

**New Jersey Post**

**Emergency Response Seminar**

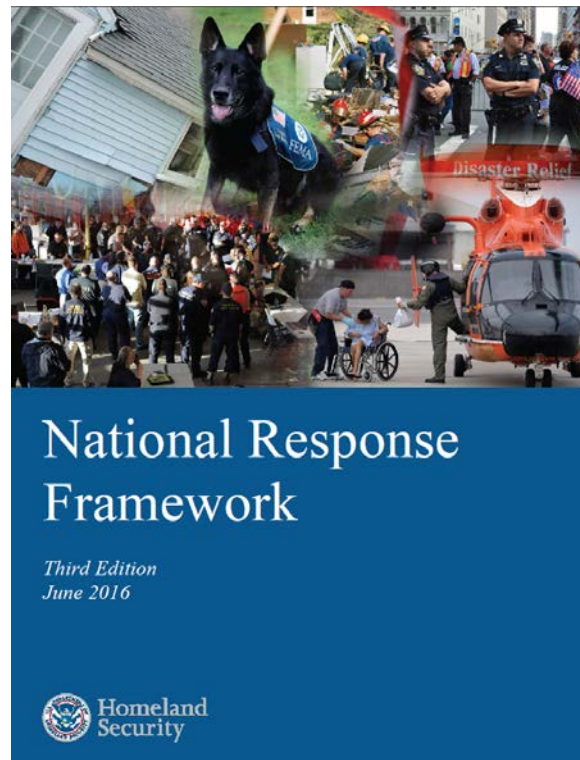
**At Rider University**

**October 5, 2018**

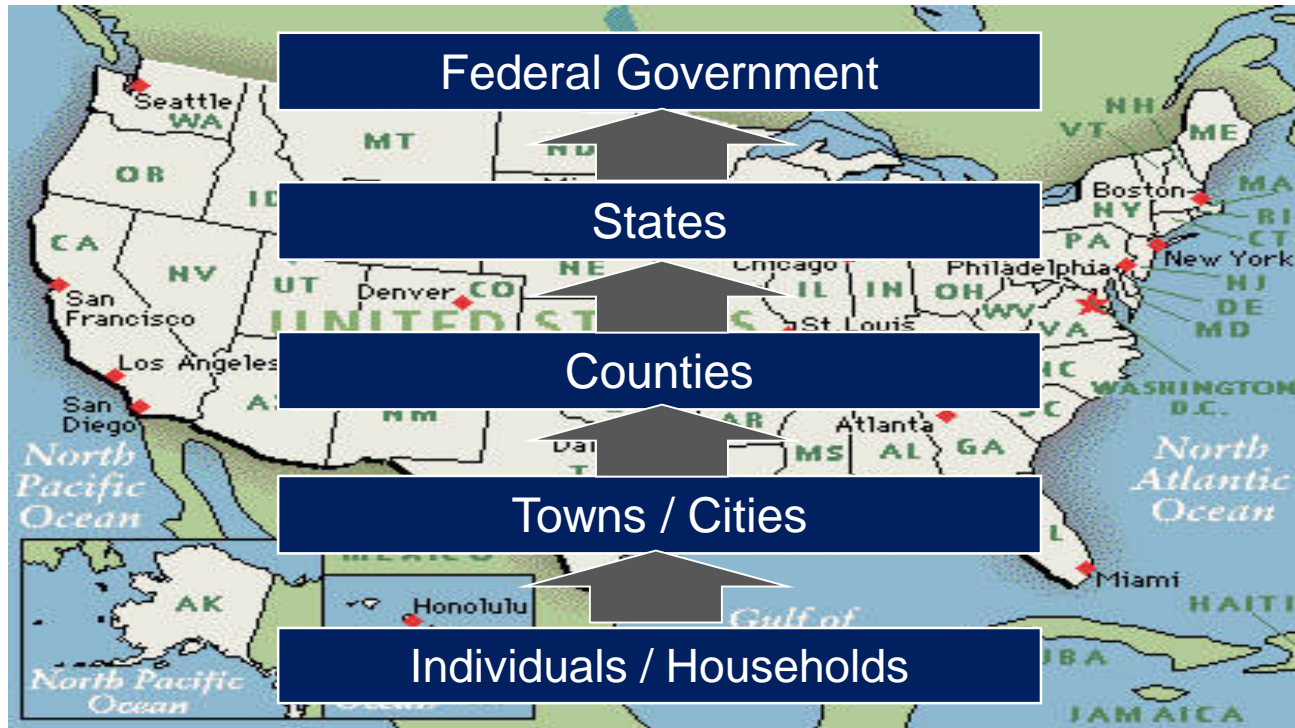
# Presentation 4

## FEMA

# FEMA and the National Response Framework



# Emergency Management in the USA



## *What Authority enables the Federal Government to Respond to Disasters and Emergencies?*

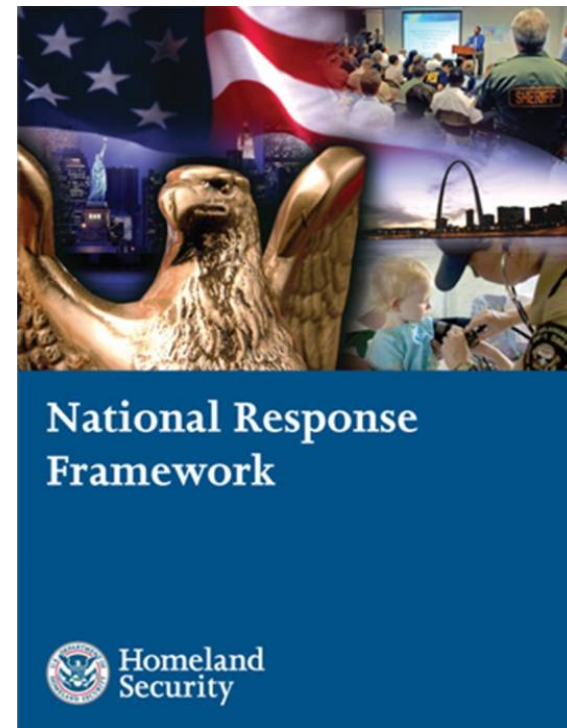
The Robert T. Stafford Act, a U.S. Federal law:

- Provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies and to expend Federal dollars
- Describes how the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals
- Covers all types of hazards



# National Response Framework

What is it?	A guide to how the U.S. responds, as a nation, to all types of major disasters and emergencies
What is it based on?	The National Incident Management System, and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act
What does it do?	Aligns key roles and responsibilities across jurisdictions  Links all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations in a unified approach to emergency management
When is it invoked?	It is always in effect: it can be partially or fully implemented and allows for coordination of Federal assistance





## *What Are the Key Characteristics of the NRF?*

- A *Framework* for disaster response... not an actual plan
- Aimed at two different audiences
  - Senior elected and appointed officials
  - Emergency Management practitioners (fire, polices, emergency medical services, etc.)
- Emphasizes roles of the local governments, States, NGOs, individuals and the private sector
- Establishes Response Doctrine
  - Engaged partnership
  - Tiered response
  - Scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities
  - Unity of effort through unified command
  - Readiness to act
- Establishes planning as a critical element of effective response



# Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)



- Group frequently needed Federal response functions
- Serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to:
  - State, local, and tribal governments
  - Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility
- Provide staffing and resources for the incident management structures
- May be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents
- Include designated coordinators and primary and support agencies



# National Response Framework

## *National Response Framework*

### Emergency Support Function Annexes

1. Transportation
2. Communications
3. Public Works and Engineering
4. Firefighting
5. Emergency Management
6. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services
7. Logistics Management and Resource Support
8. Public Health and Medical Services
9. Search and Rescue
10. Oil and Hazardous Materials
11. Agriculture and Natural Resources
12. Energy
13. Public Safety and Security
14. Long Term Community Recovery
15. External Affairs

# What are the Emergency Support Functions?

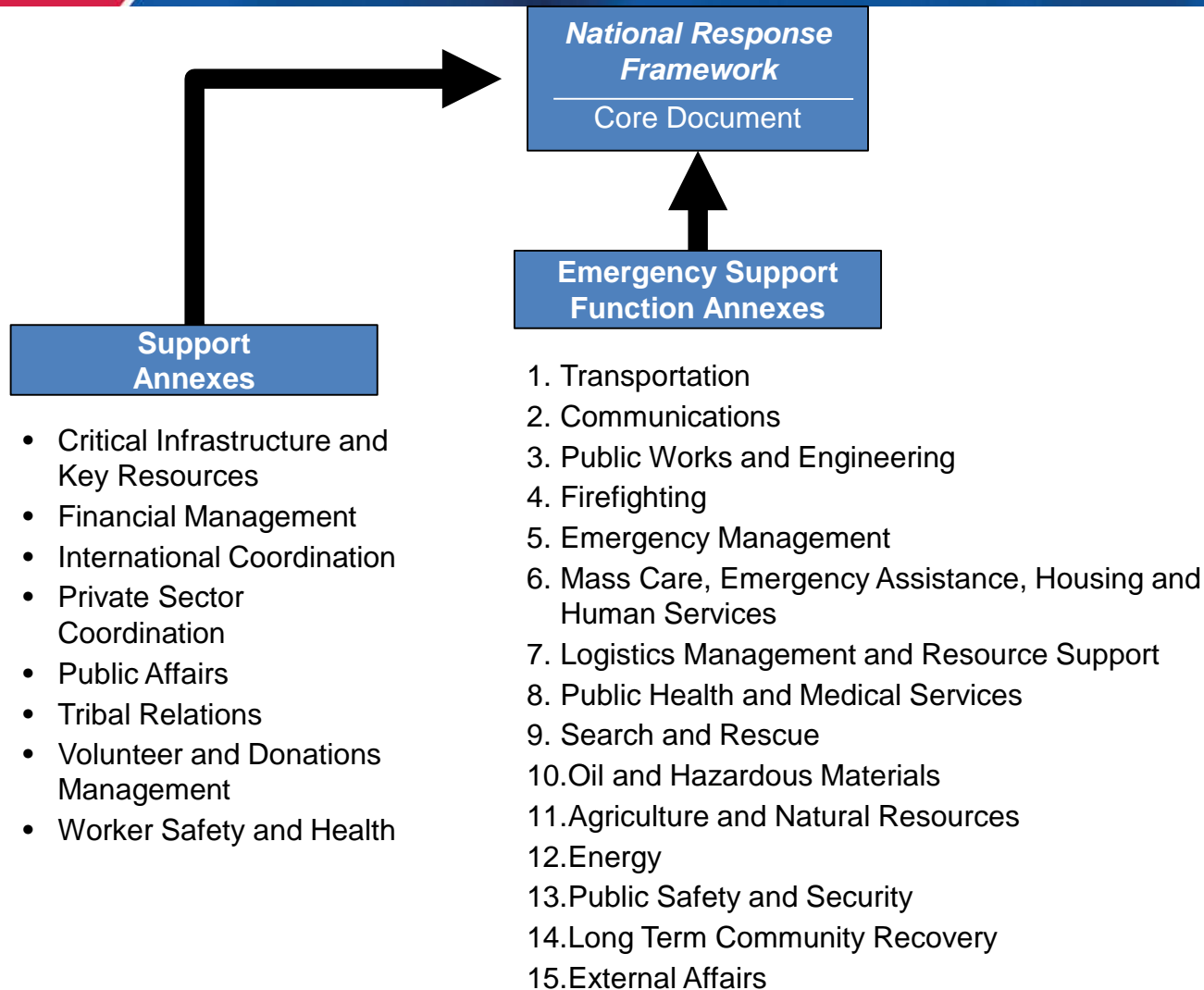
Function		COORDINATOR
1	Transportation	Department of Transportation
2	Communications	DHS/National Protection and Programs/Cyber Security and
3	Public Works and Engineering	Communications/National Communications System
4	Firefighting	
5	Emergency Management	Department of Defense/US Army Corps of Engineers
6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services	Department of Agriculture
		Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
7	Logistics Management and Resource Support	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
8	Public Health and Medical Services	General Services Administration, Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
9	Search and Rescue	Department of Health and Human Services
10	Oil and Hazardous Materials	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Environmental Protection Agency
		Department of Agriculture
12	Energy	Department of Energy
13	Public Safety and Security	Department of Justice
14	Long Term Community Recovery	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
15	External Affairs	Department of Homeland Security

# ESF Roles and Responsibilities

- **Coordinator:** The entity with management oversight for that particular ESF.
- **Primary Agencies:** Federal agencies with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. ESFs may have multiple primary agencies, and the specific responsibilities of those agencies are articulated within the relevant ESF Annex.
- **Support Agencies:**  
Federal organizations with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF.



# National Response Framework



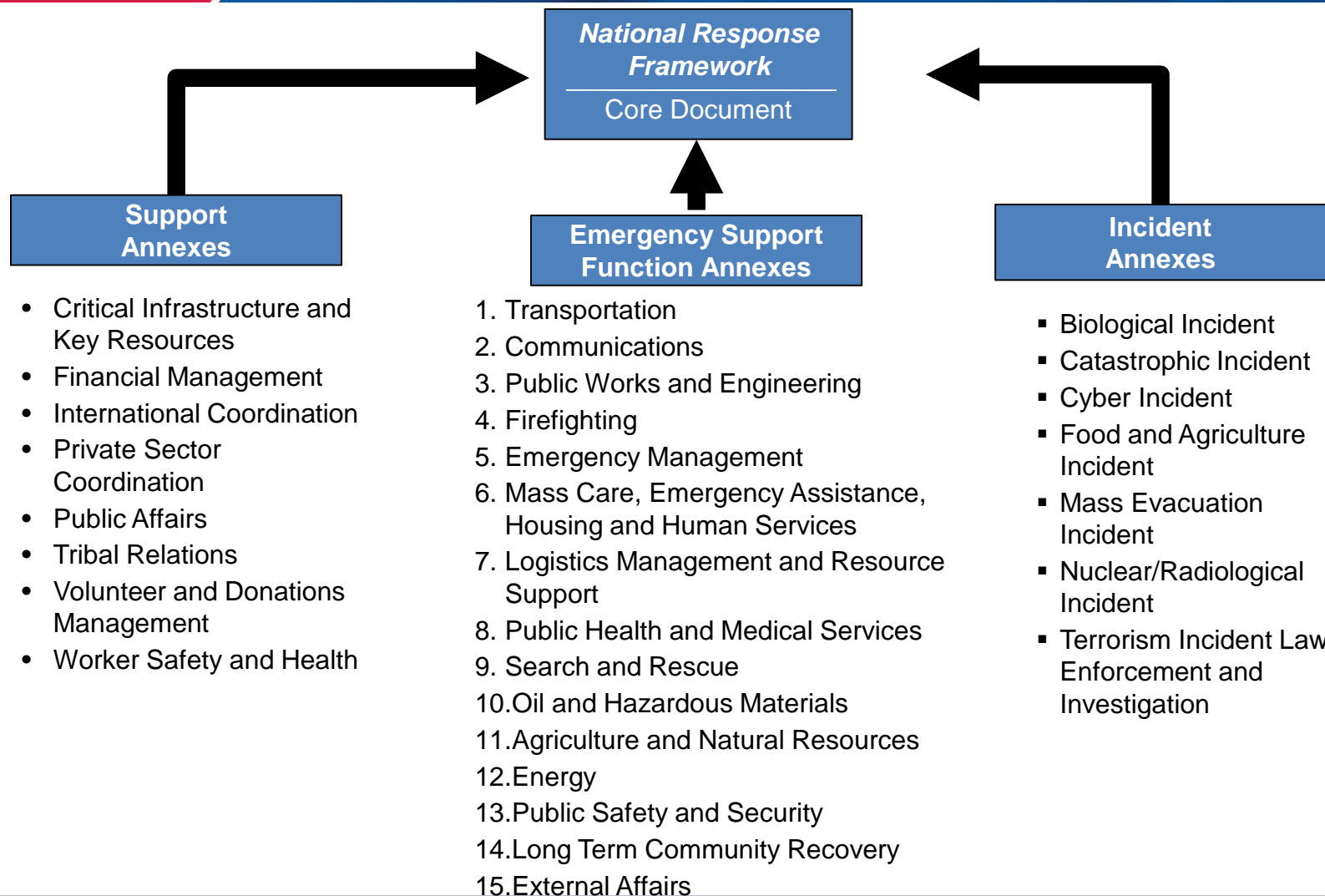
## *NRF Support Annexes*

- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
- Financial Management
- International Coordination
- Private Sector Coordination
- Public Affairs
- Tribal Relations
- Volunteer and Donations Management
- Worker Safety and Health





# National Response Framework



## *NRF Incident Annexes*

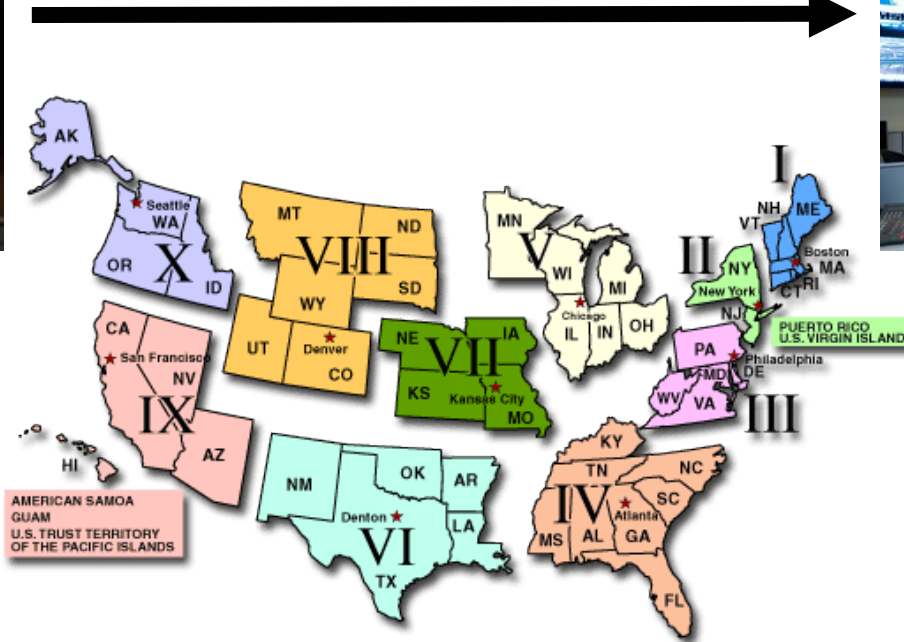


- Biological Incident
- Catastrophic Incident
- Cyber Incident
- Food and Agriculture Incident
- Mass Evacuation Incident
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident
- Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation

# How ESF-5 works during day-to-day



Regional Watch Centers



National Watch Center

# Operational Phases

Phase 1			Phase 2			Phase 3
Pre-Incident			Incident Onset			Sustained Operations
1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	2c	3a
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Near Certainty	Activation, Situational Assessment, and Movement	Employment of Resources and Stabilization	Intermediate Operations	Long term and sustained operations





# How ESF-5 works during an event





# Questions?

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