NRP Overview

Principal Federal Officials, Joint Field Offices, & Domestic Incident Management
The Mandate

Homeland Security Act of 2002 and HSPD-5 required a comprehensive national approach to domestic incident management through the development of a National Response Plan (NRP) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- **NIMS**: Standardizes incident management processes, protocols, and procedures for use by all responders
- **NRP**: Establishes...
  - Federal coordination structures/mechanisms
  - Direction for incorporation of existing plans
  - Consistent approach to managing incidents
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
- Implemented in April 2005
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

The NRP provides one way of doing business for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents
Concept of Operations

- Incidents handled at lowest possible organizational level
- DHS receives notification of actual and potential incidents
  - Assesses national implications
  - Determines need for NRP activation
- DHS establishes multiagency coordinating structures which provide single approach for various Federal roles:
  - Direct implementation of Federal authorities
  - Federal support to State, local and tribal governments
  - Federal-to-Federal support
  - Proactive response to catastrophic incidents
- 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

**Incidents of National Significance**
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
Examples of Recent PFO Designations

- Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Ophelia
- 2005 Presidential Inauguration
- Democratic and Republican National Conventions
- 2004 Orange-alert period in New York City
- National-level exercises such as TOPOFF and Alaska Shield/Northern Edge
Joint Field Office

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

Integrates traditional JOC and DFO functions
NRP Coordination Structures

NIMS Role

Multiagency Coordination System

Multiagency Coordination Entity
- Strategic coordination

Multiagency Coordination Centers/EOCs
- Support and coordination

Incident Command
- Directing on-scene emergency management

An Area Command is established when needed due to the complexity or number of incidents.

Role of regional components varies depending on scope and magnitude of the incident.

The NRP includes slight variations of the base structure for terrorism response and Federal-to-Federal support.
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

*ESFs where the CG is a Primary Agency
**ESFs where the CG is a Supporting Agency
Coordination Structures – Coast Guard Interface

Interagency Advisory Council
- **National focus**
- Forum for intel and information, and coordinating national strategic decision-making to address broader national threat and/or impacts

Joint Field Office
- **Regional focus**
- Provides resource support to ICPs
- Aids in the resolution of policy conflicts
- Prioritizes resources between incidents
- Coordinates interagency efforts to address broader regional impacts

Incident Command Post
- **Focused on incident site**
- Directs on-scene emergency management
- Has tactical control of on-scene operations

Coast Guard Interface

**Commandant**
- Participates in as member of the IAC
- Coordinates overall CG support to the incident
- Coordinates CG efforts to address national threat or impacts

**District Commander**
- Participates in JFO Coordination Group as a Senior Federal Official (SFO)
- Coordinates broader CG support to the incident
- Coordinates CG efforts to address regional threat or impacts

**Sector Commander**
- Participates in Unified Command
NRP Related Initiatives

- NRP Notice of Change and Quick Reference Guide
- Joint Field Office (JFO) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
- JFO Field Operations Guide (FOG)
- Homeland Security Operations Center SOP
- National Response Coordination Center SOP

HTTP://HOMEPORT.USCG.MIL
- CLICK ON LIBRARY
- CLICK ON INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ICS
- Scroll down to policy.
Questions?