



National Exercise Program

Introduction to the 2017-2018 Cycle



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Outline

- National Preparedness System
- National Exercise Program
- 2017–2018 Principal Objectives
 - *Definition & Overview*
 - *Analysis Summary*
 - *Major Challenges*
 - *Training and Exercise Opportunities*
- Whole Community Participation

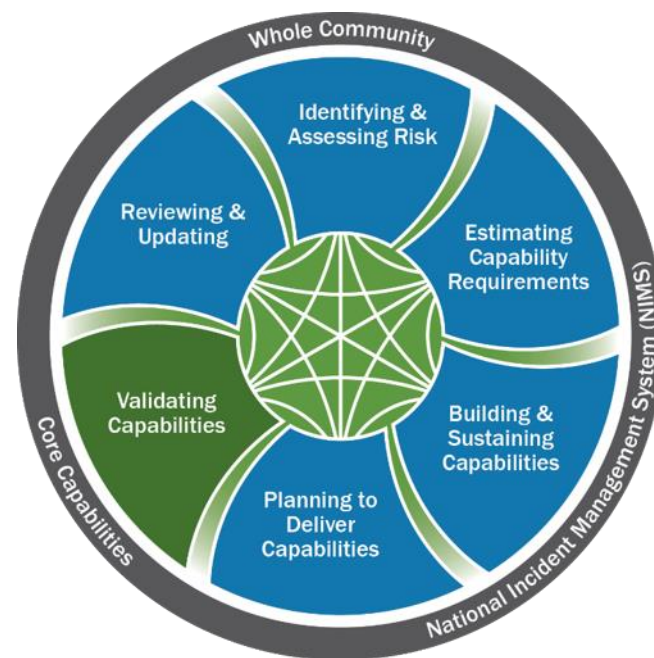


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The National Preparedness System

Provides a systematic approach for identifying preparedness challenges to help set priorities and close gaps

- **Common system of processes and tools** that enables the whole community to move in the same direction and speak the same language to achieve the **National Preparedness Goal** of a secure and resilient nation
- As a key component of the National Preparedness System, the **National Exercise Program (NEP)** builds upon other components by **examining and validating core capabilities** across all preparedness mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery)



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The National Exercise Program (NEP)

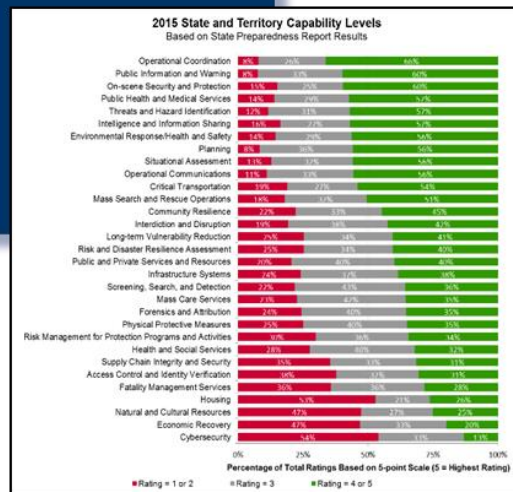
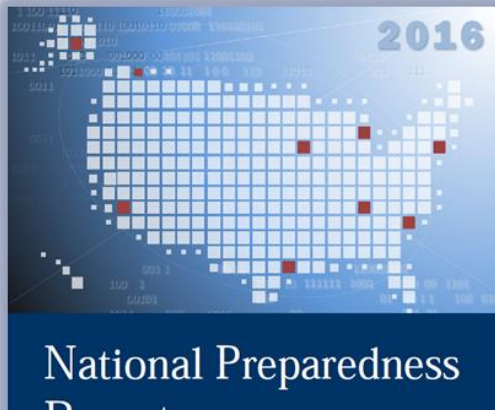
The principal exercise mechanism for examining preparedness and measuring readiness across the nation

- **Aligns common challenges and emerging issues** identified by states, local jurisdictions, tribes, and territories into national strategic goals called **Principal Objectives**, issued by the Principals Committee of the National Security Council at the White House
- Provides a means to **assess the ability to build, sustain, and deliver core capabilities** of national focus; validate plans, training, and equipment; draw out resource gaps; and identify areas for improvement
- Provides **exercise design and delivery assistance** for exercises that align to the Principal Objectives
- Integrates evaluation results from each exercise into an overall **analysis of the nation's readiness** and informs the National Preparedness Report



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Program Priorities Driven by Data



- States and territories provide annual data on their proficiency levels across **32 core capabilities** through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Report (SPR)
- This data feeds into the **National Preparedness Report (NPR)** and forms a shared national picture of training and exercise needs relative to capability gaps
- Analytic results help **shape training and exercise prioritization decisions** at all levels

The Two-Year NEP Cycle



Exercises inform preparedness analysis

National Exercise Program	National Preparedness Analysis
Develop after-action reports and improvement plans	Extract trends from SPR, THIRA, and NPR data
Identify lessons learned	Distill insights from intelligence and risk assessments
Validate core capabilities	Examine real-world events for emerging threats
Engage the whole community	Generate key analytical findings

Preparedness analysis informs focus of NEP

**Principal
Objectives**



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Delivering High-Quality Exercises

Attribute	Process
Exercises focus on capabilities most in need of improvement or sustainment	Informed by the annual National Preparedness Report, the NEP focuses on core capabilities aligned to the 2017–2018 Principal Objectives
Exercises ensure whole community participation	The NEP actively recruits participation across the whole community during exercise design and development to ensure findings are complete and representative of a community's capabilities
Exercise design is realistic and data-driven	The NEP reflects actionable and realistic scenarios informed by subject matter experts; exercises are grounded in preparedness data and progressively build upon issues identified in the community
Exercises are tied to corrective actions	The NEP ensures that exercises examine and/or validate corrective actions from previous exercises or real-world events



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2017–2018 Principal Objectives

- 1. Intelligence and Information Sharing**
- 2. Non-Stafford Act Incidents**
- 3. Complex Terrorist Attacks**
- 4. Cybersecurity**
- 5. Recovery Coordination**
- 6. Infectious Disease and Biological Incidents**
- 7. Catastrophic Incidents**



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Principal Objective #1

Intelligence and Information Sharing

“Examine and validate core capabilities and processes to rapidly exchange and analyze appropriate classified and unclassified information among federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector and international partners prior to and during an incident that threatens the security of the nation.”



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Intelligence & Information Sharing (1/4)

Overview

What is intelligence and information sharing?

- **Intelligence** is the **collection and analysis of timely, accurate, and actionable information** on any matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by local, state, tribal, territorial, federal, and other stakeholders.
- **Information sharing** is the ability to **exchange that intelligence** among government or private sector entities, as appropriate.
 - Fusion centers operate as state and major urban area focal points for the receipt, analysis, gathering, and sharing of threat-related information between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners



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Intelligence & Information Sharing (2/4)

Analysis Summary

State and local exercises highlighted challenges faced by fusion centers in providing real-time intelligence to federal partners, underscoring that **fusion centers must build stronger and more effective two-way information sharing partnerships.**

- 2016 NPR reported that government agencies are **expanding partnerships to improve capabilities** needed to prevent terrorist attacks
- 2015 SPR found that nearly **85% of states and territories** identified the Intelligence and Information Sharing core capability as a “High Priority”
- 2015-2016 NEP cycle exercises highlighted ongoing challenges, including **lack of direct channels** and **lack of mutual understanding** of partners’ intelligence systems



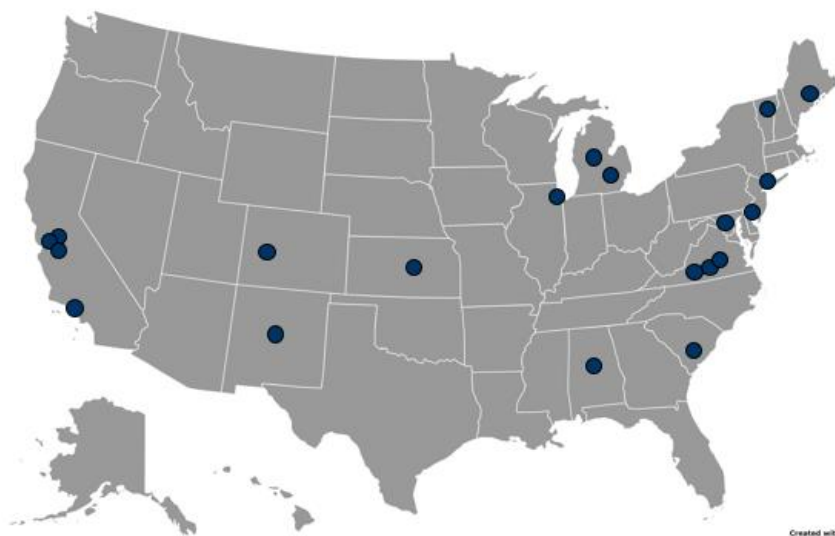
Intelligence & Information Sharing (3/4)

Major Challenges

Exercises that test the Intelligence and Information Sharing core capability provide further information on existing capability gaps in planning and training.

An analysis of 20 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Disseminating Intelligence and Information:** Disseminating restricted or limited-share information to all stakeholders who required the information, including fire response, emergency medical services, other responders
- **Establishing Intelligence and Information Requirements:** Using plain language and avoiding acronyms to limit the confusion in information sharing across agencies
- **Exploiting and Processing Information:** Ensuring field information officers understand the information request process



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Intelligence & Information Sharing (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

Fusion X Series

- Hosted by DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis
- Designed to provide fusion centers and law enforcement officers the opportunity to demonstrate capabilities, coordinate operations, and leverage resources
- During a recent Fusion X exercise, players responded to a variety of threat streams, including bomb threats, violent political and religious extremists, drug-trafficking organizations, and outlaw motorcycle gangs

Results from these exercises provide an objective basis to demonstrate the value of fusion centers as part of the Fusion Center Program

Applicable Training Courses

- **IS-662:** Improving Preparedness and Resilience through Public-Private Partnerships
- **E0948:** Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture
- **AWR-122:** Law Enforcement Prevention and Deterrence of Terrorist Acts
- **AWR-315:** Criminal Intelligence Analysis Essentials



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Principal Objective #2

Non-Stafford Act Incidents

“Examine the ability of departments and agencies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents where a Stafford Act declaration is not likely, by identifying and validating appropriate authorities, roles, responsibilities, resources, and organizational and operational structures.”



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Non-Stafford Act Incidents (1/4)

Overview

What is a non-Stafford Act incident?

- A non-Stafford Act incident is a major incident requiring extensive federal interagency coordination in support of state and local response efforts, but where a **Stafford Act declaration is not likely**
- Examples include:
 - 2016 Zika outbreak
 - 2015 Flint water crisis
 - 2014 Ebola Virus threat
 - 2014 increase in unaccompanied children arrivals
 - National droughts
 - 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill



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Non-Stafford Act Incidents (2/4)

Analysis Summary

FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate has underscored the challenges that non-Stafford Act incidents pose to whole community response and recovery, particularly for complex incidents that occur over **extended time periods and across large geographic areas**.

- 2015 NPR highlighted whole community uncertainty regarding **multi-agency coordination and authorities**
- It identified several non-Stafford Act incidents that demonstrated **operational coordination challenges**
- 2015-2016 NEP cycle revealed a **need for additional exercises that validate the ability of whole community partners to coordinate** during non-Stafford Act incidents



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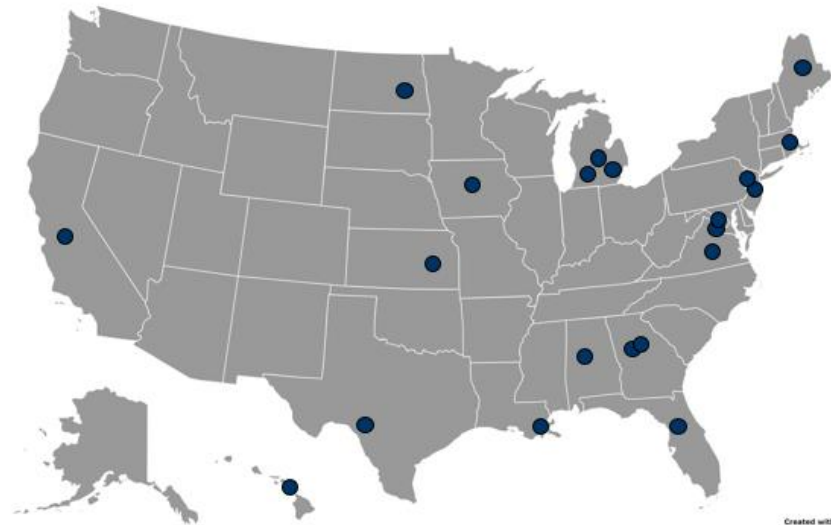
Non-Stafford Act Incidents (3/4)

Major Challenges

Non-Stafford Act incident exercises provide further information on existing capability gaps in **planning and training**.

An analysis of 21 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Operational Coordination:** Confirming logistical support for niche operations such as responder mental health counseling and understanding the availability/need for specialized resources (e.g., air support, HAZMAT, GIS, etc.)
- **Planning:** Developing a uniform multi-jurisdictional system coordinating triage, patient tracking and fatality management for coordination between state, local, tribal, and territorial components that includes the nonmedical community
- **Public Information and Warning:** Ensuring emergency alert planning and protocols have been updated, including an official rumor control plan/unit, communication capabilities for different languages, and statewide unified call centers



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Non-Stafford Act Incidents (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

Inland Spill of National Significance (SONS) Exercise Series

- Hosted by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Designed to familiarize political leaders and policy makers with **plans and procedures relevant to a hazmat or oil spill** and how they might function during an incident

SONS exercises evaluate the effectiveness of interagency and private sector coordination, policy making, and messaging in response to an Environmental Protection Agency-managed SONS involving multiple jurisdictions

Applicable Training Courses

- **IS-810:** ESF #10-Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex
- **IS-706:** National Incident Management System Intrastate Mutual Aid
- **IS-405:** Overview of Mass Care/Emergency Assistance
- **E0431:** Understanding the Emergency Management System Compact
- [Oil Response Training – Basic Course](https://trainex.org/offeringlist)
<https://trainex.org/offeringlist>
- [Principles of Chemical Emergency Preparedness \(CEP\) Train-the-Trainer](https://trainex.org/offeringlist)
<https://trainex.org/offeringlist>
- **PER-904:** Radiological Emergency Response Operations



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Principal Objective #3

Complex Terrorist Attacks

“Examine the ability of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions to respond to complex terrorist attacks with a focus on integrated response planning among law enforcement, medical services, emergency management, and other whole community stakeholders.”



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Complex Terrorist Attacks (1/4)

Overview

What is a complex coordinated attack?

- Complex coordinated attacks are simultaneous, synchronized attacks against multiple targets involving active shooters or technical hazards such as explosive devices
- Examples include:
 - Recent terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels
 - Active shooter incident in San Bernardino
 - Boston Marathon Bombing



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Complex Terrorist Attacks (2/4)

Analysis Summary

Recent terrorist incidents, including the 2016 Orlando shooting, 2015 Paris and San Bernardino attacks, and the 2013 Boston Bombings, have emphasized the **challenge that complex terrorist incidents pose for response**

- 2016 NPR identified challenges addressing complex attacks, including the need to practice and evaluate applicable capabilities and **improve response coordination**
- 2015 THIRA found that states and territories **identified explosive devices more frequently** than any other threat or hazard, and **active shooter threats** had the greatest increase (32%) over 2014
- 2015-2016 NEP cycle exercises highlighted the need for local law enforcement to improve formalized tactical response plans and operational procedures to address **multiple synchronized small arms** and **improvised explosive device** attacks against **soft targets**



Complex Terrorist Attacks (3/4)

Major Challenges

Complex terrorist attack exercises provide further information on existing capability gaps in **planning and training**.

An analysis of 16 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Operational Coordination:** Establishing and maintaining unified coordination and command among multiple law enforcement agencies reporting through multiple command posts
- **Intelligence and Information Sharing:** Disseminating sensitive intelligence while also ensuring operational security
- **Planning:** Operational planning, including the ability of multiple agencies and stakeholders to effectively coordinate and integrate different plans
- **Public Information and Warning:** Developing standard operating procedures for (1) joint information aggregation and (2) the effective use of social media for public guidance and rumor control



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Complex Terrorist Attacks (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series (JCTAWS)

- Hosted by the National Counterterrorism Center, Department of Homeland Security, and Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Designed to improve the ability of local law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, communication, and private sector communities to prepare for complex terrorist attacks

Applicable Training Courses

- **AWR-151:** Understanding the Dangers of Agroterrorism
- **E0556:** Guardian Accord Terrorism-Based Planning Workshop
- **PER-212:** Operational Level Response to HazMat/WMD Incidents
- **PER-233:** Medical Preparedness and Response to Bombing Incidents (MPRBI)
- **PER-276:** Transit Terrorist Tools and Tactics
- **PER-902:** Hospital Emergency Response Training for Mass Casualty Incidents

Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC):

Preparing Communities for a Complex Coordinated Attack

Course provides a no-consequence environment where participants from multiple disciplines can discuss and analyze the local, state, regional and federal capabilities required to respond to a complex terrorist attack.

For more information on JCTAWS or complex coordinated attack IEMC, contact JCTAWS@anl.gov





Principal Objective #4

Cybersecurity

“Examine the implementation of national policy, frameworks, and guidance for whole community stakeholders on relevant authorities, plans, procedures, and available resources for cyber incident coordination.”



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What is a cyber incident?

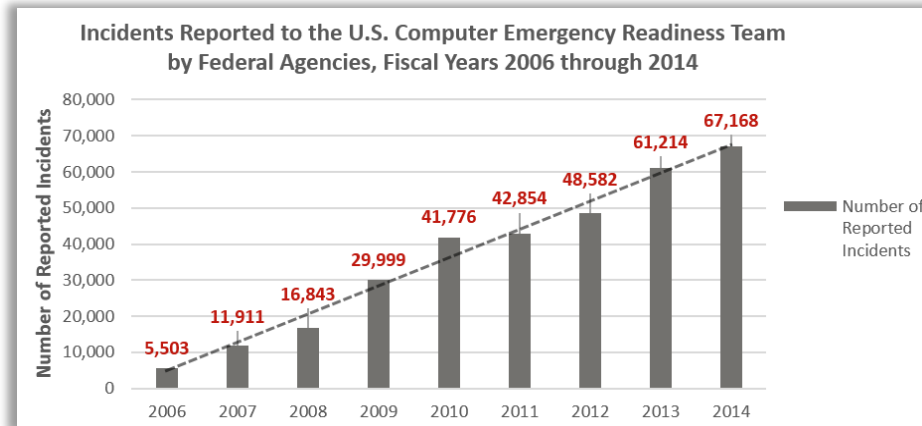
- A cyber incident is an event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that actually or imminently **jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability** of:
 - Computers
 - Information or communications systems or networks
 - Physical or virtual infrastructure controlled by computers or information systems
 - Information resident thereon
- A cyber incident may include a vulnerability in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited by a threat source
- Examples include:
 - 2015 Office of Personnel Management data breach



Cybersecurity (2/4)

Analysis Summary

- 2016 NPR indicated that states and territories identified the **need for federal cybersecurity support**, including **training opportunities**, **technical assistance**, and **sharing of best practices**
- According to SPR data, Cybersecurity has been the **lowest rated core capability for five consecutive years** despite a majority of states and territories (88% in the 2015 findings) regarding cybersecurity as a “High Priority” core capability
- 2015-2016 NEP cycle exercises have indicated that a **lack of clear and comprehensive cybersecurity guidance** may hinder coordination during a cyber incident



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Cybersecurity (3/4)

Major Challenges

Cyber incident exercises provide further information on existing capability gaps in **planning and training**.

An analysis of 14 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Operational Coordination:** Understanding agency capabilities, responsibilities, and authorities, especially the role of city agencies in the Cyber Intrusion Command Center
- **Planning:** Linking cyber-specific plans to all other relevant plans and establishing internal and external communication protocols with stakeholders
- **Intelligence and Information Sharing:** Overcoming legal regulations in information sharing, the use of common language, and the over-sanitization and delay of sharing intelligence
- **Cybersecurity:** Establishing policy and legal protections for cyber resources and assistance mechanisms; instructing personnel on basic information security training



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Cybersecurity (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

National Cyber Exercise and Planning Program (NCEPP)

- Hosted by Department of Homeland Security National Cybersecurity and Communication Integration Center (NCCIC)
- Built a portfolio of cyber exercises ranging from small-scale, limited scope, discussion-based exercises, to large-scale, internationally scoped, operations-based exercises, such as the **biennial Cyber Storm exercise**

Applicable Training Courses

- **AWR-169-W:** Cyber Incident Analysis and Response
- **AWR-135:** Promoting Community Cyber Security
- **AWR-136:** Essentials of Community Cyber Security
- **MGT-384:** The EOC's Role In Community Cyber Security
- **MGT-385:** Community Cyber Security Exercise Planning
- **MGT-452:** Physical and Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure

Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT)

Works to reduce risks within and across all critical infrastructure sectors.

Visit the [Virtual Learning Portal at https://ics-cert-training.inl.gov/lms/](https://ics-cert-training.inl.gov/lms/) for training and workshop opportunities



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Principal Objective #5

Recovery Coordination

“Demonstrate the ability of the whole community, especially state, territorial, tribal, and local governments, to perform effective recovery coordination and planning in parallel with response operations to achieve long-term community recovery objectives.”



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What is recovery coordination?

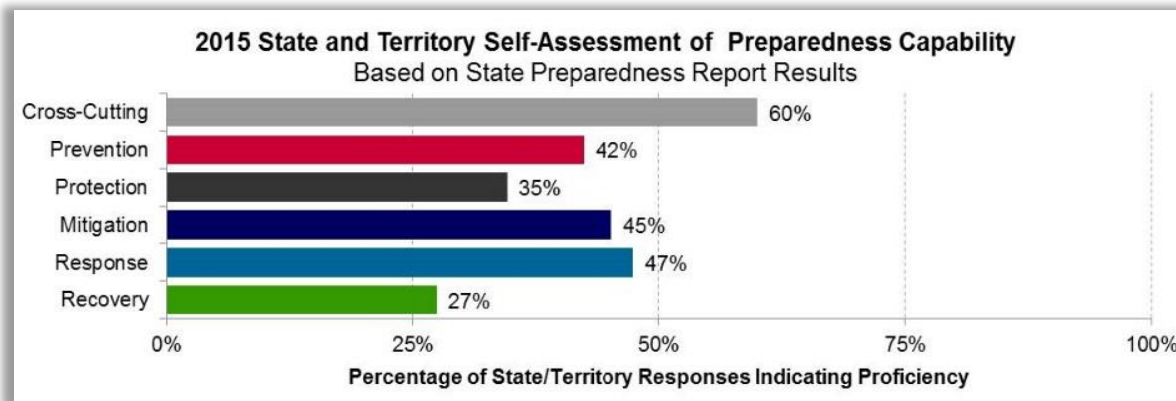
- Recovery coordination includes activities focused on:
 - A timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure;
 - Housing;
 - A sustainable economy; and
 - The health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident
- Examples include:
 - Hurricane Sandy Long-Term Recovery Office



Recovery Coordination (2/4)

Analysis Summary

- 2016 NPR reported that **only 27% of states and territories** indicated proficiency in Recovery core capabilities; this finding continues a trend since 2012, with states and territories **consistently reporting lower levels of proficiency in Recovery** core capabilities than in any other mission area
- The NPR also identified **Economic Recovery, Housing, and Infrastructure Systems** as national areas for improvement and noted specific challenges related to each capability
- 2015-2106 NEP cycle exercises have highlighted areas for improvement for **integration of long-term recovery** considerations into response operations



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Recovery Coordination (3/4)

Major Challenges

A key finding of this analysis is that there are **too few exercises** to examine recovery activities; although there are recovery plans in place, **they are untested**.

An analysis of 24 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Developing recovery objectives:** Businesses and jurisdictions need recovery plans that outline recovery needs, goals, clear and specific objectives, and metrics for a variety of threats
 - **Developing the workforce:** Jurisdictions need to improve collaboration between public, private, tribal, regional partners, and other stakeholders within the recovery coordination structure
 - **Disseminating information:** There is a general lack of familiarity with existing plans or systems in place to track and share financial expenditures during recovery operations
 - **Economic impact assessments:** Data is not always complete or consistent; additional training on how to create complete damage assessments is required
- 
- A map of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, with several blue dots placed across various states. The dots are located in California, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Florida. The dots represent specific locations or data points across the country.



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Recovery Coordination (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

Silver Phoenix 2014

- Two day national level exercise specifically focused on long term recovery
- Built upon the challenges identified during Capstone 2014's Alaska Shield/ Ardent Sentry exercises
- Provided significant ground truth based on real world events to allow participants to develop a Recovery Support Strategy in partnership with the State of Alaska

Disaster Behavioral Health Concept of Operations

- Since 2012, the Federal Government has increasingly incorporated **behavioral health considerations** into response and recovery efforts through implementation of the *HHS Disaster Behavioral Health Concept of Operations*, and the deployment of HHS mental health teams and psychological first-aid training for first responders

*Data from exercises indicate a need to design and conduct exercises that examine Recovery core capabilities, especially **Natural and Cultural Resources, Housing, and Economic Recovery***

Applicable Training Courses

- **IS-558:** Public Works and Disaster Recovery
- **IS-2900:** National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) Overview
- **E0209:** State Recovery Planning and Coordination
- **E0210:** Recovery From Disaster: The Local Community Role
- **E0824:** Partner Coordination in Disaster Response and Recovery





Principal Objective #6

Infectious Disease and Biological Incidents

“Examine the ability of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions to respond to infectious disease pandemics and biological incidents.”



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What is a pandemic?

- A pandemic is an **international disease outbreak**
- A disease becomes epidemic when the number of reported cases **increases above its normal prevalence**, which is sometimes zero, and becomes pandemic when it **spreads across national boundaries**
- Examples include:
 - 2016 Zika pandemic
 - 2014-15 Ebola Virus pandemic
 - 2009 H1N1 (swine flu) pandemic



Infectious Disease (2/4)

Analysis Summary

- 2015 and 2016 NPR highlighted Ebola response challenges, including insufficient **pandemic management planning**, ineffective **federal agency collaboration**, and **training deficiencies** for healthcare personnel
- **55% of states and territories** listed human pandemics as a concern in the 2015 THIRA; however, 2015 SPR data found the **Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services** core capability experienced one of the **largest one-year declines** in self assessments
- 2015-2016 NEP cycle exercises also revealed whole community response challenges, including confusion over **roles and responsibilities**, insufficient **access to resources**, and **uncoordinated public messaging** efforts



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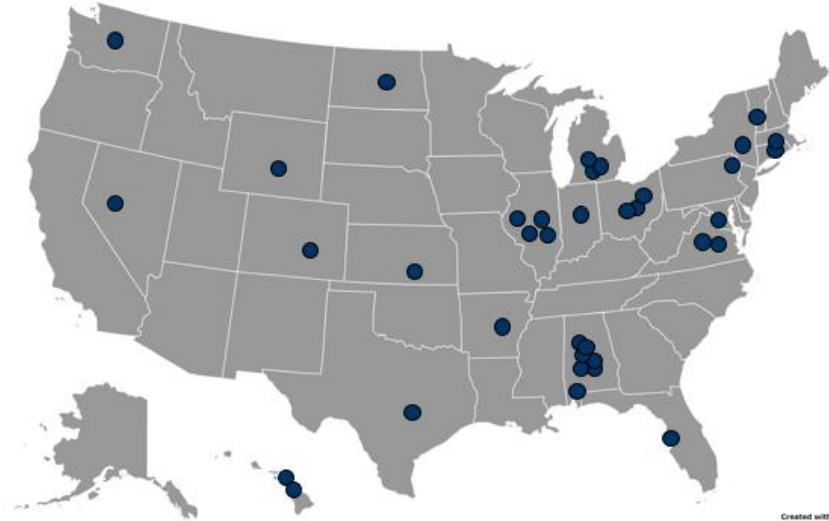
Infectious Disease (3/4)

Major Challenges

Pandemic response exercises provide further information on existing capability gaps in **planning and training**.

An analysis of 37 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Public Health and Medical Services:** Providing guidelines for storage, disposal, tracking, and removal of medical response supplies
- **Public Health and Medical Services:** Properly planning for medical surges to ensure effective response to increased number of individuals requiring medical attention
- **Operational Coordination:** Providing equipment and training to law enforcement personnel to allow them to safely interact with infected citizens
- **Communication:** Properly communicating with the public to describe protective measures, identify available resources, and dispel rumors



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Infectious Disease (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Response Exercise Series

- Sponsored by DHS Office of Health Affairs and the Department of Agriculture
- Examined authorities and capabilities regarding a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak
- Identified the operational structure for the response and initial recovery planning activities

Avian Influenza Train-the-Trainer Course

Designed for On-Scene Coordinators to prepare them for their role in the Disposal Unit should a large outbreak of avian influenza occur, or for what to do in the event of a flu pandemic. The course also reviews HHS guidance on worker health and safety in the event of a flu pandemic.

Applicable Training Courses

- **IS-451:** Anthrax Awareness
- **IS-520:** Introduction to Continuity of Operations Planning for Pandemic Influenzas
- **IS-522:** Exercising Continuity Plans for Pandemics
- **AWR-118:** Biological Incidents Awareness
- **PER-220:** Emergency Response to Domestic Biological Incidents
- **MGT-319:** Mass Prophylaxis Preparedness and Planning
- **MGT-433:** Isolation and Quarantine for Rural Communities



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Principal Objective #7

Catastrophic Incidents

“Examine the ability of the whole community to deliver life-saving and life-sustaining capabilities to survivors following a catastrophic incident that severely affects communities and critical infrastructure.”



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Catastrophic Incidents (1/4)

Overview

What is a catastrophic incident?

- A catastrophic incident, as defined by the National Response Framework, is any natural or manmade incident—including terrorism—that results in **extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption** severely affecting the **population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions**
- Examples include:
 - Attacks on September 11, 2001
 - Hurricane Katrina
 - Potential Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami



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Catastrophic Incidents (2/4)

Analysis Summary

- Catastrophic incidents have highlighted the impacts of **large-scale disasters**
 - Hurricane Sandy caused **147 fatalities and \$50 billion** in damages; Hurricane Katrina resulted in **1,500 deaths and \$81 billion** in damages
- The **Hurricane Sandy AAR** included areas for improvement for large-scale incidents, including:
 - **Senior leadership** coordination;
 - **Incident management structures**;
 - **Continuity of operations**;
 - And coordination with **local, state, and tribal partners**
- Future catastrophic threats and hazards may include hurricanes and tropical cyclones with **higher wind speeds**, more **significant rainfall**, earthquakes within the **Cascadia Subduction Zone**, **New Madrid Seismic Zone**, and the **Alaskan-Aleutian Megathrust**; and **improvised nuclear devices**



“There is a shared recognition that FEMA cannot only plan for events we are capable of responding to; rather, we must plan for catastrophic events that will overwhelm capabilities at all levels of the government and private sector and challenge even the most scalable structures and systems.”

– Administrator Craig Fugate



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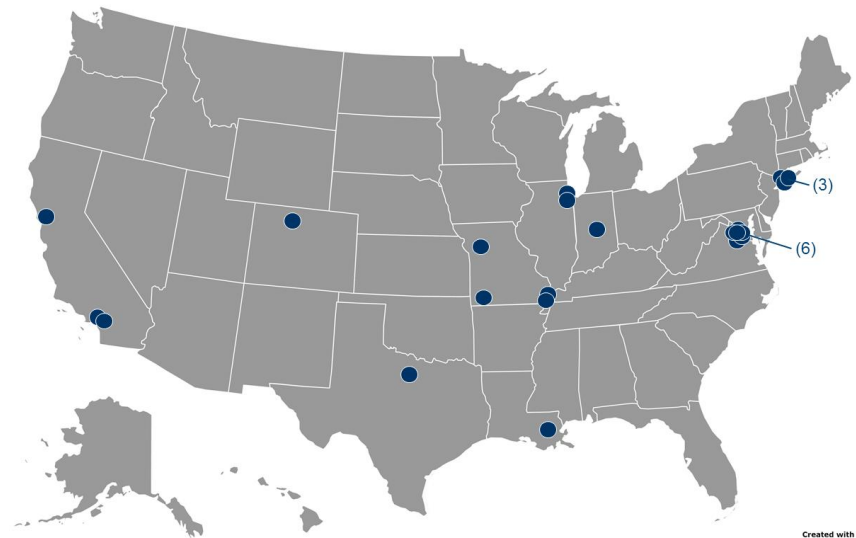
Catastrophic Incidents (3/4)

Major Challenges

Catastrophic incident exercises provide further information on existing capability gaps in **planning and training**.

An analysis of 22 real-world and exercise after-action reports revealed common challenges:

- **Operational Coordination:** Tracking and accepting shipment of resources in an effective, cohesive, and integrated fashion; maintaining situational awareness of resource and staffing needs in the field
- **Planning:** Understanding legal authorities such as the Stafford Act and Economy Act; standardizing protocols for integrating whole community partners, including tribes and regional partners, into planning, response, and recovery efforts
- **Intelligence and Information Sharing:** Developing doctrine or standard practices for data collection and analysis; coordinating information sharing and reporting practices that are disjointed, duplicative, or resource intensive



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Catastrophic Incidents (4/4)

Training and Exercise Opportunities

Cascadia Rising 2016

- Four day multi-state functional exercise that simulated a major earthquake along the Cascadia Subduction Zone, resulting in billions of dollars of damage and significant loss of life.
- Included over 50 counties, plus major cities, tribal nations, state and federal agencies, private sector businesses, and non-governmental organizations across three states

In the next two years, several catastrophic incident plans will be **reviewed and updated**, including:

- **New Madrid Seismic Zone Catastrophic Incident Plan**
- **Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex**

Applicable Training Courses

- **PER-307-W:** Introduction to Improvised Nuclear Device Effects and Response Strategies
- **E0930:** Community-Specific IEMC/Hurricane: Preparedness and Response
- **AWR-233:** Volcanic Crisis Awareness Course
- **PER-304:** Social Media for Natural Disaster Response and Recovery
- **AWR-232:** Mass Fatalities Planning and Response for Rural Communities



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2017–2018 NEP Development Timeline

2016				2017
September	October	November	December	January
<p>September</p> <p>National Security Council Issues Principal Objectives</p>	<p>October 3, 5, 11 & 12</p> <p>NEP Informational Webinars</p>	<p>November</p> <p>National Scheduling Conference</p> <p>November 30</p> <p>Domestic Resilience Group (DRG) Approves Calendar</p>	<p>December 31</p> <p>National Security Council Approves NEP Calendar</p>	<p>January 1</p> <p>Begin NEP Cycle</p>
<p>September – October 31</p> <p>Exercise Nomination Open Season</p>				



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NEP Benefits

Exercise Design and Delivery Assistance

- Opportunity for support to assist with exercise design, scenario development, planning, conduct, and evaluation



Tools and Resources

- Access tools and resources, such as templates and analysis, that will help you design exercises that link to other preparedness activities



Building Relationships

- Expand opportunities through new exercise ideas and relationships with partners throughout the nation



Contribute to Preparedness

- Influence and inform policy, resource allocation, and preparedness programs



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How to Participate in the NEP

- Determine exercises that align with one or more of the Principal Objectives and that support your jurisdiction's priorities
- Get more information and download the NEP Nomination Form at [the FEMA website by following https://www.fema.gov/national-exercise-program](https://www.fema.gov/national-exercise-program)
- Communicate with your State and Regional Exercise Officers about nominating an exercise
- Collaborate with your federal, state, and/or local program partners to ensure they are informed of your nomination
- Submit your nomination to NEP@fema.dhs.gov



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FEMA Resources

- **National Training and Education Division**

- Develops and provides courses for state, local, tribal, private sector, and citizens: [Visit https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov for more information](https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov)

- **National Exercise Division**

- Manages the National Exercise Program (NEP) and Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP): [Visit the NEP homepage at https://www.fema.gov/national-exercise-program](https://www.fema.gov/national-exercise-program)

- **National Preparedness Assessment Division**

- Identifies, tracks, and monitors corrective actions and lessons learned from exercises and real-world events, supporting the homeland security and emergency management community's continual need to change, adapt, and innovate: <https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-assessment-division>



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FEMA Regional Exercise Officers



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FEMA Region	Contact Information
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