Response

- Local police, fire and emergency medical personnel are usually the first to respond to disasters
- Their job is to rescue and attend to victims, suppress fires, secure and police the disaster area, and to begin the process of restoring order
- They are supported in this effort by local emergency management personnel and community government officials

9/11 Response

- The unexpected September 11th attacks, the 2001 Anthrax attacks, and the poor response to Hurricane Katrina each revealed certain weaknesses in US response systems
- There was an unprecedented loss of lives among civilians (and first responders in the case of 9/11)
- Certain systems in place performed below expectations and procedures were not followed or were found to be unsuitable
- All levels of government were prompted to initiate evaluations to improve response procedures and 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, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently to prepare for, respond to, and 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 and organization contained within the NRP, but is a framework, not a plan
• Released in January of 2008 after a period of comment and 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 and consequence management as a single integrated function vice two separate functions and integrate all existing federal emergency response plans into a single document (NRF)
  2) Provide interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, and local capabilities (NIMS)

3) Enhance response and preparedness capabilities of 1st responders and state and local govs. against all kinds of hazards and threats by providing extensive funding for equipment, training, planning, and exercises

4) Integrate the private sector and the business communities at a greater extent into response activities and responsibilities in order to increase resources on hand

Legislative Actions

• Several bills involved in the establishment of homeland security as it exists today, including:
  • The U.S.A. PATRIOT Act of 2001
  • The Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001
  • The SAA 4470 Amendment
  • The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002
  • The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002
  • The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002
  • The Homeland Security Act of 2002
DHS/FEMA Responsibilities

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

FEMA Responsibilities (cont.)

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

EM Agencies and 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, and the Metropolitan Medical Response System of HHS
- The Strategic National Stockpile of HHS
Local Response

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

First Responders – By the Numbers

- Over 1 million firefighters in the US
  - ~750,000 are volunteers
- Over 556,000 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 155,000 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 and 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 and establish control zones for the suspected agent used
- Ensure 1st responders properly follow protocol and 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 and federal agencies
- Provide accurate and timely public information
- Preserve as much evidence as possible
- Protect critical infrastructure
- Oversee fatality management
- Develop and enhance EMS
- Protect property and environment
**Local Emergency Managers**

- Usually it is the responsibility of the local emergency manager to develop and 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

**1st Responder Funding**

- 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 and a state Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
    - Where in the government structure the OEM office resides varies from state to state
State Response (cont.)

- Funding for state EM offices comes principally from DHS and state budgets
  - Used to:
    - Hire staff
    - Conduct training and exercises
    - Purchase equipment
- Funding at the state level can be inconsistent, especially in those states with minimal annual disaster activity
- Response capabilities and 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 manage state emergency offices in ~25% of all state/territories (down from 50% in 2004)
- Resources include:
  - Personnel
  - Communications systems/equipment
  - Air and road transport
  - Heavy construction/earth-moving equipment
  - Mass care and feeding facilities/equipment
  - Emergency supplies – beds, blankets, and medical supplies

State Response (cont.)

- If the disaster/incident response needs exceed the capabilities of the state, mutual aid from unaffected local governments and 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 and the Salvation Army maintain rosters of local chapters of volunteers with emergency response training
- These organizations provide shelter, food and clothing to victims who have had to evacuate or lost their homes
- National Volunteer Organizations Against Disasters (NVOAD) is composed of 50 national member organizations, 56 State and territorial VOADs and a growing number of local VOADs involved in disaster response and recovery operations
- DHS heavily involved in volunteer programs

National Volunteer Organizations Against Disasters (NVOAD)

- Composed of:
  - 50 national member organizations
  - 56 State and territorial VOADs
  - A growing number of local VOADs involved in disaster response and recovery operations
- 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, and to recover from their effects
- Administers the Disaster Relief Fund
- Administers the National Flood Insurance Program
- Continues training and responsibilities of the USFA
- Continues to offer mitigation grant programs including the Hazards Mitigation Grant Program, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
- Administers the Citizen Corps Program

Integrated Hazard Information System (IHIS)

- IHIS initially transferred from NOAA into DHS/EP&R, and its name was changed to “FIRESAT”
- IHIS created by DOD in 1997 to compile data obtained from various satellites and sensors, including those which monitor weather conditions
- In 2000, IHIS moved into USGS, where it was used to detect wildfires and volcanic eruptions
- Congress moved IHIS to DHS according to the HS Act of 2002, but has not yet provided funding for it

National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO)

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

- DEST is an interagency team of experts that operates on a stand-by basis and which can be quickly mobilized.
- DEST falls under DHS, but is led by the FBI to provide an on-scene commander (the Special Agent in Charge) with advice and guidance in situations involving WMDs or other significant domestic threats.
- DEST guidance ranges from information management and communications support to instructions on how to best respond to WMDs.
- DEST 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 and recovery with all agencies and 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 and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters.
- Provides support to the military and 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)
  - Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs)
  - Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs)
  - National Pharmacy Response Teams (NPRT)
  - National Nurse Response Teams (NNRTs)

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)

- Capable of providing initial, on-site, emergency health and medical services following a terrorist incident involving a WMDs
- Can provide emergency medical services, decontamination of victims, mental health services
- Plans for the disposition of non-survivors and plans for the forward movement of patients to regional health care facilities, as appropriate
-Coordinates WMD response of fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and public, private and mental health communities
- Since 1995, has grown from 25 to 130 teams

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)

- A national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items
- Provides a re-supply of large quantities of essential medical materiel to states and communities during an emergency within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy
Urban Search & Rescue (USAR)
- Involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces
- Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines and collapsed trenches
- There are 28 national task forces staffed and equipped to conduct round-the-clock search-and-rescue operations

Maritime Search and Rescue
- Maintained by US Coast Guard
- National Distress and Response System used to monitor for maritime distress calls and coordinate response operations
- Marine Safety Center Salvage Assistance and Response Team provides on-scene technical support at maritime catastrophes
- AMVER is a ship reporting system for search and rescue operations
- National Strike Force responds to oil and 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 and 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, and local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents—regardless of their cause, size, or complexity

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

NIMS (cont.)
- NIMS goes beyond the initial scope of ICS
- Establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures
- Key components of the new system:
  1. Incident Command System (ICS)
  2. Communications and Information Management
  3. Preparedness
  4. Joint Information System (JIS)
  5. NIMS Integration Center (NIC)
Chapter 7 – Response and Recovery

NIMS – 1) ICS
- NIMS drew upon and incorporated an already functioning and effective system—the Incident Command System (ICS)
- ICS History
  - Developed in CA in 1970 after a devastating wildfire
  - The result of experiencing communications and 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
1) Command Section
   - Communications/Media Relations
   - Collaboration with other agencies/local officials
2) Operations Section
   - Handles/develops tactical operations
   - Coordinates command objectives
   - Organizes and directs all resources to the disaster site
3) Planning Section
   • Provides info to command center to develop action plan
   • Collects/evaluates info as it becomes available

4) Logistics Section
   • Provides personnel, equipment, and support for the command center
   • Coordinates all services in the response
     • Locating equipment
     • Coordinating response of volunteer groups

5) Finance Section
   • Accounts for funds used during the response and recovery aspect of the disaster
   • Monitors costs related to the incident

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
Key Components of NIMS (Cont.)

2) Communications and 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 and mutually-agreed upon measures, actions, and 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 and accurate incident information and 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 and evaluate lessons learned
     • Employ best practices
     • Supports routine maintenance and continuous refinement of the system over the long term
       • Works with partners at all levels
     • Develops standards for:
       • NIMS education/training
       • First responders comms and equipment
       • Typing of resources
       • Qualifications/credentials

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 and adaptable
  • Describes specific authorities and 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 and NIMS together, seek to ensure that all participants are operating under a common set of emergency management principles
Organization of the NRF
1) Core Document
   - Describes the principles that guide national response roles and responsibilities
   - Response actions
   - Response organizations
   - Planning requirements to achieve an effective response

Organization of the NRF (cont.)
2) Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes
   - Group federal resources and capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response
   - FEMA coordinates response support across the federal government and 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, and several support agencies
### NRF Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and Primary Responsibilities

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

### NRF ESF and Primary Responsibilities (cont.)

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

### NRF ESF and Primary Responsibilities (cont.)

- **ESF #11** – Agriculture and Natural Resources: Dept of Agriculture
- **ESF #12** – Energy: Dept of Energy (DOE)
- **ESF #13** – Public Safety and Security: DHS and Dept of Justice (DOJ)
- **ESF #14** – Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation: FEMA
- **ESF #15** – External Affairs: DHS
Organization of the NRF (cont.)

3) The Support Annexes
   - Describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents
     - Critical infrastructure
     - Financial management
     - International coordination
     - Private-sector coordination
     - Public affairs
     - Tribal relations
     - Volunteer and donations management
     - Worker safety and health

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 and agriculture
     - Oil and Hazardous Material
     - Terrorism

Organization of the NRF (cont.)

5) Partner Guides
   - Provide ready references describing key roles and actions for local, tribal, state, federal, and private-sector response
NRF (cont.)

- Also defines roles and responsibilities of the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private sector, and 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, and 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 and intel sharing (counterterrorism)
   - Prepositioned resources and 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 and EMS service actions
     - Emergency flood fighting
     - Evacuations
     - Transportation system detours
     - Emergency public information
     - Actions taken to minimize additional damage
     - Urban search and 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 and medical services, food, ice, water and other emergency services
     - Debris clearance
     - Emergency restoration of critical infrastructure
     - Control, containment, and removal of environmental contamination
     - Protection of responder health and safety
   - During a response to a terrorist event, law enforcement actions to collect and preserve evidence and to apprehend perpetrators

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

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

Federal Response

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

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

### 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

2. **Emergency Declaration**
   - “Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives, and to protect property and public health and 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
### Types of Presidential Declarations (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.

### Types of Presidential Declarations (cont.)

- FEMA factors for making recommendations to the president:
  - Individual property losses per capita
  - Level of damage to community infrastructure
  - Level of insurance coverage
  - Repetitive events

### Types of Presidential Declarations (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
  - Governors can appeal if request is turned down.
Types of Presidential Declarations (cont.)

- Once a declaration has been made, full range of federal resources becomes available
- From JAN 1953 to JUL 2001 there have been 1,999 presidential disaster declarations
  - An average of 34 per year

Recovery

- Not easy to classify
- Often begins in the initial hours and days following a disaster event
- Can continue for months or years
- Involves complex issues
  - Rebuilding homes
  - Replacing property
  - Resuming employment
  - Restoring business
  - Permanently repairing and 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 and safety services
       - Restoring interrupted utility and other essential services
       - Reestablishing transportation routes
       - Providing food and shelter for displaced persons
2) Long-term recovery
   - Involves the restoration of lives and livelihoods once lifelines and 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, and execution of service/site restoration plans
     - Reconstitution of gov’t operations and services
     - Programs to provide housing and promote restoration
     - Long-term care and treatment of affected persons
     - Additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration

ESF# 14 Primary/Support Agencies
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Small Business Administration
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Corporation for National and 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, and businesses meet basic needs and return to self-sufficiency
  2) Infrastructure Support
     - Coordinates assistance programs to aid state and local governments and eligible private nonprofit organizations to repair or replace damaged public facilities

Coordination of Disaster Recovery – JFO (cont.)

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

Federal Disaster Assistance

- Individual Assistance
  1) Individuals
  2) Families
  3) Business owners
- Public Assistance
  1) Public and private nonprofit entities for emergency services
  2) Repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance
  1) Available for measures designed to reduce future losses to public and private property
### Individual Assistance Recovery Programs
- Individual and 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 and local governments and 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 and bridges
  - Category D: Water control facilities
  - Category E: Public buildings and contents
  - Category F: Public utilities
  - Category G: Parks, recreational, and 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 and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration have specific authority relevant to their constituencies to declare a disaster and provide disaster recovery assistance