

I. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

Resource	Custodian	Purpose
Domestic Emergency Support Teams	DHS	On-scene domestic capabilities authorized by PDD 39, Transferred from DOJ to DHS by Homeland Security Act of 2002.
FIRESAT	DHS	Transferred from NOAA by the Homeland Security Act, formerly called the Integrated Hazard Information System; fuses data from satellites and other sources for detection of wildland fires, volcanic activity and ash clouds.
Homeland Security Advisory System	DHS	HSPD-3 mandated the creation of this national threat warning system.
Metropolitan Medical Response System	DHS	Transferred from HHS by the Homeland Security Act; MMRS focus is to develop or enhance existing emergency preparedness systems to effectively respond to a public health crisis.
National Disaster Medical System	DHS	Transferred from HHS to DHS by the Homeland Security Act; primarily responsible for responding to the medical needs of disaster affected populations in major emergencies and Federally declared disasters.
Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs)	DHS	PDD 63 requires the private sector and Federal government to set up these centers to share information about vulnerabilities, threats, and incidents (cyber and physical). Part of DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.
Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (CCRF)	DHS	Created in 1994 as part of NDMS, CCRF is a group of over 1,400 health professionals available to be deployed as needed. Includes all officer categories.
Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT)	DHS	NDMS group of medical personnel who provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other event.
Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT)	DHS	Victim identification and mortuary services of NDMS to include: temporary morgue facilities; victim identification; forensic dental pathology; forensic anthropology methods; processing; preparation; disposition of remains.
Federal Coordinating Center	DHS	Recruits hospitals and maintains local non-Federal hospital participation in the NDMS and assists in the recruitment, training, and support of DMATs.
National Communications System (NCS)	DHS	Executive Order 12472 required the establishment of the NCS to, among other things, assist in the coordination of the planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery and reconstitution. Transferred to DHS from the DoD.
National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC)	DHS	PDD 63 requires use of the NIPC for information sharing among agencies in collaboration with the private sector to protect the nation's CIP. NIPC is transferred to DHS from the FBI.
National Medical Response Team (NMRT)	DHS	NDMS team equipped and trained to provide medical care to victims of WMD.

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Strategic National Stockpile	DHS, HHS	Mandated by Congress in 1999 as the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, the mission is to re-supply large quantities of essential medical materiel to States and communities during an emergency within twelve hours of the Federal decision to deploy. Authority to deploy transferred from HHS to DHS by the Homeland Security Act.
Nuclear Incident Response Team	DHS, DOE and EPA	The Homeland Security Act authorizes the Secretary of DHS to direct the NIRTs to operate as a unit of DHS in an actual or threatened major disaster or emergency subject to the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary. EPA and DOE still responsible for organizing, training, equipping, and utilizing their entities in the NIRT or exercising direction, authority, or control when they are not operating under DHS. NIRT performs nuclear, radiological emergency support (including accident response, search response, advisory, and technical operations functions), radiation exposure, radiological assistance and related functions.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	DHS, Federal, State, and local authorities	Mandated by HSPD-5, the NIMS 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.
Damage Assessment Team (DAT)	DHS/FEMA	Assesses the damage and recommends the type of Federal assistance required for each jurisdiction.
Disasters Recovery Center (DRC)	DHS/FEMA	Facility established in, or close to, a community affected by a disaster where people can meet with representatives from Federal, State, local, and volunteer agencies.
Emergency Response Team (ERT)	DHS/FEMA	Established under FRP Basic Plan; The ERT is the principal interagency group that supports the FCO in coordinating the overall Federal disaster operation.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	DHS/FEMA	As required by the Stafford Act, the FCO is appointed by the President to coordinate Federal assistance in a Presidentially declared emergency or major disaster.
The Rapid Response Information System (RRIS)	DHS/FEMA	Required by the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, the RRIS lists various assets that can be made available to State and local authorities in a crisis.
Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces (US&R)	DHS/FEMA	Twenty-eight national task forces prepared for around-the-clock search-and-rescue support.
US&R Incident Support Teams	DHS/FEMA	Supports US&R Task forces with logistical, electronic and coordination expertise.
Defense Coordinating Element (DCE)	DoD	DoD 3025.1-M Manual for Civil Emergencies; Coordinates overall military support.
Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)	DoD	DoD 3025.1-M, Manual for Civil Emergencies; the focal point of any DoD response to a particular disaster.
Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO)	DoD	Established by DoDD 3025.16, "Military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Program." Coordinate the input of military personnel, equipment and supplies to support the emergency relief and cleanup efforts of civil authorities.
National Bio-Weapons Defense Center	DOD	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 established the center with the mission to develop countermeasures to potential attacks by terrorists using weapons of mass destruction.

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Response Task Forces (RTF)	DoD	Established under DoD 3150.8-M, "Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)." Outlines notional RTF organization, and provides basis for RTF planners to develop response plans.
Technical Escort Unit (TEU)	DoD	The TEU provides the DOD and other government agencies with response capabilities for chemical, biological and industrial materiel weapons or hazards, including WMD.
USA/USN Radiological Control Team (RADCON)	DoD	Initially stood-up under DoD 5100.52-M (now superseded by DoD 3150.8-M).
Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT)	DoD/DTRA	Deploys to provide joint technical support to the supported combatant commanders with expertise in CBRNE response procedures, requirements, resources, C ² , health physics, Public Affairs, legal affairs, and specialized technical information. Coordinates technical information flow by controlling and resourcing requirements passed to the combatant command.
Joint Nuclear-Accident Coordination Center (JNACC)	DoD/DTRA	Maintains current information on the location and capabilities of specialized DOD and DOE teams, organizations, and individuals capable of responding to accidents or incidents involving radioactive materials.
Operations Center (OC)	DoD/DTRA	Enables first responders and warfighters to deal with CBRNE threats through on-line assistance and provides a wide-band infrastructure for user support.
WMD Assessment and Analysis Center (WMDAAC)	DoD/DTRA	Enables warfighters and domestic first responders through network-centric support to access computer modules for CBRNE analysis and consequence prediction. Access high-resolution weather data. Access data files on CBRNE materials. Access teleconferencing capabilities and access to national experts. Perform on-line collaborative computing.
Seabee Engineer Reconnaissance Team (SERT)	DoD/NAVNORTH	Perform quick evaluations of field site conditions, usually regarding roads and bridges; gather intelligence; help determine what measures and equipment will be needed to "fill in the gap."
WMD Civil Support Team (WMD-CST)	DoD/NGB	Deploy rapidly to assist a local incident commander in determining the nature and extent of an attack or incident; provide expert technical advice on WMD response operations; and help identify and support the arrival of follow-on State and Federal military response assets.
Situational Awareness Team (SAT)	DoD/NORTHCOM	Provided by NORTHCOM's Joint Force Headquarters Homeland Security (JFHQ-HLS) and Joint Task Force – Civil Support (JTF-CS).
Army Reserve Unit – Consequence Management	DoD/SBCCOM	Provide multi-disciplined USAR expertise in CM support to SBCCOM and DOS elements that are responsible for coordinating and integrating U.S. Army CM assets into overall U.S. government efforts. These efforts include preparing for, responding to, and assessing the technical aspects of an overseas CBRNE incident.
Chemical/Biological Rapid Response Team (CBRRRT)	DoD/USA	Deploy and establish a robust and integrated capability to coordinate and synchronize DoD's technical assistance (medical and non-medical) to support the Lead Federal Agency in both the Crisis and Consequence Management of a WMD incident or designated National Security Special Event.
US Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (EOD) 32 CFR §185.5(1)	DoD/USA	Provides EOD bomb-squad units to defeat or mitigate the hazards from conventional, nuclear, or chemical military munitions and WMD throughout CONUS as requested by local, State and Federal law-enforcement or military authorities.

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Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS)	DoD/USACE	Deployable emergency response equipment, designed to respond to districts, regional, national, and international events.
Emergency Response and Recovery Offices (ERRO)	DoD/USACE	Established under the FRP-ESF3, the USACE districts may be required to establish field offices (ERROs) to support assignments and missions.
Urban Search and Rescue Cadre	DoD/USACE	ER 500-1-1 (9/30/01) delegates to Chief - Readiness Support Center, responsibilities of coordinating activation and deployment of Urban Search and Rescue cadre members.
Air Force Radiation Assessment Team (AFRAT)	DoD/USAF	Globally responsive specialty assessment team that provides field radiation surveillance and radioanalytical support to the assigned theater medical authority.
Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC)	DoD/USAF	The sole DoD agency operating and maintaining a global network of nuclear event detection sensors.
Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF)	DoD/USMC	Forward-deploy and/or respond to a credible threat of a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High Yield explosive (CBRNE) incident in order to assist local, State, or Federal agencies and Unified Combat Commanders in the conduct of consequence management operations.
Aerial Measuring System (AMS)	DOE/NNSA	Aerial Measuring System (AMS) is either a fixed-wing or rotary-wing sensor system, which is critical DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) consequence management assets. The fixed-wing system is critical in detecting lost or stolen radiography or medical sources, or mixed fission products as from a commercial power plant release at high flying altitudes. The helicopter is typically used at lower altitudes to determine ground contamination, such as in measuring americium from a plutonium ground dispersal during a cleanup.
Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC)	DOE	Computer modeling program developed in conjunction with University of California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. It combines computer technology with meteorology to predict possible levels and areas of radioactive fallout.
Accident Response Group (ARG)	DOE/NNSA	Activated in response to an accident which falls under the guidance of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. ARG response is coordinated through DOE's Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center (JNACC).
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)	DOE	Coordinates Federal off-site radiological monitoring and assessment in a nuclear accident or incident.
Joint Technical Operations Team (JTOT)	DOE	Provides advanced technical capabilities to move or neutralize nuclear weapons of mass destruction.
Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST)	DOE	Searches for lost or stolen nuclear material, weapons or devices.
Nuclear/Radiological Advisory Team (NRAT)	DOE	Provides technical advice, emergency response, and follow-on expertise to the On-Site Commander, as well as nuclear/radiological data collection. DOE component of Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST).
Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)	DOE	24-hour medical consultation on health problems associated with radiation incidents; provides emergency response team of health professionals, radiation medical support, and radiation training for health professionals. WHO Collaboration Center for radiation emergency assistance.

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Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)	DOE	Provides the initial DOE radiological emergency responder to assist in characterizing the radiation environment of the incident. Assist in identifying radioactive presence on personnel, equipment and property at the scene; advise on monitoring, decontamination and material recovery.
Search Response Team (SRT)	DOE	Provide support to the NEST.
Search Augmentation Team (SAT)	DOE	Provide support to the NEST. The SAT can be deployed to provide a sustained search response with full technical capability to search larger areas.
National Threat Warning System	DOJ and FBI	Mandated by HSPD-3, the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) system will provide warnings in the form of a set of graduated "threat conditions" that will increase as the risk of the threat increases.
Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST)	DOS	Mandated by PDD-3; FEST provides rapid response interagency support to host governments.
Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator	DOT	Responsible for developing preparedness plans, conducting training, and coordinating with other DOT Operating Administrations, and Federal, State and local organizations in the region.
Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team (MERRT)	DVA	VA assets under FRP-ESF 8 for response activities.
Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS)	EPA	Provide emergency, time-critical removal, and quick remedial response cleanup services for the CERCLA, Oil Pollution Act and Underground Storage Tank programs and provide cleanup support in instances of natural disasters, such as floods, pursuant to the Federal Response Plan.
Environmental Response Team (ERT)	EPA	Established under section 311 of the Clean Water Act; provides on-site national expert assistance as required by the National Contingency Plan (NCP) section on Special Forces.
National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC)	EPA	Develops and implements innovative techniques, practices, and procedures and transfers these capabilities to State, local, and Federal environmental enforcement and compliance assurance programs.
Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)	EPA	Established under numerous Statutes, Executive Orders and Presidential Decision Directives. Respond to emergencies involving radioactive materials.
Regional Response Team (RRT)	EPA	Do not respond directly, but may be called upon to provide technical advice, equipment, or manpower to assist with a response.
Superfund Technical Assessment And Response Teams (START)	EPA	Combines the previously separate support activities of the Field Investigation Team (FIT) and Technical Assistance Team (TAT); provide technical support to EPA's site assessment activities and response, prevention and preparedness activities.
Emergency Response Team (ERT) (Nuclear Response)	EPA/NAREL	Support EPA overall emergency preparedness responsibilities; can respond to nuclear emergencies anywhere in the nation.
National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	EPA/USCG	Provides support and standardization guidance to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific strike teams.
US Coast Guard National Strike Force	EPA/USCG	Experts in preparedness and response to mitigate the effects of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Assist and support Federal On-Scene Coordinators and Coast Guard Incident Commanders. Established in 1973 under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.
Bomb Data Center (BDC)	FBI	Collects and reports bombing information to public safety agencies, elected officials and the interested public.

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Crisis Management Unit (CMU)	FBI	Sub-unit within the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG). Provides operational support to FBI field activities and headquarters during critical incidents or major investigations.
Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)	FBI	Facilities and manages the FBI's response to crisis incidents. Established in 1994 to integrate tactical and investigative resources and expertise.
Enhanced Evidence Response Team (ERT)	FBI	Established in 1993, ERTs organize and conduct major evidence recovery operations.
Enhanced Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT)	FBI	Trained to provide support in multiple environments including those involving chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents. Nine field offices have such training.
Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU)	FBI	Established in 1996 in response to the threat of terrorism involving chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and an increase in environmental cases. Provides capability to safely and effectively respond to criminal incidents involving hazardous materials.
Hostage Rescue Team (HRT)	FBI	Prepare to deploy to any location within four hours of notification by the Director of the FBI or his designated representative; conduct a successful rescue of United States persons and others who may be held illegally by a hostile force, either terrorist or criminal in nature.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	FBI	Established under FRP. Set up within the JOC by the FBI Field office responsible for the incident.
Joint Operations Center (JOC)	FBI	Authority under FRP. Ensure coordination of Federal crisis management and consequence management actions.
On-Scene Commander (Senior Agent in Charge)	FBI	PDD-39 reaffirms FBI's lead responsibility in crisis management response to threats or acts of terrorism. Manages and coordinates the Federal law enforcement response.
Rapid Start Team (RST)	FBI	Deployed immediately to begin the task of coordinating and tracking investigative leads.
Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC)	GSA	Established by the FRP-ESF2. When GSA assistance is requested during a disaster response, an FECC is appointed. The FECC prioritizes conflicting requests and recommends solutions to the FCO.
Regional Emergency Communications Planner (RECP)	GSA	National Communication System regional manager.
Chemical-Biological Rapid Deployment Team (CBRDT)	Interagency	Provides expertise from multiple Federal agencies in assessing situations involving chemical or biological intervention.
Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)	Interagency	PDD-39 required the establishment of teams to provide on-scene capabilities in domestic terrorist incidents.
Emergency Support Team (EST)	Interagency	Established under the FRP, it is responsible for coordinating and tracking the deployment of responder support items to the field and serves as the central source of information at the headquarters level regarding the status of ongoing and planned Federal disaster operations.
Incident Support Team (IST)	Interagency	Established under the FRP- ESF9. An overhead team used to conduct needs assessments, provide technical advice and assistance to State and local government emergency managers, coordinate the activities of multiple US&R task forces in the field, and provide logistical support for US&R task forces beyond their initial 72-hour period of self-sufficiency.

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Joint Interagency Intelligence Support Element (JIISE)	Interagency	An interagency intelligence component designed to combine intelligence information from the various agencies participating in a response to a WMD threat or incident.
Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST)	Interagency	Scientists and Technicians supported by helicopters, with the mission to protect the nation's bridges, tunnels, ports, skyscrapers and monuments from a terrorist nuclear strike.
Site Team	NRC	Specialists deployed in incident involving the effects of radiation from nuclear reactors, materials, and waste facilities.
National Coordinating Center (NCC) for Telecommunications	Telecommunications industry; Federal Government	In accordance with PDD-63, ISAC for the telecommunications sector; facilitate the exchange among government and industry participants regarding vulnerability, threat, intrusion, and anomaly information affecting the telecommunications infrastructure

II. COMPARISON OF DUTY STATUSES FOR NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL¹

	State Activity Duty	Title 32	Title 10
Command & control	State - Governor	State - Governor	Federal - President
Who performs duty	Federally organized NG	Organized NG in service of US ²	AC ³ , RC and National Guard of US ⁴
Where duty performed	IAW state law	CONUS	Worldwide
Pay	IAW state law	Federal pay & allowances	Federal pay & allowances
Federal reimbursement	IAW Stafford Act ⁵ or Cooperative Agreement ⁶	N/A personnel costs paid by Federal funds	N/A personnel costs paid by Federal funds
Tort immunity	IAW state law	FTCA ⁷	FTCA
PCA⁸ application	No	No	Yes
USERRA⁹	No, IAW state law	Yes	Yes
SSCRA¹⁰	No, IAW state law	No	Yes
Mission types	IAW state law	IDT, AT, State AGR & other Federally authorized	ODT, ADT, AGR & as assigned, subj. to PCA
Discipline	State military code	State military code	UCMJ ¹¹
Federal retirement points	No	Yes	Yes
Other benefits	IAW state law	Federal	Federal
Medical	IAW state law	Federal	Federal
Disability	IAW state law	Federal	Federal
Involuntary order to duty	IAW state law	Yes	Yes
Voluntary order to duty	IAW state law	Yes	Yes

¹ Provided by representatives of the National Guard Bureau.

² 10 USC §3602(c) and 8062(c)

³ Active component

⁴ §10 USC §3602(c) and 8062(c)

⁵ The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 USC §5121) for disaster-related activities

⁶ Cooperative agreement if to perform an authorized National Guard function

⁷ Federal Tort Claims Act (28 USC §§2671-2680)

⁸ Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC §1385)

⁹ Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 USC §§4301-4333)

¹⁰ Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act (50 USC App. §§500-548, 560-591)

¹¹ Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 USC §§ 800-946)