

Key Terms

CRCOG – Capitol Region Council of Governments
CREPC – Capitol Region Emergency Planning Committee
DEMHS – Ct Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
EOP – Emergency Operating Procedure
ESF – Emergency Support Function
HSAS – Homeland Security Advisory System
IC – Incident Commander
ICP – Incident Command Post
ICS – Incident Command System
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NRP – National Response Plan
RED Plan – Regional Emergency Deployment Plan
RESF – Regional Emergency Support Function
RICS – Regional Integrated Coordination System
TTX – Tabletop Exercise

NOTIFICATION – Alerting CREPC RESF 5 Duty Officer via RICS of conditions that may require RED Plan activation. This is the first step toward RED Plan activation. Notification should be made with requests to activate the RED Plan for specific resources, or to notify CREPC of events with a potential regional impact.

ACTIVATION – Action taken by the CREPC RESF 5 Duty Officer to provide resources to a regional emergency situation or alert additional CREPC RESFs of an incident potentially impacting the region.

NIMS – The National Incident Management System provides a consistent doctrinal framework for incident management at all jurisdictional levels regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. It is a nation-wide effort aimed at improving coordination of all responders, at all levels, during an emergency. Under NIMS, all private and public responders use the same processes to manage any type of incident so the response can be smooth, efficient and effective.

NRP – The National Response Plan, using the NIMS principles, provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy and operational direction for domestic incident management. (The RED Plan is modeled after the NRP in terms of the ESF structure, hence, it serves as the regional version of the national plan.) As required by HSPD-5, the NRP establishes a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The NRP is an all-hazards plan built on the template of the NIMS. The NRP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event or in response to an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, just as the RED Plan can be activated in part as needed to meet regional needs. This

includes events with potential national or long-term implications such as a public health emergency or a cyber incident. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the NRP/RED Plan elements allows maximum flexibility to meet the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of any situation and enables effective interaction among various Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and other nongovernmental entities.

ESF – Emergency Support Functions are the primary means through which the Federal government provides assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility. They are designed to provide an effective mechanism to group capabilities and resources into the functions that are most likely needed during actual or potential incidents where a coordinated Federal response is required (e.g., Transportation, Firefighting, Public Health, etc.). Based on the requirements of the incident, Federal Departments and Agencies that serve as ESF Coordinators execute their roles and responsibilities defined in the ESF Annexes, including providing the interagency staff to support operations.

RESF - Regional Emergency Support Functions are regional ESFs used to indicate a very basic function shared by all jurisdictions. Individual RESF's identify organizations with resources and capabilities that align with a particular type of assistance or requirement frequently needed in a large-scale emergency or disaster. The RESF structure of the RED Plan parallels the ESF structure of the Federal Response Plan. While ESFs are coordinated by a federal government agency, RESFs are generally chaired by a volunteer with expertise in that functional area and a small staff of volunteers with related expertise assists the chairperson. For example, RESF 4 – Firefighting, is chaired by an experienced fire chief who has volunteered to perform that function and is supported by other volunteers and the organization they work for. As RESFs are activated to support any regional disaster that requires that RESF, the RESF chairperson and their small staff are responsible for managing all of the responsibilities associated with the RESF.