

US EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Mr. Ed Hecker

Director, USACE Homeland Security

USACE Headquarters

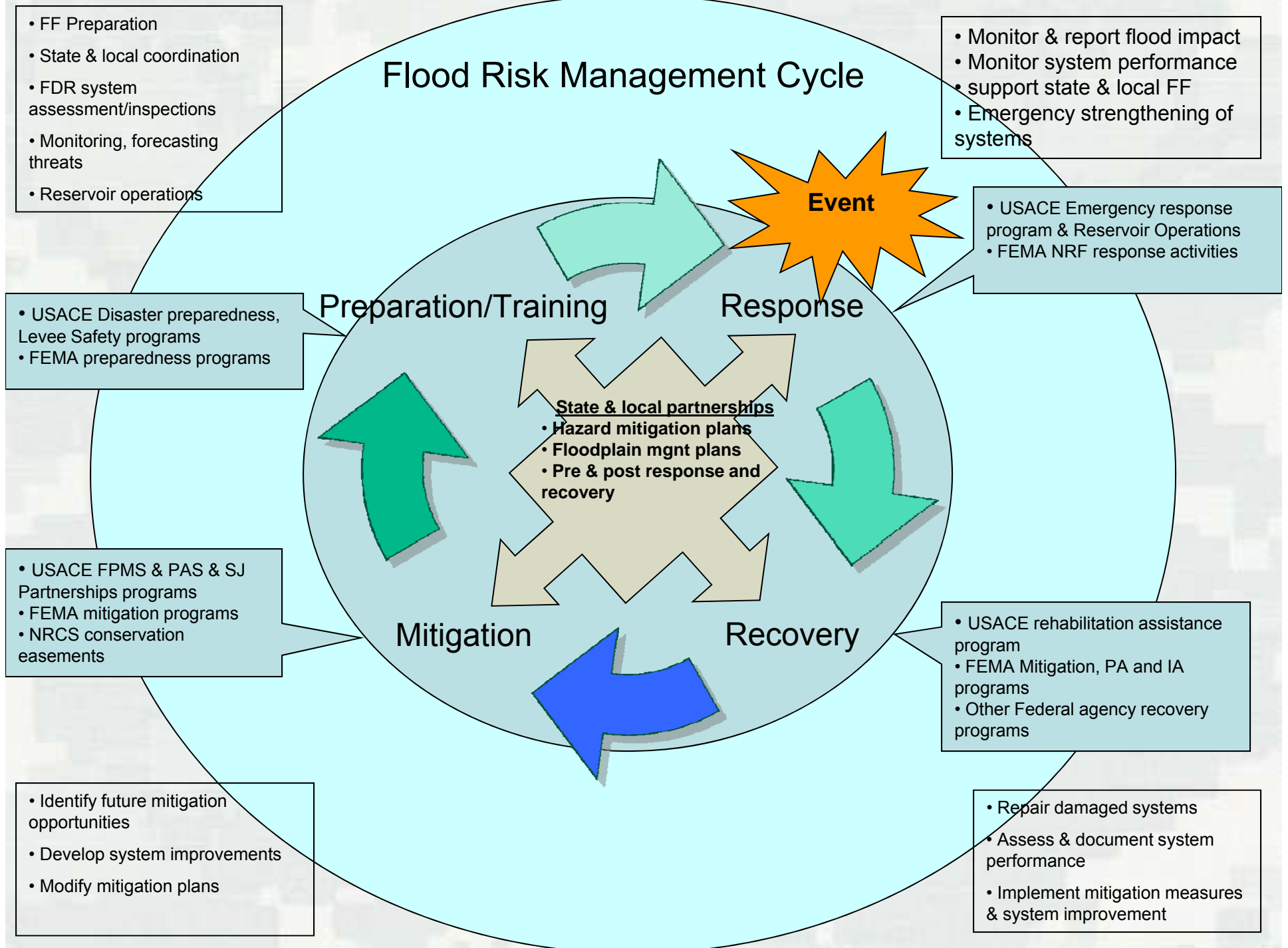
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US Army Corps of Engineers
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Flood Risk Management Cycle



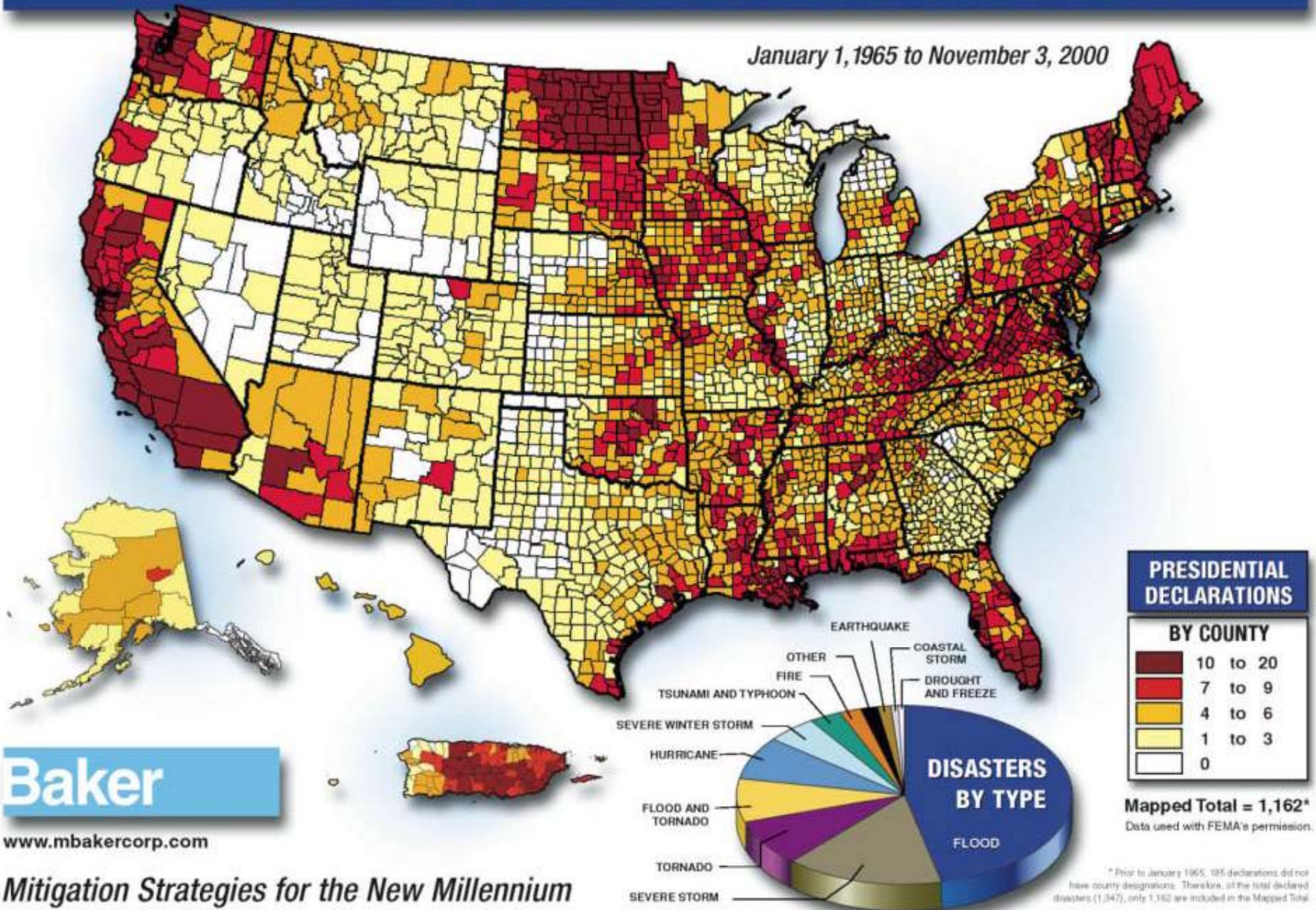
U.S. Emergency Management

- The local and state governments are the primary response authorities until they request federal assistance.
- Non governmental organizations (e.g. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Southern Baptists) rely heavily on volunteers and are a critical element of a disaster response
- In non-response situations, the federal role is to support state, local and NGO responders
- The National Response Framework was created to define the various governmental and non-governmental roles and responsibilities

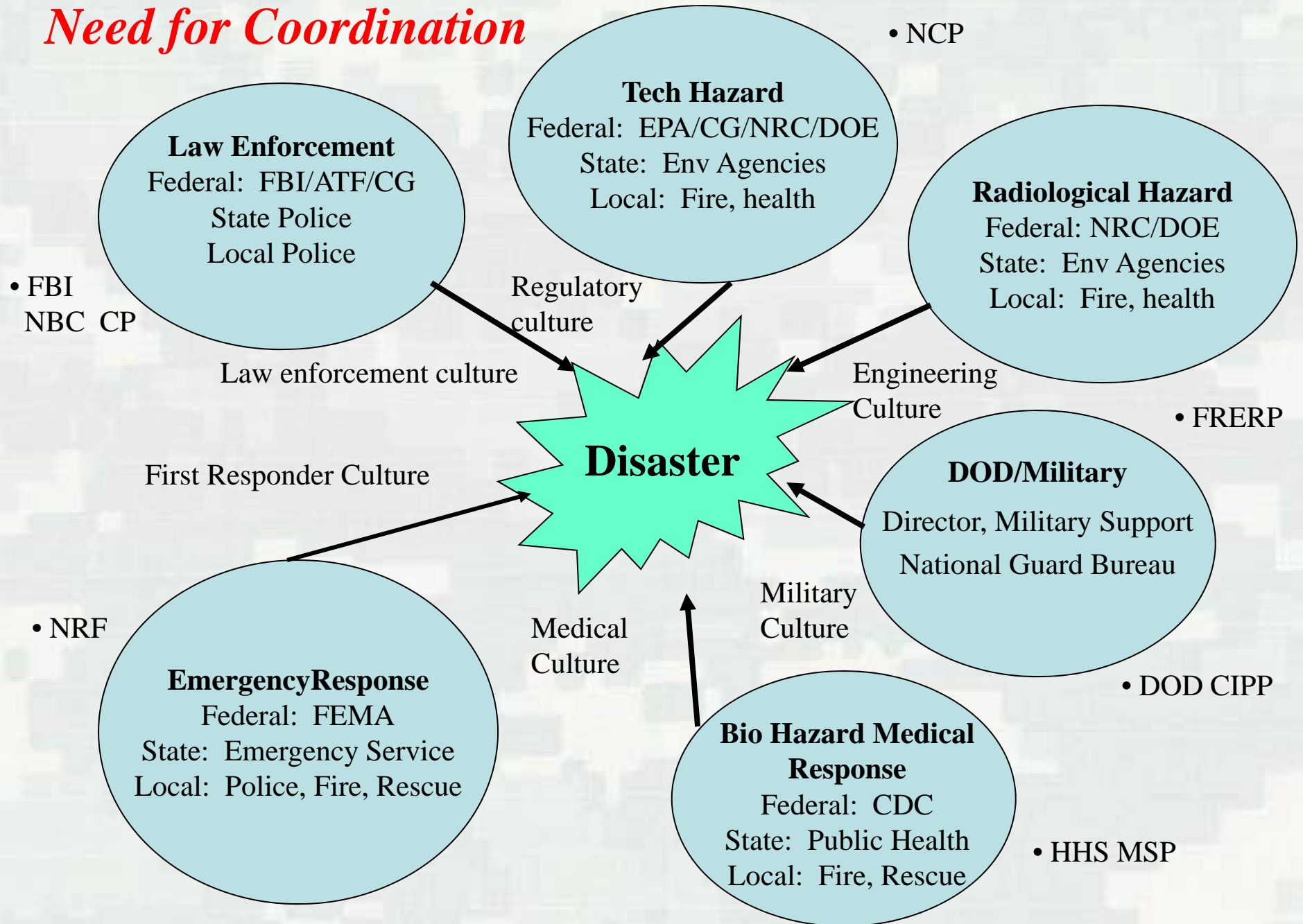


Presidential Disaster Declarations

January 1, 1965 to November 3, 2000



Need for Coordination



Department of Homeland Security

Responsible for carrying out Homeland Security
Presidential Directive - 5 (HSPD-5): Management
of Domestic Incidents

Relates to management in the context of terrorist
attacks, major disasters, and all other
emergencies

Management practices are defined in:

- National Response Framework (NRF)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)



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National Response Framework

Provides guidance on Federal coordinating structures and processes for domestic incident management.

The NRF links the following plans within DHS:

- Federal Response Plan
- U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Mass migration response plans
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

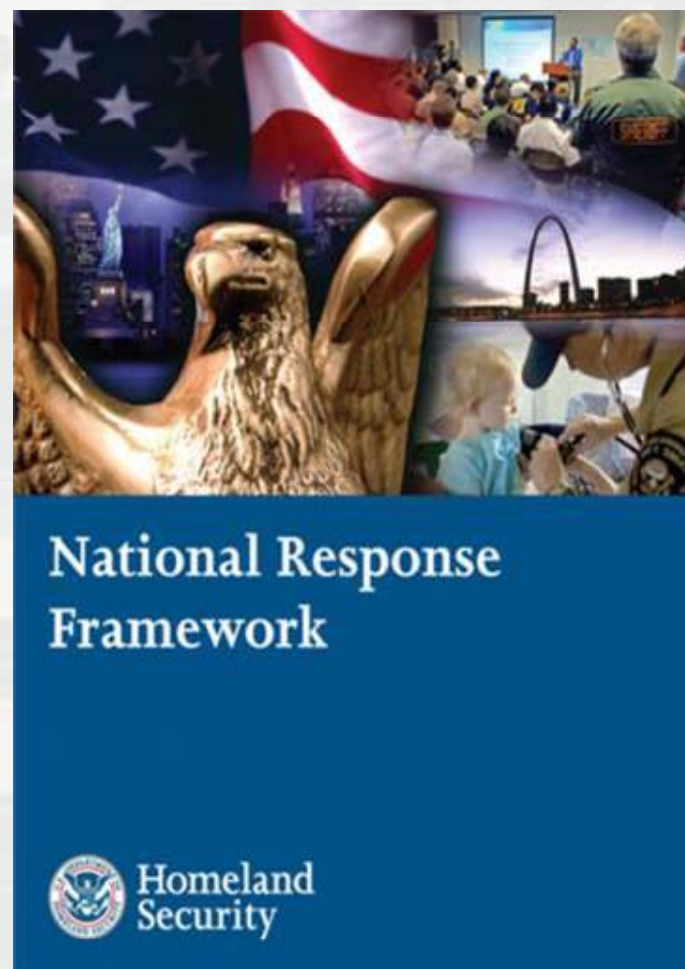


National Response Framework

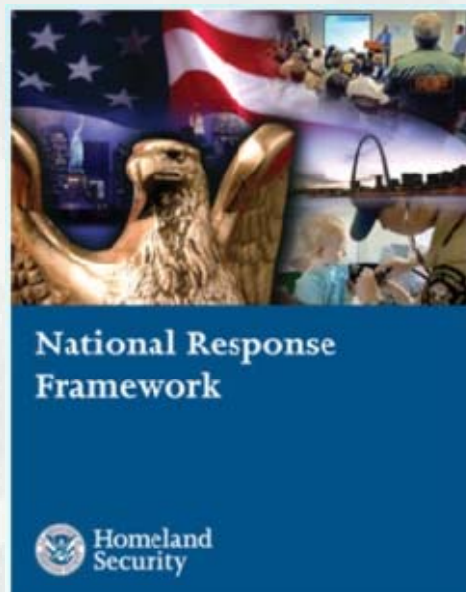
Guides how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response

Key Concepts

- ▶ Builds on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) with its flexible, scalable, and adaptable coordinating structures
- ▶ Aligns key roles and responsibilities across jurisdictions
- ▶ Links all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations in a unified approach to emergency management
- ▶ Always in effect: can be partially or fully implemented
- ▶ Coordinates Federal assistance without need for formal trigger



How the Framework is Organized



Core Document

Doctrine, organization, roles and responsibilities, response actions and planning requirements that guide national response

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 the 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 achievable entity

National Response Framework Emphasis

- *A Framework ... not a Plan*
- Written for two audiences
 - Senior elected and appointed officials
 - Emergency Management practitioners
- 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



Applying the Framework

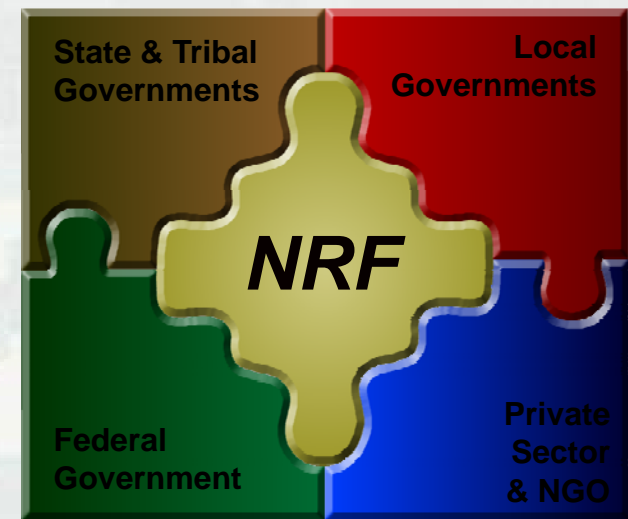
- **Most incidents wholly managed locally**
 - ▶ Some require additional support
 - ▶ Small number require Federal support
 - ▶ Catastrophic requires significant Federal support
 - ▶ State Governor must request Federal support
- **Minor event might be initial phase of larger, rapidly growing threat**
 - ▶ Accelerate assessment and response
 - ▶ Federal Department/Agency acting on own authority may be initial Federal responder
 - ▶ Integrated, systematic Federal response intended to occur seamlessly



State & Local Leadership and the Framework

Effective, unified national response requires layered, mutually supporting capabilities

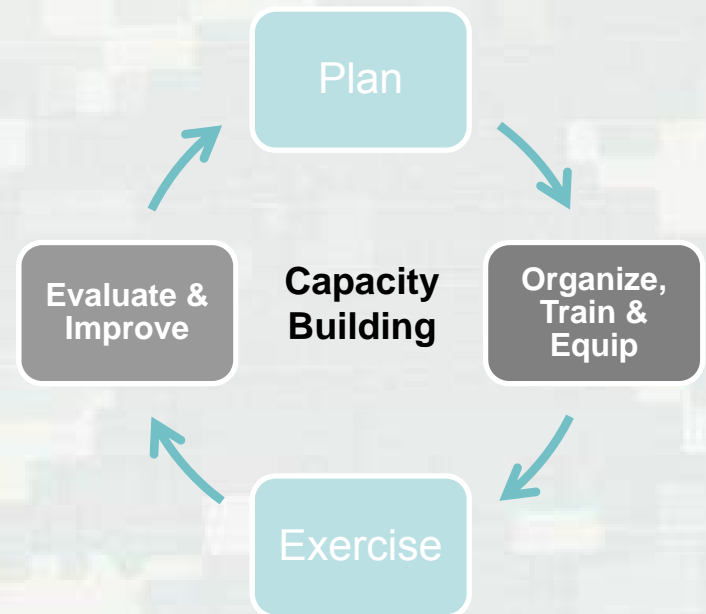
- **States** are sovereign entities, and the Governor has responsibility for public safety and welfare; States are the main players in coordinating resources and capabilities and obtaining support from other States and the Federal government
 - Governor
 - Homeland Security Advisor
 - Director State Emergency Management Agency
 - State Coordinating Officer
- **Local officials** have primary responsibility for community preparedness and response
 - Elected/Appointed Officials (Mayor)
 - Emergency Manager
 - Public Safety Officials
- **Individuals and Households** are key starting points for emergency preparedness and support community efforts



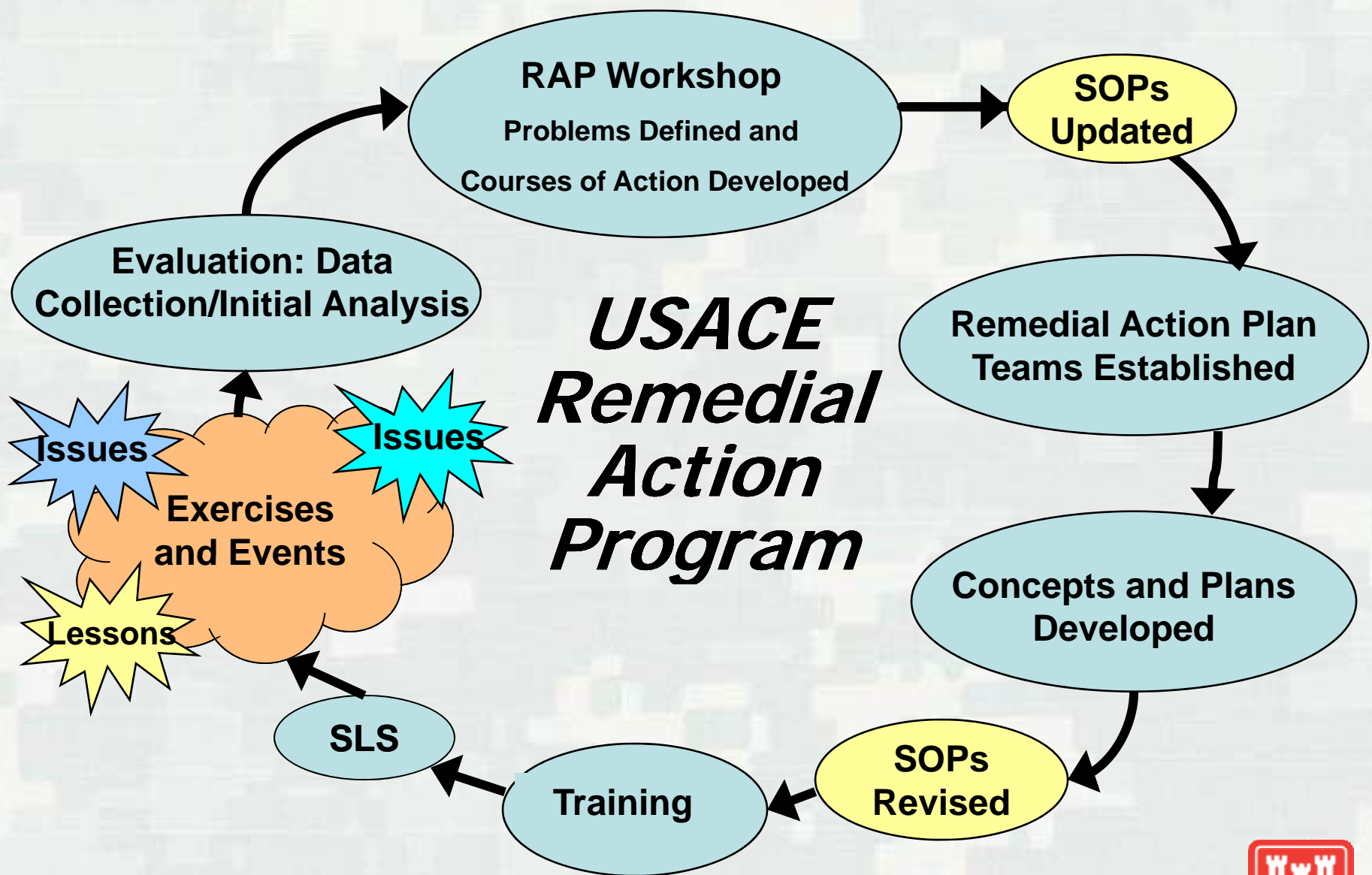
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The Framework: Building New Capability

- **Preparedness Cycle:** a system that builds the right capabilities
 - ▶ Introduces National Planning System
 - ▶ Defines response organization
 - ▶ Requires training
 - ▶ Advocates interoperability and typing of equipment
 - ▶ Emphasizes exercising with broad-based participation
 - ▶ Describes process for continuous evaluation and improvement
- **Aligning Risk-Based Planning**
 - ▶ National Planning Scenarios
 - ▶ Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis



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Questions?



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