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

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

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

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

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

- Biological Incident
- Catastrophic Incident
- Cyber Incident
- Food and Agriculture Incident
- Mass Evacuation Incident
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- Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation
How ESF-5 works during day-to-day
## Operational Phases

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<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Incident</td>
<td>Incident Onset</td>
<td>Sustained Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>2c</td>
<td>3a</td>
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### Phase 1
- Normal Operation

### Phase 2
- Increased Likelihood
- Near Certainty
- Activation, Situational Assessment, and Movement
- Employment of Resources and Stabilization
- Intermediate Operations

### Phase 3
- Long term and sustained operations

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How ESF-5 works during an event
Questions?

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