National Response Plan

One Plan, One Goal: a safer, more secure America

Federal Partners Briefing
Briefing Introduction

- National Response Plan (NRP) Overview
- Roles & Responsibilities
- Coordinating Structures
- Field-Level Organizations & Teams
- Incident Management Actions
- Implementation
- Questions and Answers
The National Response Plan (NRP)

- Builds on what works from previous plans and incident response
- Forges new approaches and mechanisms to address today’s threats
- Addresses the complete spectrum of incident management activities
- Uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to establish a framework for coordination among Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations
Introduction to the NRP

Click on the video.
The Mandate

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) directed that a new National Response Plan be developed to:

- Align Federal coordinating structures, capabilities, and resources
- Ensure an all-discipline and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management

Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level
Existing Authorities

The NRP:

- Uses the foundation provided by the Homeland Security Act, HSPD-5, and the Stafford Act to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management

- Does NOT alter or impede the ability of Federal agencies to carry out their specific authorities
NRP Supersedes

- Federal Response Plan
- Interagency CONPLAN
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Initial National Response Plan

The NRP integrates emergency response and law enforcement elements into a single national strategy.
NRP Applicability

The NRP applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance in Incidents of National Significance including:

- Major disasters, emergencies, and terrorist incidents including threats
- Other events requiring Department of Homeland Security (DHS) assistance with national coordination

The NRP provides one way of doing business for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents
Incidents of National Significance

- A Federal department or agency, responding under its own authorities, requests DHS assistance
- Resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed
  - Stafford Act major disasters or emergencies
  - Other catastrophic incidents
- More than one Federal department or agency are involved
  - Credible threats or indications of imminent terrorist attack
  - Threats/incidents related to high-profile, large-scale events
- The President directs DHS to assume responsibility for incident management
NRP: The Full Spectrum of Incident Management

Pre-Occurrence
Preparedness
Prevention
Response
Mitigation

Incident

Post-Incident
Recovery
Proactive Federal Response

In the case of a catastrophic incident . . .

- Primary mission is to:
  - Save lives
  - Protect critical infrastructure, property, and the environment
  - Contain the event
  - Preserve national security
- Standard assistance-request procedures may be expedited or suspended
- Selected Federal response resources will deploy and begin necessary operations
- Notification/full coordination with States will occur, but the coordination will not delay rapid deployment
NRP Structure

Base Plan
Describes the domestic incident management structures and processes
Include acronyms, definitions, authorities, and a compendium of national interagency plans

Appendixes
Describe the structures and responsibilities for coordinating incident resource support
Provide guidance for the functional processes and administrative requirements

Emergency Support Function Annexes

Support Annexes

Incident Annexes
Address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the NRP
National Response Plan

Roles & Responsibilities

Homeland Security

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Roles

The NRP describes the roles and responsibilities of:

- State, Local, and Tribal Responders
- The Department of Homeland Security and Other Federal Departments
- Nongovernmental Organizations
- The Private Sector and Citizen Groups
Overview of Key Roles

Click on the video.
State, Local, & Tribal Governments

- State, local, and tribal responders are first to arrive and the last to leave.
- The Governor, Local Chief Executive Officer, and Tribal Chief Executive Officer are responsible for the public safety and welfare.
- When State resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, Governors may request Federal assistance under a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration.
- In some cases, Tribal Chief Executive Officers may deal directly with the Federal Government.
Federal Roles & Responsibilities

Department of Homeland Security
Coordinates Federal operations within the United States to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies

Department of Justice
Coordinates the law enforcement activities related to terrorist threats and incidents

Department of Defense
Authorizes Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents

Department of State
Coordinates international response activities relating to domestic incidents and for the protection of U.S. citizens and U.S. interests overseas
In accordance with HSPD-5, Federal departments and agencies provide full and prompt cooperation, available resources, and support, consistent with their authorities and responsibilities for protecting our national security.

Agencies provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services through the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure.
Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- 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
Emergency Support Functions

- ESF #1 - Transportation
- ESF #2 - Communications
- ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 - Firefighting
- ESF #5 - Emergency Management
- ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 - Resource Support
- ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 - Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 - Energy
- ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF #15 - External Affairs
## Emergency Support Functions
### National Response Plan

#### Federal Response Plan
- Transportation
- Communications
- Public Works and Engineering
- Firefighting
- Information and Planning
- Mass Care
- Resource Support
- Health and Medical Services
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Hazardous Materials
- Food
- Energy

#### National Response Plan
- Transportation
- Communications
- Public Works & Engineering
- Firefighting
- **Emergency Management**
- **Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services**
- Resource Support
- Public Health and Medical Services
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Energy
- **Public Safety and Security**
- Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- External Affairs

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ESFs: What’s New

ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering

- Designates the Corps of Engineers and FEMA as co-primary agencies
- Addresses infrastructure response and restoration within a single ESF
ESFs: What’s New

ESF #5 - Emergency Management

- Replaces previous ESF #5 - Information and Planning Annex
- Expands the role of ESF #5 to provide a clear point of coordination for all emergency support functions
- Permits better alignment with State and local partners
ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

- Expands the previous Mass Care ESF to address the requirements of victims in Incidents of National Significance
- Supports State, regional, local, and tribal government and nongovernmental organization efforts to address the nonmedical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families
ESFs: What’s New

ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Revamps the previous Food ESF to address agriculture and natural resources issues related to Incidents of National Significance

- Supports State, local, and tribal authorities and other Federal agency efforts to:
  - Provide nutrition assistance
  - Control and eradicate animal and plant disease outbreaks
  - Assure food safety and food security
  - Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties
New ESFs

ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security

- Integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of pre- and post-incident management activities:
  - Force and critical infrastructure protection
  - Security planning and technical assistance
  - Technology support
  - Public safety
- Provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing support including noninvestigative law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities
New ESFs

ESF #14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation

- Provides support framework for helping communities recover from the long-term consequences of an Incident of National Significance
- Ensures that the process of rebuilding communities is initiated at the beginning of a response
- Helps communities rebuild in a safer, stronger, and smarter way
- Incorporates mitigation efforts to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents
New ESFs

**ESF #15 - External Affairs**

- Implements the Joint Information System concept
- Establishes mechanisms for delivery of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to the public and other key audiences
- Provides the resource support and mechanisms to implement the National Response Plan’s “Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures” described in the NRP Public Affairs Support Annex

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Federal-to-Federal Support

- A Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for an incident that needs support or assistance beyond its normal operations may request DHS coordination and facilitation through the NRP.

- Generally, this support is funded by the Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for the incident, according to the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities exist.
Support Annexes

- Financial Management
- International Coordination
- Logistics Management
- Private Sector Coordination
- Public Affairs
- Science and Technology
- Tribal Relations
- Volunteer and Donations Management
- Worker Safety and Health
Financial Support Annex

- Basic financial management guidance for all NRP participants

- Guidance for departments and agencies on:
  - Providing assistance in response to major disasters or emergencies declared under the Stafford Act
  - Requesting or providing Federal-to-Federal support in Incidents of National Significance that do not involve the Stafford Act
Private Sector Coordination Annex

Private-sector organizations support the NRP by:

- Sharing information, identifying risks, and performing vulnerability assessments
- Developing emergency response and business continuity plans
- Enhancing their overall readiness
- Donating or otherwise providing goods and services to assist in response to and recovery from an incident
Incident Annexes

- Biological Incident
- Catastrophic Incident
- Cyber Incident
- Food and Agriculture Incident
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident
- Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident
- Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation
Catastrophic Incidents

- The Catastrophic Incident Annex establishes the strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated, proactive national response to a catastrophic incident.

- A more detailed NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement (For Official Use Only) will be published independently of the NRP.
National Response Plan

Coordinating Structures
NRP Coordinating Structures

- Enable execution of the responsibilities of the President through the appropriate Federal departments and agencies

- Integrate Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental organization, and private-sector efforts into a comprehensive national approach to domestic incident management
NRP Coordinating Structures: Overview

Click on the video.
Incident Command

Local Emergency Operations Center Coordinates information and resources to support local incident management activities

Area Command Oversees the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization

Incident Command Post Performs primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions

Area Command

Incident Command Post

Incident Command Post

Incident Command Post

Local Emergency Ops Center (EOC)
Multiagency Coordination Centers/EOCs

Local Emergency Ops Center (EOC)
Coordinates information and resources to support local incident management activities

State Emergency Ops Center (EOC)
Coordinates information and resources to support State incident management activities

Joint Field Office (JFO)
Coordinates Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction
Temporary Federal facility providing a central point of coordination
Replaces the Disaster Field Office (DFO)

Field Level
# Multiagency Coordination Centers/EOCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Level</th>
<th>National Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinates Federal regional response efforts</td>
<td>Facilitates homeland security information-sharing and operational coordination with other Federal, State, local, tribal, and nongovernment operation centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deploys advance teams and operates until a JFO is established</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replaces the Regional Operations Center (ROC)</td>
<td>Provides overall Federal response coordination and emergency management program implementation</td>
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<td>Supports Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents</td>
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<td>Replaces the Emergency Support Team (EST)</td>
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Multiagency Coordination Entities

**Field Level**

**JFO Coordination Group**

- Uses Unified Command to direct JFO activities
- This group may include:
  - Federal officials with primary jurisdictional responsibility or functional authority
  - State, local, and tribal officials, and nongovernmental organization/private-sector representatives

**National Level**

**Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)**

- Facilitates overall Federal domestic incident management
- Comprised of interagency senior officials who:
  - Oversee strategic incident management planning
  - Synthesize information and make recommendations
  - Ensure the strategic coordination of Federal resources
  - Membership augmented based on incident specifics
NIMS Framework

Multiagency Coordination Entity
- Strategic coordination
- Prioritization between incidents and associated resource allocation
- Focal point for issue resolution

EOCs/Multiagency Coordination Centers
- Support and coordination
- Identifying resource shortages and issues
- Gathering and providing information
- Implementing multiagency coordination entity decisions

Incident Command
- Directing on-scene emergency management

Coordination Structures

Field Level | Regional Level | National Level
---|---|---
JFO Coordination Group | Joint Field Office (JFO) | Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
Local Emergency Ops Center (EOC) | Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) | Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)
State Emergency Ops Center (EOC) | Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) | National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
Area Command | Joint Field Office (JFO) | Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
Incident Command Post | Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) | National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
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Field-Level Organizations & Teams

NRP field-level organizations include:

- JFO Coordination Group
- JFO Coordination Staff
- JFO Sections
  - Operations
  - Planning
  - Logistics
  - Finance and Administration
- Incident Command Post
- State and local Emergency Operations Centers
Field-Level Organizations: Overview

Click on the video.
Flexible Structure

- The JFO structure adapts to be responsive to various types of threat scenarios and incidents including:
  - Natural Disasters
  - Terrorist Incidents
  - Federal-to-Federal Support
  - National Special Security Events (NSSEs)
- All or portions of JFO structures may be activated based on the nature of the threat or incident
Principal Federal Official

- Designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security
- Ensures that incident management efforts are maximized through effective and efficient coordination
- Provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security
- Provides a channel for media and public communications and an interface with appropriate jurisdictional officials
Principal Federal Official

The PFO does **NOT**: 

- Become the incident commander
- Direct or replace the incident command structure
- Have directive authority over the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer (SFLEO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), or other Federal and State officials
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

- Manages and coordinates Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies
- Works closely with Principal Federal Official, Senior Federal Officials, and State Coordinating Officer

![Chart showing relationships between Principal Federal Official (PFO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), State Coordinating Officer (SCO), and Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)]
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

- Serves as the State counterpart to the FCO
- Manages the State's incident management programs and activities
Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

- Utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to assist in management of the incident

- Work in coordination with the PFO, FCO, SFLEO, and other members of the JFO Coordination Group
Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO)

- The senior law enforcement official from the agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility
- Directs intelligence/investigative law enforcement operations
- Supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on-scene (in the event of a terrorist incident, this official will normally be the FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC))
In accordance with NIMS and ICS principles, the JFO structure will normally include a Coordination Staff.

The JFO Coordination Staff is based on the type and magnitude of the incident:

- Chief of Staff
- Safety Coordinator
- Liaison Officer(s)
- Infrastructure Liaison
- Others as needed

- External Affairs
- Office of Inspector General
- Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
JFO Sections

Operations Section
Coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts

Planning Section
Provides current information to ensure situational awareness, identify implications, and determine priorities

Logistics Section
Coordinates logistics support including:
- Resource ordering
- Facilities
- Transportation
- IT systems

Finance/Admin Section (Comptroller)
Monitors and track all Federal costs
Ensures compliance with laws, acts, and regulations

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Law Enforcement Investigative Operations

For terrorist incidents, the Operations Section includes a Law Enforcement Investigative Operations Branch to:

- Ensure management and coordination of Federal, State, local, and tribal investigative/law enforcement activities
- Emphasize prevention, intelligence collection, investigation, and prosecution of a criminal act
For National Special Security Events, the Security Operations Branch, or Multiagency Command Center (MACC), may be added to coordinate protection and site security efforts.
Emergency Response Team

- **Emergency Response Team (ERT):** principal interagency group that staffs the JFO and includes the:
  - ERT-Advance Element (ERT-A)
  - National Emergency Response Team (ERT-N)

- **Federal Incident Response Support Team (FIRST):** quick and readily deployable resource that serves as a forward component of the ERT-A providing on-scene support to the local incident command

- **Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST):** may be deployed to provide technical support for management of potential or actual terrorist incidents

- **Other Federal Teams:** special teams support incident management and operations
Notification & Assessment

- Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents.

- Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC):
  - Monitors threats or potential threats.
  - Receives threat and operational information.

Reports and Notification

HSOC
Assessment & Activation

LAUNCH

- Issuance of alerts & warnings
- Sharing of incident information
- Activation of NRP organizational elements & resource deployment

Incident mitigated by Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies

Activated/deployed resources conduct prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions

Further assessment needed

Actual/Potential Incident of National Significance

Non-national Incident

HSOC coordinates threat assessment activities

HSOC coordinates threat assessment activities

HSOC coordinates threat assessment activities
Incident Management Actions: Putting the Pieces Together

Click on the video.
Implementation

Transitional Period (0 to 60 days)
- Modify training
- Designate staffing of NRP organizational elements
- Become familiar with NRP structures, processes, and protocols

Plan Modification (60 to 120 days)
- Modify existing Federal interagency plans to align with the NRP
- Conduct necessary training and certification

Initial Implementation and Testing (120 days to 1 year)
- Conduct systematic assessments of NRP coordinating structures, processes, and protocols as they are implemented
- Conduct a 1-year review to assess
The National Response Plan

The end result is...

Improved coordination among Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations to help save lives and protect America's communities by increasing the speed, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident management.