

U.S. Coast Guard
National Response Framework
Concept of Operations (CONOP)

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*See Acronym List next page.

Acronyms

AC – Area Committee	HSC – Harbor Safety Committee
AMSC – Area Maritime Security Committee	IAW – In Accordance With
AOR – Area of Responsibility	ICS – Incident Command System
CC – Command Center	IMAT – Incident Management Assist Team
CG – Coast Guard	IMT – Incident Management Team
CGHQ – Coast Guard Headquarters	IS – Designator for FEMA ICS courses
CGRMS – Coast Guard Response Management System	JFO – Joint Field Office
CONOP – Concept of Operations	LNO – Liaison Officer
DE – Deployable Element	NOC – National Operations Center
DHS – Department of Homeland Security	NRCC – National Response Coordination Center
DIRLAUTH – Direct Liaison Authority	NRF – National Response Framework
DOG – Deployable Operations Group	NRP – National Response Plan
DRAT – District Response Advisory Team	NRT – National Response Team
DSF – Deployable Specialized Force	OOA – On or about
EOC – Emergency Operations Center	OPCON – Operational Control
EPLO – Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer	PRC – Port Readiness Committee
ESF – Emergency Support Function	PQS – Personnel Qualification Standards
ESFLG – Emergency Support Functions Leadership Group	RISC – Regional Interagency Steering Committee
FCO – Federal Coordinating Officer	RRCC – Regional Response Coordination Center
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency	RRT – Regional Response Team
HQ – Headquarters	TACON – Tactical Control
	WQSB – Watch Quarter and Station Bill

References

- A. National Response Plan, December 2004
- B. National Response Framework 2007, in final routing
- C. Coast Guard Incident Command System Implementation Plan, COMDTINST M3120.15
- D. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
- E. District Response Groups/District Response Advisory Teams, COMDTINST 16465.41a
- F. Natural Disaster Preparedness Guidance for 2007, msg dtg 032049Z MAY 07
- G. 2007 USCG Joint Field Office Support Teams Staffing Plan, CG-3R Memo dtd 19APR07
- H. Commandant Contingency Staffing Plan, HQINST 1601.3b, dtd 17MAR06
- I. Alignment with the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan, COMDTINST 16000.27 dtd 30JUN05
- J. Deployable Operations Group Instruction 3502.1

Definitions

Incident or event Type and associated characteristics and example(s):

Incident or Event Complexity	Characteristics
Type 5 – Initial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial response activities. • Normal initial response resources committed (<25 personnel and assets to manage). • Initial Response Incident Commander normally has the responsibility for all functional activities for managing the incident • Incident not expected to escalate in size or complexity. • Situation is mitigated in a short period of time. <p>Example: Daily small-scale responses.</p>
Type 4 – Routine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine incident/event or initial response to large incident. • Single or a few resources (<50 personnel and assets to manage). • Command, General Staff positions normally not activated. <p>Examples: Typical SAR, small spill, routine Law Enforcement case or event; or first few hours of a larger incident.</p>
Type 3 – Non-Routine Local Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger than typical daily operations incident/event. • Crosses agency and/or unit boundaries. • May require multiple operational periods – if so, produce written action plan. • Several single resources to numerous multi-agency resources (50-200 personnel and assets to manage). • Command and General Staff activated as needed; Division/Group Supervisors assigned (as required by span-of-control considerations). May use staging area. • Incident Management Team provided by local command. <p>Examples: Vessel/plane incident with subsequent SAR and pollution; local harbor security response/event; non-routine spill/release; multi-agency local disaster response (coastal flooding, port infrastructure damage, etc.).</p>
Type 2 – Very Complex Regional to National Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple operational periods, written action plan, multi-agency and regional media interest. • Many resources (over 200 personnel and assets to manage), several divisions and/or groups. Branches as needed. • Use of external Incident Management Assist Team to augment local resources is highly encouraged, especially when 24 hr operations are being employed. • Most Command and General Staff, and functional unit positions activated. Area Command led by District Commander may be activated. <p>Examples: Regionally significant, large-scale vessel/plane incident; large spill/release (large-scale security response/event; OPSAIL, Olympics, natural or man-made disaster response (Hurricane Isabelle, Loma Prieta Earthquake, etc.).</p>
Type 1 – Highly Complex National or Int’l Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple operational periods, written action plan, national media interest. • Potentially, very large Operations Section organizational structure, and/or large-scale logistical considerations (over 300 personnel and assets to manage). • Incident Management Assist Team (IMAT) generally activated. Second IMAT on stand-by. • Command and General Staff and unit positions activated. • Area Command led by the Area Commander may be activated. <p>Examples: Major response or event, TWA-800, SONS spill; major security response/event (National Security Special Event), national conventions, disaster response (natural or man-made, possible formal declaration).</p>

1. Introduction

1.1 Coast Guard Alignment with the National Response Framework

The Coast Guard remains committed to its role as a leading response organization among our interagency partners at the local, state, and federal levels. Our leadership position requires active engagement in the realms of preparedness and response. This effort will ensure that the Coast Guard incident management system continues to improve and build upon the existing foundation of professionalism and excellence. Preparedness and response related issues are discussed and clarified in this CONOP to reinforce the importance of preparedness as a key priority toward achieving the best response possible during mission execution.

The National Response Plan (NRP), reference (A), and anticipated National Response Framework (NRF), reference (B), will impact the Coast Guard's ongoing efforts to adjust and improve internal policy. The NRF will reinforce the fact that readiness and mission execution must primarily occur at the local level, thus reemphasizing close coordination with the Coast Guard's response partners. Because our challenge is to maintain a viable community-based preparedness and response management system, the Coast Guard must positively affect national programs by sharing our response management experience, expertise, and leadership with local, state, regional, and federal partners. This is the Coast Guard's current approach at the port level, which is embodied in our Area Committees (AC), Harbor Safety Committees (HSC), Port Readiness Committees (PRC), and Area Maritime Security Committees (AMSC) with regards to oil spills, hazardous materials releases, and security incident planning and response. At the regional level this posture is maintained by District leadership in Regional Response Teams and active participation in FEMA-led interagency preparedness efforts. At the national level it is maintained through our lead role in the National Response Team (NRT) and FEMA's Emergency Support Functions Leadership Group (ESFLG).

1.2 Expected Operational Outcomes

This Incident Management System Concept of Operations is intended to ensure that the Coast Guard is aligned with National Response Framework incident management goals. To underscore the importance of interagency and stakeholder leadership at the port level, the Coast Guard Response Management System will emphasize both preparedness and response efforts.

Furthermore, the tiered response support framework in place within the Coast Guard organization, and the close relationships between the Coast Guard and other federal, state and local entities falls in line with the National incident response posture. This highlights the shared interagency posture required to respond to complex incidents of all Types. Coast Guard preparedness and response policy, including clarification of CG ICS quals policies, is intended to support Sector, District, Area, and DOG efforts. The intent is to create a systematic preparedness and response capability without duplication of effort.

1.3 Gaps and Limitations

Coast Guard Headquarters (CGHQ) continues to refine incident management guidelines and initiatives to improve field-level mission execution. CGHQ will update and expand reference

(C) to incorporate recent policy developments associated with changes to the NRP, hurricane Katrina lessons learned, and reference (D). Position-specific ICS PQS and a full-suite of ICS position-specific courses are planned to occur OOA June 2008. In the interim, Coast Guard units with preparedness and incident response duties should continue to emphasize the qualification and certification of personnel using the most current drafts of ICS PQS to build IMT capabilities at the Sector, District, Area, and DOG level.

As the expectations related to incident management, preparedness, response and recovery progresses, so do the roles and responsibilities of the Coast Guard. As a result, Coast Guard personnel may sometimes find themselves challenged by conflicting responsibilities to more than one response team. CGHQ is acutely aware of this challenge, and will continue to work towards deconfliction. The potential creation of dedicated (rather than volunteer) Incident Management Assist Teams at the Area level is one method by which CGHQ is attempting to address conflicting incident management responsibilities.

2. Mission

2.1 The Role of Sectors

The day-to-day operations within Sector AORs represent the Coast Guard's most important contribution to the nation's preparedness and response capability to the variety of threats and incidents occurring throughout America. Additionally, interagency and stakeholder communities rely on CG leadership to build preparedness and response capability for the near-shore ports and waterways operational environment, critical to the nation's safety and security. Since effective response is founded on sustained preparedness, Sectors should provide representation in the local and state emergency planning communities, and support coordination to ensure necessary information is shared at all appropriate levels regarding CG activities to prepare, plan for, exercise, and support disaster response. In the event of a larger or higher impact incident, Sector Commanders are encouraged to request District support personnel as the next logical source of Type 2 incident management support. Additionally, for Type 1 incidents Sector Commanders may need to request the Area IMAT and/or specific Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF) from the DOG through the District CC. Revised guidance for incident typing is posted at <http://www.fema.gov/> to aid decision-making when faced with larger or more complex incidents.

2.1.1 Sector Authority and Responsibilities

Preparedness planning – Most importantly, Sectors provide leadership within port interagency and stakeholder groups, including AC, HSC, PRC, and AMSC entities, on a continuing basis, ensuring close coordination of planning resources and focus. Sectors are encouraged to maintain a watch desk and technical support at the local city, county, or state emergency operations center (EOC), participate in meetings, and maintain situational awareness of ongoing preparedness efforts. Sectors are encouraged to focus on the ability to respond to Type 4 and 3 incidents. Units should maintain a watch quarter and station bill (WQSB) to address these incidents and build a transition plan when subsequent operational periods overwhelm Sector resources. An example of such a WQSB is posted at <http://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/home.do>.

Incident response – Sectors should focus on evaluating and clarifying response activities, including determining whether an incident exceeds Sector Command Center capabilities (e.g., Type 4 incident evolving to a Type 3 or Type 2 incident), resulting in ICS WQSB/IMT activation to manage the larger incident. ICS is flexible so that IMT activation may mean activating one person or a full IMT, depending on the magnitude or projected magnitude of the incident. Each Sector must maintain a trained and qualified Type 3 IMT, consisting of members filling the command and general staff positions as appropriate. The intent is to retain a core IMT capable of dealing with most routine, and other more challenging incidents. A key focus of Sector IMT response is the transition from a Sector CC watch-led case to an IMT/ICS-led response. The internal transition is always challenging and thus an excellent focus point to ensure uninterrupted mission execution. Coordinating guidance will be provided via separate correspondence.

Liaison/Coordination activities – Sectors must maintain close coordination and communication with the variety of interagency and stakeholder representatives found in AC, HSC, PRC, and AMSC entities, as well as other local and regional government and industry representatives.

Sourcing – Incident response is a duty for Sector personnel, and a primary responsibility of the Sector command. Depending on the size and impact of the incident, Sector Commanders coordinate with District and Area Commanders, as well as local, county and state reps, to determine need for CG representation at their respective EOCs.

Training/Qualification – Sector Commanders are authorized to qualify individuals to build a Sector-specific IMT. Sector incident management capability should focus on efforts to retain a ready Type 3 IMT by signing qualification letters for local Type 3 and Type 4 personnel. The employment of this qualification authority must be based on prudent screening of an individual’s experience and satisfactory completion of mandatory training and experience requirements. Area familiarization is critical, as is demonstrated satisfactory familiarization with the local and regional response community. At a minimum, individuals should have experience responding to at least one Type 3 incident using ICS, should have drill and exercise experience using ICS, and should have completed ICS 100 and 200, and IS 700 and 800 online courses, and the ICS 300 course. Command and general staff must have completed the ICS-400 course. Completion of ICS intermediate and advanced position and team courses is at the discretion of the Sector Commander but is highly recommended. Note that as additional Coast Guard training opportunities become more widely available and ICS qualification standards are revised and implemented, Sector personnel will be expected to continuously improve their training and quals to meet these increased requirements. Anticipate that over the next 12 to 18 months full PQS will be issued and additional position-specific classroom courses will become available. Sectors should use current versions of ICS PQS to serve as the standard at the unit. Current versions of ICS PQS are posted on homeport at <http://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/home.do> under the library then ICS tabs. For all Type positions, Sector Commanders should continue to ensure the use of all available tools to ensure personnel achieve appropriate Type qualification.

2.1.2 Sector Level Support Resources

CG liaison to local city, county, regional, or state EOC: this position provides CG representation at the appropriate EOC and coordinates CG resources with field-level response needs. This position also supports coordination efforts, represents the CG at meeting/briefs, and ensures information entered into reports reflects CG activities and objectives.

Sourcing – This position is filled by collateral duty personnel from CG field units and requires 1-2 persons per watch period, as agreed to in applicable plans. In certain instances the ideal EOC watch may be drawn from the qualified District support personnel.

Qualification – Sector and District Commanders have authority to designate appropriate personnel as CG liaison to EOCs.

Activation/Deployment - EOC notifies CG District/Sector CC of increased level of activation and need for CG representation.

OPCON - Sector and/or District Commander taking lead for CG incident response activities.

TACON - Sector and/or District Commander taking lead for CG incident response activities.

DIRLAUTH – Local, county, state EOCs.

2.2 The Role of Districts

Coast Guard Districts are supporting elements for the Sectors, maintain situational awareness, are prepared to fill resource shortfalls at Sectors, and facilitate coordination of resources across Sectors. Districts are also responsible for representing CG equities and interests in both planning and response with regional level state, federal, and private Sector planning communities, such as at FEMA’s Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC) and at the Joint Field Office (JFO), when activated. The expectation within the CGRMS is that Districts and Areas will facilitate Sector requests for additional response mgmt resources.

2.2.1 District Authority and Responsibilities

Preparedness planning – Districts maintain active participation in groups such as the FEMA regional interagency steering committee (RISC) and the regional response team (RRT), as well as with other regional planning entities. The co-chair of the RRT is a critical link into regional stakeholder groups and Districts are encouraged at this level to help ongoing efforts to roll out the NRF.

Incident response – Districts maintain situational awareness and provide resource coordination and support to the field.

Liaison/Coordination activities – Districts maintain the ability to provide Type 2 incident support personnel and coordinate with the JFO, the DOG JFO Deployable Element, FEMA’s RRCC, and the IMAT.

Sourcing – Generally CG District personnel who are involved in training or support efforts are involved directly in incident support operations due to the extended training and experience they typically have. The District Response Group (DRG) and District Response Advisory Teams (DRATs) are existing examples.

Training/Qualification – District Commanders should continue to ensure the use of all available tools, including established ICS training and government/industry drills and exercises, to ensure personnel achieve the level of skill required for applicable incident management activities.

2.2.2 District Level Support Resources

District Response Group

Reference (E) established the DRAT to provide technical support to the Sectors in oil and hazardous materials substance release incidents. The DRAT forms the core of the DRG. The DRG is not an operational entity in the traditional sense. It is a doctrinal concept that provides a framework within Districts to coordinate additional pollution response resources, including equipment, experts and funds. The intent is for DRAT personnel and relevant DRG personnel and resources to build on the existing DRAT concept towards an all-incident, all-hazard response posture. This pool of DRAT and DRG personnel and resources is essentially an expanded DRAT, which is expected to continue to provide technical and subject matter expertise, as well

as help manage the increased workload resulting from more significant CG responses to incidents or pre-planned events not expected to exceed a period of three weeks. This expanded team approach should comprise of at least 6 to 8 individuals that have the following response priorities: first, support the Sectors for Type 2 incident resource coordination and response management; second, in the event of a highly significant (e.g., Type 1) incident in the District, DRAT members should expect to support the RRCC or JFO; third, in the event of a significant (e.g., Type 1 or 2) incident outside the District, the DRAT members may occasionally expect to support a Sector or JFO outside their District. During Type 1 incidents or beyond three weeks of response operations, CGRMS doctrine intends for Type 1 Area IMATs to act as the primary incident management support capability. However, the District DRAT may be required for additional Sector/JFO support if multiple Type 1 or 2 incidents occur simultaneously.

Sourcing – The expanded DRAT positions are a collateral duty for personnel from all units within CG Districts.

Qualification – CG District Commanders have the authority to identify, qualify and maintain their Type 2 expanded DRATs IAW the requirements detailed in 2.1.1, Training/Qualification.

Activation/Deployment – Sector Commanders will coordinate with Districts to determine activation and deployment of the District expanded DRATs.

OPCON – District CC.

TACON – District CC.

DIRLAUTH – Area CC (via IMT if activated), CG members at JFO, CG LNO at RRCC, CG LNO at state/local EOC (if activated), Sector CC.

CG Emergency Preparedness Liaison to FEMA RRCC and the JFO

Reference (F) reminded Districts of the importance of supporting relationships with our key response partners, such as FEMA RRCCs. The FEMA RRCCs are responsible for immediate federal incident management for disasters within their AOR. If an incident increases in size and/or magnitude and a JFO is established, the CG RRCC liaison should transition from the RRCC to the JFO. Therefore, District Commanders must be ready to provide CG Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO) as support to and representation in the RRCCs. This resource will report to District and Area CC regarding critical incident management updates, serves as the liaison between District and Area for assignment of CG resources in support of the District, maintains incident situational awareness at the FEMA RRCC watch desk, and integrates CG SITREP info into the RRCC reports.

Sourcing – This important liaison position is intended to reside at the CG District level, but it is recognized that Area Commanders may elect to retain authority and control over the RRCC/JFO liaison duty. The position is a collateral duty for personnel from CG District and/or Area offices and requires 1-2 persons per watch period. A limited number of reserve officers have been trained and assigned as EPLOs. EPLOs are intended to support Districts/Areas in maintaining routine communication with FEMA RRCCs then the JFO, when activated, to facilitate CG duties and roles.

Qualification – District/Area Commanders have the authority to designate appropriate personnel as CG liaison to FEMA RRCC/JFO.

Activation/Deployment – FEMA RRCC notifies the CG District/Area CC of increased levels of activation and the need for CG representation. District/Area CC makes decision to deploy appropriate support to the RRCC.

OPCON – CG Districts/Areas maintain the RRCC CG liaison watch roster.

TACON – District/Area Commanders and FEMA RRCC provides schedule of responsibilities depending upon the current activation level and demands of the incident response.

DIRLAUTH – CG District/Area command center, CG members at JFO, CG LNO at NRCC.

2.3 The Role of Areas

CG Areas are supporting elements for the Districts. Area responsibilities are to primarily oversee their own command center watch, and to maintain one Type 1 IMAT. Areas are expected to ensure their command centers feed info to the CGHQ CC as this info flow is critical and a key component of NRF incident management principles. Areas are to assist Districts and CGHQ with the resourcing of regional JFO support teams (note: reference (G) established 10 teams of CG personnel that provide response support during the operation of a JFO; see 2.3.2, Coast Guard Regional JFO Support Team). The expectation within the CGRMS is that Districts and Areas will facilitate Sector requests for additional response mgmt resources. CG-533 will engage FEMA to identify JFO team training as a part of FEMA's efforts to implement the NRF.

2.3.1 CG Area Authority and Responsibilities

Preparedness planning – In coordination with CG Districts, Areas maintain interagency coordination with FEMA RISC and RRT.

Incident response – Areas maintain situational awareness and provide resource coordination and support.

Liaison/Coordination activities – Areas maintain the ability to coordinate and support DRAT, Area JFO team, DOG, and IMAT support.

Sourcing – drawn from personnel assigned to CG Areas.

Training/Qualification – CG Area Commanders should continue to ensure the use of all available tools, including established ICS training and government/industry drills and exercises, to ensure personnel achieve the level of skill required for applicable incident management activities.

2.3.2 Area Level Support Resources

CG Incident Management Assist Teams (IMAT)

Reference (C) established the CG IMAT. Current IMAT guidance will be revised to ensure focus on deconflicted team participation, and to ensure the Areas source positions while leveraging other agency personnel, if appropriate. IMATs represent the highest level of ICS experience in the CG. Areas should place only their most flexible, experienced, and capable response mgmt experts on the IMAT, and should staff the team with approximately 10 command and general staff positions with an appropriate number of unit leaders. Smaller, more focused IMATs are intended to provide assistance primarily to Sectors, either by augmenting or relieving personnel in the incident response organization. IMATs have the capability to provide incident management command and control surge support for a period not to exceed 21 days plus adequate time for overlap and relief, at which time the second IMAT team will deploy, as necessary, from the other CG Area.

Sourcing – These positions are a collateral duty for HQ units, Area, District, and/or Sector personnel selected as one of the 8-10 core members assigned to each team, with an O-6 as overall team leader. Due to collateral duty staffing of the IMAT, personnel identified as IMAT team members must prioritize deployment when activation of the team occurs, IAW reference (C). The National Strike Force (NSF) has historically led the effort to source IMATs and act as team leader. Under the deployable operations group, the NSF should remain a source of IMAT personnel (Type 1) support, but not the sole source. NSF participation is required per reference (C), but should still be limited in scope to avoid conflict with their primary technical and tactical expertise and focus.

Qualification - CG Area Commanders have the authority to identify, qualify and maintain their Type 1 IMATs IAW the requirements detailed in 2.1.1, Training/Qualification.

Activation/Deployment – Incident Commanders request IMAT support through District and Area CC as needed, but generally when optempo calls for 24-hour-a-day response efforts that will last longer than 72 hours.

OPCON – Area CC.

TACON – Area CC.

DIRLAUTH – CG LNO at state/local EOC (if activated), Sector CC, Area CC, CG members at JFO, CG LNO at RRCC.

Coast Guard Regional JFO Support Team

This is the Coast Guard agency representative at the JFO. The team’s primary focus is CG representation at the JFO, while the second focus is to support overall federal response efforts.

Sourcing – These positions are a collateral duty for personnel across the nation. The support teams consist of teams of 12-14 members with each team led by an O-6 with a direct link to the District Commander for determining CG resource availability and commitment for mission assignment tasking.

Qualification – Area Commanders have the authority to identify, qualify and maintain the Type 1 JFO support team IAW the requirements detailed in 2.1.1, Training/Qualification.

Activation/Deployment – FEMA RRCC or NRCC notifies District CC or CGHQ CC, respectively, of establishment of a JFO and need for CG representation. In the former case, the District Commander in the affected area requests activation of a regional JFO team through the Area Commander. Area Commanders may coordinate with CGHQ as necessary to select and deploy a team from an unaffected region of the country.

OPCON – Area Commander.

TACON – FEMA’s Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).

DIRLAUTH – Area Commander, DOG Commander, CG support at NRCC, CG LNO at RRCC, District Commander (via District IMT, if activated), and as directed by the FCO.

Area Incident Management Team (IMT)

These teams provide support and surge capability to the CG Area CC watch as needed, while adhering to information flow requirements within CG organization and DHS organization. The Area IMT is also responsible for directing outside tasking/requests to the appropriate HQ program manager for response and resolution, collecting statistical data, and maintaining situational awareness of CG actions being taken.

Sourcing – These positions are a collateral duty for active duty and reserve personnel assigned to CG Area offices.

Qualification – CG Area Commanders have the authority to identify, qualify and maintain their IMTs.

Activation/Deployment – CG Area Commanders activate the Area IMT as dictated by incident response coordination optempo.

OPCON – Area CC.

TACON – Area CC.

DIRLAUTH – CG support to NRCC, CG LNO at RRCC, CG watch at DHS-NOC, District CC (via District IMT if activated).

2.4 The Role of Headquarters

CGHQ provides national level liaison and coordination capabilities to support local and regional incident response and management efforts, and maintains situational awareness of Coast Guard activities during incidents for cabinet-level and Presidential briefing. CGHQ staffs an Emergency Support Function-10 (ESF-10) watch, shared with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which addresses oil and hazardous materials spills. CGHQ also provides specialized search and rescue support to ESF-9, and staffs an incident management team to support CGHQ watchstanding surge in the event of a significant incident. The DOG DE

maintains Type 1 incident response and support capability and is also a valuable resource for JFO stand-up and maintenance following an event.

2.4.1 CGHQ Authority and Responsibilities

Preparedness planning – Ensure interagency coordination, maintain active liaisons with DHS and FEMA.

Incident response – Continuing staffing within the National Operations Center (NOC)/National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

Liaison/Coordination activities – Maintain DOG coordination, and provide CG support to FEMA NRCC.

Sourcing/Qualification – IAW reference (H), CGHQ provides support to the national capital region EOC and watchstanding requirements through the assignment process and, using collateral duty assignments from personnel serving in the national capital region, CGHQ will fill rosters with an appropriate number of dedicated and collateral duty watchstanders.

Training/certification – CGHQ will continue to ensure the use of all available tools, including established ICS training and government/industry drills and exercises, to ensure personnel achieve the level of skill required for applicable incident management activities.

2.4.2 Headquarters Level Support Resources

Deployable Operations Group Deployable Element

The DOG has recently established two collateral duty teams to deploy in support of the establishment and maintenance of a JFO. The first team was stood up on 21JUL07, while the second team was operational on 20SEP07. The DOG Deployable Element acts as a JFO advance logistical support team to provide assistance during the initial standup of a JFO, then assists in JFO functioning as long as the JFO is activated. Each team is activated for 7 day periods, and is replaced by the other DOG Deployable Element.

Sourcing – These team positions are a collateral duty for personnel from the DOG, consisting of two teams of 21 members.

Qualification – The DOG Commander has the authority to identify, qualify and maintain their Type 1 Deployable Element IAW the requirements detailed in 2.1.1, Training/Qualification.

Activation/Deployment – FEMA will coordinate with the DOG Commander, via the CGHQ CC, to request activation of a DOG DE team.

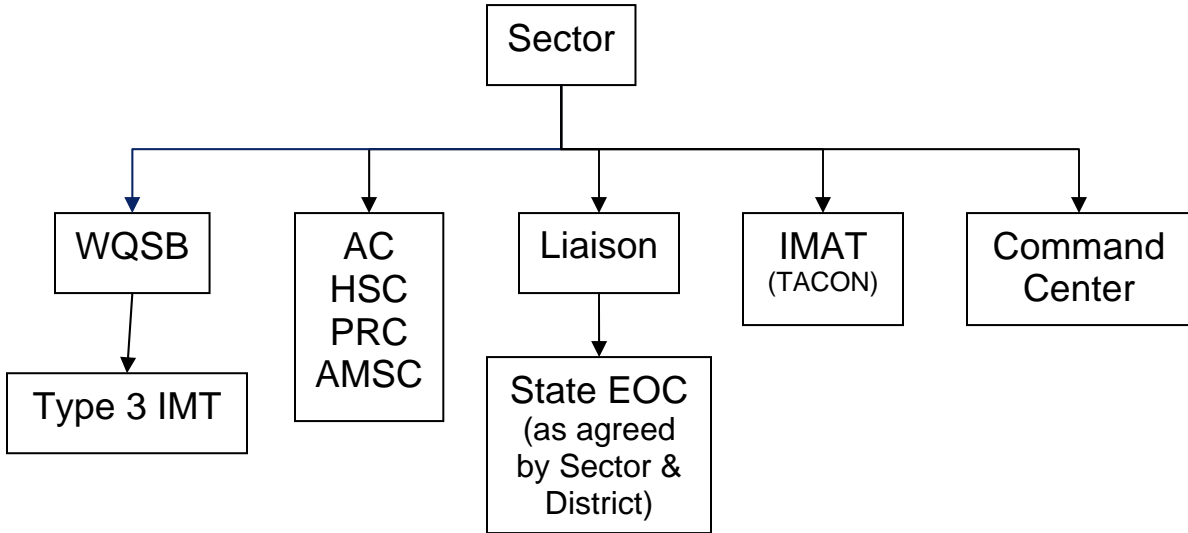
OPCON – DOG Commander.

TACON – FEMA's FCO.

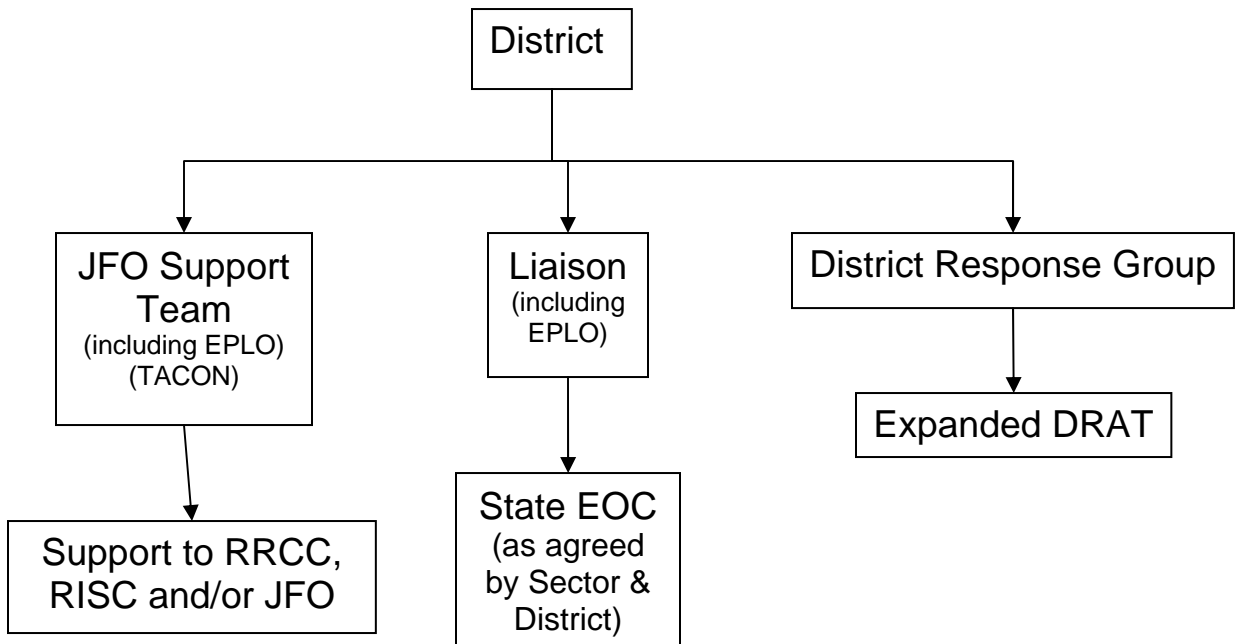
DIRLAUTH – DOG Commander, CG support at NRCC, CG LNO at RRCC, District Commander (via District IMT, if activated), and as directed by the FCO.

3. CGRMS Concepts by Organization Level

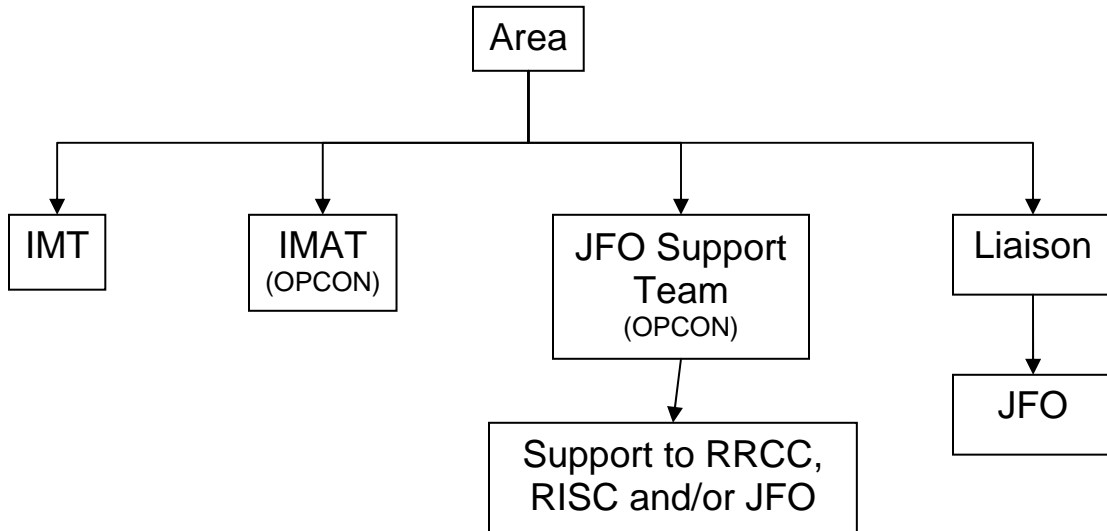
3.1 Sector Resource Diagram



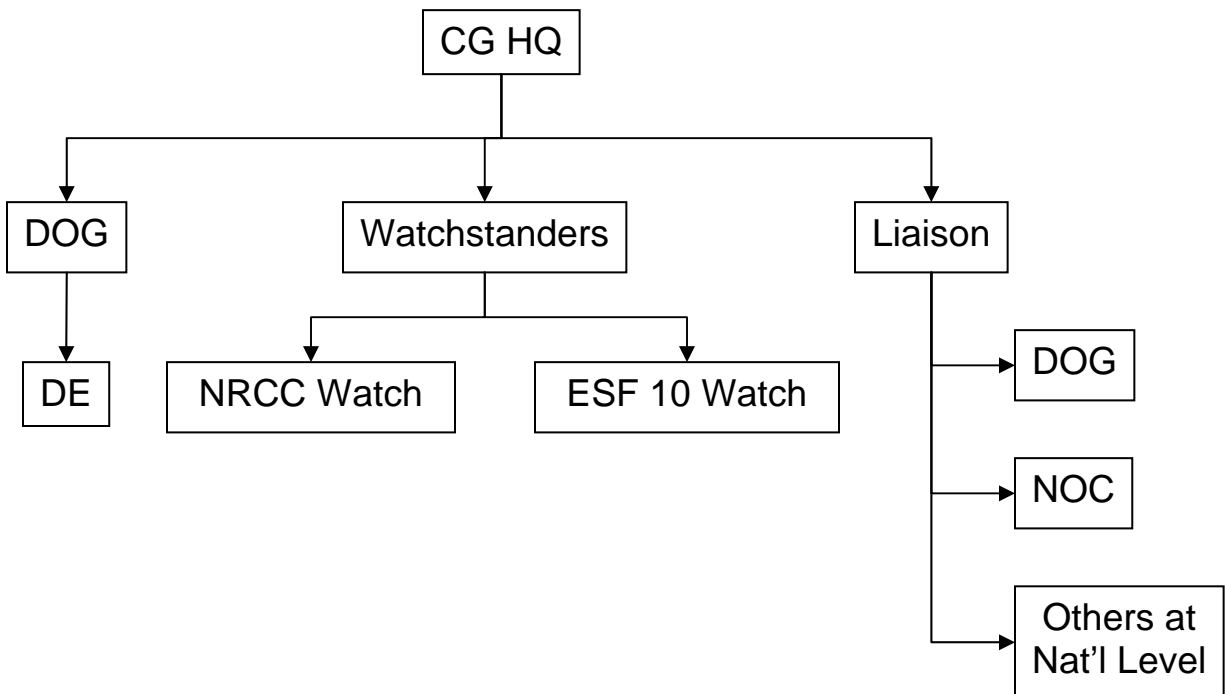
3.2 District Resource Diagram



3.3 Area Resource Diagram



3.4 Headquarters Resource Diagram



4. Further Actions

4.1 Exercise and Training Guidance

Sector, District and Area Commanders should aggressively take advantage of opportunities to engage with your response partners in other federal, state, local, and industry drills and exercises. You should also engage these partners in planning committees such as the Area committee, the Area maritime security committee, and other similar venues. Coordination and communication with these partners is critical to the strength of the CG preparedness and response posture, and are in line with the NRF.

4.2 Future Plans

Reference (C) and (I) will be revised to reflect the NRP/NRF rewrite. ICS position-specific courses and ICS full spectrum PQS will be completed over the next year, for an anticipated roll-out of summer 2008. Point of contact at CG-5331: LT Aaron Meadows-Hills (202) 372-2259 or aaron.r.meadowshills@uscg.mil.