

Exercise Scheduling Information

1. Lead Exercise Planner

2. Exercise Name

3. Exercise Date(s)

4. Exercise Location

5. Exercise Planning Conferences

6. Sponsoring Agency (2006 HSGP or list other funding source)

7. List Program

- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) (DHS)
- Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program (AMSTEP) (DHS USCG)
- National Special Security Event (NSSE)
- Pandemic Influenza (HHS) (CDC)
- Port Security Training Exercise Program (PortSTEP) (DHS TSA/USCG)
- Public Health or Public Health Emergency Preparedness (HHS) (CDC)

8. Type of Exercise

Seminar

A seminar is an informal discussion-based exercise led by a presenter or facilitator. A seminar is typically used to: develop changes to existing plans or procedures; research or assess interagency capabilities or inter-jurisdictional operations; enable a common framework of understanding for participants. Characteristics of a seminar include casual atmosphere, with minimal time constraints.

Workshop

A workshop is a formal discussion-based exercise led by a facilitator or presenter used to build or achieve a product. A workshop is typically used to: test new ideas, processes, or procedures; train groups in coordinated activities; and obtain consensus. Characteristics of a workshop include more formality than a seminar, and often use break-out sessions to explore parts of issue with smaller groups.

Tabletop

A tabletop exercise (TTX) is an informal group discussion among senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel centered on a hypothetical scenario. A TTX is typically used to: identify strengths and shortfalls; understand new concepts; and achieve a change in attitude. Characteristics of a tabletop include in-depth discussion and slow-paced problem solving.

Drill

A drill is a supervised activity meant to test of a single, specific operation or function of a single agency. A drill is typically used to: provide training on new equipment; test new procedures; practice and maintain current skills; and prepare for more complex exercises. Characteristics of a drill include immediate feedback and realistic, but isolated environment.

Functional/Command Post

A functional exercise (FE) (or Command Post) is a single or multi-agency activity designed to evaluate capabilities and multiple functions using simulated response. An FE is typically used to: evaluate management of Emergency Operations Centers, command posts, and headquarters; and assess adequacy of response plans and resources. Characteristics of a functional exercise include simulated deployment of

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resources and personnel, rapid problem solving and highly stressful environment.

Full-Scale

A full-scale exercise (FSE) is a high-stress multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional activity involving actual deployment of resources in a coordinated response, as if a real incident had occurred. An FSE is typically used to: assess plans and procedures under crisis conditions; and assess coordinated response under crisis conditions. Characteristics of a FSE include mobilization of units, personnel, and equipment, stressful, realistic environment, and scripted exercise scenarios.

9. Scope of Exercise

The scope represents the level of government or private sector participation in exercise play, irrespective of the number of participants. The available choices include Local, Regional (w/in State), State, Multi-State, Federal, National-Level Exercise, International, and Private Sector.

Local

The Local scope option includes at least one local agency/jurisdiction/organization (e.g., city, town, county, parish, tribal nation, military installation, private entity) participating in the exercise.

Intrastate (e.g. multi-borough)

The Regional (Intrastate) scope option includes multiple geographically distinct jurisdictions within a State participating in the exercise (e.g., multiple cities, towns, boroughs, parishes).

State

The State scope option includes at least one state-level agency (within the same State) participating in the exercise (e.g., Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and Alaska Department of Transportation).

Regional (e.g. multi-state)

The Multi-State scope option includes multiple States and state-level agencies participating in the exercise (e.g., Louisiana Department of Homeland Security and Mississippi Office of the Governor).

National-Level Exercise

The National-Level Exercise scope option includes any exercise designated as a National Exercise.

Federal

The Federal scope option includes any Federal agencies participating in the exercise (e.g., NORTHCOM, FEMA Region 10).

International

The International scope option includes any foreign country participating in the exercise (e.g., cross border, TOPOFF).

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organization

The Non-governmental/Volunteer scope option includes organizations that are not part of the local or state or federal government.

Private Sector

The Private Sector scope option includes any private sector organizations participating in the exercise (e.g., Red Cross, Major League Baseball).

10. Scenario

A scenario is the storyline that drives an exercise.

Biological

Aerosol Anthrax

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- Food Contamination
- Foreign Animal Disease
- Pandemic Influenza
- Plague
- Other (list)

Chemical

- Blister Agent
- Chlorine Tank Explosion
- Nerve Agent
- Toxic Industrial Chemical
- Other (list)

Explosives

- Improvised Explosive Device
- Other (list)

Natural Disaster

- Major Earthquake
- Major Tsunami
- Other (list)

Radiological

- Radiological Dispersal Device
- Other (list)

Nuclear

- Improvised Nuclear Device
- Other (list)

Other

- Agriculture
- Cyber
- Pollution
- Other (list)

11. Mission

Prevention

Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. Prevention also includes activities undertaken by the first responder community during the early stages of an incident to reduce the likelihood or consequences of threatened or actual terrorist attacks.

Protection

Actions taken to reduce the likelihood of attack on assets or systems and limit the impact should an attack occur reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR) in order to deter, mitigate, or neutralize terrorist attacks. Critical infrastructure protection includes the activities that identify CI/KR,

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assess vulnerabilities, prioritize CI/KR, and develop protective programs and measures, because these activities ultimately lead to the implementation of protective strategies to reduce vulnerability.

Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Recovery

Development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

12. Target Capabilities to be exercised

COMMON TARGET CAPABILITIES

- Planning
- Communications
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Risk Management

PREVENT MISSION AREA TARGET CAPABILITIES

- Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
- Intelligence Analysis and Production
- Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Detection

PROTECT MISSION AREA TARGET CAPABILITIES

- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)
- Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Public Health Laboratory Testing

RESPOND MISSION AREA TARGET CAPABILITIES

- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or Shelter-In-Place Protection
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Environmental Health
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Fatality Management

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- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Medical Surge
- Onsite Incident Management
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Responder Safety and Health
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) / Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response and Decontamination

RECOVER MISSION AREA TARGET CAPABILITIES

- Economic and Community Recovery
- Restoration of Lifeline
- Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment