

Introduction to Homeland Security

Chapter 9

All-Hazards Emergency Response & Recovery

9/11 Response

- The unexpected September 11th attacks, the 2001 Anthrax attacks, & the poor response to Hurricane Katrina each revealed certain weaknesses in US response systems
- There was an unprecedented loss of lives among civilians (& first responders in the case of 9/11)
- Certain systems in place performed below expectations & procedures were not followed or were found to be unsuitable
- All levels of govt. were prompted to initiate evaluations to improve response procedures & protocols

Post-9/11 Response

- New focus on protection of 1st responders
- 2005: Federal govt. updated the Federal Response Plan (FRP)
 - Became the National Response Plan (NRP)
 - Billed as an “all disciplines, all hazards plan”
 - **Later became the National Response Framework (NRF)**
- Threats addressed with a more unified, national effort

Post -9/11 Response (cont.)

- The federal govt. created the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** to carry out coordinated response
 - “Consistent nation-wide approach for federal, state, & local governments to work effectively & efficiently to prepare for, respond to, & recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity”

A Newer Response System: National Response Framework

- Hurricane Katrina exposed problems with the NRP
 - As a result, the federal govt. developed the NRF to be more concise
- NRF is based heavily upon the systems & organization contained within the NRP, but is a framework, not a plan
- Released in January of 2008 after a period of comment & adjustment

A Newer Response System: NRF (cont.)

- New approach has had an impact at all govt. levels through the implementation of the following four goals:
 - 1) Unify crisis & consequence management as a single integrated function vice two separate functions & integrate all existing federal emergency response plans into a single document (NRF)
 - 2) Provide interoperability & compatibility among federal, state, & local capabilities (NIMS)

A Newer Response System: NRF (cont.)

- 3) Enhance response & preparedness capabilities of 1st responders & state & local govts against all kinds of hazards & threats by providing extensive funding for equipment, training, planning, & exercises
- 4) Integrate the private sector & the business communities at a greater extent into response activities & responsibilities in order to increase resources on hand

DHS/FEMA Responsibilities

- 1) Help to ensure the preparedness of emergency response providers for terrorist attacks, major disasters, & other emergencies
- 2) Establish standards, conduct exercises & training, evaluate performance, & provide funds in relation to the Nuclear Incident Response Team
- 3) Provide the federal government's response to terrorist attacks & major disasters
- 4) Aid the recovery from terrorist attacks & major disasters

DHS/FEMA Responsibilities (cont.)

- 5) Work with other federal & non-federal agencies to build a comprehensive national incident management system
- 6) Consolidate existing federal gov. emergency response plans into a single, coordinated national response plan
- 7) Develop comprehensive programs for developing interoperable communications technology & ensure that emergency response providers acquire such technology

EM Agencies & Functions Transferred to FEMA

- The Integrated Hazard Information System of NOAA (renamed FIRESAT)
- The National Domestic Preparedness Office of the FBI
- The Domestic Emergency Support Teams of DOJ
- The Office of Emergency Preparedness, the National Disaster Medical System, & the Metropolitan Medical Response System of HHS
- The Strategic National Stockpile of HHS

Response

- Local police, fire & emergency medical personnel are usually the first to respond to disasters
- Their job is to:
 - Rescue & attend to victims
 - Suppress fires
 - Secure & police the disaster area
 - Begin the process of restoring order
- They are supported in this effort by local EM personnel & community gov. officials

Local Response

- Minor disasters occur daily in the US
- Managed by 1st responders in a routine & systematic manner according to protocols/SOPs they have developed
 - Secure scene & maintain order
 - Rescue & treat injured
 - Contain & suppress fire or hazardous conditions
 - Retrieve the dead

First Responders – By the Numbers

- Over 1.1 million firefighters in the US
 - ~783,000 are volunteers (69%)
- ~780,000 full-time police employees
 - ~436,000 are sworn enforcement personnel
- About 291,000 full-time employees in Sheriffs' offices
 - ~186,000 are sworn personnel
- Over 239,000 registered emergency medical technicians (EMT)

Response Processes - Local

- Most communities in the US have developed community-wide emergency plans
 - Mandated by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- Many communities have reviewed & reworked their plans to include procedures/protocols for all forms of terrorist acts
 - Changes have often been driven by funds allocated for specific requirements

1st Responder Funding Areas

- *Planning*
- *Equipment*
- *Training*
- *Exercises*

First Responder Roles & Responsibilities - Terrorism

- Protect lives/safety of citizens/other 1st responders
- Isolate, contain, and/or limit the spread of any cyber or CBRNE devices
- ID the type of agent and/or devices used
- ID & establish control zones for the suspected agent used
- Ensure 1st responders properly follow protocol & have appropriate protective equipment
- ID the most appropriate decontamination/treatment for victims
- Establish victim services

First Responder Roles & Responsibilities – Terrorism (cont.)

- Notify emergency personnel, including med facilities, of dangers/anticipated casualties & proper measures to be followed
- Notify appropriate state & federal agencies
- Provide accurate & timely public information
- Preserve as much evidence as possible
- Protect critical infrastructure
- Oversee fatality management
- Develop & enhance EMS
- Protect property & environment

Local Emergency Managers

- Usually it is the responsibility of the local emergency manager to develop & maintain community-level emergency plans
 - Emergency managers often have another responsibility
 - Police Chief
 - Fire Chief
 - Full-time emergency managers are becoming more common
 - Emergency management training becoming more available

Funding for 1st Responders

- As of 2008 the federal govt. has spent more than \$16 billion on 1st responders since 9/11
- FEMA is responsible for facilitating funding programs under the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)
- 1st responder grant amounts have varied significantly from year to year
- In 2005, Congress decided that risk factors would be used to determine funding levels
 - Previously each state received a minimal amount of funding

State Response

- When the size of a disaster/incident is too large for local response capabilities, local officials will turn to the governor/state for assistance
- Each state/territory has an established emergency management system & a state Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
 - Where in the govt. structure the OEM office resides varies from state to state

State Response (cont.)

- Funding for state EM offices comes principally from DHS & state budgets
 - Used to:
 - Hire staff
 - Conduct training & exercises
 - Purchase equipment
- Funding at the state level can be inconsistent, especially in those states with minimal annual disaster activity
- Response capabilities & capacities are strongest in states that experience the highest levels of annual disaster activity

State Response (cont.)

- National Guard is the principal resource available to governors in responding to a disaster event in their state
 - National Guard **Adjutants General (TAG)** manage state emergency offices in ~25% of all state/territories (down from 50% in 2004)
- Resources include:
 - Personnel
 - Communications systems/equipment
 - Air & road transport
 - Heavy construction/earth-moving equipment
 - Mass care & feeding facilities/equipment
 - Emergency supplies – beds, blankets, & medical supplies



State Response (cont.)

- If the disaster/incident response needs exceed the capabilities of the state, mutual aid from unaffected local governments & states may be secured using the:
 - Statewide Mutual Aid agreement, or;
 - Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- If the disaster/incident response needs exceed the capabilities of the state (or states), a national disaster (or “**incident of national significance**”) may have occurred

Volunteer Groups Response

- Volunteer groups are often involved in disaster response
- National groups such as the American Red Cross & the Salvation Army maintain rosters of local chapters of volunteers with emergency response training
- These organizations provide shelter, food & clothing to victims who have had to evacuate or lost their homes



National Volunteer Organizations Against Disasters (NVOAD)

- National Volunteer Organizations Against Disasters (NVOAD) is composed of:
 - 58 national member organizations
 - 56 state & territorial VOADs
 - A growing number of county, community, regional, & other local VOADs
- Examples:
 - American Red Cross
 - Salvation Army
 - Catholic Charities USA
 - Humane Society of the US
 - World Vision



DHS Volunteer Programs

- DHS heavily involved in volunteer programs
 - Citizen Corps
 - Citizen Corps Councils
 - Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
 - Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS)
 - Medical Reserve Corps
 - Neighborhood Watch
 - Fire Corps

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Functions

- Coordinates with local/state 1st responders to manage disasters, & to recover from their effects
- Administers the Disaster Relief Fund
- Administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Continues training & responsibilities of the USFA
- Continues to offer mitigation grant programs including the Hazards Mitigation Grant Program, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program & the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
- Administers the Citizen Corps Program

National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO)

- Serves as a single program & policy office for **WMD**
- Coordinates the establishment of training curriculum & standards for first responder training
- Facilitates the efforts of the federal govt. to provide the responder community with detection, protection, analysis, & decontamination equipment necessary to prepare for, & respond to, an incident involving WMD
- Provides state & local governments with the resources & expertise necessary to design, conduct, & evaluate exercise scenarios involving WMD
- Communicates information to the state & local emergency response community


Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)

- DEST is an interagency team of experts that operates on a stand-by basis & which can be quickly mobilized
- Falls under DHS, but is led by the FBI to provide an on-scene commander (the Special Agent in Charge) with advice & guidance in situations involving WMDs or other significant domestic threats
- Guidance ranges from information management & communications support to instructions on how to best respond to WMDs
- Has no permanent staff at DHS, the FBI, or at any other federal agency

Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP)

Oversees the emergency management functions of mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery with all agencies & organizations that carry out **health or medical services**

The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)



- Establishes a single integrated national medical response capability for assisting state & local authorities in dealing with the medical & health effects of major peacetime disasters
- Provides support to the military & the Department of Veterans Affairs medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the U.S. from overseas armed conventional conflicts

NDMS (cont.)



- NDMS units include:
 - Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs)
 - Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs)
 - International Medical Surgical Teams (IMSURT) *(can deploy both domestically and internationally)*
 - Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs)



Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)

- Capable of providing initial, on-site, emergency health & medical services following a terrorist incident involving a WMD
- Can provide emergency medical services, decontamination of victims, mental health services
- Plans for the disposition of non-survivors & plans for the forward movement of patients to regional health care facilities, as appropriate
- Coordinates WMD response of fire, EMS, HAZMAT, & public, private & mental health communities
- Since 1995, has grown from 25 to 134 teams


The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)

- A national repository of:
 - Antibiotics
 - Chemical antidotes
 - Antitoxins
 - Life-support medications
 - IV administration
 - Airway maintenance supplies
 - Medical/surgical items
- Provides a re-supply of large quantities of essential medical materiel to states & communities during an emergency within 12 hours of the federal decision to deploy




Urban Search & Rescue (USAR)

- Involves the location, rescue (extrication), & initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces
- Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped
 - Victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines, & collapsed trenches
- There are 28 national task forces staffed & equipped to conduct round-the-clock search-and-rescue operations



Maritime Search & Rescue (SAR)

- US Coast Guard maintains the authority & responsibility for maritime SAR
- Maintains SAR facilities around the country
 - East Coast
 - West Coast
 - Gulf Coast
 - Alaska
 - Hawaii
 - Guam
 - Puerto Rico
 - On the Great Lakes
 - Various inland waterways



Maritime SAR (cont.)

- National Distress & Response System (Rescue 21)
 - Used to monitor for maritime distress calls & coordinate response operations
- Marine Safety Center Salvage Assistance & Response Teams
 - Provide on-scene technical support at maritime catastrophes
- Automated Mutual-Assistance Vessel Rescue (AMVER)
 - Voluntary ship reporting system for SAR ops
 - Global system that enables ID of ships in distress
- National Strike Force (NSF)
 - Responds to oil & hazardous substance pollution incidents

Other Agencies With EM Responsibilities

- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Department of Defense (DoD)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Created in response to the difficulties encountered during an incident when trying to determine who is in charge of the overall response effort (*incident command or IC*)
- Created under Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 (HSPD-5)
 - Purpose - To provide a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal, & local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, & recover from domestic incidents—regardless of their cause, size, or complexity

NIMS – What it is & What it is not

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIMS is ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive, nationwide, systematic approach to incident management • Set of preparedness concepts & principles for all hazards • Essential principles for a common operating picture (COP) & interoperability of communications & info management • Standardized resource management procedures for coordination among different jurisdictions/organizations • Scalable & applicable for all incidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIMS is <i>not</i> ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A response plan • A communications plan • Something that is only used during large incidents • Only applicable to certain emergency responders • Only the Incident Command System or an organizational chart • A static system |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

NIMS (cont.)

- Released 1 MAR 2004
 - NIMS provides a core set of:
 - Doctrine
 - Principles
 - Terminology
 - Organizational processes
 - Enables disaster management at all jurisdictional levels & with all functional disciplines
 - Recognizes the value of the existing **Incident Command System (ICS)**

NIMS – 1) ICS

- NIMS drew upon & incorporated an already functioning & effective system—the Incident Command System (ICS)
- ICS History
 - Developed in CA in 1970 after a devastating wildfire
 - The result of experiencing communications & coordination problems between different agencies
 - Resulting FIRESCOPE ICS standardized the response to wildfires in CA
 - Its effectiveness led to its use in dealing with incidents other than wildfires

NIMS – 1) ICS (cont.)

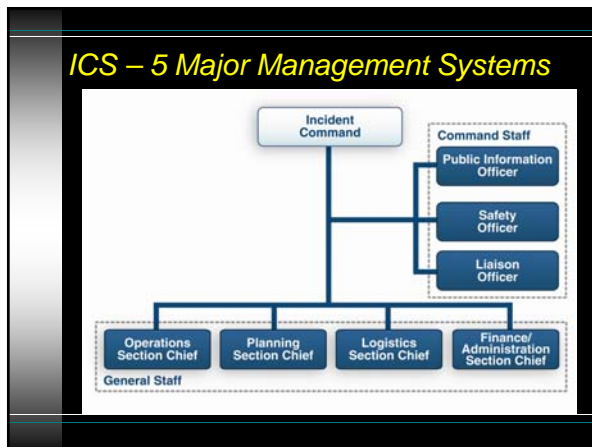
- ICS provides for:
 - Common terminology
 - Integrated communications
 - Unified command structure
 - Resource management
 - Action planning
- Will remain effective at all levels
 - Single jurisdiction and/or single agency
 - Single jurisdiction with multi-agency support
 - Multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency support

ICS – 5 Major Management Systems

ICS-301 INCIDENT RESPONSE PLANNING // U.S. COAST GUARD

ICS Overview

Primary ICS Functions



ICS – 5 Major Management Systems

1) Command Section

- Developing, directing, & maintaining communications & collaboration with multiple agencies on site
- Work with local officials, the public, & the media to provide up-to-date info regarding the disaster

ICS – 5 Major Management Systems

2) Operations Section

- Handles tactical operations
- Coordinates command objectives
- Develops tactical operations
- Organizes & directs all resources to the disaster site

ICS – 5 Major Management Systems (cont.)

3) Planning Section

- Provides necessary info to the command center to develop action plan to accomplish the objectives
- Collects/evaluates info as it becomes available

ICS – 5 Major Management Systems (cont.)

4) Logistics Section

- Provides personnel, equipment, & support for the command center
- Coordinates all services in the response
 - Locating equipment
 - Coordinating response of volunteer groups

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    graph TD
      LS[Logistics Section] --- SU[Supply Unit]
      LS --- FU[Food Unit]
      LS --- GGU[Ground Support Unit]
      LS --- CU[Communications Unit]
      LS --- FEU[Facilities Unit]
      LS --- MU[Medical Unit]
    
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ICS – 5 Major Management Systems (cont.)

5) Finance Section

- Accounts for funds used during the response & recovery aspect of the disaster
 - Monitors costs related to the incident

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    graph TD
      FAS[Finance/Administration Section] --- CCU[Compensation/Claims Unit]
      FAS --- PU[Procurement Unit]
      FAS --- CU[Cost Unit]
      FAS --- TU[Time Unit]
    
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NIMS – 1) ICS (cont.)

- Unified command
 - Often used where there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political boundaries
- Multi-agency/multi-discipline structure
 - Allows for the establishment of:
 - Common set of objectives
 - Common set of strategies
 - A single plan of action

NIMS (cont.)

- NIMS goes beyond the initial scope of ICS
- Establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, & procedures
- Key components of the new system:
 - 1) Incident Command System (ICS)
 - 2) Communications & Information Management
 - 3) Preparedness
 - 4) Joint Information System (JIS)
 - 5) NIMS Integration Center (NIC)

Key Components of NIMS (Cont.)

2) Communications & Information Management

- Standardized communications during incidents are essential
- Prescribes interoperable communications systems for:
 - Incident management
 - Information management

Key Components of NIMS (Cont.)

3) Preparedness

- Incorporates a range of standardized & mutually-agreed upon measures, actions, & processes accomplished before an incident happens
 - Includes:
 - Planning
 - Training
 - Exercises
 - Qualification
 - Certification
- Also emphasizes mitigation efforts
 - Public education/outreach
 - Structural modifications
 - Enforcement of zoning rules/building codes/land management
 - Flood insurance/property buyout

Key Components of NIMS (Cont.)

4) Joint Information System (JIS)

- Provides the public with timely & accurate incident information & unified messages
- Employs Joint Information Centers (JICs)



Key Components of NIMS (Cont.)

5) NIMS Integration Center (NIC)

- Established by the DHS secretary to:
 - Assess proposed changes to NIMS
 - Capture & evaluate lessons learned
 - Employ best practices
- Supports routine maintenance & continuous refinement of the system over the long term
 - Works with partners at all levels
- Develops standards for:
 - NIMS education/training
 - First responders comms & equipment
 - Typing of resources
 - Qualifications/credentials

Federal Response

- Traditional
 - 1) A governor can request presidential disaster declaration
 - 2) President can declare a presidential emergency upon damage to federal entities
- Additional new third way under NRF
 - 3) The president, through FEMA, can predeploy resources to a location where a disaster declaration is imminent
 - However, Gov. must make a formal & specific request

Federal Response (cont.)

- Under the NRF, the President may unilaterally declare a major disaster/emergency if extraordinary circumstances exist
- President maintains the ultimate discretion in making a disaster declaration
 - No specific criteria or regulations exist

Federal Response (cont.)

- Primary FEMA factors for making recommendations to the president
 - Amount & type of damage (number of homes destroyed or w/major damage)
 - Impact on infrastructure/critical facilities
 - Imminent threats to public health & safety
 - Impacts to essential govt. services & functions
 - Unique capability of the Federal govt.
 - Dispersion or concentration of damage
 - Level of insurance coverage in place
 - Available assistance from other sources (Federal, state, local, voluntary organizations)
 - State & local resource commitments from previous undeclared events
 - Frequency of disaster events over recent time period

Federal Response (cont.)

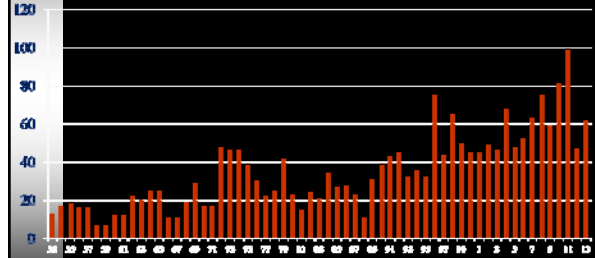
- Declaration response time
 - Some presidential declarations happen in a few hours
 - OK City bombing
 - 9/11 WTC
 - Others may take weeks
 - May take time to complete an evaluation (Preliminary Damage Assessment or PDA)
- Governors can appeal if request is turned down

Federal Response (cont.)

- Once a declaration has been made, full range of federal resources becomes available
- From JAN 1953 to NOV 2014 there have been 2,191 presidential disaster declarations
 - An average of 36 per year

Federal Response (cont.)

Presidential Disaster Declarations 1953-2013



Federal Response (cont.)

- In 2012 there were 47 major disaster declarations
 - 15 for hurricanes (11 alone for Sandy)
 - 5 for severe storms & straight-line winds
 - 5 for severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, & flooding
 - 4 for severe storms & flooding
 - 3 for wildfires
 - 3 for severe storms
 - 2 for severe storms, tornadoes, flooding, mudslides, & landslides
 - 1 for severe storm & snowstorm
 - 1 for severe storms, straight-line winds, flooding, & landslides
 - 1 for severe storms, straight-line winds, & flooding
 - 1 for flooding

Types of Presidential Declarations

1. Presidential Major Disaster Declaration
 - Any natural disaster
 - Any fire, flood, or explosion
 - President determines what situations warrant major disaster assistance
 - Puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs designed to help:
 - Disaster victim
 - Businesses
 - Public entities

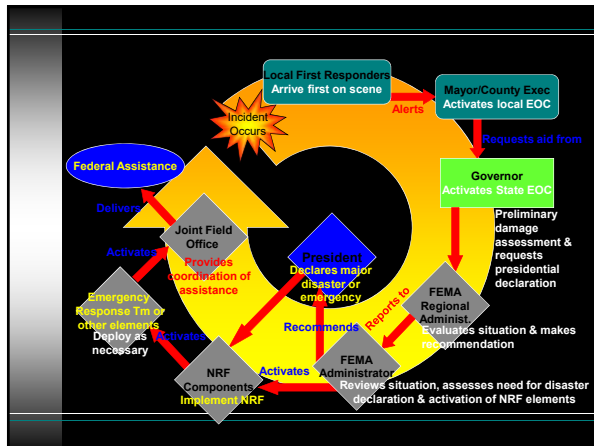
Types of Presidential Declarations (cont.)

2. Emergency Declaration

- “Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state & local efforts & capabilities to save lives, & to protect property & public health & safety or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the US”
- More limited in scope
- Lacks long-term federal recovery programs

Declaration Under the NRF

- 1) Governor decides that the event has exceeded /will exceed the state’s response capacity, & makes a formal request to the President through FEMA
- 2) Governor’s request analyzed by FEMA Administrator, who recommends a course of action to the President
- 3) President considers FEMA’s recommendation, & decides whether or not to declare the disaster
- 4) Once a declaration is made, FEMA Administrator activates components of the NRF
- 5) If an incident has already occurred, NRF priority shifts to immediate & short-term response activities
- 6) Either during or immediately following the response phase, the long-term recovery is initiated

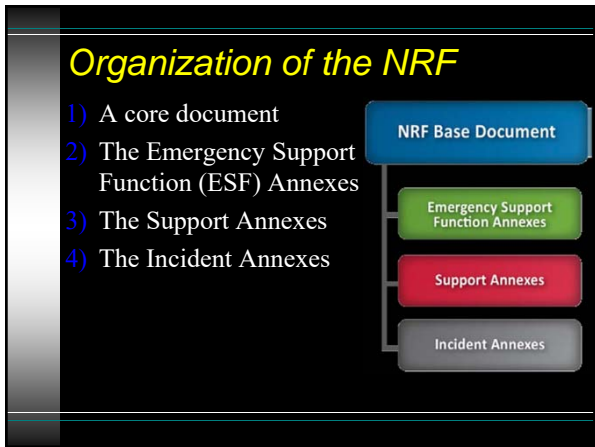


The National Response Framework (NRF)

- Developed to be a single document that structured emergency management efforts at all levels
 - A guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response
- Meant to be scalable, flexible & adaptable
- Describes specific authorities & practices for managing incidents from serious local events to large-scale national-level terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters
- Built directly upon the NIMS structure
- Can be partially or fully implemented in the lead-up or response to an emergency or disaster threat

The NRF (cont.)

- The NRF & NIMS together, seek to ensure that all participants are operating under a common set of emergency management principles
- 2013 – 2nd edition of the NRF was published



Organization of the NRF

- Core Document
 - Describes:
 - The principles that guide national response roles & responsibilities
 - Response actions
 - Response organizations
 - Planning requirements to achieve an effective response

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

- Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes
 - Group federal resources & capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response
 - FEMA coordinates response support across the federal govt. & certain NGOs by calling up, as needed, one or more of the 15 ESFs
 - ESFs are coordinated by FEMA through the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
 - Each ESF has a coordinator, a primary agency, & several support agencies

NRF Emergency Support Functions (ESF) & Primary Responsibilities

- ESF #1 – Transportation
 - Dept of Transportation (DOT)
- ESF #2 – Communications
 - Dept of Homeland Security (DHS)
- ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - DoD - US Army Corps of Engineers
- ESF #4 – Firefighting
 - USDA - US Forest Service (USFS)
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
 - DHS - FEMA

NRF ESF & Primary Responsibilities (cont.)

- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services
 - DHS - FEMA
- ESF #7 – Logistics Management & Resource Support
 - General Services Administration (GSA) & DHS
- ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical Services
 - Dept of Health & Human Services (HHS)
- ESF #9 – Urban Search & Rescue
 - DHS - FEMA
- ESF #10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

NRF ESF & Primary Responsibilities (cont.)

- ESF #11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources
 - Dept of Agriculture
- ESF #12 – Energy
 - Dept of Energy (DOE)
- ESF #13 – Public Safety & Security
 - DHS & Dept of Justice (DOJ)
- ESF #14 – Long Term Community Recovery & Mitigation
 - Superseded by the National Disaster Recovery Framework
- ESF #15 – External Affairs
 - DHS

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

3) The Support Annexes

- Describe the coordination & execution of functional processes & administrative requirements necessary for the management of emergency & disasters incidents between:
 - Federal dept.s & agencies
 - State, tribal, & local entities
 - The private sector
 - Volunteer organizations
 - NGOs

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

3) The Support Annexes (cont.)

- The nature of the functions in the annexes frequently involves either the support to or the cooperation of all dept.s & agencies involved
- Each annex is
 - Managed by one or more coordinating agencies &;
 - Supported by various coordinating agencies

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

3) The Support Annexes (cont.)

- Coordinating agencies are responsible for implementing the processes detailed in the annexes
- Cooperating agencies have specific expertise & capabilities that allow them to assist the coordinating agency in executing incident-related tasks or processes

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

3) The Support Annexes (cont.)

- Annexes are organized as follows:
 - Critical Infrastructure & Key Resources (*DHS*)
 - Financial Management (*FEMA & others*)
 - International Coordination (*Dept. of State*)
 - Private-Sector Coordination (*DHS*)
 - Public Affairs (*DHS*)
 - Tribal Relations (*DHS*)
 - Volunteer & Donations Management (*FEMA*)
 - Worker Safety & Health (*Dept. of Labor/ Occupational Safety & Health Administration*)

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

4) Incident Annexes

- Address the unique aspects of how we respond to seven broad incident categories
 - Biological
 - Catastrophic
 - Cyber
 - Nuclear/radiological
 - Food & agriculture
 - Oil & Hazardous Material
 - Terrorism

NRF (cont.)

- Also defines roles & responsibilities of the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private sector, & citizens who are involved in support of the management of emergency incidents
 - Private-sector roles:
 - Impacted organizations or infrastructure
 - Response resources
 - Regulated and/or responsible party
 - State/local emergency organization member

NRF vs. NRP

- One of the biggest changes is that no formal declaration is required to invoke the NRF

NRF Response Doctrine

- 5 key principles
 - 1) Engaged partnership
 - 2) Tiered response
 - 3) Scalable, flexible, & adaptable operational capabilities
 - 4) Unity of effort through unity of command
 - 5) Readiness to act

Types of Federal Assistance Available under the NRF

- 1) Preincident Services
 - Info & intel sharing (counterterrorism)
 - Prepositioned resources & staff

Types of Federal Assistance Available under the NRF (cont.)

- 2) Immediate Relief Delivery—Response Actions
 - Assets mobilized/resources deployed
 - Teams with specialized capabilities are deployed
 - Field facilities established to provide:
 - Incident management
 - Public health
 - Other community support

Types of Federal Assistance Available under the NRF (cont.)

- 2) Immediate Relief Delivery—Response Actions (cont.)
 - Assistance provided to support:
 - Immediate law enforcement, fire, ambulance & EMS service actions
 - Emergency flood fighting
 - Evacuations
 - Transportation system detours
 - Emergency public information
 - Actions taken to minimize additional damage
 - Urban search & rescue
 - Establishment of mass care facilities

Types of Federal Assistance Available under the NRF (cont.)

- 2) Immediate Relief Delivery—Response Actions (cont.)
 - Assistance provided to support (cont.):
 - Public health & medical services, food, ice, water & other emergency services
 - Debris clearance
 - Emergency restoration of critical infrastructure
 - Control, containment, & removal of environmental contamination
 - Protection of responder health & safety
 - During a response to a terrorist event, law enforcement actions to collect & preserve evidence & to apprehend perpetrators

Types of Federal Assistance Available under the NRF (cont.)

- 3) Assistance to Speed Recovery
 - Loans & grants to repair or replace damaged housing & personal property
 - Grants to repair or replace roads & public buildings
 - Technical assistance to identify & implement mitigation opportunities to reduce future losses
 - Other assistance such as:
 - Crisis counseling
 - Tax relief
 - Legal services
 - Job placement

Recovery

- **Not easy to classify**
 - Often begins in the initial hours & days following a disaster event
 - Can continue for months or years
- **Involves complex issues**
 - Rebuilding homes
 - Replacing property
 - Resuming employment
 - Restoring business
 - Permanently repairing & rebuilding infrastructure

Disaster Recovery Operations under the NRF

- Two phases of recovery in the NRF:
 - 1) Short-term recovery
 - Begins immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster
 - May overlap response actions
 - Includes:
 - Providing essential public health & safety services
 - Restoring interrupted utility & other essential services
 - Reestablishing transportation routes
 - Providing food & shelter for displaced persons

Disaster Recovery Operations under the NRF

- 2) Long-term recovery
 - Involves the restoration of lives & livelihoods once lifelines & critical societal components are restored
 - Continues for months/years after the disaster
 - Falls within ESF #14

Disaster Recovery Operations under the NRF (cont.)

- 2) Long-term recovery (cont.)
 - Includes:
 - Development, coordination, & execution of service/site restoration plans
 - Reconstitution of govt. operations & services
 - Programs to provide housing & promote restoration
 - Long-term care & treatment of affected persons
 - Additional measures for social, political, environmental, & economic restoration

ESF# 14 Primary/Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing & Urban Development
- Small Business Administration
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health & Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Corporation for National & Community Service
- Delta Regional Authority
- American Red Cross
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Coordination of Disaster Recovery – Joint Field Office (JFO)

- Recovery process occurs at the Joint Field Office (JFO)
- Divided into two functional branches:
 - 1) Human Services
 - Coordinates assistance programs to help individuals, families, & businesses meet basic needs & return to self-sufficiency
 - 2) Infrastructure Support
 - Coordinates assistance programs to aid state & local governments & eligible private nonprofit organizations to repair or replace damaged public facilities

Coordination of Disaster Recovery – JFO (cont.)

- JFO functions:
 - Identifying appropriate agency assistance programs to meet applicant needs
 - Synchronizing assistance delivery
 - Encouraging incorporation of mitigation measures where possible
 - Conduct briefings for applicants to inform them of available recovery assistance & how to apply

Federal Disaster Assistance

- Individual Assistance
 - Individuals
 - Families
 - Business owners
- Public Assistance
 - Public & private nonprofit entities for emergency services
 - Repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance
 - Available for measures designed to reduce future losses to public & private property

Individual Assistance Recovery Programs

- Individual & Households Program (IHP)
- Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loans
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance
- Legal Services
- Special Tax Considerations
- Crisis Counseling

Public Assistance Grant Program

- Provides federal assistance to state & local governments & to certain Private Non-Profits (PNPs)
- Designed to facilitate repair, restoration, replacement, or reconstruction of public facilities or infrastructure
- Projects are grouped into the following categories:
 - Category A: Debris removal
 - Category B: Emergency protective measures
 - Category C: Road systems & bridges
 - Category D: Water control facilities
 - Category E: Public buildings & contents
 - Category F: Public utilities
 - Category G: Parks, recreational, & other

Other Federal Agency Disaster Recovery Funding

- Most are triggered by a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act
- However, the **Secretary of the Department of Agriculture & the Administrator of the Small Business Administration** have specific authority relevant to their constituencies to declare a disaster & provide disaster recovery assistance

