

The Future of Response, Recovery and Reconstitution Capability

Sheraton Society Hill Hotel, Philadelphia, PA

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Presentation Overview

- **Federal Authorities**

- *Stafford Act of 1988 (42 USC 5121-5206)*
- *Post Katrina Reform Emergency Management Act (PKREMA) of 2006 (P.L. 109-295—OCT. 4, 2006)*

- **National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **FEMA Operations**

- *National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs)*

- **Whole Community**

- *Whole Community Principles, Maximum of Maximums, and Core Capabilities*

- **Building state and local capacity**

- *Supporting state and local governments*



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Federal Authorities

□ Stafford Act of 1988

- Amended the Disaster Relief Act (DRA) of 1974. The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FEMA programs.
- Provides legislative authority to assist governors, communities, and individuals.

□ The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA):

- Enhanced FEMA's responsibilities in leading and supporting the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- The FEMA Administrator will serve as the principal advisor to the President, Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary for all matters relating to emergency management in the United States.



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FEMA OPERATIONS

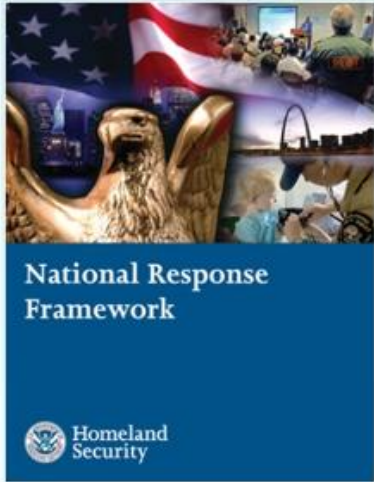


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National Response Framework (NRF)



Core Document

The NRF provides doctrine, organization, roles and responsibilities, response actions and planning requirements that guide national response

Response Doctrine

- Engaged Partnership
- Tiered Response
- Scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities
- Unity of Effort-Unified Command
- Readiness to Act

Homeland Security

NRF Resource Center

Emergency Support Function Annexes

Mechanisms to group and provide Federal resources and capabilities to support State and local responders.

Support Annexes

Essential supporting aspects of Federal response common to all incidents.

Incident Annexes

Incident-specific applications of the Framework.

Partner Guides

Next level of detail in response actions tailored to the actionable entity.



Coordination Centers

National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)

- Operational element of DHS National Operations Center
- NRCC is a multi-agency center that provides overall Federal support coordination for major disasters and emergencies

Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs)

- Regionally-based multi-agency coordination center team; Regional lead in coordinating disaster response operations.

National Watch Center (NWC)

- Links RRCCs, regional DHS components, National and Regional Department and Agency leads for ESFs, NJTTFs, DOD Operations Centers, and other key Federal, state, and local operational centers
- Activates and deploys national level teams such as the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), and Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces (US&R)

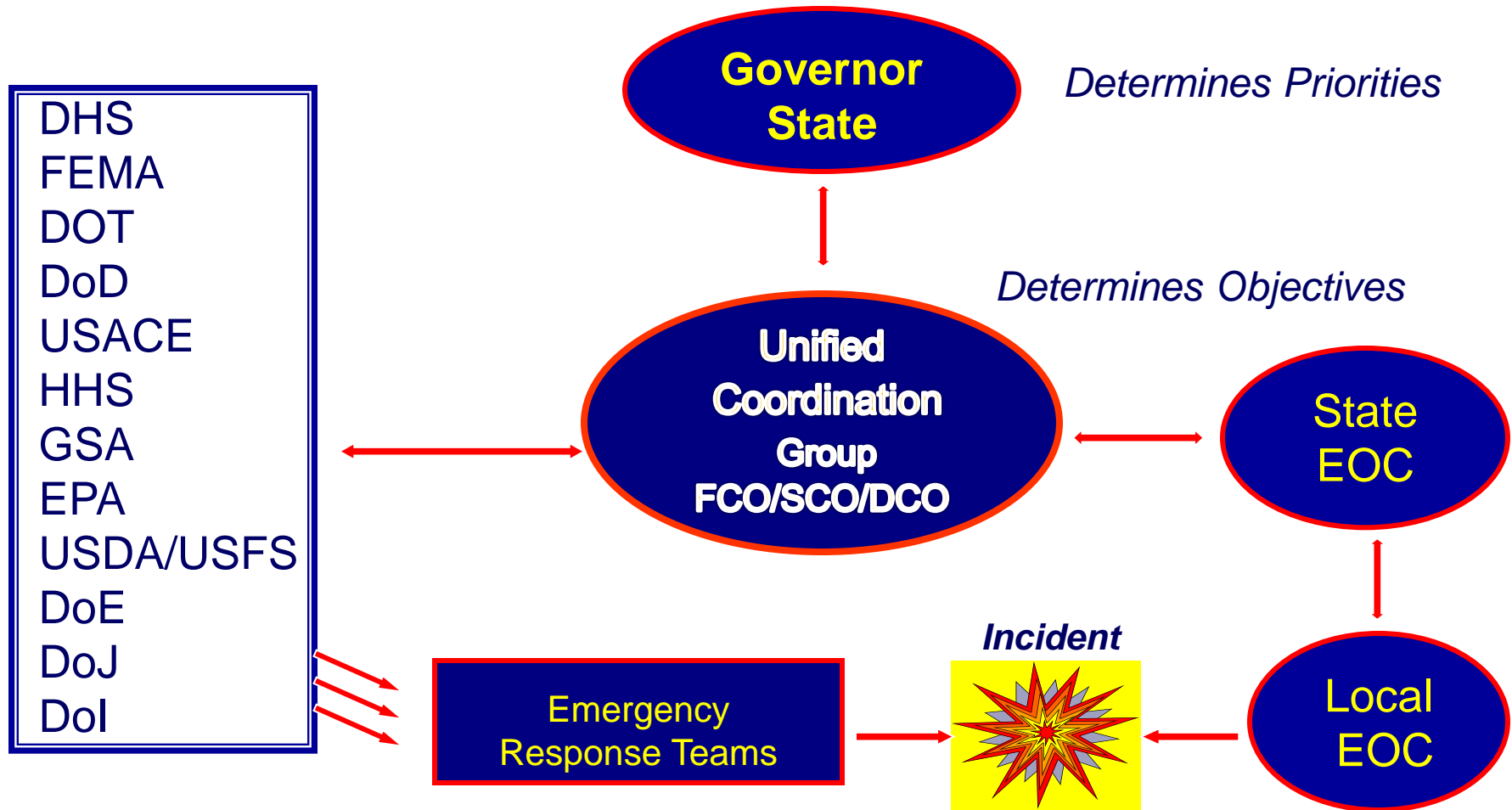


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Joint Field Office (JFO) Relationships



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*****The JFO supports the needs of the State*****

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Whole Community



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Whole Community

- ❑ Calls for a holistic, rather than government-centric approach to emergency management.

- ❑ FEMA is but one part of the Nation's emergency management team– the Whole Community makes up the whole team.

- ❑ We can't plan for easy, we must plan for the real– for the actual communities we live in.
 - 57 million Americans with disabilities or approximately 20% of the US population.
 - Twenty-seven percent of the US population is under the age of 19.
 - Thirteen percent of the US population is over the age of 65.

- ❑ Whole Community is a more inclusive approach to emergency management that embraces all facets of society



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Meta-Scenario

- In order to anticipate catastrophic requirements and to avoid narrow focus on a limited number of specific scenarios, the Whole Community methodology is built upon a foundation of a meta-scenario consisting of the maximum of maximum challenges across a range of scenarios:
- No-notice event
- Impact area
 - ~7 million population
 - 25,000 square miles
 - Several states and FEMA regions
- 190,000 fatalities in initial hours
- 265,000 citizens require emergency medical attention
- Severe damage to critical infrastructure and key resources
- Severe damage to essential transportation infrastructure
- Ingress/egress options limited



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Core Capabilities

Represent the highest priority essential functions necessary for both saving and sustaining lives, and stabilizing the site and the situation within 72 hours.

Enables Response

- Situational Assessment
- Public Messaging
- Command, Control, & Coordination
- Critical Communications
- Environmental Health & Safety
- Critical Transportation

Survivor Needs

- On-Scene Security and Protection
- Mass Search and Rescue Operations
- Health and Medical Treatment
- Mass Care Services
- Public & Private Services & Resources
- Stabilize and Repair Essential Infrastructure
- Fatality Management Services



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Building Capacity at State and Local Levels

□ FEMA's Grant Program Directorate (GPD) is responsible for 18 preparedness grant programs and has awarded over \$32B in grant money to all 50 states and 6 territories—including the District of Columbia—to bolster state and local jurisdictions preparedness, and response capabilities. Below are a few examples of how grant dollars have been expended over the years at the state and local levels:

- Building and sustaining community resilience;
- Strengthening state and local security initiatives;
- Improving critical communication networks and systems;
- Training and preparing urban search and rescue teams, including K-9 units and;
- Improving transit and building infrastructure



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