

National Response Plan



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Mandate

Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 required development of the NRP:

- **Single comprehensive national approach**
 - All-discipline, all-hazard plan
 - Integrate Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
 - Integrate crisis & consequence management
- **Coordination structures/mechanisms**
 - Federal support to State, local and tribal governments
 - Exercising direct Federal authorities
 - Federal-to-Federal support



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2

The development of a National Response Plan was a mandate of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5.

HSPD – 5 established specific requirements of the plan, including:

- A single comprehensive national approach to incident management
- An all-discipline, all-hazard plan which integrates Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery activities, and also integrates crisis & consequence management
- Provides structure and mechanisms for Federal support to State, local and tribal governments, and for exercising direct Federal authorities
- Incorporates existing plans as integrated components or operational supplements
- Establishes DHS Secretary as the “principal Federal official” for domestic incident management

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- Direction for incorporation/concurrent implementation of existing plans
- Consistent approach to reporting incidents, providing assessments and making recommendations to the President, DHS Secretary and HSC



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National Response Plan 2004

The NRP supercedes the Federal Response Plan (FRP), United States Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN), and the Initial National Response Plan (INRP).

Federal departments and agencies are required to modify existing Federal incident management, contingency, and emergency response plans under their purview to appropriately align these plans with the direction provided in the NRP.



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Development Process

- Federal Interagency Writing Team
- Coordination with key stakeholder groups:
 - Emergency Support Function Leaders Group
 - National Response Team
 - State, Local, and Tribal Review Group
 - Homeland Security Advisory Council
- Guidance from Homeland Security Council and other White House entities
- Three rounds of formal interagency review
 - More than 8000 individual comments



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5

Turning from the details of the plan, next I'll discuss the development process.

The NRP has been developed through an interagency process designed to incorporate input from a wide range of stakeholders. The plan was drafted by an interagency Writing Team based on:

- Guiding principles established by the Homeland Security Council;
- Input from various stakeholder groups; and
- Feedback from multiple rounds of review.

Throughout the process, the Homeland Security Council continued to provide guidance and served as the multiagency body for review and approval.

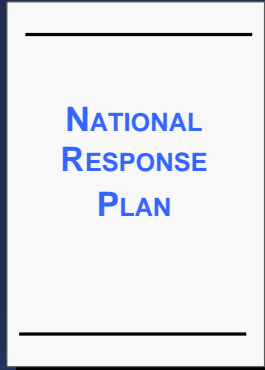
Construction of the NRP

Fully Incorporates

- Federal Response Plan
- Domestic Terrorism Concept of Ops Plan
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Initial NRP

Integrates

- Other national-level contingency plans



Incorporates key INRP concepts

- Homeland Security Ops Center (HSOC)
- Interagency Incident Management Group
- Principal Federal Official (PFO)
- Joint Field Office (JFO)

Foundation:

National Incident Management System (NIMS)



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6

The NRP will supercede the Federal Response Plan (FRP), Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN), Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the INRP. Many of the familiar concepts and mechanisms associated with these plans will be carried over to the NRP, such as the Emergency Support Function (ESF) process of the FRP, and the elements introduced in the INRP (HSOC, IIMG, PFO, and JFO).

The NRP, as the core plan, is designed to link to an array of national-level hazard-specific contingency plans, such as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), National SAR Plan, etc. These plans can be implemented independently during localized incident or concurrently with the NRP during Incidents of National Significance.

The NRP uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a foundation and incorporates NIMS concepts, principles and processes, and applies them to a national structure.



This slide illustrates the organization of the NRP. The NRP includes the Base Plan and supporting annexes and appendices.

The **Base Plan** outlines the coordinating structures and the processes for the national incident management. The Base Plan includes the concept of operations, roles & responsibilities, and plan maintenance.

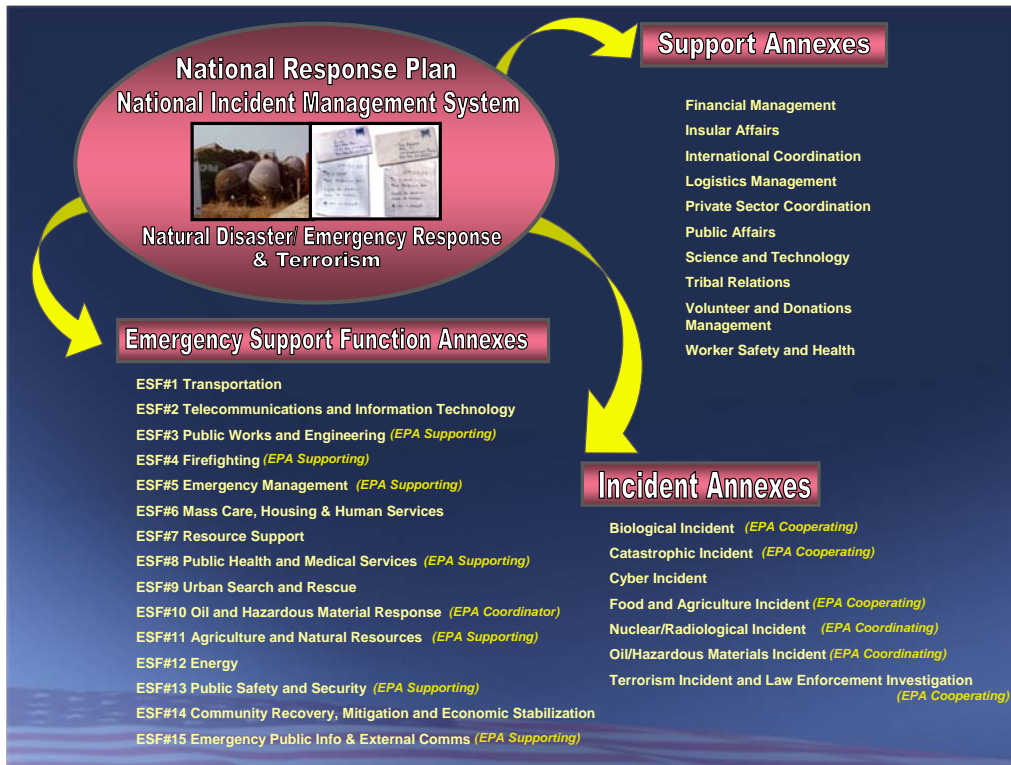
Emergency Support Function Annexes group capabilities and resources into functions most likely needed during an incident. The ESF Annexes describe the responsibilities of primary and support agencies that are involved providing support to a State or other Federal agencies during Incidents of National Significance.

Support Annexes provide the procedures and administrative requirements common to most incidents, such as Public Affairs, Financial Management, and Worker Safety and Health.

Incident Annexes describe the procedures and roles and responsibilities for specific contingencies, such as terrorism, radiological response, catastrophic incidents, etc. In many cases, these annexes are typically supported by more detailed supporting plans.

The **Appendices** contain other relevant information including terms, definitions etc.

Also included is a compendium providing a complete listing and summary of national interagency plans which serve as support plans to the NRP.



Water ESF Elements

- EPA's Water Security Division is involved in 9 of the 14 Emergency Support Functions
- EPA is the lead Agency in the ESF # 10



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9

Scope/Applicability

Incidents of National Significance (HSPD-5 Criteria):

- When a Federal department or agency has requested DHS assistance
- When State/local capabilities are overwhelmed and they request federal assistance
- When an incident substantially involves more than one Federal department/agency
- When the Secretary has been directed by the President to assume incident management responsibilities



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10

The NRP establishes the national framework for assessing domestic incidents to determine the appropriate level of Federal involvement, and for coordinating interagency incident management efforts for events considered “Incidents of National Significance.”

Based on the criteria established in HSPD-5 (shown here), Incidents of National Significance are those high-impact events that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community and economic recovery.

Pursuant to HSPD-5, as the principal Federal official for domestic incident management the Secretary of Homeland Security declares Incidents of National Significance (in consultation with other departments and agencies as appropriate) and provides coordination for Federal operations and/or resources, establishes reporting requirements, and conducts ongoing communications with Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to maintain situational awareness, analyze threats, assess national implications of threat and operational response activities, and coordinate potential or actual incidents.

Concept of Operations

- Incidents handled at lowest possible organizational level
- DHS receives notification of actual and potential incidents
 - “Top-down” or “Bottom-up” approach
- Consultation/coordination with other departments/agencies to:
 - Assess national implications
 - Determine need for full or partial NRP activation



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11

A basic premise of the NRP is that incidents are handled at the lowest level possible. DHS becomes involved through the routine reporting and monitoring of threats and incidents, and/or when notified of an incident or potential incident of the severity, magnitude, complexity and/or threat to homeland security that it is considered an Incident of National Significance.

DHS establishes multiagency structures at the headquarters, regional and field level to coordinate efforts and provide support to the on-scene incident command structures. Other Federal agencies carry out their incident management and emergency response authority within this overarching framework.

This framework is designed to accommodate the various roles the Federal Government plays during an incident, whether it is Federal support to State, local, or tribal governments; direct implementation of Federal incident management authorities and responsibilities; coordinating Federal-to-Federal support; or providing proactive Federal support in catastrophic incidents where it is clearly evident that aid is needed.

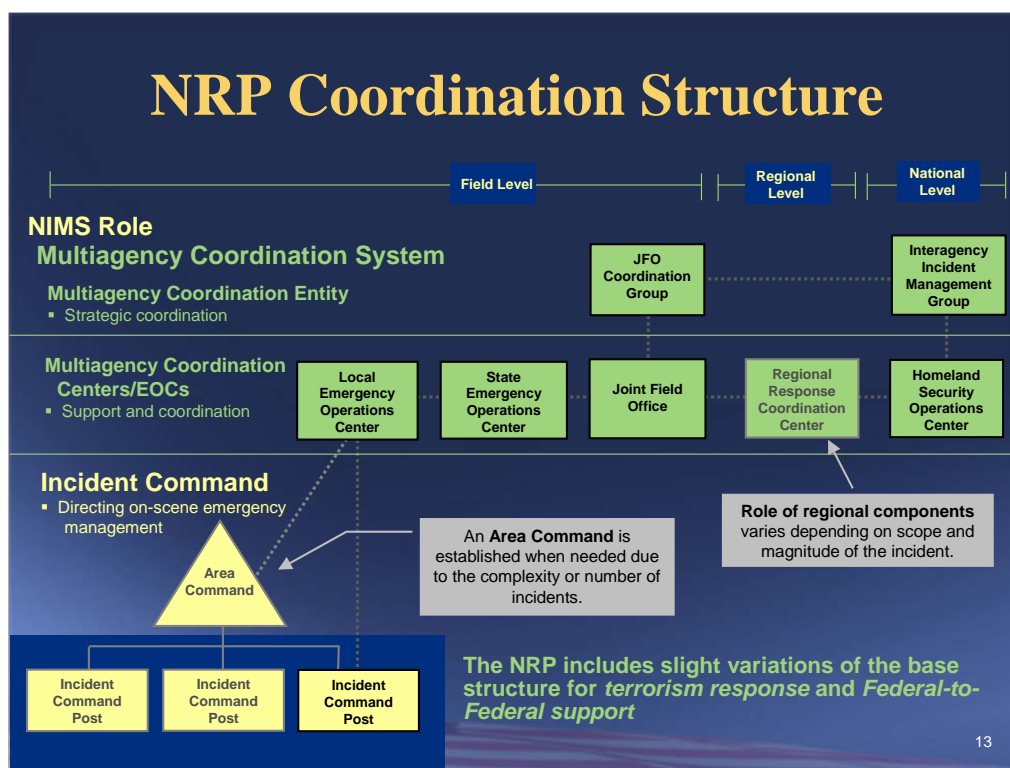
This framework also includes a national capability for incident management, and provides the ability to address impacts to the rest of the country, execute immediate nation-wide actions to avert or prepare for subsequent events, and manage multiple incidents.

Concept of Operations

- Multi-agency coordinating structures activated to provide unified, standardized approach for implementing Federal incident management responsibilities:
 - Direct implementation of Federal authorities
 - Federal support to State, local and tribal governments
 - Federal-to-Federal support
 - Proactive response to catastrophic incidents
- Coordinating structures provide national capability
 - Ability to address impacts to the rest of the country, execute immediate nation-wide actions to avert or prepare for subsequent events, and manage multiple incidents



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The structure for NRP coordination is based on the NIMS that utilizes Incident Command structures on-scene supported by a Multiagency Coordination System, which consists of:

- Multiagency Coordination Entities; and
- Multiagency Coordination Centers/Emergency Operations Centers.

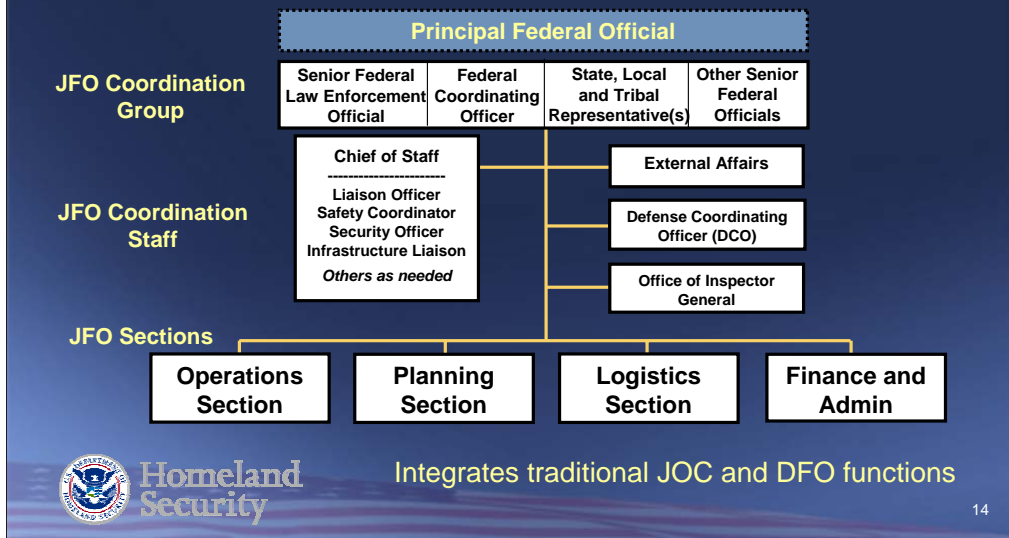
Reflecting the NIMS construct, the NRP includes the following command and coordination structures:

- ICPs on-scene using the Incident Command System (ICS)/Unified Command;
- Area Command (if needed);
- State, local, tribal, and private sector EOCs;
- JFO, which is responsible for coordinating Federal assistance and supporting incident management activities locally;
- RRCC and HSOC, which serve as regional and national-level multiagency situational awareness and operational coordination centers; and
- IIMG, which serves as the national headquarters-level multiagency strategic coordination entity for domestic incident management.

This structure addresses both site-specific incident management activities and the broader regional or national issues related to the incident.

Joint Field Office

- JFO is the focal point for coordination of Federal support to on-scene incident management efforts



JFO is the focal point for coordination of Federal support to on-scene incident management efforts.

It is a temporary Federal facility established to unify the Federal assistance effort at the State and local level and to coordinate the provision of Federal assistance to the affected jurisdiction(s). The JFO provides a central point for Federal, State, local and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction and/or assistance to effectively coordinate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions.

The JFO utilizes the scalable organizational structure of NIMS ICS. Personnel from State and Federal departments and agencies provide staffing for the JFO generally through their respective ESFs.

The JFO combines the traditional functions of the FBI Joint Operations Center (JOC) and FEMA/ Disaster Field Office (DFO) within one Federal facility. The JFO fully replaces the DFO. FBI investigative law enforcement activities are managed through the JOC structure, which is incorporated into the JFO when the NRP is activated.

The JFO consists of the JFO Coordination Group, JFO Coordination Staff, and JFO sections. The **JFO Coordination Group** serves as a multiagency coordination entity and may include: Principal Federal Official, Federal Coordinating Officer, Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official and other Senior Federal Officials representing agencies with primary responsibility and authority for managing a major aspect of the incident, and State, local and tribal representatives.

NRP Roll-out Strategy

■ Phase I:

- Pre-signature coordination and initial News Release

■ Phase II:

- National Roll-out – 5 cities (Miami, NY, Chicago, Seattle, LA) “First Wave”
 - One-day seminar for responders and stakeholders
 - Schedule under development (dependent on release of the NRP)
- Other meeting opportunities (DC area and nation-wide) – ask for timeblocks to present NRP

■ Phase III:

- Ongoing education, training and exercises
- Initial Awareness level training (CD ROM) ready at the time NRP is released

*HSC and DHS asking all departments
and agencies to participate*



15

The roll-out consists of 3 phases:

Phase I is the pre-signing coordination and the initial press releases.

Phase II is a national roll-out with conferences in 5 major cities. This would include a seminar and workshop for responders and stakeholders, and a pre-meeting with elected officials and private sector leaders. One of the goals of the seminars is to ensure that regional, State and locals are included in putting on each seminar and participate as speakers and panelists.

Phase III is the ongoing education and training needed to implement the plan. This phase actually begins when the plan is signed with the release of an initial awareness level training on a CD (and available on the web) that will accompany the release of the NRP.

National Response System (NRS) Involvement in Incidents of National Significance

- The National Contingency Plan (NCP) will continue to be used to respond to thousands of incidents annually that never rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance
- For those that do, the NRP and NCP will be implemented concurrently, and the NCP components (i.e., NRT, RRTs, Federal On-Scene Coordinator) remain in place to provide hazard-specific expertise and support



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16

National Response System (NRS) Involvement in Incidents of National Significance

- NCP activities included under:
 - ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials) – Presidentially declared disasters and Federal-to-Federal support situations
 - Oil & Hazardous Materials Incident Annex – Situations when ESF #10 is not activated
 - Radiological/Nuclear Incident Annex – Radiological incidents
- **NRS in a Leadership role:**
 - For contingencies where oil/hazmat is a major aspect of the response, the agency providing the On-Scene Coordinator should also participate as:
 - Senior Federal Official (SFO) at the JFO
 - Core member of the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
- **Support role:** Provided through ESF #10



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NRS Issues

- NRS aiding in national-roll out
- NRP requires the modification of all national interagency plans to align with the NRP within 120 days:
 - NRT beginning review of the NCP to identify necessary changes
- Preparedness
 - National Response Team (NRT) coordination with ESF Leaders Group (ESFLG)
 - Regional Response Team (RRT) coordination with Regional Interagency Steering Committees (RISCs)



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