

ICS-800: Introduction to National Response Framework

Lesson 1

National Response Framework Overview

Purpose

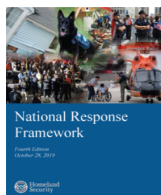
The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies.

The National Response Framework is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The term "response" as used in the National Response Framework includes:

- Actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, stabilize the incident, and meet basic human needs following an incident
- The execution of emergency plans and actions to enable recovery

Prerequisites:
This course is designed for individuals who are familiar with the Incident Command System (ICS) and have completed ICS 300. It is recommended that participants have completed ICS 300 and have a minimum of 16 hours of ICS training. Participants should also have a minimum of 16 hours of ICS training. Participants should also have a minimum of 16 hours of ICS training.



Course Goal

The goal of this course is to familiarize you with the National Response Framework and the ways it is applied in actual response situations.

The National Response Framework explains how, at all levels, the nation effectively manages all hazards response. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing all types of disasters and emergencies, from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe.

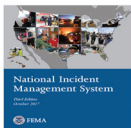


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Relationship to NIMS
The response concepts and activities described in the National Response Framework align with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). All of the components of the NRF support response— including resource management, command and coordination, communications, and information management.
Standardizing national response doctrine with NIMS provides a consistent, nationwide framework to ensure that critical elements to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents, regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity.
*The NRF incorrectly uses the term "management and coordination".
View the National Incident Management System (NIMS) document
online (<https://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system>).



Scope

The Response mission area focuses on ensuring that the nation is able to respond effectively to all types of incidents, ranging from those that are adequately handled with local assets to those that are of catastrophic proportions and require marshalling the capabilities of the entire nation.

The National Response Framework describes the principles, roles and responsibilities, and coordinating structures for delivering the core capabilities required to stabilize community lifelines; it further describes how response efforts integrate with those of the other mission areas.

Intended Audience

The National Response Framework is intended to provide guidance to the whole community. While the Framework outlines the National Response Framework's broad applicability to those who are involved in delivering and applying the response core capabilities, including:

- State and local partners
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Government officials
- Community leaders
- Emergency management practitioners
- First responders

Government resources alone cannot meet the needs of those affected by major disasters. All elements of the community must be activated, engaged, and organized to respond in a rapid and strategic manner.

By providing real access to expertise and use the necessary knowledge and skills, the Framework is intended to enable the whole community to continue to and benefit from national preparedness. This includes:

- Children
- Older adults
- Individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs
- Individuals from linguistically diverse and ethnically diverse backgrounds
- People with limited English proficiency
- Groups of interest, including businesses, groups and assistance centers.

Why the Framework is Always in Effect

NRF elements can be implemented at any time for any hazard, including the employment of **Emergency Support Function (ESF)** mechanisms.

The structures, roles, and responsibilities described herein can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident.

Implementation of NRF structures and procedures allows for a scaled response, delivery of the specific resources and capabilities, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

Knowledge Review 1



The National Response Framework is intended to provide guidance to the whole community. This enables whole communities to benefit from national preparedness. In this context, whole community includes? (select all that apply):

- Children
- Religious leaders
- Disabled individual(s)
- Pet owners



Part of a Broader Strategy

To better understand how the National Response Framework fits into the overall national preparedness efforts, we need to look at the National Preparedness System (NPS) and the National Preparedness Goal. The NPS was developed to provide the approach, resources, and tools to aid the whole community in its preparedness activities to achieve



National Preparedness System

The National Preparedness System is an integrated set of guidance, concepts, processes, and tools that enable the whole community to meet the National Preparedness Goal.

The system is made up of the six components shown in the graphic on the right. Information is available on the website for the [National Preparedness System](https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-system) (<https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-system>).





Core Capabilities (1 of 2)

Both the National Preparedness System and the National Preparedness Goal discuss the development of capabilities needed to ensure a secure and resilient nation. These core capabilities are the way we can measure, describe, and implement our security and resilience techniques.

The National Planning Frameworks, one framework for each mission area, discuss how whole community efforts build, sustain, and deliver these core capabilities.



Throughout this course, we will focus specifically on the Response core capabilities. These capabilities are discussed in detail in Lesson 3: Core Capabilities.

Whole Community Preparedness

Preparedness depends on efforts at all levels, including individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government (local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, insular-area, and Federal). The contributions of all must be integrated into preparedness efforts, and the needs of all must be addressed in planning for the development of response capabilities.

Whole community includes:

- Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs
- Businesses
- Faith-based and community organizations
- Nonprofit groups
- Schools and academia
- Media outlets
- All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners

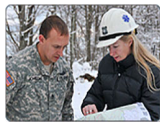



Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan

At the Federal level, the National Response Framework is supported by the Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP). The Response FIOP further defines the concepts, principles, structures, and actions introduced in the National Response Framework, with a focus on the Federal level.

The Response FIOP goes into more depth than the National Response Framework on how Federal agencies work together on Response and how they support or complement activities that take place in the private sector and at other levels of government.

The intent of the FIOP is to support local, state, tribal, territorial, insular-area, and Federal government plans to ensure a common operational focus.



Knowledge Review 2



Which of the following is a benefit of implementing NRF structures and procedures? (Select all that apply.)

Knowledge Review 3



Which of the following are characteristics of the core capabilities? (Select all that apply.)

- Are distinct critical elements necessary to meet the National Preparedness Goal
- Are essential for the execution of each mission area: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery
- Only to be used by federal and/or state government agencies during an emergency
- Provide a common language for preparedness across the whole community



Guiding Principles of Response Mission Area: # 1 of 5

1 Engaged Partnership

Effective partnership relies on engaging the whole community in preparing for and responding to disasters in order to manage risk to communities and infrastructure. Layered, mutually supporting capabilities of individuals, communities, the private sector, NGOs, and governments at all levels allow for coordinated planning in times of calm and effective response in times of crisis.

The National Response Framework
2017 Edition
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
2017



Guiding Principles of Response Mission Area: # 2 of 5

2 Tiered Response

Basic premise of NRF is that incidents are handled at lowest jurisdictional level possible. Many incidents require unified response from local agencies, private sector, and NGOs. Other incidents may require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions or state. A small number require Federal support. National response protocols recognize this and are structured to provide additional, tiered levels of support.



Guiding Principles of Response Mission Area: # 3 of 5

3 Scalable, Flexible & Adaptable Operational Capabilities

As incidents change in size, scope, and complexity, response efforts must adapt. The number, type, and sources of resources must be able to expand rapidly to meet changing needs associated with cascading effects. The National Incident Management System concepts and principles add this flexibility when dealing with an incident. As needs grow and change, response processes must remain nimble and adaptable.



Guiding Principles of Response Mission Area: # 4 of 5

4 Unity of Effort Through Unified Command

Success requires unity of effort, which respects the chain of command of each participating organization while ensuring seamless coordination across jurisdictions in support of common objectives. As a team effort, Unified Command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority and/or functional responsibility for the incident to provide joint support through mutually developed incident objectives and strategies. Each participating agency maintains its own authority, responsibility, and accountability.



Guiding Principles of Response Mission Area: # 5 of 5

5 Readiness To Act

Effective response requires a readiness to act that is balanced with an understanding of the risks and hazards responders face. From individuals and communities to the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government, national response depends on the ability to act decisively. Decisive action is often required to save lives and protect property and the environment. Although some risk to responders may be unavoidable, all response personnel are responsible for anticipating and managing risk through proper planning, organizing, equipping, training, and exercising.



Guiding Principles for Response

Now that you have a general understanding of National Preparedness doctrine and the context it provides for the Response mission area, let's take a closer look at the principles on which Response doctrine is based.

Response doctrine defines basic roles, responsibilities, and operational concepts for Response across all levels of government and with the private sector and nongovernmental organizations.

It is important to remember that the overarching objective of Response activities is ensuring life safety, protecting property and the environment, stabilizing the incident, and providing for basic human needs. Stabilization of the seven Community Lifelines reduces threats to public health and safety, or economic security.

Let's review the five guiding principles that establish fundamental doctrine for the Response mission area.

- Engaged Partnership
- Tiered Response
- Scalable, Flexible, and Adaptable Operational Capabilities
- Unity of Effort Through Unified Command
- Readiness to Act



ICS-800: Introduction to National Response Framework

Lesson 2

Roles & Responsibilities

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you reviewed National Response Framework that includes the purpose, audience, scope, organization, and relationship to the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

In addition, you learned the National preparedness doctrine and the Guiding Principles doctrine.

The next lesson defines the response roles and responsibilities of the Response mission area.


Lesson List

- ✓ National Response Framework Overview
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Core Capabilities
- Coordinating Structures and Operational Planning

Knowledge Check 4

? In the correct order, use the drop down box for each option to list the steps in order that explains how the NRF to handles incidents from the lowest jurisdictional level (1) to the highest (4).

- ▼ Federal Resources
- ▼ State/Tribal Resources
- ▼ Local Response
- ▼ State-to-State and Regional Resources



Response Partnerships

An effective, unified national response requires layered, mutually supporting capabilities. Individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government should understand their respective roles and responsibilities and how to complement each other in achieving shared goals. The video below provides more information on effective response partnerships.

Lesson Overview

This lesson provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of key partners across the whole community who implement the National Response Framework. This includes important roles for all levels of government as well as the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals, families, and households.



At the end of this lesson, you will be able to describe the response roles and




Community Involvement Example

A Core Advisory Group (CAG) consists of people with cross-disabilities who advise emergency managers about accessibility. During a 2015 disaster response to a U.S. territory, there was no pre-existing CAG. Responders had to learn what sign languages were used, how many sign language interpreters were in the territory, whether congregate living existed, which local support, service, and advocacy entities existed, whether auxiliary aids existed in the territory, and what devices and equipment were present.

As events were unfolding during disaster response, there were rumors that needed to be

The Private Sector

Private sector organizations engage in incident response through their own internal response and continuity actions, the commodities they provide, their partnerships with each level of government, and their roles within the supply chain. Elements of the private sector are most often the providers of community lifeline services and have a key interest in the stabilization and restoration of their own operations and those of other infrastructure systems.

The private sector, comprised of small, medium, and large businesses, spans nationally significant infrastructure to locally owned and operated businesses that, while small, are



Individuals, Families, and Households

Individuals, families, and households play an important role in emergency preparedness and response. You can contribute by:

- Reducing hazards in and around your home
- Preparing an emergency supply kit and household emergency plan
- Monitoring emergency communications carefully
- Volunteering with an established organization
- Enrolling in emergency response training courses



Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs play vital roles at the local, state, tribal, territorial, insular-area, and Federal levels in delivering important services, including those associated with the response core capabilities:

- Identifying sheltering locations, ensuring access to those facilities, and communicating their locations to the whole community;
- Providing emergency commodities and services, such as water, food, shelter, assistance with family reunification, clothing, and supplies for post-emergency cleanup;
- Supporting the evacuation, rescue, care, and sheltering of animals displaced by the incident;
- Supporting search and rescue, transportation, and logistics services;
- Identifying and supporting the health, medical, mental health, and behavior health resources of the impacted community; and
- Supporting disaster survivors, identifying unmet needs, and developing individual recovery plans.



Knowledge Review 1



Critical infrastructure such as utilities and hospitals are which partners responsibility?

- Private Sector
- Local government
- State government
- Federal government

Knowledge Review 2



How do individuals and families play an important role in emergency preparedness? (Select all that apply)

- Reduce hazards around the house
- Watch the news and follow social media
- Prepare emergency supply kits
- Volunteer with an established organization

Local Government

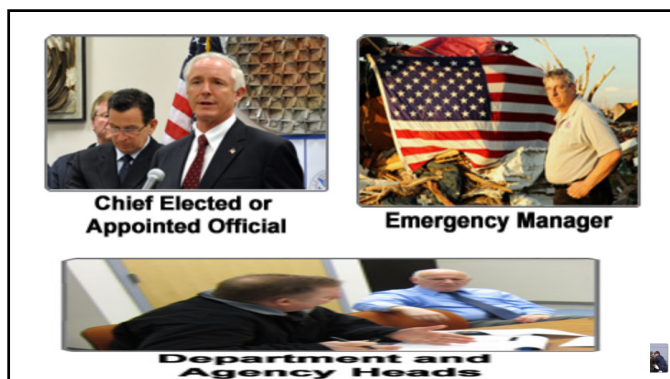
The responsibility for responding to natural and human-caused incidents that have recognizable geographic boundaries generally begins at the local level.

Local police, fire, emergency medical services, public health and medical providers, emergency management, public works, environmental response professionals, and other local responders are often the first to detect a threat or hazard or respond to an incident, and frequently they are the last to leave an incident site.

Local governments manage the vast majority of incidents that occur each day.

Local key players include (click on each photo to see the key player's roles and responsibilities):





State Governments


When an incident expands or has the potential to expand beyond the capability of a local jurisdiction and responders cannot meet the needs with mutual aid and assistance resources, local officials contact the state.

State governments supplement local efforts by applying in-state resources first. If additional resources are required, states can request assistance from other states through interstate mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If a state anticipates that its resources may be exceeded, the governor may request assistance from the Federal Government through a Stafford Act declaration.

EMAC is:

- Administered by the National Emergency Management Association
- An interstate mutual aid agreement
- A way to streamline the interstate mutual aid and assistance process

The National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) is a non-profit organization that provides a national forum for emergency managers to discuss and coordinate their activities. NEMA also provides a national clearinghouse for emergency management information and resources. NEMA is the only national organization that represents emergency managers from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.





Tribal Governments

The United States has a trust relationship with federally recognized Indian tribes and recognizes tribes as sovereign nations. Under the Stafford Act, federally recognized Indian tribes can directly request their own emergency declaration and major disaster declaration, or they can request assistance under a state request.

The Chief Executive is responsible for public safety and welfare:

- Coordinates resources needed to respond to incidents of all types
- Makes, amends, or suspends certain orders or regulations associated with the

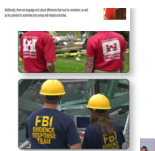
Federal Government

The Federal Government maintains a wide range of capabilities and resources that may be required to deal with domestic incidents in order to save lives and protect property and the environment while ensuring the protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

The Federal Government becomes involved with a response when Federal interests are involved; when state, local, tribal, or territorial governments request assistance; or as authorized or required by statute, regulation, or policy.

[Federal Response Key Players](#)

For more information click this link to refer to page 34 of the NRE (<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/117791>)



Lesson 3

Core Capabilities

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Community Lifelines

Knowledge Review 3



Which agency responds to an incident when it has the potential to expand beyond the capability of local jurisdiction?

- Local government
- State government
- Federal government
- Both Local and Federal government

Community Lifelines

A community lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety, or economic security.

The seven community lifelines represent only the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activity within a community.

Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response to lessen threats and hazards to public health and safety, the economy, and security.



Seven Community Lifelines:

1 Safety & Security

Community Lifelines

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2 Food Water & Shelter

Community Lifelines

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3 Health & Medical

Community Lifelines

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4 Energy (Power & Fuel)

Community Lifelines

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5 Communications

Community Lifelines

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6 Transportation

Community Lifelines

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7 Hazardous Materials

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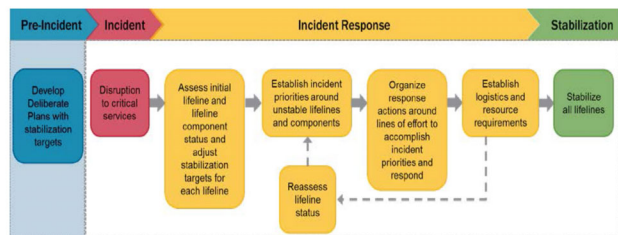
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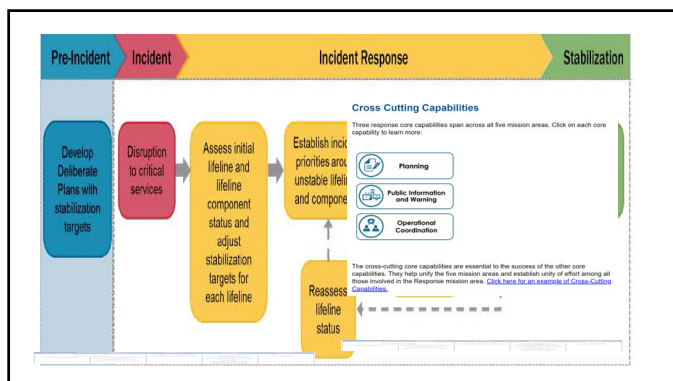




Lifelines Drive Response

- Community lifelines can be used by all levels of government, the private sector, and other partners to facilitate operational coordination and drive outcome-based response.
- Community lifelines are assessed and reassessed throughout an incident and help to identify required response actions each operational period until stabilization is achieved.





























Capability Objectives and Critical Tasks

Integration: Response Core Capabilities and Mission Areas

The core capabilities depend on each other to succeed. Let's review some examples to explain how:

- Organizations involved in providing Mass-Care Services often rely on resources and functions from organizations that provide Critical Transportation or Logistics and Supply Chain Management for commodities distribution.
- Public Information and Warning provides for messaging, translators, and interpreters, as well as Operational Communications for reporting and communication that allows shelters to stay in touch with operations centers.

The Response mission area does not exist in a vacuum. For emergency management to be effective, all five mission areas must work together in an integrated fashion to achieve the goal of a safe, resilient Nation.

Response Mission Area Integrates With Prevention

Response organizations coordinate with those responsible for preventing imminent acts of terrorism or an attack to understand potential and specific threats and to create plans for general threats and crisis action plans for credible threats.

- When incidents caused by intentional act, response organizations coordinate with law enforcement to attribute cause and prevent follow-on attacks.
- Response agencies coordinate with law enforcement to prepare, train, stage, and plan for delivery of consequence management capabilities.
- Response agencies coordinate with property owners impacted by a particular incident who have first responsibility for prevention, protection, and response.

Response Mission Area Integrates With Protection

Protection of critical infrastructure and rapid restoration of commercial activities are crucial aspects of protection mission area. Many of the 16 critical infrastructure within protection mission area are also in response mission area. As part of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, public and private sector partners in each of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors and agencies at all levels of government have developed and maintain sector-specific plans that focus on the unique operating conditions and risk landscape within that sector.

- Response agencies should utilize sector coordination constructs to elicit advice and recommendations regarding systemic vulnerabilities, cross-sector interdependencies, and sector-level challenges that could hinder restoration.
- Impacts to infrastructure may result in the need for consequence management (e.g., cyberattacks).

Response Mission Area Integrates With Mitigation

Effective mitigation efforts directly limit impact of an emergency, disaster, or attack on community lifelines. The National Mitigation Investment Strategy recommends actions for all stakeholders to reduce risks on lifelines, buildings, infrastructure, ecosystems, and historic, and natural resources. Planning, response, and regulatory organizations coordinate to reduce risks to critical infrastructure by evaluating potential threats, encouraging resiliency, and planning for redundancy in services.

- Response operations should leverage organizations with relevant risk management equities to ascertain threats, understand vulnerabilities, and predict lifeline and survivor impacts or needs to enable more expedient response operations.
- Opportunities to lessen the risks of future hazards are an important element to building national resilience.

Response Mission Area Integrates With Recovery

As response activities are underway, recovery operations must begin. Applying community lifelines construct enables response officials to identify requirements and sequence steps to recovery, including activities that support the economy. This includes providing essential health and safety services; restoring utilities, reestablishing transportation, providing food, water, and shelter; protecting natural and cultural resources; ensuring environmental compliance; reunifying families and pets and reopening schools and child care centers.

- Recovery also depends on information sharing between ESFs and the six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) under National Disaster Recovery Framework.
- Recovery programs - including sheltering and housing, volunteer organization coordination, donations management, small business and agriculture assistance or loans - often support response and recovery objectives.

Effective emergency response requires that the coordinating structures for response be able to link to and share information with those in the other mission areas.

Establishing close working relationships, lines of communication, and coordination protocols between Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery organizations facilitates this process.

The core capabilities depend on each other to succeed. Let's review some examples to explain how:

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- Public Information and Warning provides for messaging, translators, and interpreters, as well as Operational Communications for reporting and communication that allows shelters to stay in touch with operations centers.

The chart below shows the relationship of each Lifeline, on the right, to the Core Capabilities, shown along the bottom.



Knowledge Review 1

Which of the following are part of the community lifelines that represent the most basic services a community relies on? (Select all that apply)

- Energy
- Clothing
- Communications
- Transportation

Lesson 4

Coordinating Structures

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Operational Planning

Knowledge Review 2

? Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during?

- Pre-Incident
- Post-Incident
- Incident Response
- Recovery

Knowledge Review 3

? Which Core Capability makes it possible to manage the life cycle of a potential crisis, determine capability requirements, and help stakeholders learn their roles?

- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Planning
- Mitigation

Purpose of Coordinating Structures

Operational coordination occurs across various government levels and consists of actions and activities that enable decision makers to determine appropriate courses of action and provide oversight for all types of incidents, including complex homeland security operations, to achieve unity of effort and effective outcomes.

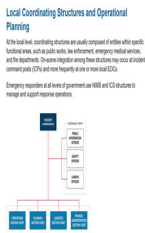
Coordinating structures help organize and measure the whole community's capabilities in order to:

- Address the requirements of the Response mission area
- Facilitate problem solving
- Improve access to response resources
- Foster coordination prior to and following an incident



Private Sector Coordinating Structures and Operational Planning

When catastrophic incidents put a premium on the restoration of complex supply (especially for essential products and services needed for response efforts and stabilization of the economy), private sector coordination and assets are vital for health and safety, the economy, and national security. The private sector can also government agencies prioritize support missions (e.g., debris removal) to facilitate business and infrastructure response operations.



Local Emergency Operations Center

If the local Incident Commander determines that additional resources or capabilities are needed, requirements are relayed to the local emergency operations center (EOC)—the physical location where multiagency coordination typically occurs and where a variety of local coordinating structures come together to solve problems.

The EOC:

- Helps form shared situational awareness of the incident
- Relieves on-scene command of the burden of external coordination
- Secures additional resources to help meet response requirements

At the local level, Incident Management coordination also includes Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups).



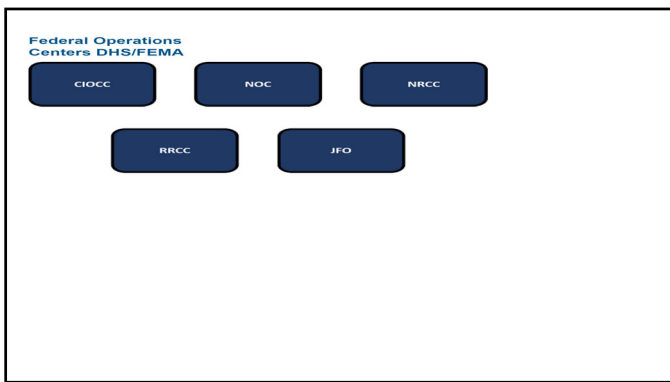
State Coordinating Structures and Operational Planning

While the local incident command structure directs on-scene incident management activities and maintains command and control of on-scene incident operations, state EOCs are activated as necessary to support local EOCs and to help ensure that responders have the resources they need to conduct response activities.

State, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs also provide a common location for coordination of state/tribal/territorial/insular area—and in some cases, federal—support to local EOCs and/or incident personnel.

The Tribal Assistance Coordination Group (TAC-G) is a MAC Group that assists federally recognized tribes during emergencies and disasters and provides information and technical assistance for tribal emergency management programs in coordination with federal partners.







Federal Operations Centers: Other Agencies

NMCC

NSC

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

Coordination of Federal incident response is accomplished through Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESFs are organized groups of government and private-sector entities that provide personnel, supplies, facilities, and equipment.

Federal ESFs bring together the capabilities of Federal departments and agencies and other national-level assets that work together to deliver core capabilities and support an effective response.

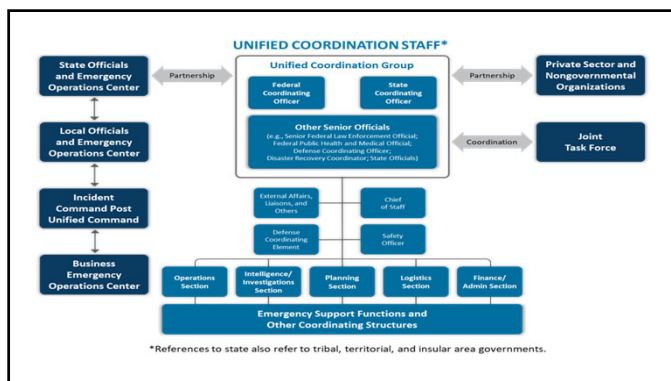
Communities, states, tribal governments, regions, and other Federal departments and agencies may also use the ESF structure, and they are encouraged to work closely with Federal ESFs at the incident, regional, or Headquarters levels if they are activated.

Unified Coordination

Unified coordination is the term used to describe the primary state/tribal/territorial/insular area/federal incident management activities conducted at the incident level. Unified coordination is typically directed from a Joint Field Office (JFO), a temporary federal facility that provides a central location for coordination of response efforts.

The Unified Coordination Group (UCG) is composed of senior leaders representing state, tribal, territorial, insular area and federal interests and, in certain circumstances, local jurisdictions, the private sector, and NGOs.

Federal Interagency Operational Plans (FIOPs) describe how the Federal government aligns resources and delivers core capabilities to reach our shared National Preparedness Goal.



ESF
ESF #1 Transportation
ESF #2 Communications
ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering
ESF #4 Firefighting
ESF #5 Information & Planning

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Assistance
ESF #7 Logistics
ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services
ESF #9 Search & Rescue
ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11 Agriculture & Natural Resources
ESF #12 Energy
ESF #13 Public Safety & Security
ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
ESF #15 External Affairs

Knowledge Review 1



How do coordination structures help organize and measure the whole community's capabilities? (Select all that apply.)

- Address the requirements of the Response mission area
- Improve access to response resources
- Facilitate problem solving
- Foster coordination prior to and following an incident

Next Webinar

ICS-100 Introduction to Incident Command System

Wednesday, February 9, 2022
10am to 12:00pm

Details about other ICS courses: <http://training.fema.gov>

FEMA ICS Resource Center: <https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource/>



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