decontamination and considers safety at the hospitals.
 - Vulnerable populations are included in local plans within the Region.
 - The region can assess in near real time the capability to increase surge capacity for the following: hospital beds, non-hospital surge beds, personnel, medical supplies, equipment, basic supplies (food, water, power, and utilities).
 - There are provisions for identification, care and disposition of fatalities at a facility based level.
 - There are plans, equipment and training in appropriate PPE for all levels of health care and public health providers for extended public health events.
 - There are established plans and procedures for patient care facility security including acts of terrorism or escalated events.

- There is a redundant communications system that ensures connectivity between public health, health care facilities and EMS and full interoperability with the other First Response Agencies.
- Planning is fully integrated and congruent with emergency management plans and ESF 8 or equivalent.
- There are plans in place to continue operations (hospitals, EMS and other critical surge facilities) during emergency situations and address restoration of lifelines including non-medical supplies and pharmaceuticals.
- Reports of immediately notifiable conditions, as defined by State statute, are shared per protocol among relevant response partners (e.g. law enforcement personnel, veterinarians, tribal governments, military personnel, hospital officials, and public health epidemiologists).
- Epidemiologists conduct joint investigations with law enforcement personnel or joint examinations with medical examiner/mortuary personnel.
- Hospitals and public health agency personnel can establish a NIMS based Department Operations Center (MOC) to support Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8.
- There are teams to perform public health investigations.
- There are "chain of custody" evidence collection procedures.
- There are epidemiological response plans in place.
- A public health epidemiological investigation can be initiated within 3 hours of notification.
- Public health recommendations can be formulated within 6 hours upon notification.
- Public health personnel can be contacted 24/7.
- There are local isolation and quarantine plan that describes roles and responsibilities for public health, law enforcement, human services organizations, and legal counsel to governing authorities.
- There is legislation authorizing proper isolation and quarantine procedures.
- Isolated individuals can be tracked and a database established (no later than 24 hours).
- Community Infectious control procedures can be implemented.
- Denver Specific: Inbound passengers from countries with epidemic diseases can be screened.
- The public can be informed in less than 1 hour (isolation and quarantine emergency).
- Healthcare facilities have a system in place to locate, track, receive, store and distribute medical supplies from local, State, Federal or commercial sources, including mechanisms for receiving, verifying and storing appropriate product licenses.
- Local populations, region-wide, are covered by local planning for medical countermeasure dispensing including site specific plans.
- Plans are in place for management, general and volunteer staffing of points of dispensing locations across the Region.
- Local SNS planning are incorporated in the local all-hazards plan and are NIMS-compliant.
- Qualified security personnel have been identified, trained, and contact information is available.
- MOUs or contingent contracts are in place to secure distribution resources to transport medical material, to provide additional medical supplies and staffing, and mutual aid between jurisdictions that reference points of dispensing assistance.
- There are plans/processes established for hospitals and treatment facilities to be informed on how to request emergency medical resources.

- Local plans for public health emergencies include public information and warning.
- Plans for distribution and dispensing include just-in-time training and job action sheets.
- Local public health jurisdiction has a training and exercise plan.
- There are written EMS protocols, approved by medical control, for EMS assessment, triage, transport, and tracking of patients during a catastrophic event.
- There are trauma care plans that ensure patients are delivered to an appropriate receiving facility.
- There is a written, EMS catastrophic incident plan including mutual aid protocols and procedures.
- There are written regional plans, integrated with public health, to assure appropriate prophylaxis/vaccination and medical countermeasure are available to EMS providers and to their families.
- There are written EMS dispatch protocols that include the dispatch of personnel and equipment in the unique circumstances of a catastrophic event.
- A regional pre-hospital EMS data collection system exists that allows for a real time and post event assessment and analysis.
- There is appropriate (PPE) available for all EMS personnel who would respond to a catastrophic or routine incident based on identified hazards or foreseeable threats.
- Region has identified the number of certified/licensed career and/or volunteer EMS personnel, ambulance transport vehicles and support vehicles available to staff the current EMS system.
- Region has identified and uses a consistent method for patient tracking from the first response site to a health care facilities and allows data to be accessible among all appropriate
- EMS agencies are integrated into interoperable communications plans, radio frequency plans and operations plans.

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- Qualified security personnel have been identified, trained, and contact information is available.
- MOUs or contingent contracts are in place to secure distribution resources to transport medical material, to provide additional medical supplies and staffing, and mutual aid between jurisdictions that reference points of dispensing assistance.
- There are plans/processes established for hospitals and treatment facilities to be informed on how to request emergency medical resources.
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- Local public health jurisdiction has a training and exercise plan.

- There are written EMS protocols, approved by medical control, for EMS assessment, triage, transport, and tracking of patients during a catastrophic event.
- There are trauma care plans that ensure patients are delivered to an appropriate receiving facility.
- There is a written, EMS catastrophic incident plan including mutual aid protocols and procedures.
- There are written regional plans, integrated with public health, to assure appropriate prophylaxis/vaccination and medical countermeasure are available to EMS providers and to their families.
- There are written EMS dispatch protocols that include the dispatch of personnel and equipment in the unique circumstances of a catastrophic event.
- There is a pre-hospital EMS data collection system.
- There is sufficient (PPE) available for all EMS personnel who would respond to a catastrophic or routine incident.
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- There is sufficient (PPE) available for all EMS personnel who would respond to a catastrophic or routine incident.
- Region has sufficient certified/licensed career and/or volunteer EMS personnel, ambulance transport vehicles and support vehicles available to staff the current EMS system to meet an established community response time standard – 24/7.
- Region has a tracking system that allows patient tracking from the first response site to a health care facilities and allows data to be accessible among all appropriate (consistent with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements) jurisdiction-wide users (On a day to day basis, would this not be a problem because of HIPAA).
- EMS providers are integrated into interoperable communications radio frequency plans.
- Planning is fully integrated and congruent with emergency management plans and ESF 8 or equivalent.
- A public health epidemiological investigation can be initiated within 3 hours of notification.

Incident Operations

- **Mass Search and Rescue Operations**
 - Conduct search operations in an area affected by a large-scale emergency.
 - Conduct search and rescue operations in various construction types and levels of entrapment.
 - SAR members can operate in a CBRNE environment.
 - Maintain operationally ready search and rescue task forces or strike teams (Federal, State, regional or local) that are trained and exercised.
 - SAR teams utilize the Incident Command System (ICS).
 - SAR team members have been trained to provide advanced life support (ALS) to trapped victims until extrication.
- **Environmental Response Health and Safety**
 - Health and safety guidelines/standards are in place that addresses the following:-
Procedures and equipment necessary for site characterization. A PPE component that addresses respiratory protection, chemical exposure, training, etc.-Ensures that responders are equipped with properly maintained PPE that is in adequate supply (with access to backup/cache equipment when necessary).

- A health and safety program is in place that addresses the following:-Evaluates the health and safety program through emergency response exercises-If appropriate, includes the following elements: vaccinations/immunizations, physical exams to include establishing baselines for medical monitoring/surveillance, heat stress management procedures, hazard-specific SOPs.
- Responders are adequately trained to respond to anticipated emergencies and capable of using PPE (e.g., responders are fitted, medically cleared to use necessary PPE).
- Combined tactical events have assistant safety officers that understand safety across disciplines.
- Response plans are routinely followed, including (if necessary) health and safety plans.
- There is a system for follow-up on health and well-being of workers after an event to include long-term health, traumatic brain injury assessments, and mental health.
- A comprehensive environmental health response plan, integrated with the public health response plan, is in place for the region.
- Environmental public health personnel can access expertise and data from agencies that evaluate air, water, soil, vector control, and essential service/support facilities in order to provide accurate public information about the safety and quality of these vital commodities.
- There is a geo coded database that locates safe water and waste water facilities.
- There is a geo coded database that locates food operations.
- There is a geo coded database that locates mass care and hospital facilities.
- Critical facilities (identified through CIP) have received environmental assessments.
- Environmental responders have WMD and NIMS training.
- Solid waste removal personnel have proper PPE.
- Solid waste removal personnel have proper training (ICS, PPE).
- Hazmat has detection capability in following types of meters: A) Flammability (%LEL), O₂, CO B) Toxicity (PID) C) Radiation (Detectors, dosimeters, Identifiers) D) CWA's E) Biologicals
- Hazmat has identification capability for the following types of substances: A) Gases and Vapors (GC/MS)B) Liquids C) Solids E) Biologicals (white powders)
- HAZMAT personnel can perform weather prediction and hazard plumbing.
- Hazards associated with special events are pre-planned.
- All police, fire, EMS first responders are trained to HAZMAT awareness level.
- A Type 1 HAZMAT Team can generally arrive on scene within 2 hours.
- There are redundant HAZMAT response teams and equipment to provide resiliency in the event of a large-scale incident.
- Plans and procedures are in place for hazmat personnel to make risk based recommendations for public protective measures.
- Hazmat personnel regularly train with EMS personnel to ensure proper victim care and management.
- Victims can be decontaminated within 2 hours.
- The HAZMAT team is capable of containment, mitigation, mass gross decontamination, gross decontamination, and technical decontamination.
- Hazmat personnel are trained to work with Law Enforcement to ensure crime scene consideration are addressed and evidence preserved.
- Hazmat Decon teams are able to effectively communicate with each other regardless of location.

- Hazmat/Decon Teams are able to effectively and efficiently process information regarding chemical classes, hazards associated with PPE, protective action distances, Tier II facilities, modeling based on existing software.
- On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement
 - All uniformed public safety personnel have received training (optional- by certified bomb technicians) in explosive device awareness.
 - Jurisdictions have access to a bomb squad (accredited by the FBI to standards set by the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board); type appropriate for the jurisdictions.
 - All Bomb Technicians maintain monthly and annual training requirements as promulgated by the F.B.I. and the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board.
 - The regional bomb squads train, interact, and are able to communicate with each other to improve operational efficiency and intelligence sharing.
 - All regional bomb Squads have the required time to complete equipment maintenance and administrative tasks in accordance with guidelines of the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board.
 - The regional bomb squads have the training and equipment to respond to, and render safe an explosive device in the following: Suicide/proxy bombers, large vehicle bombs, HME labs, RCIED's, and incidents involving CBRN.
 - The regional bomb squads train, interact, and are able to communicate with each other to improve operational efficiency and intelligence sharing.
 - The regional bomb squads have the necessary equipment and training to respond to multiple incidents simultaneously.
 - Conduct regular multi-jurisdictional approach training and exercises.
 - Assess current equipment annually and address any needed inventory for response in the region (ARMAMENT PLAN).
 - There are protocols and procedures for lending and requesting of equipment.
 - Annually review and update gaps for regional skills building.
- Operational Coordination
 - There are established protocols to integrate mitigation data in support of operations.
 - The region can establish and maintain a multijurisdictional unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders.
 - The region can execute operations with functional and integrated communications among appropriate entities to facilitate multijurisdictional information sharing and situational awareness.
 - The region can mobilize critical resources and establish command, control, coordination structure within the affected community and other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities.
 - There are established and maintained partnership structures among Protection elements to support networking, planning and coordination.
 - The National Incident Management System (NIMS) incident command system has been institutionalized in policy and plans and is regularly used during incident response.
 - There are standard operating procedures (SOPs) for incident management.
 - After-action reports (AAR) are generated following incidents.
 - There is a system in place with ability to track personnel.
 - There is a resource list maintained of private and government assets.
 - Command staff (police, fire EMS, public health) have been trained at the appropriate levels in ICS 100, ICS 200, IS 700 and IS 800 and exercise the NIMS.

- All response personnel are trained and exercised on incident command and management protocols and procedures in compliance with NIMS.
- A system is in place for all public safety agencies (police, fire, EMS) to manage recall, deployment, relief, and accountability (large cities only).
- An EOC can be activated and operational within 1 hour of notification of an incident.
- Personnel that staff the EOC are trained on EOC functions at least once a year.
- The EOC functions can be relocated without loss of integrity.
- There are SOPs for activation, operation, and deactivation of EOCs/MACs.
- The chief executive and other key officials have been briefed in the command and control plans for large-scale emergencies.
- There are created, tested, and deployed alternate processes for sharing public information.
- The status (operational capability) of any/all public safety communication centers can be assessed throughout the lifetime of event within EOCs.
- Redundant and diverse links exist in case of single point of failure for all critical communications within EOCs.
- Telecommunication service priority functionality is in place for EOCs.
- Forensics and Attribution
 - There is a prioritized plan for physical evidence collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
 - There is a prioritized plan for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) material (bulk and trace) collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
 - There is a prioritized plan for biometric collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
 - There is a prioritized plan for digital media and network exploitation to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- Screen, Search and Detect
 - There are programs to detect elicited chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive material at borders, inspection points, and during routine law enforcement investigation. (Examples Include: Commercial vehicle inspection sites with radiological or chemical detection equipment; Law enforcement personnel with “radiation pagers”)
 - There are surveillance systems for the early detection of a chemical, biological, or radiological release facilitate limiting the spread and effect. (Examples Include: BioWatch, Postal Biological Detection System, Mass transit PROTECT system)
 - There is a specific public education campaign to help citizens identify and reports suspicious items. (Example: the “Is that your bag?” advertisement campaign on mass transit systems)
 - There is capability to perform ad hoc IED detection or CBR surveillance if specific threats are identified.
 - Personnel (e.g., first responders, law enforcement, intelligence, and medical community) are trained on CBRNE detection protocols and procedures.
 - CBRNE threat information is coordinated with appropriate Federal, State, local, tribal intelligence, law enforcement personnel, first responders, public safety, and public health organizations.
 - Information on CBRNE threat detection capabilities and responses (even benign) is routinely exchanged with the intelligence community.
- Supply Chain Integrity and Security

- Samples can reach a laboratory within 24 hours.
- Analysis can begin within 1 hour of samples reaching the laboratory.
- Authorities have access to laboratories with validated methods for detection/identification of pathogens, chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants.
- Trace back investigation can be initiated within 1 hour of being notified of contaminated product.
- Trace forward investigation can be initiated within 1 hour of being notified of contaminated product.
- There are plans & procedures in place for: Sample collection, Chain of custody of laboratory samples, After-hours receipt of samples, Triaging samples dependent on priority, Trace back/trace forward investigations, Rapidly informing the public once the contaminated food has been identified, Coordinating public communications between government, academia, and the private sector, Controlling contaminated products (i.e. seizure, embargo, condemnation, administrative detention), Appropriate disposal of affected food and/or agricultural products, Appropriate decontamination of affected food facilities, Quick recall of affected food or agricultural products from the marketplace, Verifying effectiveness and timeliness of food and agricultural product recalls
- There is a plan that addresses: •Quarantine •indemnification •liability •economic recovery •environmental protection/decontamination •communications with local, State, regional, and Federal agricultural response agencies involved in the response to an agricultural incident.
- Contaminated personnel, equipment, and animals can be decontaminated in accordance with defined protocols.
- Assets to provide decontamination can be identified.
- The State has a written plan for: preventing, protecting, responding to, and recovering from the results of pathogens, chemical, biological and radiological contaminants, and other hazards that affect the safety of food and agricultural products.
- A Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Disposal Plan exists and can be implemented.
- There is a plan in place with detailed management procedures for public affairs.

Emergency Management Coordination and Planning

- Public Information and Warning
 - An emergency alert system (EAS) activation plan is in place and all appropriate agencies and personnel are trained in and regularly exercise the EAS plan.
 - Population is notified of an emergency utilizing multiple available warning systems.
 - The JIC includes representatives of each appropriate jurisdiction, agency, private sector, and NGOs involved in incident management activities.
 - JIC is exercised on an annual basis.
 - The JIC has the following equipment during an incident: A) Meeting space B) Computer equipment C) Alert and notification systems for each jurisdiction D) Communications equipment (cell phones, landline phones, video conferencing equipment, faxes, televisions, etc.).
 - Time from threat notification to activation of warning systems is within 30 minutes of incident recognition.

- The emergency operations plan (EOP) contains provisions for: A) Enacting the public information and warning function. B) Establishing a JIC.C) Procedures for use when normal information sources (i.e. TV) are lost.
- Procedures following standards set by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1600 are in place for: A) Communicating with internal groups and individuals about disasters and emergencies B) Communicating with external groups and individuals about disasters and emergencies.
- Public awareness and education plan is in place with all appropriate agencies and partners.
- Risk Management for Protective Programs and Activities
 - A Critical Infrastructure/ Key Resources group exists within the region.
 - Key assets have been identified for risk management purposes.
 - Threat and hazard analysis of CI/KR are performed within the region.
 - Mitigation strategies exist for CI/KR.
 - Prioritize the mitigation strategies.
 - Monitor mitigation strategies.
 - Share sector specific task and mitigations as much as possible.
 - Risk analysis and risk management plans are in place.
 - Governmental and private entities are trained to conduct risk analysis.
 - Schedule and capability exists for updating risk analysis and risk management plans.
- Threats and Hazards Identification
 - Threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area have been identified; including frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.
 - Information gathered for Threat and Hazard Identification is updated annually.
 - The THIRA is updated annually within a workshop setting.
 - The THIRA process is inclusive of the private sector.
- Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
 - Risk and disaster resilience is assessed annually and incorporated into the THIRA and considered across disciplines.
 - The assessment outcome is shared so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.
- Situational Assessment
 - Deliver information sufficient to inform decision-making regarding immediate lifesaving and life sustaining activities.
 - Engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
 - Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life sustaining activities.
 - Engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.
- Community Resilience
 - Government and businesses have Continuity of Operations Plans.
 - Businesses/private sector are aware of their disaster risks (including cybersecurity and terrorism) and have a mitigation and r

- OEMs are engaging citizens (public information that is reaching diverse groups of citizens and/or meetings etc.) in preparedness
- Neighborhoods or defined communities are aware of the disasters they need to be prepared for.
- Neighborhoods or defined communities have implemented mitigation efforts.
- CERTs are prepared to respond if needed.
- Emergency Planners are aware of the socioeconomic circumstances in their community and have planned to get programs in place to
- Plans are in place for post disaster distress (Effects of the disaster can be minimized with pre and post disaster mental health
- Operational Coordination
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Mass Care

- Mass Care
 - There is a coordinated regional framework in place to support feeding requirements of an incident
 - There is a coordinated regional framework in place to support shelter requirements of an incident
 - There is a coordinated regional framework in place to support distribution of emergency good during an incident
 - There is a coordinated regional framework in place to support mental/spiritual/behavior health care during an incident
 - There are X ratio of trained personnel per capita in the NCR to provide mental/spiritual/behavioral health care services
 - There are agreements in place to provide mass care related services
 - Coordinated Regional framework in place to support animal emergency response and recovery during an incident including sheltering, supplies, personnel, and SMEs

Cybersecurity

- Cybersecurity
 - Risk-informed guidelines, regulations, and standards to ensure the security, reliability, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communications systems and services through collaborative cybersecurity initiatives and efforts have been shared.
 - Procedures to detect malicious activity and to conduct technical and investigative-based countermeasures, mitigations, and operations against malicious actors to counter existing and emerging cyber-based threats, consistent with established protocols exist.
 - The Region can protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein).

Fatality Management

- Fatality Management Services
 - Scene operations for multi-jurisdictional incident include the conduction of initial evaluation of incident fatalities, the investigation of the scene, and the recovery of human remains and personal effects.

- Morgue surge capacity is coordinated within the region and among response partners. This includes pre-identified facility capacities and planning.
- There is a plan for Victim Information Centers to include operational plans for the VIC. These are in accordance with ESF8s.
- Victim Identification is performed in accordance with acceptable scientific methodology and other coordinating disciplines are aware of protocol for gathering remains and personal effects that aid in identification.
- The final disposition includes returning remains and personal effects to the families as well as official death certification. These plans include coordination with appropriate mortuary services and Vital Records in a timely manner.
- Personnel train and exercise on fatality plans to include VIC staffing.
- There is a fatality data management system with an identified process for collecting and sharing information and other identification (i.e., DNA) to facilitate the identification, tracking, and release processes of remains and personal effects. To include the ability to compare ante mortem and postmortem data.
- Regional infrastructure is able to manage a mass fatality at regional capacity (capacity is defined by the number of storage spaces available) including body recovery, transportation, storage, and security.
- Plans are coordinated with the local ESF 8 plans.
- There is outreach to other response partners regarding the need for PPE related to fatality management, training and exercises related to their roles and responsibilities in a mass fatality incident.
- A victim tracking system is in place.

Training and Exercise

- Training and Exercise Program
 - There is a regional plan for Training and Exercises.
 - The Region conducts a Training and Exercise Planning Workshop once a year to update the Training and Exercise Plan.
 - The TEP is aligned with gaps within the Region, agencies are working on these gaps because they are aligned with Regional Planning, and an agency(s) is responsible for identified gaps within the AAR.
 - The Region conducts at least one multijurisdictional drill and workshop (or more challenging exercise level) per year and a Full Scale Exercise every other year based on improvement plans and gaps.
 - Committees are using the TEPW information and integrating the information into their processes to assist achieving the mission of the Regional Training and Exercise Program.
 - The Region has a cadre of certified/trained exercise designers and planners and trainers by capability area and region-wide.
 - There is a region-wide report of lessons learned that is updated yearly to help identify gaps and a system/mechanism is in place to share AARs and Lessons Learned/Best Practices information.
 - The Region has a plan to promote standardized training based on gaps and after action reports across the region and these standards have been developed (or currently exist) by regional SMEs for response/recovery efforts within the region.