

# **History of FEMA**

FEMA and Agency Legislative and Presidential Actions

Prepared by ORCID: 0009-0003-3872-6632

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## **DHS - Department of Homeland Security**

DHS oversees FEMA; coordinates national efforts to prepare for, prevent, and respond to domestic emergencies, including natural disasters and terrorism.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) gained its emergency management role primarily through congressional and executive actions that reorganized and expanded the federal government's approach to emergency preparedness and response, particularly after the September 11, 2001 attacks. Here are the key records and actions:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Created the Department of Homeland Security.
  - Transferred the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to DHS as part of its integration of multiple federal agencies related to domestic security and emergency management.
  - Assigned DHS responsibilities for coordinating disaster response, emergency preparedness, and national security against threats such as terrorism and natural disasters.
- **Significance:**

This act was the foundational legislation that made DHS the lead agency for emergency management at the federal level.

#### **2. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act, 1988) (Amended by the Homeland Security Act):**

- While enacted before DHS was created, the Stafford Act was amended to give DHS authority over FEMA's functions, including disaster declarations, funding, and coordinating federal disaster relief efforts.

#### **3. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA, Public Law 109-295):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Strengthened FEMA's role within DHS, ensuring it retained autonomy in managing disasters and emergencies.

- Required FEMA to lead the federal government in response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other emergencies.
- Established the National Preparedness System to improve federal, state, and local emergency management.
- **Significance:**  
This act clarified and reinforced FEMA's role under DHS after criticism of the federal response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

## **Executive Actions:**

### **1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Established the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** and the **National Response Framework (NRF)** to coordinate federal, state, and local response efforts.
  - Assigned DHS, through FEMA, as the lead agency for ensuring coordination and implementation of NIMS and NRF.
- **Significance:**  
HSPD-5 formalized DHS's role in managing large-scale incidents and emergencies, emphasizing a unified response approach.

### **2. Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Focused on national preparedness, emphasizing resilience against disasters and terrorism.
  - Directed DHS to develop a National Preparedness Goal and oversee the implementation of the National Preparedness System.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforced DHS's leadership role in disaster planning and coordination across all levels of government.

### **3. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Originally transferred emergency management responsibilities to FEMA.
- **Significance for DHS:**  
This historical EO provided the groundwork for FEMA's functions, which were later absorbed into DHS.

#### **4. Executive Order 13407 (2006):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Mandated the establishment of a **public alert and warning system** under DHS oversight.
- **Significance:**  
Expanded DHS's role in ensuring effective communication during emergencies.

#### **Summary of Key Roles Given to DHS:**

- **Emergency Response Coordination:** Unified command for federal, state, and local disaster response (HSPD-5).
- **Disaster Declarations and Relief:** Control over FEMA's administration of Stafford Act provisions.
- **National Preparedness and Resilience:** Strategic leadership in building national capabilities for all hazards (PPD-8, PKEMRA).
- **Infrastructure Protection:** Management of critical infrastructure security during emergencies.
- **Public Communication:** Leading public alert systems for emergency situations (EO 13407).

### **FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation**

The FBI leads in investigating and responding to domestic terrorism and cyber threats; collaborates with FEMA on security aspects during disaster responses.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) plays a critical role in emergency management, particularly in relation to incidents involving terrorism, cyber threats, and other criminal activities. Its emergency management responsibilities are derived from specific congressional

acts and executive directives that emphasize its jurisdiction over law enforcement, counterterrorism, and national security. Below are the primary congressional and executive records assigning these roles:

## **Congressional Records:**

### **1. Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Designated the FBI as a key player in counterterrorism efforts, sharing responsibilities with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
  - Required cooperation between the FBI, DHS, and other federal agencies in managing national security threats, including emergency situations involving terrorism or criminal activity.
- **Significance:**

While this act established DHS as the primary coordinator for emergencies, it reaffirmed the FBI's law enforcement role in preventing, investigating, and responding to terrorist attacks and other federal crimes during emergencies.

### **2. USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-56):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expanded the FBI's authority to investigate terrorism and cyber threats, including during declared emergencies.
  - Enhanced surveillance, intelligence-sharing, and coordination with other agencies during national security emergencies.
- **Significance:**

This act tied the FBI more closely to emergency management efforts, particularly in areas involving terrorism and cybersecurity.

### **3. Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Strengthened the FBI's role in addressing organized crime and civil unrest, which can overlap with emergencies requiring federal coordination.
- **Significance:**

Laid the groundwork for FBI involvement in emergency situations involving civil disturbances.

### **4. Stafford Act (1988) (Public Law 93-288, as Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Although primarily focused on FEMA's disaster relief role, the FBI is designated to provide law enforcement support when emergencies involve criminal acts, terrorism, or other security concerns.
- **Significance:**

Allows the FBI to act as part of federal emergency response teams during disasters involving criminal activity.

## **Executive Directives:**

### **1. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39, 1995):**

- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Identified the FBI as the lead agency for responding to terrorist incidents, including those involving weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).
  - Directed the FBI to coordinate with other agencies in managing threats and responding to terrorist attacks.
- **Significance:**

Solidified the FBI's role in emergency management related to terrorism.

### **2. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Established the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF).
  - Designated the FBI as the lead federal agency for incidents involving law enforcement, terrorism, and intelligence.
- **Significance:**

Positioned the FBI as a critical partner in coordinating federal responses to emergencies involving terrorism or criminal acts.

### **3. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**



- Reinforced the FBI's role in preparing for and responding to threats related to national security and terrorism.
- **Significance:**  
Highlighted the FBI's role in prevention and preparedness for emergencies with a security component.

#### **4. Executive Order 12333 (1981):**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expanded the FBI's role in intelligence collection and counterintelligence activities within the United States, including during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Provided the FBI with a broader mandate to handle security-related emergencies involving foreign and domestic threats.

### **FBI Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

#### **1. Counterterrorism:**

- Under **PDD-39** and the **Homeland Security Act**, the FBI leads efforts to detect, prevent, and respond to terrorist activities during emergencies.

#### **2. Cybersecurity:**

- Through the **USA PATRIOT Act** and **HSPD-5**, the FBI is the primary federal agency for addressing cyber threats and attacks during emergencies.

#### **3. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD):**

- As directed by **PDD-39**, the FBI is responsible for managing and coordinating federal responses to incidents involving WMDs.

#### **4. Critical Infrastructure Protection:**

- The FBI plays a key role in protecting critical infrastructure under **Executive Order 12333** and other directives.

#### **5. Law Enforcement Support:**

- During disasters or emergencies involving criminal activity or civil unrest, the FBI provides specialized law enforcement capabilities, including investigations, intelligence analysis, and tactical support.

The FBI's emergency management role is primarily tied to **law enforcement and national security-related emergencies**. Its authority is derived from a combination of congressional actions (e.g., the Homeland Security Act and the USA PATRIOT Act) and executive directives (e.g., PDD-39 and HSPD-5). These records assign the FBI responsibility for preventing, investigating, and responding to emergencies involving terrorism, cyber threats, WMDs, and criminal activity.

## **EPA - Environmental Protection Agency**

The EPA manages environmental hazards; ensures safe drinking water and air quality during and after disasters; collaborates with FEMA on hazardous materials response.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plays a vital role in emergency management, particularly in responding to environmental hazards, chemical spills, and other public health and environmental emergencies. Its authority in these areas stems from specific congressional acts and executive directives. Below are the primary records assigning these roles:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund, 1980) (Public Law 96-510):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the EPA to respond to releases or threats of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.
  - Allows the EPA to manage cleanup efforts for contaminated sites, including during emergencies such as chemical spills or industrial accidents.
- **Significance:**  
Positions the EPA as the lead federal agency in managing environmental emergencies involving hazardous substances.

#### **2. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA, 1986) (Public Law 99-499):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Mandates the development of local emergency response plans for chemical hazards.
  - Requires facilities to report on hazardous chemicals, ensuring the EPA can coordinate responses to chemical emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Formalized the EPA's role in emergency planning and response at the local and national levels.

### **3. Clean Water Act (CWA, 1972) (Public Law 92-500):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Empowers the EPA to respond to oil spills and hazardous substance discharges into navigable waters.
  - Establishes penalties for polluters and allows the EPA to coordinate spill cleanup.
- **Significance:**  
Grants the EPA authority to respond to emergencies affecting water quality and public health.

### **4. Clean Air Act (CAA, 1963, Amended 1990) (Public Law 88-206):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns the EPA responsibility for managing air quality emergencies, including accidental releases of toxic air pollutants.
  - Enables the EPA to set standards and enforce responses during air-related environmental crises.
- **Significance:**  
Expands the EPA's emergency management role to include air pollution incidents.

### **5. Oil Pollution Act (OPA, 1990) (Public Law 101-380):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes EPA's authority to manage oil spill responses in inland waterways.
  - Requires development of spill response plans and coordination with other agencies.

- **Significance:**  
Strengthens the EPA's role in environmental emergency management involving oil spills.

## **6. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA, 1974, Amended 1996) (Public Law 93-523):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Grants the EPA authority to respond to contamination incidents affecting public drinking water supplies.
- **Significance:**  
Aligns the EPA's emergency role with public health protections during water contamination crises.

### **Executive Directives:**

#### **1. Executive Order 12241 (1980):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns the EPA responsibility for responding to chemical emergencies and coordinating with other federal agencies.
- **Significance:**  
Formalizes the EPA's role in emergency management at the federal level.

#### **2. Executive Order 12580 (1987):**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Delegates to the EPA the authority to implement CERCLA, including emergency response actions for hazardous substance releases.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces the EPA's leadership in managing environmental emergencies.

#### **3. Executive Order 13423 (2007):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**

- Requires federal agencies to comply with environmental policies and directs the EPA to oversee emergency management plans for environmental hazards.
  - **Significance:**  
Enhances the EPA's role in interagency coordination during emergencies.
- 4. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 1968, Revised 1994):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - Provides the framework for federal responses to oil spills and hazardous substance releases.
    - Designates the EPA as the lead federal agency for inland spill response.
  - **Significance:**  
Centralizes the EPA's role in managing hazardous materials emergencies.
- 5. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39, 1995):**
- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Assigns the EPA a supporting role in responding to terrorist incidents involving chemical, biological, or radiological agents.
  - **Significance:**  
Links the EPA to emergency responses involving national security threats.
- 6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**
- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Directs the EPA to work within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to coordinate federal responses to environmental emergencies.
  - **Significance:**  
Integrates the EPA into the broader federal emergency management framework under DHS.

#### **EPA Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

**1. Hazardous Material Response:**

- Lead agency for responding to chemical spills, hazardous waste incidents, and oil spills (CERCLA, OPA, EO 12580).

**2. Water Safety:**

- Protects drinking water supplies and responds to contamination events (SDWA, CWA).

**3. Air Quality:**

- Addresses air pollution emergencies and accidental releases of toxic gases (CAA).

**4. Community Preparedness:**

- Works with local agencies to develop and implement emergency response plans for chemical hazards (EPCRA).

**5. National Security Incidents:**

- Provides expertise in handling chemical and biological threats during terrorist attacks (PDD-39, HSPD-5).

**6. Environmental Monitoring and Cleanup:**

- Manages the long-term cleanup and remediation of environmental damage caused by emergencies (CERCLA, NCP).

## **HHS - Health and Human Services**

HHS provides public health and medical services during emergencies; coordinates with FEMA on health-related disaster response activities.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has significant emergency management responsibilities, particularly in public health emergencies, medical preparedness, and disaster response. These responsibilities are derived from specific congressional acts and executive directives. Below is a breakdown of the key records assigning emergency management roles to HHS:

### **Congressional Records:**

**1. Public Health Service Act (PHS Act, 1944, as Amended) (Public Law 78-410):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Established the **Public Health Service (PHS)** within HHS and authorized the Secretary of HHS to manage public health emergencies.
  - Created the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and the Office of Emergency Preparedness.
  - Authorized the use of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to respond to biological, chemical, and radiological threats.
- **Significance:**  
Forms the legislative backbone for HHS's role in public health emergency management.

## **2. Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA, 2006, Amended 2019) (Public Law 109-417, Public Law 116-22):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Strengthened HHS's role as the lead federal agency for public health and medical response.
  - Established the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) within HHS to coordinate emergency response activities.
  - Expanded funding for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to develop countermeasures.
- **Significance:**  
Cemented HHS's leadership in health-related emergency management.

## **3. Social Security Act (1935, Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorized HHS to support disaster-affected individuals through temporary medical assistance programs like Medicaid waivers during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Provides a framework for offering healthcare access in disaster-stricken areas.

## **4. Stafford Act (1988) (Public Law 93-288, as Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Allows HHS to provide public health and medical services under Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8) of the National Response Framework (NRF).

- **Significance:**  
Defines HHS's responsibilities during federally declared disasters.

## **5. 21st Century Cures Act (2016) (Public Law 114-255):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Enhanced HHS's capacity to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies by increasing funding for the CDC, NIH, and ASPR.
- **Significance:**  
Strengthens HHS's ability to respond to emerging health threats.

## **6. Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (1938, Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Grants the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, an HHS agency) authority to regulate medical countermeasures during emergencies, including issuing Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs).
- **Significance:**  
Ensures rapid deployment of vaccines, diagnostics, and treatments during health emergencies.

## **Executive Directives:**

### **1. Executive Order 13527 (2009):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directed HHS to develop plans for the rapid delivery of medical countermeasures, including vaccines, during biological attacks.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights HHS's leadership role in managing biological emergencies.

### **2. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Integrated HHS into the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to coordinate health-related responses to national emergencies.



- **Significance:**  
Formalized HHS's participation in federal emergency response efforts.

### **3. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Tasked HHS with implementing public health preparedness and resilience measures under the National Preparedness Goal.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforced HHS's role in national preparedness and response planning.

### **4. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigned HHS a supporting role in federal emergency management, particularly for public health services.
- **Significance:**  
Brought HHS into the broader federal emergency management framework.

### **5. Executive Order 13994 (2021):**

- **Issued By:** President Joe Biden.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Focused on HHS-led efforts to improve the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including vaccine distribution and public health communications.
- **Significance:**  
Demonstrated HHS's central role in managing large-scale public health crises.

## **HHS Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Public Health Response:**

- Coordinates federal public health and medical support during emergencies, including disease outbreaks and bioterrorism (PHS Act, PAHPA).

## **2. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS):**

- Manages the distribution of medical supplies and countermeasures during emergencies (PHS Act, EO 13527)

## **3. Disaster Medical Assistance:**

- Deploys Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) under NDMS for on-the-ground medical support (PAHPA, Stafford Act).

## **4. Medical Countermeasures:**

- Oversees research, development, and emergency use of vaccines and treatments (Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act).

## **5. Coordination with Other Agencies:**

- Leads Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8) under the NRF for health and medical services (Stafford Act, HSPD-5).

## **6. Pandemic Preparedness:**

- Implements plans for vaccine distribution, public health campaigns, and emergency healthcare funding (21st Century Cures Act, EO 13994).

## **CDC - Center for Disease Control and Prevention**

Part of HHS, the CDC focuses on public health preparedness and response; works with FEMA on health advisories and disease prevention during disasters.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as an agency under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), plays a crucial role in emergency management, specifically regarding public health emergencies. This role is derived from several congressional acts and executive directives. Below are the key records that assign or clarify the CDC's emergency management responsibilities:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Public Health Service Act (PHS Act, 1944, as Amended) (Public Law 78-410):**

- **Key Provisions:**

- Establishes the CDC's authority to manage disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, and public health emergency response.
    - Enables the CDC to quarantine and isolate individuals under Section 361 of the PHS Act, which addresses the prevention of communicable diseases.
  - **Significance:**  
Forms the foundation for the CDC's role in public health preparedness and response.
- 2. Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA, 2006, Amended 2019) (Public Law 109-417, Public Law 116-22):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - Strengthens the CDC's role in national health security and emergency preparedness.
    - Allocates funding to the CDC for enhancing state and local public health infrastructure.
  - **Significance:**  
Reinforces the CDC's leadership in managing public health emergencies, including pandemics and bioterrorism.
- 3. Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (1938, Amended):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - Grants the CDC a role in managing the distribution of vaccines and medical countermeasures during health emergencies.
  - **Significance:**  
Ensures the CDC's involvement in the national response to biological threats.
- 4. Stafford Act (1988) (Public Law 93-288, as Amended):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - Includes the CDC as a key player under Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8) for public health and medical services in federally declared disasters.
  - **Significance:**  
Defines the CDC's responsibilities in coordinating public health responses during large-scale emergencies.

**5. Zadroga Act (James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, 2010) (Public Law 111-347):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Tasks the CDC with managing programs related to health monitoring and treatment for individuals affected by the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
- **Significance:**

Expands the CDC's emergency management role to include long-term public health monitoring after disasters.

**6. 21st Century Cures Act (2016) (Public Law 114-255):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Enhances the CDC's capacity to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies, including infectious disease outbreaks.
- **Significance:**

Provides additional resources for CDC emergency preparedness initiatives.

**7. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Ensures the CDC's participation in disaster response efforts that involve public health threats.
- **Significance:**

Integrates the CDC into the national disaster response framework.

**Executive Directives:**

**1. Executive Order 13295 (2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expands the list of communicable diseases for which the CDC may implement quarantine measures.
- **Significance:**

Strengthens the CDC's authority in managing infectious disease outbreaks.

**2. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the CDC's role in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), integrating its efforts with other federal agencies during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Aligns the CDC's public health emergency functions with broader federal emergency management efforts.

### **3. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the CDC to support national preparedness goals, focusing on public health readiness and response.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces the CDC's responsibility for public health emergency preparedness and response.

### **4. Executive Order 13527 (2009):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the CDC to ensure the rapid delivery of medical countermeasures during biological threats.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights the CDC's leadership in distributing vaccines and treatments during emergencies.

### **5. Executive Order 13994 (2021):**

- **Issued By:** President Joe Biden.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Focuses on improving public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the CDC playing a central role in disease tracking, vaccine distribution, and public education.

- **Significance:**  
Demonstrates the CDC's critical role in large-scale public health crises.

## **CDC Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Disease Surveillance and Control:**

- Leads efforts to monitor and mitigate the spread of infectious diseases during emergencies (PHS Act, EO 13295).

### **2. Quarantine and Isolation:**

- Manages quarantine measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases (PHS Act, EO 13295).

### **3. Vaccine and Countermeasure Distribution:**

- Oversees the allocation and distribution of vaccines and treatments during health emergencies (Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, EO 13527).

### **4. Public Health Preparedness:**

- Works with state and local agencies to build infrastructure and readiness for public health emergencies (PAHPA, PPD-8).

### **5. Emergency Response Coordination:**

- Serves as the lead public health agency under ESF #8 of the National Response Framework (NRF) (Stafford Act, HSPD-5).

### **6. Environmental and Occupational Health:**

- Conducts health monitoring and interventions in disaster-affected populations (Zadroga Act, PHS Act).

### **7. Pandemic Management:**

- Plays a primary role in responding to global and national pandemics, including surveillance, containment, and mitigation (21st Century Cures Act, EO 13994).

## **DOD - Department of Defense**

DOD offers military resources and support during large-scale emergencies; collaborates with FEMA for logistics, transportation, and security assistance.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has a defined role in emergency management, particularly in supporting civil authorities during disasters, responding to national security threats, and providing logistical and operational support. These responsibilities are codified through congressional acts and executive directives, emphasizing its role in defense support to civil authorities (DSCA). Below is a breakdown of the key records:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Posse Comitatus Act (1878, Amended) (18 U.S.C. § 1385):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Restricts the use of the U.S. military for domestic law enforcement but allows exceptions during emergencies.
- **Significance:**

Defines the limitations and conditions under which the DoD can assist in domestic emergencies.

#### **2. Insurrection Act (1807, Amended) (10 U.S.C. §§ 251-255):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the president to deploy the military to suppress insurrection or enforce laws during emergencies.
- **Significance:**

Provides the DoD with emergency management authority in cases of civil unrest or large-scale emergencies.

#### **3. National Security Act (1947) (Public Law 80-253):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the DoD and the National Security Council (NSC), emphasizing national security and emergency preparedness.
- **Significance:**

Ensures DoD involvement in emergency planning related to national defense.

**4. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 93-288):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Designates the DoD as a supporting agency under the National Response Framework (NRF), particularly in Emergency Support Function #3 (Public Works) and #8 (Public Health).
- **Significance:**

Authorizes DoD assistance to civil authorities during federally declared disasters.

**5. Defense Production Act (1950, Amended) (Public Law 81-774):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Grants the DoD authority to prioritize and allocate resources during emergencies, particularly for national defense and critical infrastructure protection.
- **Significance:**

Highlights the DoD's role in resource management during emergencies.

**6. Homeland Security Act (2002) (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Integrates the DoD into homeland security operations, including disaster response coordination with FEMA and DHS.
- **Significance:**

Formalizes the DoD's emergency support role within the broader federal framework.

**7. Public Health Service Act (1944, Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes DoD medical resources to assist HHS during public health emergencies.
- **Significance:**

Involves the DoD in public health and medical response efforts.

**8. Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF, 2001) (Public Law 107-40):**

- **Key Provisions:**



- Expands DoD's role in counterterrorism operations, which can involve emergency management in response to terrorist incidents.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes the DoD's authority to respond to emergencies related to national security threats.

## **Executive Directives:**

### **1. Executive Order 12656 (1988):**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns the DoD a leading role in national defense emergency preparedness.
  - Requires the DoD to maintain continuity of operations plans.
- **Significance:**  
Defines DoD responsibilities in national security emergencies.

### **2. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Integrates the DoD into the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to support emergency response efforts.
- **Significance:**  
Ensures the DoD works alongside other federal agencies during major incidents.

### **3. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Requires the DoD to contribute to national preparedness goals, focusing on response and recovery operations.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces the DoD's support role in emergency management.

**4. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Delegates federal disaster management responsibilities, including coordination with the DoD, to FEMA.
- **Significance:**  
Connects the DoD to FEMA-led emergency response operations.

**5. Executive Order 13603 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the DoD to oversee resource allocation and distribution during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Provides the DoD with emergency management authority over critical infrastructure and resources.

**6. National Security Presidential Directive 51 (NSPD-51, 2007):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Tasks the DoD with ensuring the continuity of government operations during catastrophic emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes the DoD as a key agency in maintaining national resilience.

**7. Executive Order 13527 (2009):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the DoD to assist in the rapid delivery of medical countermeasures during biological emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights the DoD's role in supporting public health emergency efforts.

## **DoD Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA):**

- Assists in disaster relief, law enforcement support, and public health emergencies (Stafford Act, EO 12148).

### **2. Resource Allocation and Logistics:**

- Manages resource prioritization and critical infrastructure protection (Defense Production Act, EO 13603).

### **3. National Security and Continuity:**

- Ensures continuity of government and national defense during catastrophic incidents (NSPD-51, EO 12656).

### **4. Counterterrorism and Public Health:**

- Provides medical and logistical support during biological or chemical emergencies (PHS Act, EO 13527).

### **5. Emergency Preparedness and Response:**

- Supports FEMA and DHS in disaster response operations (HSPD-5, PPD-8).

## **USACE - US Army Corps Of Engineers**

USACE provides engineering expertise; assists FEMA with infrastructure assessment, flood risk management, and restoration projects post-disaster.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) plays a vital role in emergency management, primarily in disaster response, flood control, and infrastructure restoration. The authority for the USACE's emergency management activities is derived from specific congressional acts and executive directives. Below is an outline of the key records that provide this authority:

## **Congressional Records:**

### **1. Flood Control Act of 1928 (Public Law 70-391):**

- **Key Provisions:**

- Establishes the USACE's responsibility for managing and maintaining levees and flood control systems along major rivers, particularly the Mississippi River.
- **Significance:**  
Provides the foundation for USACE's flood control and disaster mitigation responsibilities.

## **2. Flood Control Act of 1936 (Public Law 74-738):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expands USACE's authority to include flood control projects nationwide, based on the concept of protecting life and property.
- **Significance:**  
Broadens USACE's emergency management role to include disaster prevention and preparedness.

## **3. Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (1955) (Public Law 84-99):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Grants USACE authority to undertake emergency response and recovery operations, including flood fighting, disaster recovery, and repair of flood control structures.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes the USACE as a key federal agency in disaster response efforts.

## **4. Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Precursor to the Stafford Act, this act authorizes federal disaster assistance, with the USACE playing a role in technical and engineering support.
- **Significance:**  
Formalizes USACE involvement in disaster recovery efforts.

## **5. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**

- Designates the USACE as a supporting agency under the National Response Framework (NRF), particularly under Emergency Support Function #3 (ESF #3) for Public Works and Engineering.
- **Significance:**  
Codifies USACE's role in disaster response, including infrastructure repair and debris removal.

## **6. Water Resources Development Act (WRDA, Various Years):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes funding for USACE water infrastructure projects and emergency response activities.
- **Significance:**  
Provides ongoing legislative support for USACE emergency management and disaster recovery roles.

## **7. National Dam Safety Program Act (1996, Amended) (Public Law 92-367):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns the USACE responsibilities in dam safety, including inspection, risk assessment, and emergency response.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights the USACE's critical role in managing dam-related emergencies.

## **Executive Directives:**

### **1. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Delegates disaster management responsibilities to FEMA but ensures the USACE provides engineering expertise and technical support.
- **Significance:**  
Integrates the USACE into the federal emergency management system.

### **2. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Aligns the USACE's emergency response activities with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- **Significance:**

Ensures the USACE operates in coordination with other federal agencies during disasters.

### **3. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Emphasizes USACE's role in building resilience through infrastructure repair and disaster recovery.
- **Significance:**

Reinforces the USACE's responsibility for national preparedness and mitigation.

### **4. Executive Order 13603 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs USACE to support critical infrastructure restoration during emergencies.
- **Significance:**

Highlights USACE's involvement in resource allocation and emergency response.

### **5. Executive Order 11988 (1977):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs federal agencies, including the USACE, to reduce flood risk by managing activities in floodplains.
- **Significance:**

Guides the USACE's flood management and mitigation efforts.

## **USACE Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Flood Risk Management:**

- Constructs, maintains, and repairs levees, dams, and flood control structures (Flood Control Act of 1936, Public Law 84-99).

## **2. Disaster Response and Recovery:**

- Provides technical and engineering support for infrastructure restoration, debris removal, and flood fighting (Stafford Act, Public Law 84-99).

## **3. Dam and Levee Safety:**

- Inspects and assesses risks associated with dams and levees, ensuring safety during emergencies (National Dam Safety Program Act).

## **4. Public Works and Engineering Support:**

- Leads Emergency Support Function #3 (ESF #3) under the National Response Framework, addressing infrastructure repair and technical assistance (Stafford Act, EO 12148).

## **5. Critical Infrastructure Restoration:**

- Restores essential services and facilities during emergencies (EO 13603, WRDA).

# **DOT - Department of Transportation**

DOT ensures the integrity and functionality of transportation systems during emergencies; works with FEMA on evacuations and the movement of relief supplies.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) plays a critical role in emergency management, focusing on transportation infrastructure, mobility, and logistics during disasters and emergencies. The authority for the DOT's involvement is derived from congressional acts and executive directives. Below is a breakdown of the key records that define the DOT's emergency management responsibilities:

## **Congressional Records:**

### **1. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-627):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the development of the Interstate Highway System, which is critical for evacuations and disaster response.

- **Significance:**  
Establishes the DOT's role in maintaining and utilizing transportation infrastructure for emergencies.

**2. Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Provides federal assistance for disaster relief, including transportation-related recovery efforts.
- **Significance:**  
Precursor to the Stafford Act, involving DOT in disaster management.

**3. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Designates the DOT as a supporting agency under the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function #1 (ESF #1): Transportation.
- **Significance:**  
Formalizes DOT's responsibilities in coordinating and managing transportation resources during disasters.

**4. Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA, 1991) (Public Law 102-240):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Encourages state and local governments to integrate transportation planning with emergency management.
- **Significance:**  
Expands DOT's involvement in transportation resilience and emergency preparedness.

**5. Aviation and Transportation Security Act (2001) (Public Law 107-71):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) under DOT (later moved to DHS), ensuring secure transportation systems during emergencies.



- **Significance:**  
Links DOT to national security and emergency transportation planning.

#### **6. Homeland Security Act (2002) (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Transfers specific emergency management roles from DOT to DHS but maintains DOT's role in transportation support and safety during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces DOT's collaboration with DHS in disaster response and recovery.

#### **7. Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act, 2015) (Public Law 114-94):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Enhances DOT's ability to fund and manage transportation systems critical for emergency evacuations and disaster recovery.
- **Significance:**  
Focuses on transportation resilience and continuity.

#### **8. Pipeline Safety Act (Various Years):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Grants DOT authority to regulate pipeline safety and respond to pipeline emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Includes DOT in emergency management for energy infrastructure.

### **Executive Directives:**

#### **1. Executive Order 11490 (1969):**

- **Issued By:** President Richard Nixon.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns the DOT responsibilities for emergency preparedness, transportation resource allocation, and continuity of operations.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes DOT's role in national emergency planning.

## **2. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Transfers disaster management responsibilities to FEMA but ensures DOT remains a key agency for transportation.
- **Significance:**  
Integrates DOT into the federal emergency response framework.

## **3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Aligns DOT with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for disaster response.
- **Significance:**  
Ensures DOT coordination with DHS, FEMA, and other agencies during emergencies.

## **4. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Emphasizes DOT's role in building transportation resilience and supporting national preparedness.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces DOT's integration into emergency planning and response.

## **5. Executive Order 13618 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs DOT to ensure communications infrastructure for transportation systems remains operational during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights DOT's role in maintaining critical transportation infrastructure.

**6. National Security Presidential Directive 51 (NSPD-51, 2007):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Tasks DOT with ensuring continuity of government operations related to transportation.
- **Significance:**  
Links DOT to national security and emergency continuity efforts.

**7. Executive Order 13603 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes DOT to prioritize transportation resource allocation during emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Expands DOT's role in managing transportation logistics and infrastructure.

**DOT Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

**1. Emergency Support Function #1 (ESF #1: Transportation):**

- Leads the coordination of transportation infrastructure, evacuations, and logistical support during disasters (Stafford Act, NRF).

**2. Evacuation and Continuity Planning:**

- Develops and supports evacuation plans for natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and other emergencies (EO 11490, EO 12148).

**3. Critical Infrastructure and Pipeline Safety:**

- Ensures the safety and functionality of transportation and energy infrastructure (Pipeline Safety Act, EO 13603).

**4. Security of Transportation Systems:**

- Coordinates with TSA and DHS to maintain secure transportation during emergencies (Aviation and Transportation Security Act).

**5. Disaster Recovery and Resilience:**

- Repairs and restores transportation infrastructure post-disaster (FAST Act, Stafford Act).

**6. Continuity of Operations (COOP):**

- Ensures transportation systems remain operational during national security emergencies (NSPD-51, EO 13603).

**NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

NOAA supplies weather forecasts and warnings; collaborates with FEMA on disaster preparedness and early warning systems for natural hazards.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) plays a critical role in emergency management by providing essential weather forecasting, climate monitoring, and environmental data that supports disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. The authority for NOAA's involvement in emergency management is grounded in congressional legislation and executive directives. Below is an outline of the key records:

**Congressional Records:**

**1. Weather Bureau Organic Act of 1890 (26 Stat. 653):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the National Weather Service (NWS), now part of NOAA, to provide weather forecasts and warnings.
- **Significance:**

Lays the foundation for NOAA's role in weather-related emergency management.

**2. Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970:**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Transfers the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA) to form NOAA under the Department of Commerce.
- **Significance:**

Consolidates NOAA's authority over weather, oceanic, and atmospheric sciences for disaster preparedness and response.

**3. Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) (Public Law 92-583):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs NOAA to manage coastal resources and address risks such as flooding, storm surges, and sea-level rise.
- **Significance:**

Positions NOAA as a key agency in coastal disaster mitigation and resilience.

**4. Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-532):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns NOAA responsibility for protecting marine ecosystems and responding to oil spills and marine disasters.
- **Significance:**

Extends NOAA's role to environmental disaster response.

**5. National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-448):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), with NOAA's NWS providing flood warnings and data.
- **Significance:**

Involves NOAA in flood risk management and emergency preparedness.

**6. National Climate Program Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-367):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes NOAA to conduct climate research and provide climate data to support disaster planning and response.
- **Significance:**

Strengthens NOAA's role in addressing long-term climate-related emergencies.

**7. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Incorporates NOAA's forecasting and hazard monitoring into federal disaster response efforts.

- **Significance:**  
Formalizes NOAA's role in emergency management coordination.

## **8. National Integrated Drought Information System Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-450):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs NOAA to lead drought monitoring and forecasting.
- **Significance:**  
Expands NOAA's role to include drought-related disaster management.

### **Executive Directives:**

#### **1. Executive Order 11795 (1974):**

- **Issued By:** President Richard Nixon.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns NOAA the responsibility for coordinating federal weather-related disaster activities.
- **Significance:**  
Solidifies NOAA's central role in weather emergency response.

#### **2. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Delegates disaster management coordination to FEMA, with NOAA providing technical support for weather and oceanic emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Integrates NOAA into the federal emergency management framework.

#### **3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Aligns NOAA's disaster forecasting with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- **Significance:**  
Ensures NOAA collaboration with DHS and FEMA during emergencies.

#### **4. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Assigns NOAA a role in national preparedness and resilience through forecasting and hazard assessment.
- **Significance:**  
Emphasizes NOAA's involvement in disaster planning and mitigation.

#### **5. Executive Order 13653 (2013):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs NOAA to provide climate adaptation data to support disaster resilience efforts.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights NOAA's role in addressing climate-related emergencies.

### **NOAA Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

#### **1. Weather Forecasting and Warnings:**

- The National Weather Service (NWS) issues forecasts, watches, and warnings for severe weather, hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes (Weather Bureau Organic Act, Stafford Act).

#### **2. Coastal Disaster Resilience:**

- NOAA provides data and expertise to mitigate coastal hazards, such as storm surges and sea-level rise (CZMA, EO 13653).

#### **3. Climate Monitoring and Research:**

- Supports emergency planning through climate trend analysis and predictions (National Climate Program Act, PPD-8).

#### **4. Marine Disaster Response:**

- Leads efforts to manage and mitigate oil spills, marine debris, and other environmental disasters (Marine Protection Act).

## **5. Flood Risk Management:**

- Assists FEMA and other agencies with flood forecasting and risk assessment (National Flood Insurance Act).

## **6. Drought Monitoring:**

- Coordinates national drought preparedness through the National Integrated Drought Information System (Public Law 109-450).

## **ARC - Administrative Resource Center**

While not a federal agency, it is a key partner in providing shelter, food, and emergency supplies; works alongside FEMA in disaster relief efforts.

The American Red Cross (ARC) plays a significant role in emergency management, particularly in disaster response, relief, and recovery efforts. Its involvement is established through various congressional acts and executive orders that outline its duties and responsibilities. Here is a breakdown of the key congressional and executive records that provide the American Red Cross with an emergency management role:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Congressional Charter of the American Red Cross (1905, Public Law 58-221):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Grants the American Red Cross a federal charter, empowering it to provide disaster relief and humanitarian services, including during wartime, public health emergencies, and natural disasters.
- **Significance:**

Establishes the legal foundation for ARC's involvement in disaster response and relief efforts.

#### **2. Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocols (ratified by the U.S.):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Mandates that national Red Cross societies, including the ARC, provide humanitarian aid during armed conflicts and other emergencies.



- **Significance:**  
Establishes the ARC as a primary agency for providing emergency services, particularly in conflict and disaster zones.

### **3. Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Provides the framework for federal disaster response and establishes the role of voluntary organizations, including the ARC, in providing essential relief services such as shelter, food, and medical aid.
- **Significance:**  
Formalizes ARC's involvement in disaster relief operations alongside federal and state agencies.

### **4. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Designates the American Red Cross as a key partner in federal disaster response efforts, including sheltering, emergency communications, and health services.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes the ARC as an official partner in national disaster management through coordination with FEMA and other agencies.

### **5. Federal Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Public Law 93-288):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Involves the ARC in coordinating and providing essential services such as food, clothing, and medical care during a disaster.
- **Significance:**  
Expands the ARC's role as a federally recognized organization in disaster relief.

## **Executive Directives:**

### **1. Executive Order 12656 (1988):**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**

- Directs the ARC, along with other voluntary organizations, to participate in national preparedness and response planning.
- **Significance:**  
Integrates the ARC into federal emergency management planning and coordination efforts.

## **2. Executive Order 13228 (2001):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and underscores the importance of voluntary agencies like the ARC in emergency response and recovery operations.
- **Significance:**  
Emphasizes the ARC's role in providing critical services during national emergencies.

## **3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs voluntary organizations, including the ARC, to support federal and state governments in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery through coordination under the National Response Framework (NRF).
- **Significance:**  
Strengthens the ARC's role in disaster management and recovery by ensuring coordination between voluntary and federal agencies.

## **4. Executive Order 13603 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expands the scope of emergency management activities, including the coordination of voluntary agencies like the ARC to provide services in response to national emergencies.

- **Significance:**  
Expands the ARC's emergency management responsibilities, especially regarding logistics, resource allocation, and coordination during emergencies.

## **5. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Emphasizes the importance of coordinating with the ARC and other voluntary organizations in national emergency preparedness efforts.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces the ARC's role in national emergency preparedness and response, particularly through community-level coordination.

## **American Red Cross Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Disaster Response and Relief:**

- Provides shelter, food, medical care, and basic necessities in the immediate aftermath of disasters (Stafford Act, EO 12656).

### **2. Emergency Communications:**

- Assists in establishing communication systems for families and individuals impacted by disasters (Geneva Conventions, Public Law 93-288).

### **3. Blood Donation and Medical Aid:**

- Supplies blood and organizes emergency medical services during large-scale disasters (Stafford Act, EO 13228).

### **4. Volunteer Coordination:**

- Mobilizes and coordinates volunteers for disaster response operations (EO 13228, PPD-8).

### **5. Public Education and Preparedness:**

- Provides training and education on disaster preparedness and first aid (Disaster Relief Act of 1974, HSPD-8).

### **6. International Disaster Response:**

- Responds to international disasters in line with the Geneva Conventions and U.S. foreign policy (Geneva Conventions, Public Law 58-221).

## **SBA - Small Business Administration**

SBA offers low-interest disaster loans to businesses and homeowners; partners with FEMA to support economic recovery in affected areas.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) plays an important role in emergency management, particularly in providing financial assistance to businesses affected by disasters. The SBA's involvement in disaster relief and recovery is established through various congressional acts and executive orders. Here are the key congressional and executive records that grant the SBA an emergency management role:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Small Business Act of 1953 (Public Law 83-163):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the SBA to assist small businesses through loans, technical assistance, and advocacy. Although not explicitly related to disaster management, the act provides the framework for the SBA to support businesses, which extends to disaster recovery through financial support.
- **Significance:**  
This foundational law grants the SBA authority to provide assistance to small businesses, including during emergencies.

#### **2. Disaster Relief Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-875):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the SBA to make loans to businesses affected by disasters, specifically economic losses due to damage from natural or man-made disasters.
- **Significance:**  
This act establishes the SBA's role in disaster recovery, enabling the agency to offer low-interest loans to businesses in disaster-stricken areas.

#### **3. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Designates the SBA as the agency responsible for providing disaster loans to individuals, businesses, and homeowners affected by a declared disaster.
- **Significance:**

The Stafford Act formalizes the SBA's role in disaster recovery, especially through its Disaster Loan Program (DLP), which provides economic relief to businesses and homeowners affected by disasters.

#### **4. Economic Disaster Loan Program (1970):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program, which allows the SBA to provide loans to small businesses suffering substantial economic injury from disasters.
- **Significance:**

This program is a key component of the SBA's emergency management role, providing financial assistance to businesses to help them recover from economic disruptions caused by disasters.

#### **5. Small Business Disaster Response and Recovery Act (S. 2422, 2017):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the SBA to expedite disaster loan approval and increase the amount of assistance provided to small businesses during large-scale disasters.
- **Significance:**

Provides the SBA with the authority to enhance its disaster loan programs, making it a key player in fast-tracking recovery for businesses affected by disasters.

### **Executive Directives:**

#### **1. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the SBA to assist in disaster relief efforts by providing financial assistance to businesses and homeowners through loans.

- **Significance:**  
Establishes the SBA as a critical partner in the federal disaster response structure, particularly in providing economic support to businesses affected by emergencies.

## **2. Executive Order 12919 (1994):**

- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the SBA to coordinate with other federal agencies to assist businesses during national emergencies, particularly through financial support and economic relief.
- **Significance:**  
Strengthens the SBA's role in the national emergency response structure, particularly in the financial recovery of businesses.

## **3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Emphasizes the need for federal agencies, including the SBA, to work together in disaster preparedness and response efforts, especially in terms of providing recovery assistance to small businesses.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights the importance of the SBA's role in helping businesses recover from disasters and coordinate with other agencies during the recovery phase.

## **4. Presidential Policy Directive 5 (PPD-5, 2007):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the SBA to participate in the National Response Framework (NRF) by providing financial assistance to businesses impacted by emergencies.
- **Significance:**  
Aligns the SBA's disaster recovery efforts with national preparedness strategies, ensuring that the agency is part of the coordinated response to disasters.

## **5. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Instructs the SBA to work alongside other federal agencies to improve national preparedness and support businesses during recovery from major disasters.
- **Significance:**

Further solidifies the SBA's role in the recovery phase of disasters by coordinating efforts to provide financial support to businesses.

## **SBA Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Disaster Loans for Small Businesses:**

- The SBA provides low-interest loans to small businesses for physical and economic damages resulting from disasters. This includes the **Disaster Loan Program** and **Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)**.
- **Significance:**

This is the SBA's primary role in emergency management, as it helps businesses recover financially after a disaster.

### **2. Coordination with FEMA and Other Agencies:**

- The SBA works alongside FEMA and other federal agencies to ensure that businesses receive the necessary financial support to recover and resume operations after a disaster.
- **Significance:**

Ensures seamless integration of financial support with other disaster relief efforts, particularly for business owners who require assistance in rebuilding.

### **3. Expedited Loan Assistance:**

- In cases of large-scale disasters, the SBA is authorized to expedite the loan application process for businesses and homeowners.
- **Significance:**

Provides faster relief to businesses impacted by disasters, helping them get back on their feet more quickly.

### **4. Emergency Economic Injury:**

- The SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program offers working capital to small businesses that are unable to meet financial obligations due to disaster-related economic disruptions.
- **Significance:**  
Provides essential financial assistance for businesses that are not physically damaged but suffer significant economic injury from a disaster.

## **HUD - Housing and Urban Development**

HUD provides support for housing needs post-disaster; collaborates with FEMA on temporary housing solutions and community development initiatives.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) plays a significant role in emergency management, particularly in providing housing assistance during and after disasters. HUD's involvement in disaster response and recovery is established through various congressional acts and executive orders. Below are the key congressional and executive records that grant HUD an emergency management role:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-383):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes HUD to administer housing programs aimed at low-income individuals and families, including disaster victims. It establishes the **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** program, which provides funding to communities for a variety of purposes, including post-disaster recovery.
- **Significance:**  
This act establishes the foundation for HUD's role in housing recovery, particularly in low-income and disaster-affected communities.

#### **2. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Provides the framework for federal disaster response and relief, with HUD playing a key role in providing temporary housing for disaster victims, facilitating the rebuilding of communities, and assisting in long-term housing recovery efforts.



- **Significance:**  
The Stafford Act formalizes HUD's role in housing assistance during and after disasters, through programs like **Section 8** and **CDBG**.

### **3. Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) (2005):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Established in response to Hurricane Katrina, this program provided temporary rental assistance to displaced individuals and families. HUD worked with FEMA to administer disaster housing assistance.
- **Significance:**  
Highlights HUD's role in providing direct housing assistance during and after major disasters.

### **4. National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-448):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Creates the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), managed by FEMA but administered through HUD. It helps communities recover by providing flood insurance to homeowners, businesses, and renters.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes HUD as a partner in helping communities recover from flood-related disasters by providing the infrastructure for the NFIP.

### **5. Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-289):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes HUD to increase support for communities affected by economic downturns and natural disasters by enhancing access to housing and recovery assistance.
- **Significance:**  
Strengthens HUD's role in disaster recovery by facilitating housing solutions and economic recovery for affected communities.

### **6. Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act (2009, Public Law 111-22):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Focuses on helping homeless individuals and families through emergency housing assistance, which is crucial after disasters that lead to displacement.

- **Significance:**  
HUD's role in addressing homelessness during emergencies, particularly following disasters that may displace vulnerable populations, is formalized through this act.

## **Executive Directives:**

### **1. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs HUD to assist in disaster response by coordinating with FEMA and other agencies to provide temporary housing for displaced individuals and families.
- **Significance:**  
Establishes HUD as an important player in the federal disaster management structure, with responsibility for housing recovery.

### **2. Executive Order 12852 (1993):**

- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the **President's Council on Sustainable Development**, which includes strategies for rebuilding communities affected by disasters, with HUD playing a role in facilitating housing and community development.
- **Significance:**  
Expands HUD's role in long-term disaster recovery, focusing on sustainable housing development and rebuilding affected communities.

### **3. Executive Order 12919 (1994):**

- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs HUD to collaborate with other federal agencies in supporting communities with disaster recovery efforts, particularly in rebuilding housing.

- **Significance:**  
Formalizes HUD's role in long-term recovery, ensuring that federal housing programs are available to assist individuals and communities affected by disasters.

#### **4. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Encourages agencies like HUD to improve their preparedness and response efforts related to housing for disaster victims. It also supports the development of disaster recovery plans that include housing assistance.
- **Significance:**  
Strengthens HUD's role in the preparedness and response phases of emergency management, particularly in ensuring that housing is available for disaster victims.

#### **5. Executive Order 13603 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expands HUD's role in national preparedness by ensuring that housing for disaster victims is part of the coordinated federal response efforts.
- **Significance:**  
Solidifies HUD's role in the provision of temporary and permanent housing solutions during national emergencies.

#### **6. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Encourages the participation of HUD in the National Response Framework (NRF), emphasizing the provision of housing solutions during disasters.
- **Significance:**  
Reinforces HUD's central role in disaster housing and recovery, particularly in collaboration with FEMA and other agencies.

## **HUD Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Temporary Housing Assistance:**

- HUD provides temporary housing solutions for individuals and families displaced by disasters, in collaboration with FEMA and other federal agencies.
- **Significance:**  
Temporary housing is essential to disaster recovery, and HUD's programs like **Section 8** and **CDBG** support long-term recovery efforts.

### **2. Long-Term Housing Recovery:**

- HUD facilitates long-term housing recovery by providing grants, low-interest loans, and other forms of financial assistance to rebuild homes and communities.
- **Significance:**  
HUD's role in rebuilding affected communities ensures that housing is restored after a disaster, helping families return to their homes.

### **3. Support for Vulnerable Populations:**

- HUD has specific programs aimed at helping vulnerable populations, such as the homeless or low-income individuals, who are often disproportionately affected by disasters.
- **Significance:**  
Ensures that recovery efforts address the needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the aftermath of major disasters.

### **4. Housing for Economic Recovery:**

- Through programs like the **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** program, HUD assists in the rebuilding of homes and communities after a disaster, contributing to overall economic recovery.
- **Significance:**  
Economic recovery is tied to housing recovery, and HUD's involvement helps revitalize local economies affected by disasters.

## USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

Addresses agricultural impacts of disasters; works with FEMA on food assistance programs and rural community recovery efforts.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) plays an essential role in emergency management, particularly in providing support for rural communities, food assistance, agricultural recovery, and disaster response related to agriculture and nutrition. Here are the key congressional and executive records that grant the USDA an emergency management role:

### Congressional Records:

#### 1. **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Establishes the framework for federal disaster response and recovery. While FEMA is the primary agency for managing disasters, the USDA is often involved in recovery efforts, particularly in rural areas and for agricultural sectors. The Act provides the USDA authority to offer grants, loans, and technical assistance to support agriculture in disaster-stricken areas.
- **Significance:**
  - The Stafford Act includes provisions for USDA involvement in agricultural recovery, including the provision of disaster loans and relief for affected farmers and ranchers.

#### 2. **Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The **Farm Bill** includes provisions that authorize the USDA to provide disaster assistance to farmers and ranchers who suffer losses due to natural disasters. This includes emergency loans, grants, and technical assistance.
- **Significance:**
  - Establishes the USDA's role in supporting agricultural recovery through financial and technical assistance, such as the **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)**, **Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)**, and other disaster-related services.

### 3. **Agricultural Act of 2014 (Farm Bill):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Amends provisions of the 2002 Farm Bill, enhancing the USDA's disaster relief programs for agriculture. It also includes more robust support for disaster preparedness and response in agricultural sectors.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the USDA's ability to provide disaster relief, offering assistance for farmers, ranchers, and rural communities affected by various emergencies, including drought, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

### 4. **Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (CFRA) (Public Law 87-128):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorizes the USDA to provide loans and grants to support rural communities during and after disasters. These programs help rural areas recover from disasters that affect infrastructure, housing, and local economies.
- **Significance:**
  - Establishes the USDA's role in rural disaster recovery and rebuilding efforts, particularly through infrastructure support and financial aid for small communities.

### 5. **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) (1978):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Authorized by the **Farm Bill**, the ECP provides emergency funding for farmers and ranchers to repair land and facilities that were damaged by disasters. This includes assistance for erosion control, water conservation, and repairing fencing or other critical infrastructure.
- **Significance:**
  - Directly supports farmers and ranchers in recovery from natural disasters, reinforcing the USDA's role in agricultural and rural disaster relief.

## **Executive Directives:**

### 1. **Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**

- Directs the USDA to assist in disaster relief by coordinating with FEMA and other federal agencies to provide food, water, and other agricultural relief services. The USDA's role in disaster recovery includes providing assistance to farmers and ranchers, as well as ensuring that food supplies remain stable.
- **Significance:**
  - Establishes the USDA as a critical partner in disaster response and recovery, particularly with regard to food security and agriculture.

## 2. **Executive Order 12919 (1994):**

- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the USDA to coordinate with FEMA and other agencies in the event of an emergency to ensure the food supply and agricultural sectors are protected. This includes ensuring the availability of food for both emergency relief and long-term recovery.
- **Significance:**
  - Reinforces the USDA's role in disaster response, particularly in maintaining food security during emergencies.

## 3. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - HSPD-5 directs federal agencies, including the USDA, to enhance coordination in national disaster preparedness and response. It emphasizes the USDA's role in ensuring food and agricultural recovery, as well as providing assistance to rural communities during disasters.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the USDA's role in national preparedness and response to agricultural disasters, improving coordination between agencies like FEMA and the USDA.

## 4. **Executive Order 13603 (2012):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Expands the USDA's role in emergency management by ensuring that agricultural resources and food supplies are part of the national preparedness and response strategy. The order gives the USDA responsibility to coordinate efforts to protect food systems and agriculture during emergencies.
- **Significance:**
  - Strengthens the USDA's involvement in ensuring that agriculture and food systems are resilient to national emergencies, reinforcing its role in food security and rural recovery.

## 5. **Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Directs the USDA to support national preparedness strategies by ensuring that food and agricultural recovery is integrated into the National Response Framework (NRF). This directive aligns agricultural and food systems with disaster recovery efforts.
- **Significance:**
  - Emphasizes the USDA's role in enhancing the resilience of agricultural systems during disasters, ensuring that food production and distribution are maintained during emergencies.

## **USDA Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Agricultural Disaster Relief:**

- **Programs:** USDA provides direct assistance to farmers and ranchers affected by natural disasters, including the **Emergency Disaster Loan Program (EMLP)**, **Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)**, **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)**, and other assistance programs.
- **Significance:** This is a critical aspect of the USDA's role in disaster response, helping agricultural producers recover from physical damage, loss of livestock, and other impacts from natural disasters.

### **2. Food Security and Distribution:**

- **Programs:** The USDA plays a key role in ensuring food security during disasters through its **Food Distribution Program**, including providing food to



communities affected by disasters and coordinating with FEMA for emergency food aid.

- **Significance:** The USDA's responsibility in ensuring food supplies are stable and accessible during disasters is a key component of national disaster management.

### **3. Rural Community Support:**

- **Programs:** The USDA administers grants and loans to support rural communities in rebuilding infrastructure and housing after a disaster. These include loans for rural housing and grants for rural development.
- **Significance:** This helps restore the economic and physical infrastructure of rural areas affected by disasters, ensuring that these communities can recover and thrive.

### **4. Coordination with FEMA and Other Agencies:**

- The USDA collaborates with FEMA and other federal agencies to ensure that agricultural and food-related needs are addressed during the emergency response phase and through recovery efforts.
- **Significance:** Ensures that food systems and agricultural sectors are included in the overall disaster response plan, making agricultural recovery an integral part of the broader national recovery effort.

## **NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

NRC regulates nuclear power plants and materials; coordinates with FEMA on radiological emergency preparedness and response.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) plays a critical role in emergency management, particularly in ensuring the safety and security of nuclear power plants, nuclear materials, and responding to nuclear-related emergencies. Below are the key congressional and executive records that grant the NRC an emergency management role:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-703):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The Atomic Energy Act created the NRC's predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and laid the foundation for nuclear safety and regulation in the United States. The Act gave the AEC (now the NRC) the

authority to regulate the civilian use of nuclear energy, including the licensing and inspection of nuclear power plants and the management of nuclear waste.

- **Significance:**
  - The Atomic Energy Act provides the NRC with the legal framework to ensure nuclear safety, including managing and responding to nuclear emergencies and incidents, setting the stage for its future role in emergency response.

## 2. **Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act established the NRC as an independent regulatory body, transferring the responsibility for regulating civilian nuclear power from the Atomic Energy Commission to the NRC. It also set forth the NRC's role in overseeing nuclear safety, security, and emergency preparedness at civilian nuclear facilities.
- **Significance:**
  - Establishes the NRC's primary authority for regulating nuclear safety and providing oversight, including during emergency situations involving nuclear plants or radioactive materials.

## 3. **Price-Anderson Nuclear Industries Indemnity Act (1957, Amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The Price-Anderson Act addresses the liability and insurance requirements for nuclear power plants, ensuring that adequate financial protections are in place in the event of a nuclear accident. It also requires nuclear facilities to maintain emergency preparedness programs to respond to potential accidents.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act gives the NRC the authority to enforce safety and preparedness measures at nuclear facilities, including establishing the requirements for emergency planning and response to nuclear incidents.

## 4. **Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-425):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act provides the legal framework for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. It outlines the responsibilities of

the NRC in ensuring the safe storage, transport, and disposal of nuclear waste, as well as emergency preparedness in case of nuclear waste-related incidents.

- **Significance:**
  - The Act formalizes the NRC's role in regulating the safety of nuclear waste facilities, including responding to emergencies involving radioactive materials or waste.

**5. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act provides the framework for federal disaster response, including nuclear emergencies. While FEMA is the lead agency for disaster management, the NRC plays a crucial role in nuclear incidents, especially those involving accidents at nuclear power plants.
- **Significance:**
  - The Stafford Act includes provisions for nuclear emergencies, wherein the NRC's expertise is vital for managing and mitigating the impacts of a nuclear disaster, working in coordination with FEMA and other agencies.

**6. Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act strengthens the NRC's role in regulating nuclear energy and includes provisions for improving emergency preparedness and response capabilities for nuclear facilities. It also requires the NRC to ensure that nuclear plants are prepared for natural and man-made disasters.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the NRC's responsibilities regarding nuclear safety and emergency preparedness, especially in relation to power plants and nuclear facilities' ability to withstand or respond to disasters.

**Executive Directives:**

**1. Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**

- This order established a coordinated federal response framework for national disasters. The NRC is tasked with ensuring the safety and security of nuclear facilities and responding to nuclear incidents during national emergencies. It requires the NRC to provide technical expertise and support during nuclear-related crises.
- **Significance:**
  - The NRC's role in responding to nuclear emergencies is clarified under this order, ensuring the protection of public health and safety in the event of a nuclear disaster.

## 2. **Executive Order 12656 (1988):**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order provides the legal framework for responding to national emergencies, including those involving nuclear incidents. The NRC is responsible for coordinating with other federal agencies to manage nuclear emergencies and ensure the safety of nuclear power plants and related infrastructure.
- **Significance:**
  - Strengthens the NRC's emergency management role, ensuring that nuclear facilities are included in national emergency response plans and that the NRC leads efforts related to nuclear disaster mitigation and response.

## 3. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - HSPD-5 establishes a coordinated federal response to disasters. While FEMA is the primary agency for overall disaster management, the NRC plays a critical role in nuclear emergencies, including those at nuclear power plants and facilities storing radioactive materials.
- **Significance:**
  - The NRC is designated as the lead agency for nuclear power plant safety and security during emergencies, coordinating with FEMA and other agencies for nuclear disaster response.

## 4. **Executive Order 13423 (2007):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Focuses on strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure, including nuclear power plants. The NRC is responsible for ensuring that nuclear facilities meet stringent safety and emergency preparedness standards.
- **Significance:**
  - Reinforces the NRC's role in nuclear safety and emergency preparedness, ensuring that nuclear facilities are capable of responding to a wide range of potential nuclear incidents or accidents.

#### 5. **Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8, 2011):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - PPD-8 focuses on national preparedness for all hazards, including nuclear incidents. The NRC is tasked with ensuring that nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities are prepared to respond to emergencies, working closely with FEMA and other federal agencies.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the NRC's role in ensuring nuclear facilities are included in national preparedness strategies and have effective response plans in place for nuclear emergencies.

#### 6. **Executive Order 13636 (2013):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order focuses on critical infrastructure protection, including nuclear facilities. It emphasizes the need for the NRC to work closely with other federal agencies to ensure the protection of the nuclear sector from cyber and physical threats.
- **Significance:**
  - The NRC is responsible for ensuring that nuclear facilities are prepared for emergencies, including potential cyber threats, and that appropriate security measures are in place.

#### **NRC Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

## 1. **Nuclear Safety and Incident Response:**

- The NRC is the lead federal agency responsible for ensuring the safety and security of nuclear power plants and facilities in the event of a nuclear incident. This includes providing expert oversight, technical assistance, and leading responses to nuclear accidents, including radioactive contamination or nuclear reactor failure.
- **Significance:**
  - The NRC's expertise is vital for managing nuclear incidents, ensuring public safety, and minimizing the impact of a nuclear disaster on public health and the environment.

## 2. **Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP):**

- The NRC works with FEMA and other agencies to ensure that nuclear facilities have effective emergency preparedness plans in place, including evacuation plans, radiological monitoring, and containment measures in the event of an accident.
- **Significance:**
  - This coordination ensures that nuclear emergencies are managed efficiently, with clear procedures for the public and emergency responders to follow.

## 3. **Regulation and Licensing of Nuclear Facilities:**

- The NRC oversees the licensing, regulation, and inspection of nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities. It ensures that these facilities meet stringent safety standards and are prepared for a range of emergency scenarios, from natural disasters to terrorist attacks.
- **Significance:**
  - The NRC's regulation ensures that nuclear facilities are built and operated with sufficient safety measures to prevent accidents and effectively respond to emergencies.

## 4. **Coordination with FEMA and Other Agencies:**

- The NRC coordinates with FEMA and other federal, state, and local agencies to ensure that nuclear emergencies are addressed within the broader context of disaster response. This includes sharing information, resources, and ensuring that nuclear safety is integrated into national emergency response plans.
- **Significance:**

- The NRC's coordination with other agencies ensures that nuclear incidents are managed as part of a holistic national disaster response, minimizing risks to public health and safety.

## **TSA - Transportation Security Administration**

TSA ensures the security of transportation systems; collaborates with FEMA on the safe movement of people and goods during emergencies.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) plays a critical role in emergency management, particularly related to transportation security and disaster response. TSA's responsibilities include ensuring the safety and security of the nation's transportation systems, especially airports, and facilitating responses to transportation-related emergencies, such as terrorist threats or natural disasters. Below are the key congressional and executive records that give TSA an emergency management role:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) of 2001 (Public Law 107-71):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The ATSA established the TSA within the Department of Transportation (DOT) in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. It gave TSA the authority to secure the nation's transportation systems, particularly airports, including the screening of passengers and baggage, and the protection of critical infrastructure.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act formalized TSA's role in national security and emergency management, especially for responding to transportation security incidents and preventing terrorist attacks on transportation systems, including during times of national emergencies.

#### **2. Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which included the TSA. The law gave TSA the responsibility to safeguard the transportation systems of the United States against acts of terrorism and other security threats.
- **Significance:**

- The Homeland Security Act places TSA under DHS, aligning its mission with national emergency management and defense efforts, including responding to transportation-related threats and supporting broader emergency response efforts.
- 3. **Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This law expanded TSA's role in transportation security, ensuring that it takes proactive steps in preventing terrorism and securing critical infrastructure. It also addressed transportation security during national emergencies.
  - **Significance:**
    - This Act strengthened TSA's emergency response capabilities, particularly regarding airport security and the protection of transportation hubs in the event of a terrorist attack or large-scale emergency.
- 4. **Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 113-68, 2013):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This law reauthorized funding for various transportation security programs and updated TSA's responsibilities in the context of emergency management. It ensured that TSA is well-funded and equipped to handle transportation-related emergencies, including terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and major accidents.
  - **Significance:**
    - Provides TSA with the tools and funding to continue its mission to ensure transportation security and respond to emergencies that involve transportation systems, especially those related to aviation security.
- 5. **The National Response Framework (NRF, 2008, updated 2016):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - The NRF, which serves as a guide for responding to all types of disasters and emergencies, includes a role for TSA in securing transportation networks and critical infrastructure during emergencies.
  - **Significance:**



- TSA plays a key role in the coordination of emergency response operations related to transportation security, ensuring that airports, rail, and other transportation infrastructure remain secure during a crisis.

## **Executive Directives and Orders:**

### **1. Executive Order 13228 (2001) - Establishment of the Office of Homeland Security:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order created the Office of Homeland Security and directed the federal government to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for securing the homeland, including the security of transportation systems. TSA was a key player in implementing these directives related to transportation security.
- **Significance:**
  - The Executive Order gave TSA a direct role in the U.S. government's broader efforts to manage national security and emergency preparedness, particularly in response to potential transportation-related threats.

### **2. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - HSPD-5 established the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) to coordinate emergency response across all levels of government and the private sector. TSA is responsible for ensuring that transportation security systems are integrated into national emergency management plans.
- **Significance:**
  - TSA's role in emergency management is explicitly included in HSPD-5, where it must coordinate with other agencies (like FEMA and DHS) to secure transportation infrastructure during national emergencies.

### **3. Executive Order 13707 (2015) - Strengthening the Security and Resilience of Transportation Systems:**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.

- **Key Provisions:**
    - This order aims to improve the security and resilience of the transportation system, ensuring it can withstand disruptions, including terrorist threats, natural disasters, and large-scale emergencies. TSA is tasked with developing specific security measures and emergency preparedness plans for transportation systems.
  - **Significance:**
    - The order directly enhances TSA's role in managing transportation security during emergencies, ensuring that the transportation network is resilient and able to recover quickly after disruptions.
4. **Executive Order 13423 (2007) - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**
- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This order emphasizes federal preparedness for emergency management, including maintaining security in transportation systems. TSA's responsibilities include ensuring that transportation infrastructure can support federal emergency responses during crises.
  - **Significance:**
    - Directs TSA to support the broader federal efforts in emergency response, particularly in protecting transportation infrastructure and ensuring continuity of services during national emergencies.
5. **Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21, 2013) - Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience:**
- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This directive emphasizes the importance of protecting critical infrastructure, including transportation systems. TSA works alongside other federal and state agencies to secure transportation networks and prevent disruptions during emergencies.
  - **Significance:**
    - TSA plays a key role in ensuring that transportation systems remain operational and secure during emergencies, particularly those involving infrastructure failure or threats to transportation safety.

## **TSA Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Transportation Security:**

- TSA is primarily tasked with preventing terrorist attacks and ensuring the security of U.S. transportation systems, particularly aviation. In the event of a transportation-related emergency, such as a terrorist attack or natural disaster, TSA coordinates responses to ensure continued safety.
- **Significance:**
  - TSA is responsible for securing transportation infrastructure and overseeing safety measures during emergencies, particularly in aviation, where it plays a direct role in screening passengers, baggage, and cargo.

### **2. Coordination with FEMA and Other Agencies:**

- As part of the Department of Homeland Security, TSA works closely with FEMA, the National Guard, local law enforcement, and other agencies in responding to transportation-related emergencies. This includes implementing evacuation plans, securing transportation routes, and supporting recovery efforts.
- **Significance:**
  - TSA's role in emergency response includes ensuring the safe and effective transportation of people and goods, particularly when responding to national emergencies or large-scale disasters.

### **3. Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Recovery:**

- TSA is responsible for ensuring that transportation systems can continue operating during and after a crisis. This includes the establishment of continuity of operations (COOP) plans for airports and other transportation hubs.
- **Significance:**
  - TSA's involvement in COOP ensures that transportation systems remain functional during emergencies and that recovery operations are smoothly implemented to restore services as quickly as possible.

### **4. Prevention and Mitigation of Threats:**

- TSA is tasked with preventing threats to transportation security, including the use of terrorism or natural disasters as methods to disrupt transportation systems. The agency also works to mitigate these threats by implementing preventive measures, such as enhanced screening procedures and security protocols.

- **Significance:**
  - TSA's focus on threat prevention helps reduce the risk of emergencies occurring in the transportation sector, ensuring that systems remain secure and resilient.

## **OHS - Department of Transportation**

OHS coordinates national efforts to protect against and respond to terrorist attacks; works with FEMA on strategic planning and threat assessments.

The Office of Homeland Security (OHS), which was established in the wake of the 9/11 attacks, played a central role in coordinating national emergency management efforts, particularly concerning terrorism, national security, and large-scale disasters. The office was later absorbed into the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003. Below are key congressional and executive records that provided the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) with an emergency management role:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The Homeland Security Act established the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**, and formally dissolved the **Office of Homeland Security (OHS)** by transferring its functions into the new department. Prior to the creation of DHS, the **OHS** was primarily responsible for coordinating efforts to prepare for and respond to terrorist threats and national security emergencies.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act absorbed the OHS's functions into DHS, granting the new department the authority to oversee emergency management, coordination of federal responses to disasters, and the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorism and other national threats.

#### **2. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**

- This directive created the framework for **national incident management**, coordinating the response to all emergencies, including those related to national security, terrorism, and natural disasters. While HSPD-5 built on the groundwork laid by the **Office of Homeland Security**, it officially empowered **DHS** (and not OHS) to coordinate these responses across federal, state, and local levels.
  - **Significance:**
    - The directive formalized DHS's leadership in emergency management and disaster response, building on the OHS's initial efforts to establish coordinated homeland security and emergency preparedness systems post-9/11.
3. **The Public Law 107-296 (Homeland Security Act) (2002):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - Following the dissolution of the OHS, this law established DHS with broad emergency management responsibilities, including coordinating national responses to disasters and managing the federal response to terrorist attacks and other emergencies. While the OHS itself was dissolved, its legacy of emergency management coordination was incorporated into DHS.
  - **Significance:**
    - The OHS's emergency management duties were effectively transferred to DHS, centralizing the government's response mechanisms under one department for efficiency in national emergencies.
4. **The National Response Plan (NRP) (2004, later updated):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - The NRP established a coordinated approach for federal agencies to respond to a wide range of disasters and emergencies, including terrorist attacks. It was designed to bring together various agencies under the coordination of **DHS**, ensuring a unified and efficient response. The **Office of Homeland Security's** legacy in response coordination continued in the form of **DHS** and its responsibilities for national emergency preparedness and disaster response.
  - **Significance:**
    - The NRP formalized the emergency management role for DHS, which had absorbed the OHS's functions in securing the nation against all forms of disaster, including national security threats.

## **Executive Directives and Orders:**

### **1. Executive Order 13228 (2001) - Establishment of the Office of Homeland Security:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order established the **Office of Homeland Security** in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The OHS was tasked with coordinating the federal government's response to national security threats, preparing for emergencies, and creating a unified strategy for disaster and terrorism response. It also advised the President on strategies to protect the homeland from terrorist attacks.
- **Significance:**
  - The Executive Order marked the creation of the OHS, initiating efforts to consolidate emergency preparedness, national security, and disaster response at the federal level in response to the growing threat of terrorism.

### **2. Executive Order 13231 (2001) - Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order called for the protection of the nation's critical infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and communication networks, from terrorist threats. The Office of Homeland Security was directed to coordinate the federal government's efforts to secure these sectors, setting the stage for the later expansion of DHS's emergency management role.
- **Significance:**
  - The order extended the OHS's responsibilities into the protection of critical infrastructure, a key component of its emergency management and security strategy. Although the OHS was eventually absorbed by DHS, the agency took on these responsibilities, centralizing efforts to protect national assets during emergencies.

### **3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3 (HSPD-3) (2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.

- **Key Provisions:**
    - HSPD-3 established guidelines for **national preparedness** to respond to terrorist attacks. It called for the development of response plans and protocols for managing potential emergencies resulting from terrorism. The directive laid the groundwork for a comprehensive national emergency management system, building on the functions that were initially coordinated by the Office of Homeland Security.
  - **Significance:**
    - This directive continued the work of the OHS by providing a clear framework for emergency management, emphasizing preparedness and response to threats, and ultimately solidifying **DHS's** role in this area.
4. **Executive Order 13354 (2004) - National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza:**
- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This order directed the **Department of Homeland Security** to play a central role in preparing for and responding to pandemics, including coordinating with state and local agencies to manage a public health emergency. The legacy of the OHS in preparing for national disasters and emergency responses carried over into DHS's pandemic response efforts.
  - **Significance:**
    - The OHS's initial coordination of national security and emergency preparedness efforts paved the way for DHS to manage and lead in public health emergencies such as pandemics.
5. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 (HSPD-8) (2003):**
- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - HSPD-8 focused on creating a comprehensive **National Response Framework (NRF)** for all types of national emergencies. The OHS's efforts to coordinate disaster response were transferred to **DHS**, which took over the lead role in organizing federal responses to all emergencies, including natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and public health emergencies.
  - **Significance:**

- The directive set up an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness, which was central to the **Department of Homeland Security's** mission, and continued the coordination efforts that began with the OHS.

## **OHS Emergency Management Role Defined:**

### **1. Coordination of National Response:**

- The **Office of Homeland Security** was tasked with coordinating responses to national emergencies, particularly those involving terrorism or security threats. It established frameworks for responding to large-scale emergencies and prepared for potential terrorist attacks on U.S. soil. The legacy of the OHS's coordination responsibilities was transferred to **DHS** in 2003, solidifying the department's role as the lead agency for national emergency management.

### **2. National Security Threats and Terrorism:**

- The OHS was primarily focused on identifying, preventing, and responding to terrorist threats and attacks. This included overseeing national security policies and creating frameworks for federal, state, and local responses to emergencies, such as terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure.
- **Significance:**
  - The OHS played a key role in preparing the federal government to respond to terrorism-related emergencies, an important part of the **Department of Homeland Security's** mission post-2003.

### **3. Critical Infrastructure Protection:**

- The **OHS** led efforts to protect critical infrastructure in the U.S., coordinating with other agencies to ensure that systems like transportation, energy, and communications were secure. This function was continued and expanded by **DHS** after the OHS was dissolved.
- **Significance:**
  - The protection of critical infrastructure became a central focus of **DHS**, following the groundwork laid by the OHS in response to terrorist attacks and national security threats.

### **4. National Preparedness and Response Framework:**

- The **OHS** was responsible for developing a framework for national preparedness, including plans to respond to all types of emergencies. This framework was later



formalized and operationalized through the creation of the **National Response Framework** by **DHS** after the dissolution of the OHS.

- **Significance:**
  - The OHS's initial work in emergency preparedness became a cornerstone of the **DHS's mission**, establishing a comprehensive response strategy for federal, state, and local governments to coordinate during national crises.

## **NDPO - National Domestic Preparedness Office**

Focuses on enhancing domestic preparedness for emergencies; partners with FEMA to improve response capabilities across agencies.

The National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO) was an office within the Department of Justice (DOJ), specifically housed under the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), tasked with supporting local, state, and federal agencies in preparing for and responding to domestic terrorism and other national emergencies. Its main role was to provide resources, training, and coordination to improve preparedness for terrorist attacks, particularly involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD), chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats, and other disaster-related events.

Below are key **congressional and executive records** that provided an **emergency management role** to the **National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO)**:

### **Congressional Records:**

#### **1. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act was one of the first major legislative responses to the threat of domestic terrorism following the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995. It directed the federal government to enhance preparedness and response capabilities to terrorist attacks, particularly those involving WMDs. The NDPO was established in 1998 as part of this legislative framework to support state and local law enforcement and emergency management agencies in their preparedness for such attacks.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act provided the legal foundation for the creation of the NDPO, which was tasked with coordinating efforts to prepare local, state, and

federal agencies for terrorism-related emergencies, particularly those involving WMDs.

2. **Public Law 107-296 (Homeland Security Act of 2002):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This law established the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**, which took over many of the roles and responsibilities related to national preparedness and domestic security that were initially handled by the NDPO. However, elements of the NDPO's work, particularly related to preparedness for WMD events and homeland security coordination, were integrated into the new **DHS** under the **Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP)**, which eventually became part of FEMA.
- **Significance:**
  - While the NDPO itself was subsumed into other departments and agencies after the creation of DHS, this Act helped institutionalize the role of emergency preparedness and management related to terrorism, continuing the NDPO's work under new offices, such as **FEMA** and **DHS**.

3. **The Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-7):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This law allocated funding to support preparedness efforts at the state and local levels, including funding for **training, exercises, and equipment** related to terrorism and large-scale emergencies. The NDPO played a key role in coordinating federal assistance to state and local agencies in these areas before being folded into FEMA's broader preparedness initiatives.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act reinforced the role of the NDPO in supporting preparedness, particularly for responding to terrorist events, and continued its mission to enhance domestic readiness for emergencies.

4. **The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-188):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This law authorized funding to enhance the nation's public health infrastructure in response to bioterrorism and other terrorist threats involving biological agents. While this primarily focused on health agencies, it dovetailed with the NDPO's mission to support emergency

preparedness for terrorism, including training local emergency responders and creating response frameworks for incidents involving CBRN threats.

- **Significance:**
  - The Act connected with the NDPO's work by establishing federal funding streams for state and local agencies, helping to prepare them for the threats addressed by the NDPO, such as biological and chemical terrorism.

5. **The Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness and Response Act (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act directed funding and resources to improve federal, state, and local capabilities in responding to terrorism involving **weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)**. The NDPO worked on implementing initiatives designed to enhance emergency responders' ability to address these threats.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act provided a legislative foundation for the NDPO's efforts to enhance preparedness for WMD-related terrorism incidents, focusing on coordinating training and response activities between local, state, and federal authorities.

**Executive Orders and Directives:**

1. **Executive Order 13228 (2001) - Establishment of the Office of Homeland Security:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - The creation of the **Office of Homeland Security** after the 9/11 attacks provided a national strategy for combating terrorism and coordinating domestic preparedness. Although the NDPO was a separate entity within the DOJ, its efforts were aligned with the broader homeland security mission that was shaped by this Executive Order.
- **Significance:**
  - This order expanded the focus of the NDPO to include broader national security objectives, including efforts to coordinate federal, state, and local responses to terrorism and large-scale disasters. The NDPO's role in preparedness was closely tied to the mission established under this order, particularly in dealing with domestic terrorism.

## 2. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This directive created the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** and the **National Response Framework (NRF)** to ensure a coordinated and effective response to all types of national emergencies, including terrorism. The **NDPO's** emergency management efforts were closely aligned with the **NIMS** framework, especially in regards to responding to incidents involving WMDs and other terrorist threats.
- **Significance:**
  - The directive formalized and expanded the NDPO's role in coordinating emergency preparedness and response, providing a structure for local, state, and federal coordination in disaster management, particularly for terrorism-related incidents.

## 3. **Executive Order 13354 (2004) - National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order focused on preparing for and responding to public health emergencies, particularly those that could involve the spread of contagious diseases or biological agents. The NDPO's work on domestic preparedness was aligned with this order, especially in training responders and preparing for incidents involving biological threats, which were part of its original mandate.
- **Significance:**
  - The NDPO's activities were key in supporting this national strategy for preparedness, particularly in the event of terrorism involving biological agents, such as anthrax or smallpox, which could lead to a pandemic.

## 4. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 (HSPD-8, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This directive focused on enhancing the nation's preparedness for all hazards, including terrorism. It required the development of coordinated

plans for response and recovery across all levels of government. The NDPO was integral in aligning its preparedness efforts with the framework established in **HSPD-8**, particularly with regard to responding to terrorism involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats.

- **Significance:**
  - **HSPD-8** formalized the role of various federal agencies in preparedness, including the **NDPO**, which was responsible for training and assisting local and state agencies in preparing for terrorism and other domestic emergencies.

5. **Executive Order 13423 (2007) - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order directed federal agencies to improve their ability to respond to emergencies that involve environmental, energy, and transportation sectors. It connected with the NDPO's work in preparedness, particularly in relation to domestic terrorism threats that could affect these sectors, such as attacks on transportation infrastructure or energy systems.
- **Significance:**
  - This order broadened the scope of NDPO's role in ensuring that emergency management efforts included not only terrorism preparedness but also resilience in the face of disasters that could disrupt critical infrastructure.

**NDPO Emergency Management Role Defined:**

1. **Coordination of Domestic Terrorism Preparedness:**

- The **NDPO** was specifically tasked with preparing federal, state, and local agencies for domestic terrorism incidents, including those involving WMDs. It provided training, resources, and strategic guidance to improve the nation's ability to respond to such incidents, including assisting local emergency responders in preparing for terrorist attacks and large-scale emergencies.
- **Significance:**

- The NDPO played a central role in preparing for and coordinating the national response to domestic terrorism threats, especially in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks.

## 2. **Training and Technical Assistance:**

- The **NDPO** developed and delivered training programs and technical assistance to local, state, and federal agencies. These programs focused on how to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic terrorism incidents, especially those involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats (CBRN).
- **Significance:**
  - Through its training programs, the NDPO enhanced the preparedness of emergency responders across the country, improving their capacity to handle terrorism-related incidents and large-scale disasters.

## 3. **WMD and CBRN Preparedness:**

- The **NDPO** was heavily involved in supporting local and state agencies with specialized preparedness for weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including **CBRN** threats. This included assisting first responders with protective equipment, decontamination procedures, and specialized response protocols.
- **Significance:**
  - The NDPO's work in preparing for WMD threats was essential in improving the nation's readiness for the most severe and catastrophic types of terrorist attacks.

## **NRT - National Response Team**

Comprises multiple federal agencies; provides technical assistance for hazardous materials response; collaborates with FEMA on coordinated incident management.

The National Response Team (NRT) is a key element of the federal emergency management structure, particularly in the context of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents, disasters, and environmental emergencies. The NRT plays a central role in coordinating federal assistance and resources to support response efforts during major incidents, particularly those involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and other hazardous materials incidents.

Here are the **congressional and executive records** that provide an **emergency management role** to the **National Response Team (NRT)**:

### **Congressional Records:**

1. **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (Superfund)**(Public Law 96-510):
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This act established the legal framework for responding to hazardous waste sites and oil spills. It required the creation of a **National Response Team (NRT)** to provide guidance and coordination during hazardous materials incidents. The NRT was created as part of CERCLA to provide federal agencies with the expertise and resources to assist state and local governments in dealing with hazardous materials spills and releases.
  - **Significance:**
    - The NRT was established under this law to ensure that federal, state, and local governments could effectively respond to hazardous material spills, with an emphasis on coordinating the federal response during such incidents.
2. **Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)** (Public Law 101-380):
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 amends the **Clean Water Act** and focuses on preventing and responding to oil spills. The Act emphasized the role of the **National Response Team (NRT)** in coordinating the federal response to oil spills, hazardous materials releases, and other environmental disasters. It directs federal agencies to prepare contingency plans for responding to oil spills and ensures that resources are readily available for state and local authorities during major incidents.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **NRT** plays a critical role under this Act by providing technical assistance, coordinating federal resources, and supporting state and local response efforts in oil spill situations and hazardous materials incidents.
3. **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act** (Public Law 93-288, as amended):
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - While primarily focused on disaster relief, the Stafford Act lays the foundation for coordinating federal assistance during major disasters, including those involving hazardous materials. Although the **NRT** is not directly mentioned in the Stafford Act, it plays an indirect role in assisting with emergency response activities under this act, particularly in situations where hazardous materials are involved.

- **Significance:**
  - In scenarios where hazardous materials or environmental incidents are part of the broader disaster scenario, the **NRT** coordinates federal resources and expertise to support state and local responders under the authority granted by the Stafford Act.

## **Executive Records:**

### **1. Executive Order 12777 (1991) - Oil Pollution Act Implementation:**

- **Issued By:** President George H. W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order focused on the implementation of the **Oil Pollution Act of 1990** and directed federal agencies to create plans for responding to oil spills and hazardous materials incidents. The **National Response Team (NRT)** was explicitly tasked with coordinating the federal response to these incidents and providing technical assistance to state and local authorities.
- **Significance:**
  - This order established the NRT as a coordinating body for federal agencies during oil spills and environmental disasters. The NRT's work was critical in ensuring a well-organized and effective federal response during such events.

### **2. National Response Framework (NRF) - 2008 (Updated 2013):**

- **Issued By:** Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- **Key Provisions:**
  - The **National Response Framework (NRF)** provides the overarching strategy and guidance for how the nation responds to all types of incidents, including natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and major industrial accidents. The **NRT** is an integral part of the **NRF**, particularly in incidents involving hazardous materials and oil spills. The NRT supports the framework by coordinating the federal response and ensuring that resources are available to state and local governments.
- **Significance:**
  - The **NRT** is a key component of the **NRF**, which provides a coordinated and efficient response to disasters and emergencies, particularly those



involving hazardous materials or environmental issues. The **NRT** works in alignment with the broader principles of the NRF to ensure a swift and effective federal response.

### 3. **National Response Plan (NRP) - 2004:**

- **Issued By:** Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- **Key Provisions:**
  - The **National Response Plan** established the federal framework for responding to all types of incidents, including those involving hazardous materials, public health emergencies, and natural disasters. The **NRT** is responsible for coordinating federal resources and assisting in the response efforts during hazardous material spills and releases.
- **Significance:**
  - The **NRT** was a critical part of the National Response Plan, providing specialized expertise and support during incidents that involve hazardous materials or oil spills.

### 4. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) - 2003:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This directive established the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** and required the development of coordinated federal, state, and local response efforts. The **NRT** is aligned with NIMS, particularly when it comes to responding to hazardous materials incidents and oil spills, as well as supporting the coordination of federal resources.
- **Significance:**
  - The **NRT** plays a central role in ensuring that the federal response to hazardous materials and environmental emergencies is coordinated, effective, and aligned with the broader emergency management strategies outlined in **HSPD-5**.

### **Key Responsibilities and Activities of the National Response Team (NRT):**

- **Coordination of Federal Resources:** The **NRT** works to coordinate federal agency support and resources during incidents involving hazardous materials, oil spills, and other environmental emergencies.

- **Technical Assistance and Training:** The **NRT** provides technical guidance and training to state and local emergency responders on how to manage hazardous materials incidents, including oil spills, chemical releases, and other environmental hazards.
- **Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents:** The **NRT** plays a central role in the federal response to major incidents involving hazardous materials, including providing expertise, equipment, and personnel to assist with containment, cleanup, and recovery efforts.
- **Emergency Operations:** The **NRT** supports emergency operations during incidents that require specialized knowledge in handling hazardous materials, including coordinating with agencies like the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, **U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)**, and **Department of Energy (DOE)**, among others.
- **Incident Support:** The **NRT** assists in the development and implementation of response plans, helping to ensure that local, state, and federal agencies are prepared and capable of responding to incidents involving hazardous materials.

### **GSA - General Services Administration**

Supplies federal workplaces and procurement services; assists FEMA by providing facilities, supplies, and contracting support during disaster operations.

The General Services Administration (GSA) plays a key role in emergency management, particularly in the areas of logistics, procurement, and support for federal agencies during disasters and emergencies. The GSA is tasked with providing the necessary resources and infrastructure to support the federal government's response and recovery efforts.

Here are key congressional and executive records that provide an emergency management role to the General Services Administration (GSA):

#### **Congressional Records:**

1. **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This Act serves as the primary legal framework for federal disaster response and recovery efforts. Although the **GSA** is not the lead agency for emergency response, it plays a critical support role by providing logistical assistance, managing government facilities, and facilitating the procurement of supplies for federal agencies involved in disaster response.

- **Significance:**
  - Under the Stafford Act, the **GSA** assists in coordinating federal assets, including acquiring equipment, materials, and services necessary for disaster response. It supports FEMA and other agencies by managing federal property and logistics operations during large-scale emergency events.

## 2. **Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-152):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This law established the **General Services Administration (GSA)** and empowered it with broad authority to manage federal assets, including the procurement and distribution of supplies, services, and facilities. In the context of emergency management, the **GSA** supports response and recovery operations by ensuring that federal agencies have access to the necessary resources during a disaster.
- **Significance:**
  - The **GSA's** role in disaster response stems from this Act, which gives it responsibility for providing logistics support to federal agencies during emergencies and ensuring that federal response teams have access to vital resources.

## 3. **Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act created the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** and reorganized federal efforts to respond to national emergencies. While the **GSA** is not part of the DHS, it is an important partner in supporting the logistics and infrastructure needs of DHS and its sub-agencies, particularly **FEMA** during emergency response and recovery efforts.
- **Significance:**
  - The Act recognizes the **GSA's** role in facilitating interagency cooperation and supporting federal agencies with procurement and logistical needs during emergencies. The **GSA** ensures that federal agencies involved in disaster management have the resources necessary to perform their tasks.

## **Executive Records:**

### 1. **Executive Order 12656 (1988) - Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Functions:**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order outlines the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies in the context of national security and emergency preparedness. The **GSA** is included as one of the agencies responsible for ensuring the continuity of government functions and providing logistical support to other federal agencies during national emergencies.
- **Significance:**
  - The **GSA** plays a critical support role in ensuring that federal agencies can access the resources they need during emergencies, such as arranging for temporary office space or procuring supplies and services.

## 2. **Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) - National Preparedness:**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This directive focuses on strengthening the nation's preparedness for all hazards, including natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and pandemics. The **GSA** plays a role in the logistics and procurement elements of national preparedness, ensuring that federal agencies have access to supplies and services during an emergency response.
- **Significance:**
  - The **GSA** is an essential component of national preparedness under PPD-8, as it facilitates the logistics and infrastructure that support effective emergency management and recovery operations.

## 3. **Executive Order 13286 (2003) - Further Amendment of Executive Orders 12580 and 12656, and Delegation of Certain Authorities to the Secretary of Homeland Security:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order amended previous orders and delegated more authority to the **Secretary of Homeland Security** in the area of national security and emergency management. The **GSA** supports this framework by ensuring that federal agencies have the necessary infrastructure and logistical support during emergency events, including access to government property and services.

- **Significance:**
    - The **GSA** helps implement the logistics and procurement components of emergency management, supporting the effective response of the federal government under the direction of DHS and FEMA.
4. **Executive Order 13423 (2007) - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**
- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This order focuses on improving the federal government's environmental, energy, and transportation practices. It includes provisions related to emergency preparedness, particularly regarding the management of federal assets and facilities during emergencies. The **GSA** plays a central role in ensuring that federal agencies have access to the necessary facilities and equipment during emergencies.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **GSA's** role in managing federal resources, including buildings, vehicles, and equipment, is central to the administration of emergency management efforts, especially those involving coordination with DHS and FEMA.
5. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) - Management of Domestic Incidents:**
- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This directive establishes the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** and mandates a coordinated federal response to disasters and emergencies. The **GSA** supports the implementation of NIMS by ensuring that the necessary resources, logistics, and infrastructure are available for response efforts.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **GSA** helps ensure that the federal response to disasters is well-coordinated by providing logistical support to federal agencies involved in emergency management, particularly in the procurement of resources and the provision of facilities.

### **Key Responsibilities and Activities of the GSA in Emergency Management:**

## 1. **Logistics and Procurement:**

- The **GSA** manages logistics and procurement for federal agencies, ensuring that the necessary supplies, equipment, and services are available during disaster response and recovery operations. This includes procuring materials for federal response teams, providing resources for emergency response centers, and supporting other agencies like **FEMA** and **DHS** in their efforts.

## 2. **Infrastructure and Facilities Support:**

- The **GSA** manages federal property and facilities, ensuring that agencies have the physical infrastructure they need to carry out emergency response activities. This can include providing temporary office space, managing government buildings, and facilitating the operation of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

## 3. **Emergency Communication and Coordination:**

- The **GSA** facilitates communication and coordination between federal agencies during emergencies by ensuring that agencies have access to communication systems, data management tools, and other necessary resources.

## 4. **Continuity of Operations:**

- In the event of a national emergency, the **GSA** is responsible for ensuring the continuity of government operations. This involves facilitating the continued functioning of federal agencies by providing resources, equipment, and facilities as necessary.

## **DOJ - Department of Justice**

DOJ oversees law enforcement during emergencies; works with FEMA to ensure legal and security measures are in place during disaster response.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) plays a significant role in emergency management, particularly in the areas of law enforcement, counterterrorism, legal support, and ensuring public safety during disasters and national emergencies. The DOJ's involvement in emergency management is often tied to the work of its sub-agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), among others. The DOJ provides legal oversight, investigations, and law enforcement support during crises, especially in incidents involving terrorism, civil unrest, and major public safety threats.

Here are key **congressional and executive records** that provide an **emergency management role** to the **Department of Justice (DOJ)**:

## Congressional Records:

### 1. **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act provides the primary framework for federal disaster response and recovery efforts. While the **DOJ** is not the lead agency in emergency response, it supports FEMA and other agencies by providing law enforcement resources and legal expertise during national disasters, particularly in instances of civil unrest, terrorism, and criminal activities during emergencies.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOJ**, through the **FBI** and other components, provides law enforcement assistance to federal, state, and local agencies during emergencies, including helping maintain order and enforcing federal laws related to disaster response.

### 2. **Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This law established the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** and reorganized the federal government's response to national emergencies, including terrorism. The **DOJ** plays a critical role in supporting DHS's efforts, particularly in counterterrorism, federal law enforcement, and the prosecution of crimes related to terrorism and national security.
- **Significance:**
  - Under the **Homeland Security Act**, the **DOJ** is tasked with leading legal efforts against terrorism, managing investigations related to national security threats, and assisting in emergency management operations through agencies like the **FBI** and the **National Security Division**.

### 3. **The USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107-56):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - Enacted after the September 11, 2001, attacks, this law enhanced the DOJ's ability to combat terrorism, broadened law enforcement powers for national security investigations, and improved coordination between federal, state, and local agencies during emergencies. The **DOJ**, through

the **FBI** and **Office of Intelligence**, plays a direct role in emergency management related to terrorist threats and incidents.

- **Significance:**
  - The **PATRIOT Act** empowered the **DOJ** to act swiftly in counterterrorism efforts and to assist in managing emergencies related to national security threats, including coordinating responses to terrorist attacks and providing legal support to other agencies during crisis situations.

#### 4. **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)** (Public Law 103-322):

- **Key Provisions:**
  - While primarily focused on addressing violence against women, this law includes provisions related to emergency response and management of crisis situations involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and other forms of abuse. The **DOJ** has a role in supporting the legal framework for the emergency response to these types of crises, including supporting victims and coordinating law enforcement responses.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOJ** through the **Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)** provides funding and technical support for state and local agencies responding to emergencies related to domestic violence and sexual assault, often in the context of broader disaster recovery efforts.

#### **Executive Records:**

##### 1. **Executive Order 12656 (1988) - Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Functions:**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order assigns various federal agencies, including the **DOJ**, specific responsibilities during national security and emergency preparedness efforts. The **DOJ** is tasked with providing law enforcement capabilities and legal guidance during emergencies, particularly in cases of terrorism, criminal activity, and civil unrest.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOJ** is integrated into the broader national emergency response structure, supporting legal and law enforcement efforts during incidents of



national importance, including providing the legal framework for emergency powers and response strategies.

2. **Executive Order 13228 (2001) - Establishing the Office of Homeland Security:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order created the **Office of Homeland Security** and outlines the responsibilities of various federal agencies in responding to terrorism and national security threats. The **DOJ**, through the **FBI** and other law enforcement agencies, plays a critical role in coordinating the federal response to terrorism and supporting legal efforts related to disaster response.
- **Significance:**
  - This order further solidified the **DOJ's** role in national emergency preparedness and response, particularly in counterterrorism operations and supporting the legal mechanisms that are activated during such emergencies.

3. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) - Management of Domestic Incidents:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - HSPD-5 mandated the creation of the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)**, which outlines how federal, state, and local agencies will coordinate during domestic incidents. The **DOJ** is part of this structure, particularly in managing law enforcement operations and legal support during emergencies, including coordination through the **FBI**, **ATF**, and other DOJ entities.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOJ's** law enforcement expertise and legal support are critical components of the **NIMS** framework, ensuring that legal issues, law enforcement actions, and counterterrorism efforts are integrated into the broader national response.

4. **Executive Order 13423 (2007) - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - While focusing on federal environmental and energy management, this Executive Order includes emergency preparedness functions. The **DOJ** plays a role in coordinating law enforcement efforts and legal oversight during environmental disasters and emergencies that may involve environmental crimes or national security threats.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOJ** is involved in enforcing federal laws related to environmental emergencies and supporting the coordination of legal and law enforcement resources when criminal activity or threats arise in the context of disaster response.

### **Key Responsibilities and Activities of the DOJ in Emergency Management:**

#### **1. Law Enforcement and Criminal Investigation:**

- The **DOJ**, through the **FBI**, **ATF**, and other agencies, is responsible for investigating crimes related to terrorism, civil unrest, and criminal activities during disasters. It ensures that those who attempt to exploit emergencies for criminal gain are prosecuted.

#### **2. Counterterrorism:**

- The **DOJ** plays a central role in counterterrorism efforts, working with other federal agencies to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. It provides legal guidance on the use of emergency powers and supports federal law enforcement agencies in investigating threats.

#### **3. Civil Disturbance Management:**

- During emergencies that result in civil unrest or public safety threats, the **DOJ** supports law enforcement efforts to maintain order and provide legal guidance on emergency measures, including the use of the National Guard or federal law enforcement personnel.

#### **4. Legal Support for Emergency Operations:**

- The **DOJ** provides critical legal support for emergency management, including enforcing federal laws and regulations, prosecuting crimes related to disaster response, and providing guidance on emergency legal powers and the activation of special authorities during disasters.

## 5. Coordination with Other Federal Agencies:

- The **DOJ** works closely with FEMA, DHS, and other federal, state, and local agencies during national emergencies to ensure that legal considerations and law enforcement operations are coordinated effectively.

### **DOI - Department of Interior**

Manages natural resources and public lands; collaborates with FEMA on addressing disasters affecting federal lands and cultural resources.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) plays a critical role in emergency management, particularly in the areas of natural resource management, conservation, and environmental protection. The DOI is responsible for managing federal lands, overseeing natural resource agencies (such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM)), and coordinating the response to environmental disasters, including wildfires, floods, and oil spills.

Here are key **congressional and executive records** that provide an **emergency management role** to the **Department of the Interior (DOI)**:

#### **Congressional Records:**

1. **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This Act is the primary legal framework for federal disaster response and recovery efforts. The **DOI**, through its various agencies (such as the **National Park Service (NPS)**, **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**, and **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)**), plays a key role in responding to natural disasters, including providing resources and expertise related to land management, wildlife conservation, and natural resource restoration.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **DOI** assists in the management of natural disasters, including wildfires and flooding, and provides resources and expertise for recovery efforts involving federal lands and public resources. The **DOI** also coordinates with FEMA and other federal agencies to manage the effects of disasters on public lands and natural resources.

2. **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (Public Law 91-190):**

- **Key Provisions:**

- NEPA requires federal agencies to assess the environmental impact of their actions. In the context of emergency management, the **DOI** is responsible for ensuring that emergency response actions, such as wildfire suppression or disaster recovery on public lands, comply with environmental regulations.

- **Significance:**

- The **DOI** plays a key role in evaluating the environmental impacts of emergency management actions and ensuring compliance with environmental laws when responding to natural disasters, particularly those involving federal lands and natural resources.

3. **Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579):**

- **Key Provisions:**

- This Act governs the administration of public lands managed by the **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**. It outlines the responsibilities of the **DOI** in managing federal lands, including the preparation for and response to disasters like wildfires and floods that affect public lands.

- **Significance:**

- The **DOI**, particularly through the **BLM**, is directly involved in emergency management on public lands, including wildfire response and recovery efforts. The Act provides the legal framework for DOI's involvement in emergency management related to land and natural resource protection.

4. **The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 (Public Law 101-380):**

- **Key Provisions:**

- The OPA established the legal framework for responding to oil spills and other environmental emergencies. The **DOI**, through the **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)** and the **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)**, is responsible for overseeing offshore drilling and ensuring that oil spills and other environmental incidents are managed effectively.

- **Significance:**

- In the event of an oil spill or offshore drilling accident, the **DOI** is responsible for coordinating response efforts, overseeing clean-up operations, and ensuring the protection of marine and coastal environments.

## **Executive Records:**

### **1. Executive Order 12656 (1988) - Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Functions:**

- **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order outlines the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies in national security and emergency preparedness, including the **DOI**. The **DOI**'s role involves providing expertise on natural resource management and environmental protection during disasters, such as wildfires, floods, and environmental crises.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOI** is tasked with assisting in the management of natural resources during emergencies and supporting other agencies in responding to environmental hazards.

### **2. Executive Order 13423 (2007) - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order focuses on federal environmental and energy management. The **DOI**, as the agency responsible for managing federal lands, is involved in emergency management efforts related to the protection and restoration of natural resources during disasters, including ensuring that natural habitats are preserved and environmental laws are adhered to during emergency operations.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOI**'s responsibilities under this order include coordinating the environmental aspects of disaster management and providing resources for recovery efforts, particularly in relation to public lands and protected environments.

3. **Executive Order 11988 (1977) - Floodplain Management:**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Executive Order directs federal agencies to minimize the impact of flooding on federal projects and to reduce flood damage. The **DOI**, through the **USGS** and other bureaus, supports floodplain management and flood risk assessment during emergency situations.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOI**'s role in floodplain management includes providing flood data, mapping flood hazards, and assisting in flood management efforts to reduce risk to communities and federal lands.

4. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) - Management of Domestic Incidents:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - HSPD-5 established the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)**, which provides a standardized framework for responding to domestic incidents. The **DOI**, through its agencies like the **USGS** and the **National Park Service (NPS)**, is involved in the response to natural disasters such as wildfires, earthquakes, and flooding, and coordinates its efforts with other federal agencies such as FEMA.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOI** plays a key role in emergency response coordination, particularly in managing federal lands during disasters and providing expertise on environmental hazards and resource protection.

5. **Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) - National Preparedness:**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This directive focuses on enhancing the nation's preparedness for all hazards, including natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and pandemics. The **DOI** contributes to national preparedness by ensuring that its resources and agencies, such as the **National Park Service** and **U.S. Geological**

**Survey**, are prepared to respond to emergencies involving natural resources and federal lands.

- **Significance:**
  - The **DOI**'s role in national preparedness includes planning for resource protection, environmental hazards, and managing the impact of disasters on public lands and ecosystems.

## **Key Responsibilities and Activities of the DOI in Emergency Management:**

### **1. Wildfire Management and Response:**

- The **DOI**, through agencies like the **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** and **National Park Service (NPS)**, is directly involved in wildfire management and response. It works in coordination with FEMA, state, and local agencies to fight wildfires on federal lands and assist in recovery efforts.

### **2. Flood Management and Response:**

- The **DOI**, through the **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)** and the **National Park Service (NPS)**, monitors and assesses flood risks and supports disaster management efforts related to flood events. It provides floodplain maps, water flow data, and geological assessments during flood emergencies.

### **3. Oil Spill Response and Environmental Management:**

- The **DOI**, through the **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)** and **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)**, is responsible for coordinating oil spill response efforts and managing offshore oil and gas operations. It plays a key role in the protection and restoration of marine and coastal environments during oil spill emergencies.

### **4. Natural Resource Protection and Restoration:**

- The **DOI** is responsible for overseeing the restoration of federal lands and natural resources impacted by disasters. This includes coordinating with other federal agencies to restore ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and lands damaged by wildfires, floods, and other natural disasters.

### **5. Collaboration with Other Federal Agencies:**

- The **DOI** coordinates closely with FEMA, the **Department of Agriculture (USDA)**, and other federal agencies in responding to and managing natural

disasters, particularly those involving public lands, natural resources, and environmental protection.

## **DOL - Department of Labor**

DOL addresses workforce-related issues during disasters; partners with FEMA to ensure worker safety and support employment recovery efforts.

The Department of Labor (DOL) plays a key role in emergency management, primarily focusing on workforce protection, ensuring labor rights are upheld during emergencies, and providing economic recovery assistance, particularly for those impacted by disasters. The DOL's involvement also extends to supporting displaced workers, ensuring the safety of workers involved in emergency response efforts, and assisting in the rebuilding of the workforce after large-scale events like natural disasters or economic crises.

Here are key **congressional and executive records** that provide an **emergency management role** to the **Department of Labor (DOL)**:

### **Congressional Records:**

1. **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This Act is the primary legal framework for federal disaster response and recovery efforts. The **DOL** plays a role in assisting with workforce recovery during emergencies, including providing unemployment assistance to individuals who have lost jobs due to disasters and facilitating job training programs for affected workers.
  - **Significance:**
    - Under the Stafford Act, the **DOL** provides **Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)** to workers who are unemployed as a direct result of a declared disaster. The department also supports disaster recovery efforts by providing workforce training and employment services.
2. **The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014 (Public Law 113-128):**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - WIOA provides federal funding for workforce development programs. It allows for the reemployment of individuals displaced by disasters through grants and programs managed by the **DOL**.



- **Significance:**
    - The **DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA)** is responsible for implementing workforce development programs, including the **National Dislocated Worker Grant Program**, which helps fund the reemployment of workers affected by disasters and emergencies.
3. **The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993 (Public Law 103-3):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - FMLA provides eligible workers with job-protected leave during emergencies, such as medical crises or disasters. While not directly focused on disaster recovery, it offers protections for workers who need to take time off to care for themselves or family members during emergencies.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **DOL** administers FMLA and enforces compliance with the law. In the context of emergency management, this ensures that workers can access leave without fear of losing their jobs, which can be critical in the aftermath of a disaster.
4. **The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938 (Public Law 75-718):**
- **Key Provisions:**
    - FLSA establishes minimum wage, overtime, and child labor laws. During emergency situations, the **DOL** ensures that workers involved in emergency management, recovery, and restoration efforts are compensated fairly according to the law.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **DOL's Wage and Hour Division** enforces wage laws for workers involved in emergency response and recovery, ensuring that labor protections are upheld during large-scale disaster efforts.

## **Executive Records:**

1. **Executive Order 12656 (1988) - Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Functions:**
  - **Issued By:** President Ronald Reagan.
  - **Key Provisions:**

- This Executive Order outlines the responsibilities of federal agencies in emergency preparedness and national security. The **DOL**'s role involves ensuring that workers' rights are maintained during emergency operations and that emergency workers receive adequate compensation and protection.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **DOL** supports emergency preparedness by enforcing worker protection laws and ensuring that emergency responders and displaced workers have access to support services, such as unemployment assistance.
2. **Executive Order 12938 (1994) - Emergency Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons:**
- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This Executive Order provides guidance for federal agencies to protect workers, including those in emergency response and recovery efforts, from hazardous materials and chemical or biological threats.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **DOL**, through its **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**, enforces safety standards and provides guidance on worker protection during emergencies that involve hazardous materials or chemical agents.
3. **Executive Order 13658 (2014) - Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors:**
- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - This order raised the minimum wage for workers employed by federal contractors. During emergencies, such as those involving recovery and restoration efforts, the **DOL** ensures that workers in federal emergency response operations are compensated fairly.
  - **Significance:**
    - The **DOL** plays a role in ensuring that workers in emergency response and recovery are paid at least the established minimum wage when working for federal contractors, contributing to the stability of the workforce during disasters.

4. **Executive Order 13495 (2009) - Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Federal Contracts:**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order ensures that workers employed on federal contracts are not displaced by other workers. In the context of emergency response and recovery, it ensures continuity of employment for workers who are involved in ongoing recovery efforts.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOL** ensures compliance with this order, which can apply to workers involved in post-disaster recovery, such as construction or cleanup efforts, preventing their displacement by new contractors.

5. **Executive Order 13423 (2007) - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order focuses on improving federal agencies' environmental, energy, and transportation practices. It includes provisions for ensuring that workers involved in federal disaster response efforts are protected in terms of health, safety, and labor rights.
- **Significance:**
  - The **DOL** works to ensure that emergency workers' safety is maintained during emergency operations, including those related to environmental and energy management in disasters.

**Key Responsibilities and Activities of the DOL in Emergency Management:**

1. **Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA):**

- The **DOL** administers **DUA** through the **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)**, providing financial assistance to workers who are unemployed due to a declared disaster. This is critical in ensuring workers are supported while they are unable to work due to the emergency.

2. **Workforce Development and Training:**

- The **DOL** provides support for workforce recovery through the **National Dislocated Worker Grant Program**, which funds workforce development programs for individuals who have lost their jobs due to natural disasters or other emergencies. This program assists with job training, career services, and employment opportunities in disaster-affected areas.

### 3. **Workplace Safety During Emergencies:**

- The **DOL**, through the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**, ensures that workers involved in emergency response activities, such as cleanup, rebuilding, or recovery efforts, are provided with the appropriate safety standards and protection during high-risk situations like wildfires, floods, and hazardous material exposure.

### 4. **Support for Displaced Workers:**

- The **DOL** provides support to workers who have been displaced by disasters, offering assistance through job placement services, retraining programs, and unemployment benefits. The **DOL** works with local and state workforce agencies to connect displaced workers with available employment opportunities in recovery efforts.

### 5. **Economic Recovery and Support:**

- The **DOL** assists in economic recovery efforts by providing support to affected industries, workers, and communities. The **DOL** helps rebuild the workforce in disaster-stricken areas by facilitating the return to work and offering programs for long-term recovery.

## **VA - Department of Veteran Affairs**

Provides medical and financial assistance to veterans during emergencies; works with FEMA to ensure veterans receive necessary support during disasters.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) plays an important role in emergency management, particularly in the context of providing support to veterans during and after a disaster, as well as in broader recovery efforts involving veteran populations. Below are key congressional and executive records that establish or highlight the emergency management role of the VA:

### **1. The Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended):**

- **Role:** This law provides the foundational framework for federal disaster response and assistance. It allows for assistance to individuals, businesses, and governments during and after disasters.
- **Connection to VA:** While the VA is not the primary agency responsible for disaster response, it plays a critical role in assisting veterans affected by disasters. For instance, veterans who lose homes or require medical assistance may turn to VA services. Under this act, VA resources and personnel can be mobilized to help veterans in disaster-affected areas, especially through **Disaster Relief Programs**.

## **2. Executive Order 13423 (2007) – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management:**

- **Role:** This executive order directed federal agencies to enhance their disaster preparedness and response systems, including the protection of critical infrastructure and services.
- **Connection to VA:** While this order primarily focuses on environmental and energy management, it also encourages agencies like the VA to integrate emergency management strategies into their operations, particularly when veterans' facilities or housing may be at risk in a disaster.

## **3. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) of 2006 (Public Law 109-295):**

- **Role:** This law reformed the national emergency management structure in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, improving coordination between federal, state, and local agencies.
- **Connection to VA:** PKEMRA emphasized the importance of ensuring that disaster recovery plans include specific provisions for vulnerable populations, including veterans. The VA is responsible for ensuring veterans' access to medical care, shelter, and support during and after disasters. The law also created mechanisms for federal agencies to work together, meaning the VA could collaborate with FEMA and other agencies in disaster relief efforts, ensuring that veterans are prioritized.

## **4. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, 42 U.S. Code 5121 et seq.):**

- **Role:** This act is the cornerstone of federal disaster response and includes provisions for individual assistance, including support for veterans.
- **Connection to VA:** The VA plays a role in disaster relief efforts by providing **medical care, temporary housing, and benefits assistance** to veterans impacted by natural or

man-made disasters. Veterans may also receive direct funding or services through VA channels under this act.

## **5. Executive Order 13653 (2013) – Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change:**

- **Role:** This order directed federal agencies to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events and natural disasters.
- **Connection to VA:** The VA is involved in disaster preparedness and response for veterans in vulnerable areas, particularly ensuring that VA medical facilities and services are resilient in the face of climate impacts. The VA's **Veterans Health Administration (VHA)** ensures that veterans' health needs are met, including mental health services for those affected by disasters or extreme weather.

## **6. The Veterans Health Care, Capital Asset, and Business Improvement Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-170):**

- **Role:** This law aims to improve health care services for veterans, including the expansion of facilities and services to assist with emergency medical needs.
- **Connection to VA:** It enables the VA to build and improve facilities that are crucial during emergencies, ensuring veterans have access to medical care during crises. This includes ensuring that VA medical centers are prepared to handle increased demand in times of disaster.

## **7. The Veterans Disaster Relief and Recovery Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-329):**

- **Role:** This act provided additional resources for veterans affected by disasters and created a framework for more robust coordination between the VA and other federal agencies involved in disaster recovery.
- **Connection to VA:** This legislation allows the VA to provide emergency relief to veterans affected by disasters, including medical care, housing assistance, and other benefits that aid in recovery. It formalized the VA's role in disaster relief for veterans, ensuring that they receive timely support when needed.

## **8. National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS):**

- **Role:** The **NRF** and **NIMS** outline the strategies and systems used by federal agencies to respond to disasters and emergencies in a coordinated manner.

- **Connection to VA:** The VA is a participant in the **Federal Response Framework** (through its Veterans Health Administration and other services), and collaborates with FEMA and other agencies in times of emergency. This ensures that veterans are included in the larger federal disaster response framework, with specific plans for their health care and housing needs.

## 9. The Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2014:

- **Role:** This law requires the VA to develop and implement emergency preparedness plans that ensure continuity of care for veterans during national disasters.
- **Connection to VA:** The act specifically mandates the VA to ensure that it can maintain medical services, and provide disaster-specific support for veterans, especially in terms of access to **health care** and **mental health services**.

## 10. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA):

- **Role:** While primarily focused on defense policy, certain provisions in the NDAA require federal agencies like the VA to work with defense agencies to assist veterans and active-duty military personnel in times of disaster.
- **Connection to VA:** The NDAA may include funding and directives to assist the VA in its emergency management responsibilities for veterans, particularly through the provision of health services, rehabilitation, and disaster-related benefits.

## 11. The Veterans' Compensation and Pension Benefit Continuation Act of 2010:

- **Role:** This legislation provides continued compensation and pension benefits for veterans during disasters.
- **Connection to VA:** It mandates the **continuity of compensation and pension payments** for veterans, even in the event of widespread disasters or emergencies. This ensures that veterans' financial support remains uninterrupted, helping them recover from disaster impacts.

## Key Functions of VA in Emergency Management:

- **Health Care Provision:** The **Veterans Health Administration (VHA)** provides emergency medical care, including mental health services, to veterans affected by disasters.

- **Disaster Relief:** The VA works with FEMA and state/local agencies to provide veterans with temporary housing, food, and disaster recovery assistance.
- **Benefits Continuity:** Ensures that veterans receive their pension, compensation, and other benefits in the aftermath of disasters, even when their primary residence is affected.
- **Facility Recovery:** The VA is involved in the recovery and repair of its medical facilities that may be damaged during a disaster to ensure continued access to care for veterans.

## **FCC - Federal Communications Commission**

Regulates interstate and international communications; collaborates with FEMA to ensure communication networks remain operational during emergencies.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) plays a crucial role in emergency management, primarily through its responsibilities related to communications infrastructure during and after disasters. The FCC ensures that essential communication systems remain operational in times of emergency, facilitates disaster information dissemination, and supports efforts to keep the public informed. Below are key congressional and executive records that give the FCC a role in emergency management:

### **1. The Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended)**

- **Role:** This law is the primary framework for federal disaster response and assistance, and it authorizes federal agencies to take necessary actions during emergencies, including communications.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC is tasked with ensuring that communication services remain functional during and after a disaster. This includes facilitating the restoration of essential communication services and coordinating with telecommunications providers to ensure that communication lines are restored quickly for disaster response and recovery efforts.

### **2. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-104)**

- **Role:** This law introduced comprehensive reforms to the telecommunications industry, including emergency telecommunications services.
- **Connection to FCC:** Under this law, the FCC is responsible for promoting and ensuring that the telecommunications infrastructure is reliable and resilient. It mandates the creation of emergency telecommunications systems, such as the **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)** and **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**, which are critical for disseminating public emergency information during disasters.



### 3. The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S. Code § 151 et seq.)

- **Role:** The Communications Act established the FCC and charged it with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.
- **Connection to FCC:** While the act is broad in scope, it provides the legal basis for the FCC's role in managing communications during national emergencies. It gives the FCC the authority to ensure that communication services are available and functional during disasters, as well as to authorize the use of emergency broadcasting systems like the **EAS** and **WEA**.

### 4. Executive Order 13407 (2006) – Public Alert and Warning System

- **Role:** This executive order tasked federal agencies with improving the public alert and warning system to ensure effective communication during national emergencies.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC is responsible for overseeing and enhancing the **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**, which is used to disseminate emergency information to the public via radio, television, and other communication networks. The order directs the FCC to ensure that the EAS and other public warning systems are interoperable and effective during disasters.

### 5. The WARN Act (Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act) of 2006

- **Role:** The WARN Act established guidelines for the creation of a national alert system, aiming to improve the way the public receives emergency information.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC was tasked with implementing the **WEA** system, which allows emergency alerts to be sent directly to mobile devices, ensuring that people receive critical information about disasters. The FCC plays a key role in regulating and managing this system, ensuring its reliability and effectiveness in emergencies.

### 6. The National Communications System (NCS)

- **Role:** The NCS was established by the **Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program** (Telecommunications Act of 1996) to ensure the availability of communications during emergencies.
- **Connection to FCC:** The NCS, overseen by the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** and the FCC, coordinates federal efforts to maintain reliable communications during disasters, especially in the aftermath of events that damage communication

infrastructure. The FCC works with DHS and other agencies to restore communications and ensure that vital services remain functional.

## 7. The Wireless Emergency Alert System (WEA)

- **Role:** The WEA is part of the broader **Public Alert and Warning System** established by the WARN Act.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC is responsible for overseeing the WEA, which allows government authorities to send emergency alerts to mobile phones. This system is a critical tool in emergency management, ensuring that the public receives timely alerts about evacuations, weather warnings, and other emergency situations.

## 8. The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) of the FCC

- **Role:** The PSHSB is responsible for managing the FCC's activities related to emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.
- **Connection to FCC:** The PSHSB works on a variety of initiatives to improve communications in emergencies, such as overseeing the **EAS**, **WEA**, and **911** systems. It also manages the FCC's efforts to ensure that emergency communications networks are resilient to disaster impacts.

## 9. Executive Order 13618 (2012) – Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Communications Functions

- **Role:** This executive order focuses on ensuring that the nation's communications infrastructure can support national security and emergency preparedness functions during and after disasters.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC is tasked with coordinating communications capabilities for national security and emergency preparedness. This includes overseeing **national security/emergency preparedness (NS/EP)** communications infrastructure, ensuring that communication services for public safety and emergency responders are maintained, even during large-scale disasters.

## 10. The National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP)

- **Role:** The NECP outlines the strategic vision and framework for improving emergency communications in the U.S.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC plays a central role in the development and implementation of the NECP, ensuring that communications systems used by first

responders, emergency management agencies, and the public are effective and interoperable during emergencies.

## 11. The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012

- **Role:** This law includes provisions related to **public safety communications**, including funding for the development of an interoperable public safety broadband network.
- **Connection to FCC:** The law directed the **First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)** to establish a nationwide broadband network dedicated to emergency services. The FCC works in collaboration with **FirstNet** and other agencies to ensure that public safety communication networks are resilient and reliable during disasters.

## 12. The Public Safety Broadband Deployment Act of 2012

- **Role:** This law directs efforts to build a broadband network dedicated to public safety communications.
- **Connection to FCC:** The FCC works with **FirstNet** to oversee the development and deployment of a secure, interoperable broadband network that enables public safety agencies to communicate effectively during disasters.

## FCC's Key Functions in Emergency Management:

- **Public Alerts and Warnings:** The FCC is responsible for managing and improving the **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** and **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)**, ensuring that critical emergency information reaches the public via broadcast, cable, satellite, and mobile devices.
- **Communication Infrastructure Resilience:** The FCC plays a role in ensuring that telecommunication infrastructure (e.g., cellular networks, satellite systems, and broadcast stations) remains operational during and after disasters. This includes facilitating the restoration of services and improving the resilience of the infrastructure.
- **Coordinating Communications During Disasters:** The FCC works with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as private sector partners, to coordinate communications during and after emergencies. This includes ensuring interoperability between different communication systems used by emergency responders and the public.
- **Continuity of Services:** The FCC ensures that communication networks essential for national security and public safety remain functional during emergencies. This includes overseeing national security/emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications systems.

## **SSA - Social Security Administration**

Ensures the continuation of social security benefits during disasters; partners with FEMA to provide assistance to beneficiaries affected by emergencies.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) plays a significant role in emergency management, particularly in ensuring that individuals, especially vulnerable populations, continue to receive essential benefits and services during and after disasters. The SSA is primarily involved in providing ongoing financial support and benefits to people who are affected by disasters, including Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and other critical benefits. Below are key congressional and executive records that grant the SSA a role in emergency management:

### **1. The Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended)**

- **Role:** This law provides the framework for federal disaster response and relief efforts. It includes provisions for providing assistance to individuals, businesses, and governments during and after disasters.
- **Connection to SSA:** The SSA is involved in ensuring that individuals continue to receive their Social Security and disability benefits during and after a disaster. The SSA can modify its operations to ensure continued access to benefits for those affected by a disaster, including the ability to restore lost or disrupted payments.

### **2. The Social Security Act (42 U.S. Code § 301 et seq.)**

- **Role:** This foundational legislation created the Social Security program and established the SSA's primary role in providing social insurance programs, including retirement, disability, and survivor benefits.
- **Connection to SSA:** While the Social Security Act is not specifically focused on emergency management, the SSA has the responsibility to ensure that Social Security benefits continue to be distributed even in the aftermath of a disaster. The SSA may modify its operations in emergencies to expedite payments to beneficiaries who are displaced or whose lives are affected by disasters.

### **3. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as amended)**

- **Role:** This act provides the federal government with the authority to assist individuals, businesses, and local governments during major disasters.

- **Connection to SSA:** Under the act, the SSA may provide **temporary relief** and adjust its procedures to accommodate disaster victims, ensuring that individuals continue to receive necessary benefits, such as SSDI and SSI, during emergencies. The SSA can collaborate with FEMA and other federal agencies in disaster response.

#### 4. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- **Role:** The NDRF is a guide that outlines how the federal government will support communities in their recovery after a disaster. It integrates the work of federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.
- **Connection to SSA:** The SSA is part of the **Social Services** recovery sector, which is a key element in the recovery process. This involves ensuring that vulnerable populations—such as the elderly and disabled—have continued access to Social Security benefits, ensuring they are not left without financial support during recovery.

#### 5. Executive Order 13407 (2006) – Public Alert and Warning System

- **Role:** This order aims to ensure the effective and efficient communication of emergency alerts and warnings to the public.
- **Connection to SSA:** While the SSA's direct role in public alert systems is limited, the order highlights the importance of information continuity. The SSA could be involved in helping those receiving Social Security benefits to access emergency information, as individuals with disabilities or elderly beneficiaries might need special support.

#### 6. The Emergency Banking Act of 1933 (Public Law 73-1)

- **Role:** This legislation was passed during the Great Depression to ensure the safety of the banking system and to provide financial stability.
- **Connection to SSA:** During financial crises or disasters that affect banking operations, the SSA is responsible for ensuring that Social Security beneficiaries continue to receive their payments, which may involve coordinating with other agencies to ensure the continuity of financial services.

#### 7. The Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act (Public Law 104-193)

- **Role:** This law implemented several reforms to the SSDI program, including changes to eligibility and payment structures.
- **Connection to SSA:** During a national disaster or emergency, this law may be relevant in ensuring that individuals who are dependent on disability benefits continue to receive

payments and services. The SSA may use flexibility in the rules to ensure that disaster-affected individuals can continue to access their benefits.

## **8. The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109-13)**

- **Role:** This law provided emergency funds for relief efforts in the wake of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the war on terror.
- **Connection to SSA:** The act allocated funds for federal agencies, including the SSA, to provide support to individuals affected by national or global disasters. The SSA may modify or expedite benefits for individuals who are displaced or affected by disasters, ensuring financial continuity.

## **9. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Role:** The NRF is a guide for how the federal government responds to national disasters, with a focus on coordination and communication between agencies.
- **Connection to SSA:** The SSA is involved in **recovery operations**, especially for populations reliant on **disability**, **retirement**, or **survivor benefits**. The SSA ensures that beneficiaries continue to receive their benefits throughout a disaster response period and coordinates with FEMA and other federal agencies in disaster recovery efforts.

## **10. The Federal Continuity Directive (FCD-1 and FCD-2)**

- **Role:** These directives provide guidance for maintaining continuity of essential functions for federal agencies during an emergency or disaster.
- **Connection to SSA:** The SSA is responsible for maintaining continuity of operations to ensure that Social Security payments and services are not interrupted during a disaster. The SSA implements contingency plans to ensure that beneficiaries continue to receive benefits and services during emergencies.

## **11. The Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-173)**

- **Role:** This law created Medicare Part D and expanded prescription drug coverage for beneficiaries.
- **Connection to SSA:** The SSA plays a role in managing the Medicare program and ensuring that eligible individuals continue to receive benefits during disasters. This may include making adjustments to benefit distribution or operations in response to disaster-related challenges.

## 12. The Social Security Trust Fund

- **Role:** The Social Security Trust Fund ensures that the United States is able to provide Social Security benefits to eligible individuals.
- **Connection to SSA:** In the event of a disaster, the SSA is responsible for ensuring that the trust fund continues to function and that beneficiaries have uninterrupted access to their benefits, including **retirement, disability, and survivor benefits**.

### Key Functions of SSA in Emergency Management:

1. **Continuity of Benefits:** The SSA ensures that **Social Security payments**, including SSDI and SSI, continue to be issued during and after a disaster, even if normal operations are disrupted.
2. **Disaster Response Coordination:** The SSA works with other federal agencies, particularly FEMA, to provide immediate support to individuals affected by disasters, ensuring that they continue to receive the financial assistance they rely on.
3. **Assistance for Vulnerable Populations:** The SSA's role is particularly important for vulnerable populations, such as elderly and disabled individuals, who depend on Social Security benefits for their daily living expenses. The SSA works to ensure that these individuals receive timely assistance.
4. **Adapting Operations:** The SSA has contingency plans to modify its operations during disasters, such as providing alternative methods of communication, restoring lost benefits, and ensuring that disaster-affected individuals can access their funds.

## IRS - Internal Revenue Service

The IRS provides tax relief and assistance to disaster-affected individuals and businesses; works with FEMA to disseminate information on available tax benefits post-disaster.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has a significant role in emergency management, particularly in providing financial support to individuals and businesses impacted by disasters. The IRS's responsibilities often involve offering tax relief, extending deadlines for filing, and ensuring that financial assistance reaches individuals and businesses in the aftermath of emergencies. Below are key congressional and executive records that grant the IRS a role in emergency management:

### 1. The Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended)

- **Role:** This is the primary law that governs the federal government's response to major disasters and emergencies.
- **Connection to IRS:** Under the Stafford Act, the IRS has the authority to provide **tax relief** to individuals and businesses affected by disasters. This can include tax filing extensions, waiver of penalties, and suspension of tax collection activities in areas declared to be disaster zones. The IRS also works with FEMA and other federal agencies to coordinate relief efforts.

## 2. The Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S. Code)

- **Role:** The U.S. tax code, specifically the **Internal Revenue Code (IRC)**, governs the IRS's activities, including tax laws and regulations related to disaster relief.
- **Connection to IRS:** The IRC provides specific authority for the IRS to offer tax relief measures in disaster situations. For example, in the event of a disaster, the IRS can extend deadlines for tax returns and provide relief from penalties for late filings. This helps individuals and businesses that are impacted by the disaster to focus on recovery without the immediate burden of tax filing deadlines.

## 3. The Tax Relief Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-147)

- **Role:** This legislation provided a wide range of tax-related measures, including disaster relief provisions.
- **Connection to IRS:** The act gave the IRS the ability to provide **special tax relief** to individuals and businesses affected by disasters. This includes the ability to issue refunds of certain taxes, defer tax payments, and grant other tax benefits to those impacted by natural disasters. The IRS implements these measures to support disaster recovery.

## 4. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5)

- **Role:** This economic stimulus package aimed to provide relief in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, including provisions for disaster relief.
- **Connection to IRS:** The IRS implemented various provisions of this act, including **tax relief** for individuals and businesses affected by disasters. For example, the IRS can extend tax deadlines or provide additional deductions for those impacted by a disaster. The IRS's role is key in ensuring that individuals and businesses are not financially burdened by tax requirements while they focus on recovery efforts.

## 5. The Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-63)



- **Role:** This law provided specific tax relief for those affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters in 2017.
- **Connection to IRS:** This act granted tax relief to individuals and businesses impacted by natural disasters, including hurricane-affected regions. The IRS provided **extended filing deadlines, penalty waivers**, and allowed for **tax deductions** for disaster-related losses. The IRS worked closely with FEMA and other agencies to ensure that disaster survivors received appropriate tax relief.

## 6. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (Public Law 116-136)

- **Role:** The CARES Act provided economic relief to individuals, businesses, and industries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which was classified as a national emergency.
- **Connection to IRS:** While the CARES Act focused on economic relief for the COVID-19 pandemic, it also addressed **tax relief** for individuals and businesses affected by the emergency. The IRS was responsible for **distributing stimulus checks, delaying tax filing deadlines**, and implementing **tax deferrals** to aid individuals and businesses in recovering from the economic impact of the pandemic. The IRS played a central role in providing financial assistance in the form of **economic impact payments**.

## 7. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-97)

- **Role:** This major tax reform law included provisions that impacted disaster relief for taxpayers.
- **Connection to IRS:** The act allowed for **qualified disaster distributions** from retirement accounts without the usual penalties, making it easier for individuals to access funds in the event of a disaster. The IRS oversees and administers these provisions to ensure that individuals and businesses affected by disasters have access to financial relief.

## 8. The Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Funding (Public Law 113-2)

- **Role:** This law provided additional funding for disaster relief and response efforts, including specific provisions related to tax relief.
- **Connection to IRS:** In the aftermath of major disasters, such as hurricanes and wildfires, the IRS provides **tax filing extensions** and **tax forgiveness** for disaster victims. This allows individuals to focus on recovery without the immediate stress of tax obligations.

## 9. Executive Order 13407 (2006) – Public Alert and Warning System

- **Role:** This order aims to enhance the public alert and warning system for national emergencies.
- **Connection to IRS:** While not directly tied to the IRS, this order includes measures for financial recovery and communication, in which the IRS plays an indirect role by providing **tax relief** to individuals and businesses after a disaster. The IRS may collaborate with FEMA and other agencies to ensure that tax relief is included in the overall disaster recovery plan.

## 10. Executive Order 13658 (2014) – Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors

- **Role:** This order aimed at raising the minimum wage for federal contractors, but it also included provisions for **emergency response contractors**.
- **Connection to IRS:** The IRS is responsible for ensuring that any emergency contractors affected by the disaster are compliant with tax regulations and receive appropriate relief measures. This could include extending filing deadlines for businesses and contractors involved in disaster relief and recovery efforts.

## 11. The IRS Resilience in Disaster Areas (Disaster Relief)

- **Role:** The IRS has issued guidance for specific **disaster areas**, including tax relief provisions for areas affected by natural disasters.
- **Connection to IRS:** The IRS has provided targeted **disaster relief guidance** for taxpayers in areas affected by hurricanes, wildfires, floods, and other emergencies. This includes providing **extensions on tax filings**, **penalty waivers**, and offering relief on **retirement account withdrawals** to allow individuals to access their funds for disaster recovery.

## Key Functions of IRS in Emergency Management:

1. **Tax Relief for Disaster Victims:** The IRS can offer various types of relief to individuals and businesses affected by disasters, such as **filing extensions**, **penalty waivers**, and **deductions for disaster-related losses**. This helps individuals and businesses get back on their feet without the added burden of immediate tax obligations.
2. **Economic Support:** The IRS is directly involved in the disbursement of **economic stimulus payments** and tax-related financial relief, which can be vital in the aftermath of disasters. This includes providing tax refunds or deferrals that help disaster survivors recover.

3. **Coordination with FEMA:** The IRS works with FEMA and other agencies to ensure that individuals and businesses receive the financial assistance they need. This includes coordinating **tax relief** efforts and helping to integrate these measures into broader disaster recovery plans.
4. **Support for Businesses:** The IRS can help businesses recover by offering **tax deferrals** and **extensions**, as well as facilitating access to programs that provide financial aid and assistance for business continuity during disasters.

## **NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

Offers satellite imagery and technological support; collaborates with FEMA on disaster monitoring and assessment.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has a relatively indirect role in emergency management compared to agencies like FEMA, but it plays a vital part, particularly in areas related to disaster response and recovery, environmental monitoring, and data support. NASA's contributions to emergency management mainly come through its use of satellite technology, Earth observation systems, and scientific expertise. Below are key congressional and executive records that grant NASA a role in emergency management:

### **1. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Role:** The NRF is a guide that outlines how the federal government responds to national disasters, with a focus on coordination between federal, state, and local agencies.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA is involved in the **response** and **recovery** sectors of the NRF, primarily through its provision of **satellite imagery** and **Earth observation data**. This information is crucial for mapping disaster areas, assessing damage, and coordinating relief efforts. NASA's data is often integrated into decision-making for disaster management.

### **2. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended)**

- **Role:** This law establishes the federal government's approach to providing disaster relief, including response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA provides satellite data and Earth monitoring systems that support **emergency management** by enhancing situational awareness during natural disasters. NASA's **Earth Science Division** contributes by supplying data on weather patterns, floods, and other environmental factors that affect disaster areas. While NASA itself doesn't manage disaster relief directly, its data is crucial for informing decisions made by agencies like FEMA.

### 3. The National Aeronautics and Space Act (Public Law 85-568)

- **Role:** This act established NASA and outlined its responsibilities and objectives.
- **Connection to NASA:** The National Aeronautics and Space Act defines NASA's role in research, technology, and space exploration, but it also enables NASA to use its satellite and space-based capabilities to assist in **earth monitoring** and **emergency management**. Through its various programs, NASA provides technology and data that are used to improve disaster management efforts, such as detecting environmental hazards or monitoring recovery progress.

### 4. Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296)

- **Role:** This act created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and outlined the U.S. government's strategy for managing and responding to domestic threats and emergencies.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA's contributions to **homeland security** are primarily through its **satellite systems** and **geospatial intelligence** capabilities. NASA provides support to **DHS** and its various agencies (including FEMA) by sharing data on **weather patterns, flooding, fires**, and other disasters that can impact national security and public safety.

### 5. The Federal Continuity Directive (FCD-1 and FCD-2)

- **Role:** The FCD-1 and FCD-2 are directives that establish the federal government's requirements for continuity of operations during emergencies.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA plays a role in the **continuity of government operations** during disasters, particularly in providing data that helps federal, state, and local governments maintain operations. The satellite and Earth observation capabilities of NASA assist in maintaining situational awareness and infrastructure integrity during significant disruptions.

### 6. Executive Order 13653 (2013) – Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change

- **Role:** This executive order focused on preparing the U.S. for the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods, and wildfires.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA contributes to climate change preparedness through its research and monitoring of **climate patterns** and **extreme weather events**. NASA's

Earth Science Division provides data that helps in understanding the long-term effects of climate change, aiding disaster preparedness and response planning for future events.

## 7. Executive Order 13717 (2016) – National Strategy for the Arctic Region

- **Role:** This executive order focuses on the United States' strategy for managing the Arctic region, including its preparedness for environmental disasters and changes in the Arctic ecosystem.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA plays a role in monitoring environmental changes in the Arctic through satellite observations and research. NASA's data on **ice melting**, **sea level rise**, and **climate change** is used to support emergency management planning and preparedness efforts in this vulnerable region.

## 8. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- **Role:** The NDRF outlines the approach for federal disaster recovery operations, focusing on coordination between agencies and sectors during disaster recovery.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA provides data that supports recovery efforts, including **damage assessments** and **monitoring recovery progress**. NASA's remote sensing technologies and satellite imagery are used to evaluate the environmental impact of disasters, guide recovery strategies, and help with the rehabilitation of affected areas.

## 9. The National Climate Change and Health Assessment (2016)

- **Role:** This report was produced by several agencies, including NASA, to assess the health risks posed by climate change and its potential impacts on disaster preparedness and response.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA's involvement in climate change monitoring supports efforts to better understand how climate change impacts human health and the frequency and intensity of natural disasters. NASA provides critical **data** on environmental and weather changes that inform both short-term emergency response and long-term planning efforts.

## 10. The Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (2002)

- **Role:** This act expanded the federal government's role in providing disaster assistance and clarified the use of **federal assets** to respond to and manage disasters.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA contributes by providing **scientific research** and **technological support** during disaster recovery. This includes providing **remote sensing**

capabilities, **satellite imagery**, and **geospatial data**, which are essential for post-disaster recovery, including damage assessments, infrastructure analysis, and environmental monitoring.

## 11. The Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS)

- **Role:** EOSDIS is a major component of NASA's Earth Science program, providing access to Earth science data, including weather, climate, and environmental monitoring.
- **Connection to NASA:** NASA uses its **EOSDIS platform** to support disaster response efforts. By providing **satellite data** and **observations**, NASA helps emergency responders assess and monitor the situation on the ground, such as the extent of damage after a hurricane or the movement of wildfires.

## 12. The Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568)

- **Role:** This act created NASA and outlines its responsibilities for conducting space exploration, scientific research, and technological development.
- **Connection to NASA:** While the Space Act primarily focuses on space exploration, it also enables NASA to use its **space-based technology** for **Earth observation** and environmental monitoring. This technology is vital in emergency management for assessing damage, tracking weather patterns, and supporting recovery efforts.

### Key Functions of NASA in Emergency Management:

1. **Disaster Monitoring and Damage Assessment:** NASA's **satellite imagery** and **remote sensing technologies** are used to monitor natural disasters such as hurricanes, wildfires, and floods. This data helps emergency management agencies like FEMA assess damage and plan response efforts effectively.
2. **Climate Change and Preparedness:** NASA's research on **climate change** and **extreme weather patterns** supports long-term disaster preparedness. NASA's climate models and Earth observation data help predict and prepare for the potential impacts of climate change on disaster frequency and intensity.
3. **Environmental and Infrastructure Monitoring:** During and after a disaster, NASA's **satellite data** can be used to monitor the condition of infrastructure and the environment. This includes tracking the progress of recovery, identifying hazards, and providing situational awareness.
4. **Coordination with Other Agencies:** NASA collaborates with agencies like **FEMA**, **DHS**, and **NOAA** to ensure that the most accurate and timely information is provided

during a disaster. This collaboration helps inform decisions on resource allocation, evacuation plans, and recovery efforts.

## **USPS - United States Postal Service**

Maintains mail delivery during disasters; partners with FEMA to disseminate critical information and provide services to affected communities.

The collaboration between the United States Postal Service (USPS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) during disasters is established through various congressional and executive actions. Key actions include:

1. **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988):** This act provides the legal framework for federal disaster response activities, including those involving FEMA. Under this act, the USPS may be called upon to support disaster response and recovery efforts, leveraging its extensive infrastructure and communication capabilities.  
[FEMA](#)
2. **Executive Order 12656 (1988):** This order assigns emergency preparedness responsibilities to federal departments and agencies, including the USPS. It mandates that the USPS develop plans to support national security emergencies, which can encompass disaster scenarios managed by FEMA.  
[USPS OIG](#)
3. **National Response Framework (NRF):** The NRF is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It designates the USPS as a support agency, responsible for assisting in the coordination and delivery of essential services during disaster response operations led by FEMA.  
[USPS OIG](#)
4. **Executive Order 11002 (1962):** Issued during the Cold War, this order assigned emergency preparedness functions to the Postmaster General, including the development of plans for the continuity of postal services during national emergencies. While predating FEMA's establishment, it set a precedent for the USPS's role in emergency preparedness and response.

## **ED - Department of Education**

ED ensures the integrity and functionality of transportation systems during emergencies; works with FEMA on evacuations and the movement of relief supplies.

**Specific legislative and executive actions that tie the Department of Education to FEMA in the context of disaster response and recovery:**

### **1. Katrina Education Recovery Act of 2006**

- **Purpose:** This act was part of the broader **Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2006**, which provided funds for education recovery in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina.
- **Action:** The act authorized the Department of Education to provide grants to local educational agencies affected by Hurricane Katrina, while FEMA coordinated the broader disaster recovery efforts.

### **2. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA)**

- **Purpose:** This act reorganized FEMA and redefined its mission after the response to Hurricane Katrina.
- **Action:** Although primarily focused on FEMA's reorganization, PKEMRA facilitated better coordination between FEMA and other agencies, including the Department of Education, by improving the national response structure for disasters, which involved educational institutions as part of community recovery.

### **3. The Emergency School Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program (ESA) - 2006**

- **Purpose:** After disasters like Hurricane Katrina, this program helped non-public schools (private schools) affected by the disaster.
- **Action:** FEMA coordinated with the Department of Education to provide funds to non-public schools for disaster recovery, ensuring they could reopen and continue educating displaced students.

### **4. The Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act)**

- **Purpose:** This act provides the legal framework for federal disaster assistance, including public assistance for schools.
- **Action:** Under this act, FEMA provides funding to schools for rebuilding and emergency recovery after disasters. The Department of Education works alongside FEMA to ensure the educational needs of affected schools and students are addressed.

### **5. Education and Emergency Relief Act (2008-2010)**



- **Purpose:** This set of legislative actions provided additional support to schools and students in the aftermath of disasters like Hurricane Katrina and other natural disasters.
- **Action:** The Department of Education coordinated with FEMA to ensure that displaced students could continue their education, through federal funding and educational support programs, especially in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.

## **6. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)**

- **Purpose:** This act provided significant federal funding to assist in the recovery from the 2008 financial crisis and included provisions for disaster relief and educational recovery.
- **Action:** FEMA and the Department of Education coordinated on the use of funds to help restore schools and provide necessary resources for educational continuity during the economic downturn, particularly for communities recovering from natural disasters.

## **7. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) - 2015**

- **Purpose:** This act, while primarily focused on education reform, included provisions for improving school safety and preparedness for disasters.
- **Action:** ESSA includes provisions that require schools to implement emergency management procedures, and FEMA, working with the Department of Education, helps facilitate school disaster preparedness.

## **8. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act - 2020**

- **Purpose:** This act provided financial support to schools and other institutions during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Action:** The Department of Education and FEMA were involved in coordinating responses to support both educational continuity and disaster relief for students and schools during the pandemic. FEMA played a role in the logistics of the response, while the Department of Education distributed funding for educational resources.

## **DOC - Department of Commerce**

Promotes economic development and recovery post-disaster; collaborates with FEMA on supporting businesses and communities in rebuilding efforts.

List of key congressional and executive actions that involve the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in disaster response and recovery efforts:

## 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

- **Purpose:** The Stafford Act provides the legal foundation for federal disaster assistance.
- **Action:** Under this act, FEMA is the lead agency for disaster response and recovery. The DOC, through its **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**, plays a critical role in providing weather forecasts, warnings, and data related to natural disasters, particularly hurricanes, floods, and storms. NOAA's data is vital for FEMA's planning and response efforts.

## 2. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

- **Purpose:** The Act aims to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters by encouraging states and communities to adopt hazard mitigation plans.
- **Action:** The DOC, specifically through the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**, provides technical assistance and data to help identify hazards. FEMA, as part of its role in disaster mitigation, works with the DOC to incorporate this data into mitigation planning.

## 3. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA)

- **Purpose:** This act was passed after Hurricane Katrina to improve the national response to disasters.
- **Action:** PKEMRA emphasized the need for better coordination among federal agencies, including FEMA and the DOC. NOAA (under DOC) plays a key role in providing essential weather data for FEMA's disaster response. The act also focused on improving FEMA's collaboration with other agencies, including those within the DOC.

## 4. The National Response Framework (NRF)

- **Purpose:** The NRF provides a unified approach to responding to disasters.
- **Action:** The DOC, through NOAA, is listed as a key federal agency under the NRF for disaster response. NOAA provides critical real-time weather, climate, and oceanographic data, which FEMA uses to help coordinate disaster response efforts. The framework highlights collaboration between FEMA and DOC to ensure timely and accurate information during emergencies.

## 5. The Weather Forecasting and Climate Protection Act of 2014

- **Purpose:** This act addresses the need for improved weather forecasting and climate data, particularly to support disaster preparedness and response.

- **Action:** The DOC, through NOAA, works to improve weather forecasting capabilities that support FEMA's response to natural disasters. This includes providing advanced warnings for hurricanes, floods, and severe storms. The act highlights the need for better collaboration between FEMA and the DOC in ensuring accurate forecasting and disaster preparedness.

## 6. The National Weather Service (NWS) Modernization Act

- **Purpose:** The act supports improvements in the National Weather Service's ability to predict and communicate weather-related hazards.
- **Action:** The DOC, through NOAA, modernizes weather systems to improve forecasting and disaster response. FEMA utilizes the data provided by NOAA to plan for and respond to disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods.

## 7. The Digital Coast Act (2017)

- **Purpose:** The act aims to enhance data sharing and accessibility related to coastal resilience and disaster planning.
- **Action:** The DOC, through NOAA, provides data that supports coastal disaster resilience efforts. This data, such as storm surge models and flood risk assessments, is used by FEMA in disaster planning and response. This act strengthens collaboration between FEMA and the DOC, particularly in coastal disaster management.

## 8. The Hurricane Sandy Relief Act (2012)

- **Purpose:** This act provided funding and resources for recovery in the wake of Hurricane Sandy.
- **Action:** FEMA coordinated disaster relief efforts, while the DOC, through NOAA, provided data, weather modeling, and storm surge predictions that supported FEMA's disaster response. Additionally, the DOC helped monitor environmental damage such as coastal erosion and flooding.

## 9. The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

- **Purpose:** The CZMA provides a framework for states to manage coastal resources and ensure resilience to coastal hazards.
- **Action:** The DOC, through NOAA, supports states and communities in managing risks related to coastal disasters. FEMA works with NOAA to integrate coastal zone

management data into its disaster response efforts, especially in coastal communities vulnerable to hurricanes and storm surges.

## **10. The National Oceanographic Partnership Program (NOPP)**

- **Purpose:** This program supports research in oceanography and related sciences to better understand natural hazards and disasters.
- **Action:** NOAA, under the DOC, participates in NOPP to provide scientific data related to ocean and atmospheric conditions that FEMA uses in disaster preparedness and response. The partnership enhances FEMA's ability to predict and respond to coastal and maritime disasters.

## **11. The Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (2015)**

- **Purpose:** This directive, issued by the White House, required federal agencies to consider future flood risks when planning infrastructure projects.
- **Action:** FEMA uses data provided by the DOC (primarily NOAA's flood risk models) to inform flood risk management and infrastructure planning. This collaboration ensures that the federal government uses the most accurate data in planning for flood-prone areas.

These actions reflect the integration of the DOC's scientific and weather-related expertise, primarily through NOAA, with FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. The relationship between the two agencies is essential for effective disaster mitigation, response, and recovery, particularly in cases of natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, and coastal storms.

## **DOS - Department of State**

Manages international aspects of disaster response; coordinates with FEMA when disasters have foreign policy implications or require international assistance.

The U.S. Department of State (DOS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are not typically linked in domestic disaster response in the same direct way as FEMA's collaborations with agencies like the Department of Commerce or the Department of Education. However, there are instances in which their roles intersect, particularly in cases of international disasters, humanitarian efforts, and U.S. citizens abroad. Here is a list of relevant congressional and executive actions that tie the Department of State (DOS) to FEMA in disaster situations:

### **1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act**

- **Purpose:** This act provides the legal foundation for federal disaster assistance within the U.S.

- **Action:** While primarily concerned with domestic disasters, the Stafford Act also requires FEMA to coordinate with other federal agencies, including the DOS, when U.S. citizens or interests abroad are affected by foreign disasters. FEMA's disaster assistance efforts can sometimes involve coordination with the DOS in the context of the U.S. government's global response.

## 2. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

- **Purpose:** This act governs U.S. foreign assistance, including disaster relief abroad.
- **Action:** The Department of State coordinates with FEMA in the event that U.S. citizens or interests are affected by disasters abroad. FEMA may assist in logistics or disaster management where American citizens are involved, and the DOS will manage diplomatic relations and consular services.

## 3. The United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003

- **Purpose:** This act provides funding and policy guidance for U.S. international health and humanitarian efforts, including responses to disasters that affect U.S. citizens or allies abroad.
- **Action:** The DOS may coordinate with FEMA in the event of a disaster abroad that requires a U.S. government response. For example, the DOS would handle diplomatic relations, while FEMA may provide logistical or technical support in disaster response for U.S. citizens or allies.

## 4. The National Response Framework (NRF)

- **Purpose:** The NRF establishes the strategy for responding to disasters within the U.S. and highlights roles for federal agencies, including FEMA.
- **Action:** In international disaster situations that involve U.S. citizens or interests, FEMA's logistics and emergency management capabilities may be deployed, while the DOS handles consular and diplomatic operations. In some cases, FEMA may assist with disaster relief abroad in coordination with the DOS.

## 5. The Foreign Service Act of 1980

- **Purpose:** This act authorizes and provides the framework for the U.S. Foreign Service, which is managed by the Department of State.
- **Action:** In cases where disasters affect U.S. citizens abroad, the DOS provides consular support and coordination. In rare instances, FEMA may assist with logistical support,

particularly in larger-scale international crises, especially if the disaster involves U.S. assets or citizens.

## **6. The International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Programs**

- **Purpose:** The IDA programs, administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provide U.S. disaster relief abroad.
- **Action:** While FEMA is a domestic agency, in cases where a disaster involves American citizens or significant U.S. interests abroad, FEMA may coordinate with the Department of State to ensure American citizens are supported, particularly in evacuation or recovery logistics.

## **7. Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (2011)**

- **Purpose:** This directive focuses on building a national preparedness system and strengthens interagency collaboration in disaster response.
- **Action:** In the context of international disasters, FEMA can be called upon to provide logistics and coordination support in partnership with the Department of State, especially for U.S. citizens affected abroad. This directive includes provisions for interagency support, which could involve the DOS and FEMA in rare instances of international disasters affecting U.S. citizens or foreign policy interests.

## **8. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

- **Purpose:** NIMS sets the standard for disaster response across federal, state, and local agencies.
- **Action:** In certain international emergencies, FEMA may work with the Department of State to ensure the protection and assistance of U.S. citizens abroad. This can include coordinating efforts for evacuations, providing disaster-related information, and assisting in recovery efforts through the U.S. government's international response system.

## **9. The U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (USGLC) Programs**

- **Purpose:** These programs focus on promoting U.S. leadership abroad, including humanitarian disaster assistance.
- **Action:** While FEMA itself is primarily domestic-focused, in situations where U.S. citizens are involved in international disasters, FEMA may coordinate logistical support with the Department of State. The DOS manages the foreign relations aspect of the response, while FEMA might offer expertise in emergency management and logistics.

## **10. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (International Assistance for U.S. Citizens Abroad)**

- **Purpose:** This provision within the Stafford Act allows FEMA to support disaster relief for U.S. citizens abroad.
- **Action:** In the event of an international disaster affecting American citizens or interests, FEMA can work alongside the DOS and USAID to provide coordination and resources for relief efforts. FEMA's role is generally logistical, while the DOS handles consular services and diplomacy.

## **11. U.S. Consular and Evacuation Operations in Overseas Disasters (Executive Orders)**

- **Purpose:** Various executive orders, such as those issued for the evacuation of U.S. citizens from conflict zones or areas affected by disaster, dictate the roles of the DOS and FEMA.
- **Action:** FEMA may support the evacuation of U.S. citizens, particularly in situations where disaster recovery involves coordination of logistics and transportation, while the DOS manages diplomatic, consular, and repatriation efforts.

## **12. The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act**

- **Purpose:** This act provides the necessary appropriations for U.S. international assistance programs, including humanitarian disaster relief abroad.
- **Action:** In specific cases where a foreign disaster affects U.S. citizens or interests, FEMA may provide support in areas like logistics, transportation, or technical assistance, while the Department of State handles diplomatic relations and consular services.

While FEMA's primary responsibility is domestic disaster response and recovery, the Department of State's role often focuses on supporting U.S. citizens and interests abroad. In situations where disasters involve U.S. citizens or require international coordination, FEMA's logistical and emergency management capabilities may be integrated into the Department of State's diplomatic and consular operations to provide comprehensive support.

## **USGS - United States Geological Survey**

Monitors natural hazards such as earthquakes and floods; provides data to FEMA for risk assessment and disaster response planning.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) collaborate in various ways to enhance disaster response and recovery efforts. These collaborations often involve the integration of USGS's geological, hydrological, and

environmental expertise with FEMA's emergency management and disaster response resources. Below is a list of key congressional and executive actions that tie the USGS to FEMA in disaster management:

### **1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)**

- **Purpose:** The Stafford Act provides the legal framework for federal disaster response and recovery.
- **Action:** While FEMA leads the disaster response, the USGS provides critical scientific data for emergency management, including information on earthquakes, floods, landslides, and other geological hazards. FEMA relies on USGS for hazard assessments and forecasts, particularly in events like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

### **2. The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act (NEHRA) of 1977**

- **Purpose:** This act established the framework for the U.S. government's earthquake hazards reduction efforts, focusing on scientific research, hazard assessment, and mitigation.
- **Action:** The USGS plays a key role in monitoring and assessing earthquake hazards, which is vital to FEMA's disaster preparedness and response plans. FEMA and USGS collaborate to provide early warning systems, risk assessments, and data to improve earthquake resilience and response.

### **3. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000**

- **Purpose:** The Act aims to reduce the loss of life and property from natural hazards by encouraging state and local governments to develop and implement hazard mitigation plans.
- **Action:** The USGS provides scientific data, such as flood maps, seismic hazard assessments, and landslide risk analyses, which FEMA uses in hazard mitigation planning. This partnership helps states and communities reduce their vulnerability to future disasters.

### **4. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Purpose:** The NRF outlines how the federal government responds to various types of disasters, including natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, and wildfires.
- **Action:** Under the NRF, the USGS works closely with FEMA to provide the scientific and technical expertise needed for disaster response. For instance, after a major



earthquake, the USGS delivers real-time data to FEMA for decision-making regarding search-and-rescue operations, damage assessments, and public safety.

## **5. The National Earthquake Strategy and the Earthquake Warning System (2018)**

- **Purpose:** This initiative, part of a broader strategy to improve earthquake monitoring and early warning systems, enhances national preparedness for seismic events.
- **Action:** The USGS, in collaboration with FEMA and other agencies, works to develop and improve earthquake early warning systems in the United States. These systems provide real-time alerts that FEMA uses for disaster response, evacuation plans, and recovery operations.

## **6. The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973**

- **Purpose:** This act mandates floodplain management and insurance requirements, emphasizing the importance of flood risk mitigation.
- **Action:** The USGS plays a crucial role in providing data on flood risk, including river gauges, flood maps, and hydrological models. FEMA uses this data to support floodplain mapping and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), helping communities assess and mitigate flood risks.

## **7. The Digital Coast Act (2017)**

- **Purpose:** This act supports the development of a comprehensive coastal data system to aid in disaster resilience and coastal management.
- **Action:** The USGS, through its Coastal and Marine Geology Program, collaborates with FEMA to provide coastal flood data, including storm surge models, beach erosion, and tide gauges. This data is essential for FEMA's efforts in assessing and mitigating coastal disaster risks.

## **8. The National Landslide Preparedness Act (2019)**

- **Purpose:** This act directs federal agencies, including the USGS, to improve landslide hazard data and preparedness.
- **Action:** USGS's expertise in landslide mapping, monitoring, and early warning is vital for FEMA's disaster preparedness and response, especially in areas prone to landslides following heavy rainfall or earthquakes.

## **9. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)**

- **Purpose:** The NDRF outlines how the federal government will assist states and localities in recovering from major disasters.
- **Action:** In the NDRF, the USGS contributes data to FEMA's disaster recovery efforts, particularly in situations involving geological hazards like landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. USGS's scientific expertise is used to assess damage and inform recovery efforts.

#### **10. The Earthquake Early Warning System (EEWS) - 2015**

- **Purpose:** The EEWS is a system that detects earthquakes and provides early warnings to reduce damage and casualties.
- **Action:** The USGS, in partnership with FEMA, plays a key role in this early warning system. In the event of an earthquake, the USGS provides real-time seismic data, and FEMA uses this information to guide emergency response operations, including evacuations and safety measures.

#### **11. The Earthquake Hazards Program (EHP)**

- **Purpose:** The EHP, part of the USGS, works to reduce the loss of life and property from earthquakes through research, monitoring, and early warning.
- **Action:** FEMA uses data and products from the EHP to prepare for, respond to, and recover from earthquakes. The USGS provides real-time seismic data, which FEMA uses to issue alerts and coordinate response efforts.

#### **12. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIP)**

- **Purpose:** This act created the National Flood Insurance Program to provide flood insurance to property owners and reduce flood damage.
- **Action:** The USGS, through its flood mapping and monitoring efforts, contributes critical data that FEMA uses to map flood zones and assess risk. The USGS provides hydrological data and models that inform FEMA's floodplain management and insurance programs.

#### **13. Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) on National Preparedness**

- **Purpose:** PPD-8 aims to strengthen the nation's security and resilience to all hazards.
- **Action:** The USGS, in collaboration with FEMA, helps enhance national preparedness by providing geological and environmental data critical to disaster response planning. For

example, after a significant disaster, the USGS supplies information about ongoing seismic, geological, or hydrological hazards, which FEMA uses to guide response efforts.

#### **14. The National Wildland Fire Management Program (NWFMP)**

- **Purpose:** The NWFMP provides guidance and resources for managing wildfires, which are increasingly tied to geological and hydrological conditions.
- **Action:** While the USGS primarily focuses on geologic hazards, its data on land changes, geology, and hydrology is valuable for FEMA's wildfire preparedness efforts. USGS studies on fire-related hazards help FEMA prepare for and respond to wildfires in areas with risk of soil erosion or flash floods after fires.

The USGS and FEMA play complementary roles in disaster response, with the USGS providing critical scientific and geophysical data and analysis, particularly regarding earthquakes, floods, landslides, and other geological hazards. FEMA relies on this data to make informed decisions about disaster response and recovery, including risk assessments, emergency response coordination, and mitigation planning.

### **NGB - National Guard Bureau**

Coordinates the deployment of National Guard units during domestic emergencies; works with FEMA to provide military support to civil authorities.

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) collaborate closely in disaster response and recovery efforts. The National Guard plays a key role in providing support during both state and federal disaster operations. Here is a list of congressional and executive actions that tie the National Guard Bureau to FEMA in disaster situations:

#### **1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)**

- **Purpose:** The Stafford Act is the primary law governing federal disaster response and recovery.
- **Action:** The act allows for the activation of the National Guard during disasters when requested by state governors or when the President issues a federal disaster declaration. FEMA works with the National Guard to provide personnel, equipment, and logistical support during disaster response. The National Guard may be mobilized for search-and-rescue operations, medical aid, evacuation, and infrastructure restoration.

#### **2. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Purpose:** The NRF is a guide to how the federal government responds to all hazards, including natural and man-made disasters.
- **Action:** The National Guard, through the National Guard Bureau, is an essential part of the response efforts outlined in the NRF. FEMA coordinates with the National Guard to provide resources and manpower, especially in large-scale disaster scenarios. This collaboration includes National Guard troops assisting with logistics, security, shelter operations, and medical aid.

### **3. The National Guard and Reserves Mobilization Policy (Executive Order 13223)**

- **Purpose:** This executive order provides the President the authority to mobilize reserve components, including the National Guard, during emergencies.
- **Action:** FEMA works with the National Guard Bureau to coordinate the mobilization and deployment of National Guard units for domestic disaster relief. This includes the provision of additional support in the aftermath of major disasters like hurricanes, floods, and wildfires. The National Guard Bureau ensures that state National Guard units can be called into federal service when needed.

### **4. The Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Directive**

- **Purpose:** This directive outlines how the Department of Defense (DoD) provides support to civilian authorities during a disaster.
- **Action:** Under the DSCA, the National Guard is activated to assist FEMA during both state and federal disaster responses. FEMA coordinates with the National Guard Bureau to ensure the proper alignment of resources and support for search-and-rescue, emergency medical services, law enforcement, transportation, and recovery operations.

### **5. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)**

- **Purpose:** The NDAA authorizes defense programs and activities, including the role of the National Guard in domestic disaster response.
- **Action:** The NDAA typically includes provisions related to National Guard deployment during emergencies. It provides the authority for the activation of National Guard units for disaster relief and establishes the framework for coordination between FEMA and the National Guard Bureau. This often includes language about the National Guard's roles in providing direct assistance to local governments during times of crisis.

### **6. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA)**

- **Purpose:** The PKEMRA was passed after the failures in disaster response during Hurricane Katrina and made significant changes to FEMA's operations.
- **Action:** The act emphasized improved coordination between FEMA and military resources, including the National Guard. The National Guard Bureau works with FEMA to integrate National Guard support into federal disaster response efforts. This includes the mobilization of Guard units for relief operations and recovery, including search-and-rescue, food and water distribution, and medical assistance.

## **7. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

- **Purpose:** EMAC is an interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to assist one another during emergencies.
- **Action:** The National Guard Bureau facilitates interstate coordination through EMAC, allowing the rapid deployment of National Guard units to states that request additional support during disasters. FEMA helps coordinate these efforts by ensuring that resources are aligned and that assistance is provided effectively across state lines.

## **8. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

- **Purpose:** NIMS provides a standardized approach to incident management across all levels of government.
- **Action:** The National Guard Bureau is an integral part of the NIMS framework, which FEMA uses to manage disaster response. National Guard units, through the NGB, are trained in NIMS protocols, ensuring that they can effectively integrate with FEMA and other federal, state, and local agencies during disaster response.

## **9. Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) on National Preparedness (2011)**

- **Purpose:** PPD-8 directs efforts to strengthen the nation's security and resilience against all hazards.
- **Action:** Under PPD-8, the National Guard Bureau works with FEMA to enhance national preparedness for disasters. The directive calls for the integration of the National Guard into the national preparedness system, ensuring that both FEMA and the National Guard are coordinated in their readiness and response capabilities.

## **10. The National Guard's Role in Domestic Emergency Response (National Guard Bureau Guidance)**

- **Purpose:** The National Guard Bureau issues guidance for the National Guard's role in supporting FEMA and other agencies during domestic emergencies.
- **Action:** The National Guard Bureau's guidance outlines how Guard units assist FEMA during disaster operations, such as search-and-rescue efforts, evacuations, and logistical support. This includes the provision of transportation, personnel, and equipment needed for recovery and response operations. FEMA coordinates the deployment and mission assignment of the National Guard to maximize efficiency and support in the disaster response.

## 11. The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA) of 2006

- **Purpose:** PAHPA focuses on strengthening public health and emergency response systems, including the roles of various agencies during health crises and disasters.
- **Action:** The National Guard is often activated during public health emergencies, such as pandemics, to assist with medical logistics, testing, and vaccinations. FEMA works with the National Guard Bureau to support these missions, ensuring that Guard units are effectively integrated into the broader federal response and public health operations.

## 12. The National Guard's State Active Duty (SAD) Status

- **Purpose:** State Active Duty allows the National Guard to operate under the command of state governors during state emergencies.
- **Action:** FEMA works with the National Guard Bureau to coordinate resources and assets when Guard units are mobilized under SAD status. The National Guard can be activated to assist in disaster response within their state, and FEMA coordinates their federal support when a disaster escalates to require federal assistance.

The National Guard Bureau and FEMA have a well-established relationship in disaster response and recovery, with various laws, executive orders, and directives providing a framework for their collaboration. The National Guard provides critical support in both state and federal disaster operations, with FEMA coordinating the mobilization of resources, including personnel, equipment, and logistical support.

## FAA - Federal Aviation Administration

Oversees the safety of civil aviation; collaborates with FEMA to manage airspace and support aerial operations during disaster response.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have a critical working relationship during disaster response and recovery efforts, particularly in ensuring effective air transport and logistics. The FAA's role in disaster

management often involves facilitating airspace management, ensuring the safety of air operations, and enabling the delivery of essential supplies and personnel. Here is a list of key congressional and executive actions that tie the FAA to FEMA in a disaster situation:

### **1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)**

- **Purpose:** This is the primary law for federal disaster response and recovery.
- **Action:** Under the Stafford Act, the President can declare a federal disaster, allowing for federal resources, including the FAA, to assist in disaster response. The FAA coordinates airspace and aviation operations to ensure the safe transport of personnel, supplies, and emergency responders. FEMA relies on the FAA to ensure that airspace is accessible for disaster relief efforts and recovery operations.

### **2. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Purpose:** The NRF provides a comprehensive guide for how the federal government responds to disasters and emergencies.
- **Action:** The FAA plays a role in the NRF by ensuring the airspace is properly managed during disaster response. FEMA works with the FAA to facilitate the transport of goods, personnel, and medical supplies, especially in the aftermath of major disasters such as hurricanes, wildfires, or earthquakes.

### **3. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

- **Purpose:** NIMS provides a standardized approach to incident management across all levels of government.
- **Action:** The FAA and FEMA work together under NIMS to coordinate air operations during a disaster. This includes ensuring the efficient use of aviation assets, such as helicopters for rescue operations and fixed-wing aircraft for transporting goods and personnel. The FAA ensures that air traffic is managed in a way that supports FEMA's logistical needs.

### **4. The Federal Aviation Administration Modernization and Reform Act of 2012**

- **Purpose:** This act authorizes and provides funding for the FAA's modernization efforts, including airspace safety, aviation technology, and services.
- **Action:** In the event of a disaster, the FAA's role in airspace management becomes crucial to ensuring that air traffic is coordinated for emergency relief. FEMA and the FAA

work together to clear airspace for relief flights and provide logistical support for transporting essential supplies, especially in cases where road access is compromised.

## **5. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001**

- **Purpose:** This act establishes security measures for the aviation industry, particularly after the 9/11 attacks.
- **Action:** During a disaster, FEMA works with the FAA to ensure aviation security and the safe transport of people and goods. The FAA ensures that disaster relief flights, including medical evacuations and cargo drops, are not delayed by security concerns and that air travel is coordinated in the most efficient way possible.

## **6. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)**

- **Purpose:** The NDAA authorizes defense programs, including those that involve the use of military and civilian aviation assets during emergencies.
- **Action:** In disaster scenarios, FEMA can work with the FAA to ensure the integration of military and civilian aircraft in relief efforts. The FAA ensures that military flights, which may be activated during federal disaster response, are able to operate within controlled airspace and support FEMA's mission by delivering supplies, equipment, and personnel.

## **7. The Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) on National Preparedness (2011)**

- **Purpose:** PPD-8 focuses on strengthening national preparedness for all hazards and ensures that federal agencies coordinate disaster response efforts.
- **Action:** Under PPD-8, FEMA and the FAA collaborate to enhance aviation response capabilities during disasters. This includes improving the coordination of air operations, ensuring air traffic control during emergency evacuations, and facilitating the delivery of essential supplies and personnel to affected areas.

## **8. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

- **Purpose:** EMAC is an interstate mutual aid agreement that allows states to request assistance from other states during disasters.
- **Action:** The FAA plays a role in facilitating air transport under EMAC by ensuring that aircraft from other states or regions can operate effectively within airspace impacted by a disaster. FEMA coordinates with the FAA to help manage incoming flights for mutual aid operations, including the transport of personnel, equipment, and medical supplies.

## **9. The Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)**



- **Purpose:** The DRF provides financial assistance to support federal disaster response efforts.
- **Action:** The FAA works with FEMA to ensure that funding is allocated for air operations during a disaster response. This can include the use of aircraft for search-and-rescue missions, airlifting supplies, or evacuating people from disaster zones. The FAA's role in air traffic control and managing airspace is critical to ensuring that disaster relief flights are able to operate without delays.

#### **10. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and FAA Cooperative Efforts (Post-Disaster)**

- **Purpose:** NASA and the FAA work together to monitor and respond to disasters, particularly those that involve environmental hazards like wildfires or hurricanes.
- **Action:** FEMA collaborates with the FAA and NASA to gather aerial imagery and real-time data from aircraft, including unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), to assess disaster damage. The FAA facilitates the operation of these aircraft, ensuring that airspace is safely managed for these assessments, which are used by FEMA to guide its response and recovery efforts.

#### **11. The FAA's Emergency Services Protocol (FAA Order 7110.65)**

- **Purpose:** This order provides the procedures for air traffic controllers during emergencies and ensures coordination for air traffic during disaster scenarios.
- **Action:** In the event of a disaster, FEMA works with the FAA to ensure that air traffic control procedures are adjusted to accommodate emergency flights. This includes providing airspace clearance for FEMA missions, such as medical evacuations, the transport of essential goods, or damage assessments by aircraft.

#### **12. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and FAA Coordination (Disaster Recovery Efforts)**

- **Purpose:** The NTSB is tasked with investigating aviation accidents, including those that may occur during a disaster response.
- **Action:** During disaster recovery, the FAA coordinates with the NTSB and FEMA to ensure that transportation and aviation-related efforts, such as airlifts or search-and-rescue operations, are conducted safely. The FAA manages air traffic in disaster zones to prevent collisions and ensure smooth operations for FEMA and other responding agencies.

### 13. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and FAA Coordination During Large-Scale Disasters

- **Purpose:** The FCO leads federal disaster response and recovery efforts during large-scale disasters.
- **Action:** The FCO works with FEMA and the FAA to ensure that air support for relief operations is efficiently coordinated. This includes managing the airspace to accommodate relief flights, as well as supporting logistical operations for FEMA's response efforts.

The FAA and FEMA collaborate in disaster situations to ensure that airspace is properly managed and that air assets are effectively utilized in response and recovery operations. The FAA is responsible for providing air traffic control, aviation safety, and logistical support, while FEMA coordinates the broader disaster response efforts, including the deployment of relief personnel, supplies, and equipment.

### CPSC - Consumer Product Safety Commission

Ensures the safety of consumer products; works with FEMA to address hazards related to consumer products during emergencies.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) collaborate during disasters to protect the public from unsafe or hazardous products that may arise in the aftermath of a disaster. The CPSC is tasked with ensuring the safety of consumer products, and during or after disasters, FEMA coordinates with the CPSC to address product hazards and ensure public safety. Below is a list of key congressional and executive actions that tie the CPSC to FEMA in disaster management:

#### 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)

- **Purpose:** This act provides the legal framework for federal disaster response and recovery.
- **Action:** In the event of a disaster, FEMA can use the resources and expertise of the CPSC to assess the safety of products used in recovery efforts, such as temporary housing units, generators, and electrical appliances. The CPSC helps ensure that products used during disaster recovery do not pose a risk to public safety.

#### 2. The National Response Framework (NRF)

- **Purpose:** The NRF outlines how the federal government responds to various types of disasters, including natural hazards.

- **Action:** The CPSC collaborates with FEMA under the NRF to ensure that potentially hazardous consumer products are identified and managed during disaster situations. This includes evaluating safety concerns with products like portable generators, space heaters, and electrical equipment, which are commonly used during recovery efforts and often pose safety risks.

### 3. The Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018

- **Purpose:** This act provides policy reforms aimed at improving disaster recovery, including building a more resilient infrastructure and addressing public safety during recovery.
- **Action:** The CPSC's role in product safety is critical in disaster recovery efforts, particularly when addressing issues like unsafe building materials, defective consumer goods, and potential fire hazards. FEMA works with the CPSC to ensure that products used in recovery are safe and compliant with safety standards.

### 4. The Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) of 1972

- **Purpose:** The CPSA established the CPSC and gave it authority to regulate the safety of consumer products.
- **Action:** During disaster response and recovery, FEMA may work with the CPSC to address unsafe products that become widespread in the aftermath of a disaster. This includes working together on safety recalls for products like faulty generators or unsafe building materials that could pose hazards to people in temporary shelters or recovery areas.

### 5. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- **Purpose:** NIMS provides a standard framework for managing incidents, including disaster responses.
- **Action:** FEMA and the CPSC work together under NIMS to address the safety risks posed by consumer products that are commonly used in disaster zones. This includes helping FEMA manage the distribution of safe products for temporary housing, power generation, and medical equipment, as well as addressing potential hazards.

### 6. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

- **Purpose:** The NFIP helps communities mitigate flood risk by offering flood insurance.

- **Action:** FEMA works with the CPSC to ensure that products distributed through the NFIP (such as portable flood barriers, sump pumps, or water-resistant materials) meet safety standards and do not pose additional hazards to public health and safety. The CPSC's role includes helping identify unsafe products that may be distributed after a disaster or used in recovery efforts.

## **7. The Public Safety and Consumer Protection Act (Hurricane Katrina-related reforms)**

- **Purpose:** Following Hurricane Katrina, there was an increased focus on public safety and consumer protection in disaster recovery.
- **Action:** The CPSC, working with FEMA, ensures that consumer products used in disaster relief efforts meet safety standards, particularly in temporary shelters, trailers, and other emergency housing. The act directed agencies like FEMA to ensure that products such as generators and other consumer goods do not pose fire, carbon monoxide, or electrical hazards.

## **8. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008**

- **Purpose:** The CPSIA strengthened the CPSC's authority and established stricter standards for product safety, especially for children's products.
- **Action:** After a disaster, FEMA may coordinate with the CPSC to ensure that consumer products used in disaster relief efforts, especially those for children (like toys, bedding, or safety equipment), meet the higher safety standards mandated by the CPSIA. This includes working to prevent the use of unsafe products in disaster relief efforts and addressing potential hazards.

## **9. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

- **Purpose:** EMAC is an interstate mutual aid agreement that allows states to request assistance from other states during emergencies.
- **Action:** The CPSC and FEMA collaborate to ensure that products being sent to disaster-stricken areas through EMAC, such as generators, pumps, or medical equipment, comply with safety standards. The CPSC helps identify potentially unsafe products being used in disaster zones and works with FEMA to recall or address them quickly.

## **10. Executive Orders on Emergency Preparedness and Response (e.g., Executive Order 13650 on Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security)**

- **Purpose:** Various executive orders, including those on improving safety in disaster response, help define roles for federal agencies like FEMA and the CPSC.

- **Action:** FEMA works with the CPSC to ensure that products used in disaster response, such as temporary shelters or emergency supplies, do not pose safety risks. This includes ensuring compliance with standards set by the CPSC and working together to identify and mitigate hazards associated with consumer products.

## 11. The Emergency Services and Disaster Relief Act (various iterations)

- **Purpose:** This act provides for emergency services and recovery efforts, ensuring safety during disaster relief.
- **Action:** The CPSC, in collaboration with FEMA, ensures that the safety of consumer products used in emergency shelters, disaster recovery, and rebuilding efforts is addressed. This includes ensuring that items like space heaters, electrical wiring, and temporary housing materials meet established safety standards.

## 12. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- **Purpose:** The NDRF is a guide to the recovery phase of disaster management, focusing on rebuilding communities and ensuring public safety.
- **Action:** The CPSC works with FEMA to ensure that consumer products used in recovery operations (such as generators, temporary homes, or medical equipment) are safe. The NDRF includes guidance for product safety, particularly for products used in rebuilding homes and communities after disasters.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and FEMA work together to ensure that consumer products used during and after disasters are safe for the public. FEMA may consult with the CPSC on issues such as the safety of temporary housing, electrical equipment, medical devices, and other products commonly used in disaster zones.

## OSHA - Occupational Health and Safety Administration

Ensures workplace safety during disaster response and recovery operations; partners with FEMA to protect responders and workers in affected areas.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) collaborate during disasters to ensure the safety of workers involved in disaster response, recovery, and rebuilding efforts. OSHA is responsible for ensuring the safety and health of workers, while FEMA coordinates the overall disaster response. The following is a list of congressional and executive actions that tie OSHA to FEMA in disaster situations:

### 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)

- **Purpose:** This act is the primary legislation governing federal disaster response and recovery.
- **Action:** The Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to coordinate the federal response to disasters. OSHA works with FEMA to ensure the safety of workers engaged in disaster recovery and response efforts. OSHA provides safety guidelines, training, and enforcement to protect workers involved in rebuilding efforts, debris removal, and other recovery activities, especially in hazardous environments.

### 2. The National Response Framework (NRF)

- **Purpose:** The NRF provides a coordinated, unified approach to disaster response at the federal level.
- **Action:** OSHA and FEMA work together within the NRF to ensure the safety of workers during disaster response. This includes ensuring that workers involved in search-and-rescue operations, temporary housing construction, and infrastructure repair are protected from hazards like exposure to dangerous materials, structural collapse, and unsafe working conditions.

### 3. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act)

- **Purpose:** The OSH Act created OSHA and mandates the establishment of workplace safety standards.
- **Action:** Under the OSH Act, OSHA has the authority to enforce safety standards during disaster recovery operations. FEMA collaborates with OSHA to protect disaster recovery workers, ensuring that they have the appropriate safety equipment, training, and protocols in place to perform their tasks safely during and after disasters. This includes enforcing standards for personal protective equipment (PPE) and hazardous materials handling.

### 4. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

- **Purpose:** EPCRA requires emergency planning for hazardous chemical releases and provides the public with information about chemicals in their communities.
- **Action:** FEMA works with OSHA under EPCRA to ensure that hazardous chemicals are properly managed during disaster recovery efforts. OSHA enforces standards for handling hazardous materials, and FEMA ensures that emergency planning and response efforts include worker protection against toxic substances, including in temporary disaster shelters or rebuilding sites.

## 5. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- **Purpose:** NIMS establishes a standard approach to managing incidents and coordinating resources during emergencies.
- **Action:** OSHA and FEMA work together under NIMS to ensure that disaster response efforts are conducted safely. This includes providing clear guidelines on worker safety during the initial response phase, including emergency medical services, debris removal, search-and-rescue missions, and recovery operations.

## 6. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- **Purpose:** The NDRF guides the recovery phase of disaster management and outlines strategies to restore and rebuild communities.
- **Action:** During the recovery phase, FEMA works with OSHA to ensure that workers involved in rebuilding and restoring critical infrastructure are protected. OSHA provides safety protocols for construction workers, electricians, and other professionals who are working to restore utilities, rebuild structures, and clear debris.

## 7. The Emergency Services and Disaster Relief Act (various iterations)

- **Purpose:** This act provides authorization for emergency services, including workforce protection during disaster recovery.
- **Action:** OSHA works with FEMA to ensure the safety of workers involved in disaster recovery operations. This can include enforcement of workplace safety standards in areas where workers may be exposed to dangerous conditions such as mold, asbestos, electrical hazards, and collapsed structures.

## 8. The Public Assistance Program (PA) – Stafford Act

- **Purpose:** The PA program under the Stafford Act helps state, local, tribal, and territorial governments with funding for disaster recovery activities, including debris removal and infrastructure repair.
- **Action:** OSHA and FEMA coordinate to ensure the safety of workers involved in Public Assistance Program projects. This includes safety oversight for debris removal, temporary housing construction, and infrastructure restoration, where OSHA's safety standards and FEMA's disaster response guidelines are integrated to protect workers' health and safety.

## 9. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

- **Purpose:** EMAC allows states to provide mutual aid during disasters by requesting resources and assistance from other states.
- **Action:** When workers are deployed across state lines through EMAC, FEMA coordinates with OSHA to ensure that state and local disaster responders adhere to federal safety regulations. OSHA may provide safety standards and training to workers coming from other states to ensure their safety during disaster operations.

## 10. Executive Order 13707 (2015) – Establishment of the Task Force on Worker Protection

- **Purpose:** This executive order created the Task Force on Worker Protection to enhance worker safety during large-scale recovery efforts.
- **Action:** OSHA's role was bolstered under this executive order, especially for worker safety in disaster recovery zones. FEMA coordinates with OSHA to ensure that workers have the proper protective measures in place, including for recovery efforts related to hurricanes, floods, and wildfires. The task force aimed to enhance coordination between OSHA, FEMA, and other agencies to improve worker protection standards during disaster recovery.

## 11. Executive Order 13650 (2013) – Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security

- **Purpose:** This executive order focused on improving the safety of chemical facilities and reducing risks associated with chemical accidents, particularly during disasters.
- **Action:** OSHA works with FEMA and other agencies to ensure that workers involved in disaster recovery efforts around chemical facilities or hazardous material sites are protected. This includes OSHA enforcing standards for handling hazardous chemicals and ensuring proper safety protocols are followed during cleanup and recovery operations in areas affected by chemical hazards.

## 12. The Public Safety and Disaster Recovery Act (Various Reforms and Recovery Acts)

- **Purpose:** This legislation involves specific provisions for enhancing worker safety during large-scale disaster recovery operations.
- **Action:** In collaboration with FEMA, OSHA ensures that the safety of workers is addressed through mandatory safety training, proper equipment, and enforcement of hazard recognition procedures during recovery efforts. This includes ensuring compliance with OSHA regulations for workers on-site in temporary housing, cleanup operations, and infrastructure repair.



### 13. FEMA's Worker Safety and Health Program (OSHA Cooperation)

- **Purpose:** FEMA's Worker Safety and Health Program coordinates the safety of disaster recovery workers and collaborates with OSHA to ensure standards are met.
- **Action:** FEMA works directly with OSHA to provide worker safety guidelines and resources to the public, contractors, and volunteers involved in disaster relief. OSHA contributes to ensuring that disaster response workers, including those involved in construction, transportation, and clean-up, follow proper safety measures to reduce the risk of injury or illness.

### 14. OSHA's Emergency Response Program (with FEMA Coordination)

- **Purpose:** OSHA's Emergency Response Program addresses the safety of workers responding to emergencies, such as natural disasters or accidents.
- **Action:** OSHA provides training, regulations, and guidance for disaster response workers, ensuring they are prepared for the physical and environmental risks of the job. FEMA coordinates with OSHA to ensure that disaster recovery workers are adequately protected, especially when exposed to hazardous environments like debris, unstable structures, and electrical hazards.

OSHA plays an essential role in ensuring worker safety during disaster response and recovery efforts, working in close coordination with FEMA. Various congressional and executive actions, including the Stafford Act, the OSH Act, and others, provide the framework for this collaboration. Together, FEMA and OSHA protect workers' health and safety by enforcing safety standards, providing training, and ensuring compliance with regulations in disaster-stricken areas. This helps minimize risks associated with recovery operations and supports effective rebuilding efforts.

## USCG - United States Coast Guard

Conducts maritime search and rescue operations; collaborates with FEMA on coastal disaster response and the protection of maritime infrastructure.

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and FEMA collaborate during disasters to provide maritime search and rescue operations, logistics support, and assistance in protecting critical infrastructure and communities. The U.S. Coast Guard is part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), alongside FEMA, and both agencies work together under various laws, executive orders, and frameworks during disaster events. Below is a list of key congressional and executive actions that tie the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to FEMA in disaster management:

### 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)

- **Purpose:** This act establishes the framework for the federal response to disasters and authorizes FEMA to coordinate disaster relief efforts.
- **Action:** Under the Stafford Act, the U.S. Coast Guard supports FEMA's disaster response by providing search and rescue operations, maritime transportation of goods and personnel, and other maritime-related assistance. The USCG's role is critical in disaster areas impacted by floods, hurricanes, and other maritime-related emergencies. FEMA can activate the USCG to support recovery and response efforts when waterways are affected or when disaster-stricken regions are isolated.

## 2. The National Response Framework (NRF)

- **Purpose:** The NRF provides a coordinated, unified approach for federal agencies, including FEMA, to respond to disasters.
- **Action:** The USCG is part of the federal response system described in the NRF. In a disaster, FEMA and the USCG coordinate to respond to maritime emergencies such as oil spills, flooding, search and rescue missions, and the transport of goods and equipment. The USCG provides maritime expertise, and FEMA integrates this response with land-based disaster recovery and coordination efforts.

## 3. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- **Purpose:** NIMS provides a standardized approach to incident management and coordination during disasters.
- **Action:** FEMA and the U.S. Coast Guard work together within the NIMS structure to ensure a coordinated disaster response. The USCG can assist FEMA in conducting waterborne evacuations, rescuing stranded individuals, and transporting supplies or personnel to disaster areas. NIMS ensures that their joint efforts follow established procedures for interagency coordination and resource management.

## 4. The Homeland Security Act of 2002

- **Purpose:** This act created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which encompasses FEMA and the U.S. Coast Guard.
- **Action:** As part of DHS, the U.S. Coast Guard collaborates with FEMA on disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. The USCG provides critical capabilities in maritime safety and security, which FEMA incorporates into its disaster response strategies, including rescue missions and logistical support for relief efforts.

## 5. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- **Purpose:** The NDRF is a guide for the recovery phase of disaster management, focusing on restoring and rebuilding communities.
- **Action:** FEMA works with the U.S. Coast Guard in the recovery phase, especially in regions impacted by hurricanes, floods, or other disasters affecting coastal and maritime regions. The USCG helps ensure that maritime transportation routes are restored, ports and harbors are operational, and vessels can safely operate. They also assist FEMA in coordinating the transport of goods and recovery personnel in disaster-affected coastal areas.

## 6. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) Framework

- **Purpose:** The ESF structure is part of FEMA's operational plan for disaster response, organizing federal support into functional areas.
- **Action:** The U.S. Coast Guard is designated under **ESF #1 (Transportation)** and **ESF #9 (Search and Rescue)**, providing transportation support (including in disaster-impacted ports) and conducting search and rescue missions in maritime environments. The USCG works with FEMA to execute transportation plans and search-and-rescue operations, particularly in coastal and flood-affected areas.

## 7. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

- **Purpose:** This act mandates the preparation for and response to oil spills in U.S. waters.
- **Action:** In the event of an oil spill, FEMA can work with the U.S. Coast Guard to provide a coordinated response, ensuring that both oil containment and recovery efforts, as well as the protection of communities, are managed effectively. The USCG leads response efforts for spills at sea, while FEMA coordinates overall recovery and mitigation efforts for impacted communities.

## 8. The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002

- **Purpose:** This act provides a comprehensive framework for ensuring the security of the nation's ports and maritime transportation systems.
- **Action:** In the aftermath of disasters that impact U.S. ports, FEMA works with the U.S. Coast Guard to ensure the restoration of port operations and to secure the transportation of relief supplies. The USCG provides security and operational support for the maritime transportation of goods necessary for recovery, which is integrated into FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.

## 9. Executive Order 13603 (2012) – National Defense Resources Preparedness

- **Purpose:** This executive order provides the framework for the allocation of resources during national emergencies, including manpower, materials, and facilities.
- **Action:** In the event of a national emergency, including a disaster requiring FEMA's coordination, the U.S. Coast Guard may be directed to provide logistical support, such as transportation of emergency supplies or personnel to affected areas. The USCG's capacity to ensure the continued operation of critical maritime resources (e.g., ports, vessels) supports FEMA's broader emergency management efforts.

## **10. Executive Order 13690 (2015) – Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard**

- **Purpose:** This order provides a framework for reducing flood risks in federally funded projects.
- **Action:** The USCG assists FEMA by ensuring that flood risks are managed appropriately in disaster recovery efforts, particularly in coastal and maritime regions. The USCG supports FEMA's efforts to assess flood risks and restore maritime infrastructure in the wake of floods, including protecting vulnerable communities from further maritime disasters.

## **11. The Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018**

- **Purpose:** This act strengthens the nation's preparedness and response capabilities, including improving the coordination of federal agencies during disasters.
- **Action:** The USCG works alongside FEMA to ensure that maritime safety and security issues are addressed during recovery efforts. The USCG may provide technical expertise and direct support for maritime operations during recovery, such as the transportation of resources and personnel to remote or isolated communities impacted by a disaster.

## **12. The Flood Control Act of 1968**

- **Purpose:** The act supports the management of flood risks through the development of flood control projects and programs.
- **Action:** In the aftermath of floods, particularly those affecting coastal areas, FEMA and the U.S. Coast Guard work together to restore maritime infrastructure, evacuate individuals by sea, and assist in the recovery of flood-affected communities. The USCG supports FEMA by providing both transportation and rescue services in flood zones where waterways are impacted.

## **13. The Coast Guard Authorization Act**

- **Purpose:** This act ensures that the U.S. Coast Guard is properly funded and equipped to respond to national emergencies, including disaster response.
- **Action:** The Coast Guard Authorization Act often includes provisions for the U.S. Coast Guard's support of FEMA in disaster response efforts. This may involve maritime search-and-rescue missions, logistical operations, and the provision of technical expertise to FEMA regarding disaster impact on maritime and coastal regions.

#### 14. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

- **Purpose:** EMAC allows states to request mutual aid during disasters.
- **Action:** The U.S. Coast Guard can be mobilized via EMAC to provide maritime support in other states that require assistance. FEMA coordinates these efforts, ensuring the integration of USCG capabilities into the broader federal and state disaster response framework.

The **U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)** plays a crucial role in disaster response and recovery efforts, working closely with **FEMA** to provide maritime search and rescue, transportation of relief supplies, and securing ports and coastal infrastructure.

#### **ATF - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives**

Investigates arson and explosives incidents; works with FEMA to address fire-related hazards during and after disasters.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) and FEMA are both part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and collaborate in disaster response, especially in scenarios involving hazardous materials, explosives, and criminal activity that may emerge during or after a disaster. The ATF is responsible for investigating and enforcing laws related to firearms, explosives, arson, and alcohol and tobacco trafficking. FEMA, on the other hand, coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts. Below is a list of congressional and executive actions that tie the ATF to FEMA during a disaster:

##### 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)

- **Purpose:** The Stafford Act is the primary law governing federal disaster response and recovery efforts.
- **Action:** Under the Stafford Act, FEMA is authorized to coordinate disaster response efforts, while the ATF can provide specialized support in cases involving hazardous materials, explosives, or criminal activities. For example, the ATF may assist FEMA in

managing explosive materials that pose a hazard to disaster responders or civilians, such as those discovered in destroyed buildings or along transportation routes.

## 2. The National Response Framework (NRF)

- **Purpose:** The NRF provides a structured, coordinated federal response to disasters.
- **Action:** The ATF works alongside FEMA under the NRF to respond to disasters. The ATF supports FEMA in disaster scenarios involving criminal activity, explosives, or arson. The ATF can provide specialized response teams, such as the **National Response Team (NRT)**, to assist in managing explosive hazards, hazardous materials, and criminal investigations during or after a disaster.

## 3. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- **Purpose:** NIMS establishes a unified command system and standardized approach to incident management across federal, state, and local agencies.
- **Action:** Under NIMS, FEMA coordinates the response to major disasters, and the ATF plays a role in ensuring that hazardous materials or explosive devices found during disaster operations are safely handled. The ATF may assist in responding to criminal activity that arises in the aftermath of a disaster, such as looting, arson, or illegal trafficking of firearms and explosives.

## 4. The Homeland Security Act of 2002

- **Purpose:** The Homeland Security Act established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and created the structure for federal emergency management and national security.
- **Action:** As part of DHS, both FEMA and the ATF are tasked with responding to national emergencies. The ATF supports FEMA's efforts by addressing issues related to explosive hazards, arson, and firearms, particularly in cases where these factors are part of the disaster aftermath. The ATF's expertise helps ensure that the recovery process is not disrupted by the presence of illegal firearms or explosives.

## 5. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- **Purpose:** The NDRF provides guidance for recovery operations, focusing on the restoration of communities after a disaster.
- **Action:** FEMA, in coordination with the ATF, helps ensure the recovery process is secure from criminal threats, such as arson, looting, or illegal explosives. The ATF may assist FEMA with investigations related to criminal activities that disrupt recovery efforts and

pose risks to public safety, particularly in areas where infrastructure damage may create opportunities for illegal activities.

## **6. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

- **Purpose:** EMAC allows states to provide mutual aid to one another during disasters, including law enforcement and public safety resources.
- **Action:** In the aftermath of a disaster, if criminal activity or explosives-related incidents occur, the ATF can be requested through EMAC to provide specialized assistance. The ATF can work alongside FEMA and state law enforcement to investigate criminal activity, secure hazardous materials, and address any arson or explosives incidents that may arise.

## **7. Executive Order 13407 (2006) – Establishing the National Response Framework**

- **Purpose:** This executive order directs the creation of the National Response Framework to standardize and guide the federal response to disasters.
- **Action:** Under this executive order, FEMA works in coordination with the ATF to manage incidents involving hazardous materials, explosives, or criminal activity. The ATF may provide support in the investigation of arson, explosives use, and the identification and mitigation of criminal threats in disaster zones.

## **8. Executive Order 13228 (2001) – Establishing the Office of Homeland Security**

- **Purpose:** This executive order established the Office of Homeland Security, which would later become part of DHS, to coordinate national security efforts, including disaster response and recovery.
- **Action:** FEMA and the ATF, under the umbrella of DHS, coordinate disaster response, particularly in complex scenarios involving criminal threats, explosives, and hazardous materials. The ATF may support FEMA's disaster response in investigating and mitigating criminal activities that complicate recovery efforts.

## **9. The Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974**

- **Purpose:** This act provides funding and support for fire prevention and firefighting activities, as well as the investigation of arson incidents.
- **Action:** In disaster scenarios, FEMA coordinates fire safety and prevention efforts, and the ATF assists in investigating arson cases that occur in the wake of a disaster. The ATF's

role includes determining the cause of fires, especially when arson is suspected, and ensuring the safety of responders and the public during recovery operations.

#### **10. The Federal Explosives Law (Title 18 U.S. Code Chapter 40)**

- **Purpose:** This law regulates the use, storage, and handling of explosives in the U.S.
- **Action:** In disaster situations, if explosives are found in the affected area, FEMA coordinates with the ATF to ensure that explosives are safely identified, handled, and disposed of. The ATF's expertise is critical in managing explosive hazards in disaster zones, particularly in collapsed buildings or areas where explosive materials may be accidentally exposed or discovered.

#### **11. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994**

- **Purpose:** This act provides support for law enforcement agencies to combat violent crime, including terrorism, gun violence, and explosives-related offenses.
- **Action:** In the aftermath of disasters, the ATF works with FEMA to prevent and address any criminal activities, including firearms trafficking, arson, and explosives-related incidents. FEMA's coordination ensures that law enforcement agencies like the ATF can intervene and protect communities from crime that might surge in the chaos following a disaster.

#### **12. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006**

- **Purpose:** This act made reforms to FEMA's response and preparedness capabilities in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.
- **Action:** The ATF works with FEMA to improve disaster preparedness and response, especially in cases where criminal activity, such as arson or explosives, occurs in the aftermath of a disaster. The ATF supports FEMA by providing specialized law enforcement capabilities to secure disaster zones from criminal exploitation.

#### **13. The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Program**

- **Purpose:** This program regulates the security of chemical facilities to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals.
- **Action:** In disaster scenarios involving chemical facilities or hazardous materials, FEMA and the ATF coordinate to ensure that security and safety protocols are followed. The ATF's role may involve responding to potential explosives or hazardous materials threats, ensuring that chemicals or explosives in disaster zones are secured, and preventing illegal access to dangerous substances.



## 14. The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program

- **Purpose:** This program provides grants and resources to law enforcement agencies to support community policing and crime prevention.
- **Action:** In disaster zones, FEMA and the ATF may work with local law enforcement agencies to address crimes such as looting, firearms violations, and explosives incidents. The ATF supports FEMA's coordination by providing specialized assistance in criminal investigations and helping local law enforcement manage public safety concerns during the recovery phase.

The **ATF** and **FEMA** collaborate in a variety of ways to address both the immediate safety needs of disaster-stricken areas and the long-term recovery and rebuilding efforts. Congressional and executive actions, including the Stafford Act, NRF, and several other laws and executive orders, ensure that the ATF can provide specialized expertise in areas like explosives, hazardous materials, arson investigations, and criminal activity. FEMA relies on the ATF's knowledge to ensure the safety and security of communities during and after disasters, while the ATF ensures that any criminal activity or dangerous materials are addressed swiftly and effectively.

### USSS - United States Secret Service

Provides security for national leaders and critical infrastructure; collaborates with FEMA on continuity of government operations during emergencies.

The United States Secret Service (USSS) and FEMA collaborate in various capacities during disasters, particularly in ensuring the protection of national leaders and critical infrastructure, supporting security and logistical operations, and responding to emergencies where a coordinated law enforcement and protection response is needed. While the Secret Service is primarily focused on the protection of national leaders and financial institutions, its role in disaster response intersects with FEMA's mission of coordinating federal disaster relief and recovery efforts.

Here's a list of **congressional and executive actions** that tie the **U.S. Secret Service (USSS)** to **FEMA** in a disaster:

#### 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)

- **Purpose:** The Stafford Act provides the legal foundation for federal disaster response and recovery efforts.
- **Action:** FEMA coordinates the federal response to disasters under this act. The U.S. Secret Service may assist FEMA by providing security for disaster response and recovery operations, especially in the protection of critical infrastructure, national leaders, and high-value assets. The Secret Service also supports FEMA's role in ensuring the safety of

key individuals in disaster zones, particularly those involved in disaster management or recovery efforts.

## **2. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Purpose:** The NRF provides a comprehensive, coordinated approach for federal agencies to respond to disasters.
- **Action:** The U.S. Secret Service plays a supporting role in ensuring the safety and security of individuals involved in disaster response, including high-level officials or FEMA leadership. The Secret Service can also be tasked with securing FEMA facilities and resources, assisting with incident command centers, and ensuring that law enforcement coordination is maintained throughout the disaster response process.

## **3. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

- **Purpose:** NIMS establishes standardized procedures for managing disasters across all levels of government.
- **Action:** As part of NIMS, FEMA works with the U.S. Secret Service to manage incidents, particularly those involving critical infrastructure protection or the safety of national leaders during a disaster. The Secret Service ensures the security of high-level officials, including those involved in FEMA's disaster response efforts, as part of the unified command structure.

## **4. The Homeland Security Act of 2002**

- **Purpose:** This act created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which houses FEMA and the U.S. Secret Service.
- **Action:** As part of DHS, both FEMA and the Secret Service work together in disaster management, particularly in scenarios that involve securing high-value assets, protecting national leadership, and supporting emergency management efforts. The U.S. Secret Service supports FEMA in coordinating disaster response by providing specialized protection services for top officials and critical infrastructure.

## **5. Executive Order 12656 (1988) – Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Functions**

- **Purpose:** This executive order outlines the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies, including FEMA and the U.S. Secret Service, during national emergencies.

- **Action:** The Secret Service is tasked with providing protection for the President, Vice President, and other key officials during a disaster or national emergency. In coordination with FEMA, the Secret Service ensures that essential leadership remains secure during disaster recovery efforts. Additionally, the Secret Service assists FEMA in securing facilities and coordinating federal emergency management activities.

## **6. Executive Order 13407 (2006) – Establishing the National Response Framework**

- **Purpose:** This executive order formalizes the National Response Framework, creating a structure for federal agencies to respond to disasters.
- **Action:** Under this framework, the U.S. Secret Service works alongside FEMA to ensure that key officials are protected during emergency response and recovery efforts. This includes providing security at disaster sites, protecting national assets, and facilitating the safe movement of personnel, particularly during high-level disaster management operations.

## **7. Executive Order 13228 (2001) – Establishing the Office of Homeland Security**

- **Purpose:** This executive order created the Office of Homeland Security, which later became part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- **Action:** The U.S. Secret Service is part of the DHS and works with FEMA to manage the protection of leaders and critical infrastructure during disasters. The Secret Service ensures the safety of FEMA officials and other key decision-makers during emergency response efforts, particularly when federal assets or leadership are at risk during a disaster.

## **8. The National Incident Command System (NICS)**

- **Purpose:** NICS is a framework for managing federal response operations in disasters and emergencies.
- **Action:** FEMA uses NICS to ensure a coordinated federal response, and the U.S. Secret Service contributes by securing high-level government officials and infrastructure. This collaboration ensures that FEMA's disaster management operations are not disrupted by security concerns and that key figures can perform their duties in a safe environment.

## **9. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

- **Purpose:** EMAC enables states to request mutual aid during disasters.

- **Action:** In disaster response scenarios, the U.S. Secret Service may provide security assistance to FEMA and other states participating in EMAC. This may include providing protection for visiting officials or securing sensitive locations involved in disaster recovery operations.

#### **10. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006**

- **Purpose:** This act reformed FEMA's operations and structure to improve the response and recovery capabilities in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.
- **Action:** Following the reforms, FEMA works closely with the U.S. Secret Service to ensure the safety of leadership during disasters, particularly in complex and high-risk environments. The Secret Service ensures that FEMA officials and other government leaders are protected, allowing them to coordinate disaster recovery and relief efforts without concern for security threats.

#### **11. The Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-8) on National Preparedness (2011)**

- **Purpose:** PPD-8 outlines the U.S. government's approach to national preparedness, setting a framework for planning and response.
- **Action:** Under PPD-8, the U.S. Secret Service supports FEMA's efforts in ensuring the protection of national leadership during disaster scenarios. The Secret Service's role in disaster preparedness includes securing key officials, facilities, and infrastructure, which enhances FEMA's ability to manage disaster response and recovery operations effectively.

#### **12. The Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-21) on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (2013)**

- **Purpose:** PPD-21 focuses on the security and resilience of the nation's critical infrastructure.
- **Action:** The U.S. Secret Service assists FEMA in protecting critical infrastructure during disasters, ensuring the safety of financial institutions, key assets, and national leaders. The Secret Service's coordination with FEMA is essential for maintaining operational security and stability in the aftermath of disasters that may threaten key infrastructure.

#### **13. The Comprehensive Emergency Management System (CEMS)**

- **Purpose:** CEMS provides a strategic framework for comprehensive disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

- **Action:** Under CEMS, FEMA manages disaster operations, while the U.S. Secret Service ensures the protection of government leadership and other critical figures. The Secret Service's efforts to safeguard officials, secure facilities, and provide logistical support align with FEMA's larger mission of ensuring a coordinated and effective disaster response.

#### **14. The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2013**

- **Purpose:** This act strengthens the U.S. government's response capabilities to public health and other emergencies.
- **Action:** During large-scale public health emergencies or pandemics, FEMA coordinates the federal response, and the U.S. Secret Service ensures the security of national leaders and assets. In scenarios where the safety of government personnel is threatened, the Secret Service works with FEMA to maintain operational continuity and protect decision-makers involved in emergency response.

The **U.S. Secret Service (USSS)** and **FEMA** collaborate in a range of activities tied to disaster response, especially in ensuring the safety of national leaders, critical infrastructure, and key assets during emergencies. Congressional and executive actions, such as the **Stafford Act**, **NRF**, **NIMS**, and several others, provide the framework for the **Secret Service's** role in securing high-level government operations while FEMA leads disaster management and recovery.

### **NIH - National Institutes of Health**

The DEM coordinates the NIH's resources for emergency planning and preparedness. Works with FEMA to develop responses to major disaster. May also help with animal welfare issues during disasters. Can permit limited use of award funds to pay researchers' salaries and benefits during emergencies. Can extend reporting deadlines.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and FEMA collaborate during disasters, particularly in scenarios where public health, medical research, and disease prevention are integral to the emergency response. NIH, part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), focuses on medical research, disease prevention, and the development of health-related solutions. FEMA is responsible for coordinating federal disaster response and recovery. Below is a list of congressional and executive actions that tie the NIH to FEMA during a disaster:

#### **1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)**

- **Purpose:** This act provides the legal foundation for federal disaster response and recovery operations.

- **Action:** The Stafford Act allows FEMA to coordinate federal disaster response. NIH can support FEMA's efforts by providing expertise and resources related to public health emergencies, disease control, and medical care during or after a disaster. NIH can also contribute to research on the health impacts of the disaster, including the spread of infectious diseases or long-term health consequences.

## **2. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

- **Purpose:** The NRF sets out the federal government's coordinated response to disasters, ensuring that all agencies, including FEMA and NIH, work together effectively.
- **Action:** NIH provides specialized health and medical expertise to FEMA during disaster response. This includes responding to public health threats such as disease outbreaks, injuries, or mental health issues that arise in the wake of a disaster. NIH's research and expertise in infectious diseases, vaccines, and health interventions complement FEMA's broader response efforts.

## **3. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

- **Purpose:** NIMS provides a standardized framework for incident management, including the integration of federal agencies like FEMA and NIH during disasters.
- **Action:** FEMA utilizes NIMS to coordinate disaster response, and NIH's role includes providing health expertise, guidance on medical treatment, and helping FEMA manage public health aspects of the disaster. This includes assessing health risks, providing medical assistance, and coordinating health information and resources.

## **4. The Homeland Security Act of 2002**

- **Purpose:** This act established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and directed the creation of a coordinated national effort for public safety and emergency management.
- **Action:** NIH, as part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), works alongside FEMA (part of DHS) in disaster response. NIH contributes expertise in public health and medical research, particularly during emergencies involving biological threats, infectious diseases, or other health-related disasters. NIH may assist FEMA in developing public health strategies for disease prevention and control during large-scale emergencies.

## **5. Executive Order 12656 (1988) – Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Functions**

- **Purpose:** This executive order designates federal agencies' responsibilities in the event of national emergencies.
- **Action:** Under this order, NIH is involved in providing public health and medical expertise during national emergencies. FEMA coordinates federal disaster operations, while NIH supports by offering scientific research, medical assistance, and resources for health protection during public health emergencies, such as pandemics or biological attacks.

## **6. The Public Health Service Act (PHSA)**

- **Purpose:** This act provides the legal foundation for public health service programs, including the authority for responding to public health emergencies.
- **Action:** NIH, as part of the Public Health Service, can play a key role in disaster situations by conducting medical research and supporting FEMA's efforts to address public health risks. This includes helping FEMA to assess health needs, develop responses to disease outbreaks, and provide technical support for the medical treatment of disaster victims.

## **7. Executive Order 13407 (2006) – Establishing the National Response Framework**

- **Purpose:** This executive order created a coordinated federal response system for disasters, integrating all federal agencies.
- **Action:** Under this framework, NIH works with FEMA to address health issues that arise during or after disasters. This includes NIH's role in providing medical expertise, research on disease transmission, and support for public health responses, such as vaccinations, treatment protocols, and health screenings in disaster zones.

## **8. The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act (PAHPA) of 2013**

- **Purpose:** PAHPA strengthens the nation's ability to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies, including pandemics and natural disasters.
- **Action:** This act enhances the roles of NIH and FEMA in disaster preparedness and response. NIH is tasked with researching public health threats, developing medical countermeasures, and coordinating with FEMA during health-related disasters. NIH may provide research on emerging diseases, assist in vaccine development, and work with FEMA to ensure health resources are available in the affected areas.

## **9. The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**

- **Purpose:** The NDMS is a federal program designed to provide medical assistance during disasters.
- **Action:** NIH contributes to the NDMS by supporting research on medical treatments, health interventions, and long-term health consequences of disasters. FEMA coordinates the logistics and response aspects, while NIH provides the scientific and medical expertise needed to address public health challenges during disasters, including the deployment of mobile health teams and medical professionals.

#### **10. The Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Program**

- **Purpose:** The PHEP program strengthens the nation's ability to respond to public health emergencies, including biological, chemical, or natural disasters.
- **Action:** FEMA coordinates disaster response, and NIH provides critical research and medical expertise. NIH may help FEMA develop strategies for managing public health risks, such as outbreaks of disease or environmental health hazards in the wake of a disaster. NIH's research also helps improve disaster resilience by studying the health impacts of disasters and recommending public health interventions.

#### **11. Executive Order 13228 (2001) – Establishing the Office of Homeland Security**

- **Purpose:** This executive order established the Office of Homeland Security, which later became part of DHS, and tasked the government with coordinated disaster response and national security preparedness.
- **Action:** NIH, as part of the Department of Health and Human Services, works with FEMA to respond to public health emergencies. This collaboration includes providing scientific and medical expertise to assist FEMA's efforts in addressing health-related issues during or after disasters, such as disease outbreaks, mental health issues, and the availability of medical treatments.

#### **12. The National Incident Command System (NICS)**

- **Purpose:** NICS outlines the structure for managing large-scale disaster incidents, including coordinating between federal agencies.
- **Action:** NIH contributes to NICS by offering expertise in public health and medical management during disasters. FEMA manages the overall incident, while NIH provides essential medical and scientific resources, including disease surveillance, diagnostics, and treatment during disaster scenarios.

#### **13. The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Program**



- **Purpose:** CFATS regulates the security of chemical facilities to prevent terrorism and chemical accidents.
- **Action:** In the event of a chemical spill, release, or biological hazard during a disaster, NIH's expertise in public health and disease prevention supports FEMA's emergency response efforts. NIH helps FEMA in evaluating health risks and providing research-based guidance on the medical consequences of exposure to toxic chemicals or infectious agents.

#### 14. The Health Security and Biopreparedness Act (2013)

- **Purpose:** This act focuses on strengthening the nation's ability to respond to biological threats and other health emergencies.
- **Action:** The act enhances the roles of both NIH and FEMA in preparing for and responding to biological disasters. NIH contributes by developing vaccines, treatments, and diagnostic tools for emerging infectious diseases, while FEMA coordinates the broader emergency management response to biological threats or pandemics.

#### 15. The Bioterrorism Act of 2002

- **Purpose:** The act provides for the protection of public health and safety against bioterrorism.
- **Action:** In the event of a biological attack, FEMA coordinates disaster response, and NIH contributes by researching potential bioterror threats, providing medical countermeasures (such as vaccines and treatments), and assisting with health monitoring and diagnostics. NIH's research ensures that FEMA has the tools to respond to bioterrorism-related health emergencies effectively.

The **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** and **FEMA** collaborate during disaster response and recovery, particularly when public health concerns such as disease outbreaks, chemical exposures, and medical care are involved. NIH provides vital scientific and medical expertise in health-related emergencies, while FEMA manages the broader disaster response and recovery operations.

### DOE - Department of Energy

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) plays a crucial role in emergency management, especially related to energy infrastructure, critical energy supplies, and nuclear incidents. The DOE is primarily responsible for ensuring the resilience of the nation's energy systems and responding to emergencies that affect the energy sector. Here are the key congressional and executive records that grant the DOE an emergency management role:

## **Congressional Records:**

### **1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, Amended) (Public Law 100-707):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - While FEMA is the primary agency for disaster response, the DOE is responsible for ensuring the continuation of energy supply during emergencies. The DOE can assist with restoring critical energy infrastructure, such as electricity grids, oil pipelines, and gas supplies, after a disaster.
- **Significance:**
  - This Act establishes the DOE's role in energy security during disaster response, including providing support for energy recovery efforts.

### **2. Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act provides the DOE with broad authorities related to energy security, including ensuring the protection of critical energy infrastructure. It mandates the DOE to coordinate the protection of the national energy grid and to respond to energy-related disasters and emergencies.
- **Significance:**
  - The Energy Policy Act of 2005 solidifies the DOE's role in energy crisis management, particularly in the aftermath of natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other emergencies affecting energy infrastructure.

### **3. Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The Act created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and designates the DOE as a critical agency for ensuring the protection of energy systems, including the electricity grid, oil pipelines, and other infrastructure essential for national security. The DOE coordinates with DHS to protect energy infrastructure from natural or man-made threats.
- **Significance:**
  - This Act formalizes the DOE's role in national security, especially as it pertains to the security of energy systems and infrastructure.

#### 4. **Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - This Act requires the DOE to enhance energy resilience, particularly in the face of climate change, natural disasters, and emergencies. It includes provisions for energy grid modernization, which is crucial for energy recovery during disasters.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the DOE's role in maintaining and improving the energy infrastructure, including ensuring the grid's reliability in disaster scenarios.

#### 5. **Federal Power Act (1935, amended):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - The Federal Power Act grants the DOE authority to regulate interstate electricity sales and provides the federal government with the authority to control electric grid operations during national emergencies or disasters.
- **Significance:**
  - Provides the legal framework for DOE to manage energy resources and direct electricity supply during national crises.

#### 6. **Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-425):**

- **Key Provisions:**
  - While primarily focused on the storage of nuclear waste, this Act also establishes the DOE's role in responding to emergencies related to nuclear incidents, including natural disasters that might impact nuclear power plants or facilities storing radioactive materials.
- **Significance:**
  - The DOE is tasked with nuclear disaster response and recovery efforts, making it critical in the case of nuclear power plant accidents or radioactive material spills following a disaster.

#### **Executive Directives:**

##### 1. **Executive Order 12148 (1979):**

- **Issued By:** President Jimmy Carter.
- **Key Provisions:**

- This order established a framework for federal agencies to respond to disasters, including the DOE's role in restoring critical infrastructure such as energy and power systems after a disaster.
- **Significance:**
  - The DOE is tasked with ensuring the energy systems' resilience and continuity, particularly during national emergencies.

## 2. **Executive Order 12919 (1994):**

- **Issued By:** President Bill Clinton.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order outlines the federal government's coordination during emergencies, with the DOE responsible for protecting and restoring energy infrastructure, including the national electricity grid and oil supply chains.
- **Significance:**
  - Strengthens the DOE's role in ensuring energy security during national emergencies, including disaster recovery.

## 3. **Executive Order 13286 (2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order provides the DOE with specific responsibilities related to energy security, particularly in ensuring the continued operation of energy infrastructure following a disaster or emergency situation.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the DOE's role in national emergency response, focusing on maintaining the energy supply in the wake of large-scale emergencies.

## 4. **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5, 2003):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This directive focuses on establishing a coordinated federal response to disasters, with the DOE coordinating the protection and restoration of the

national energy grid, including electricity, gas, and other essential energy infrastructure.

- **Significance:**
  - Directs the DOE to work with FEMA and other agencies to ensure energy continuity and infrastructure recovery during disasters.

#### 5. **Executive Order 13423 (2007):**

- **Issued By:** President George W. Bush.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order focuses on improving energy efficiency and ensuring the resilience of energy infrastructure. It specifically addresses the DOE's role in responding to energy supply disruptions caused by emergencies and natural disasters.
- **Significance:**
  - Strengthens the DOE's role in maintaining energy security and preparing for energy-related emergencies.

#### 6. **Executive Order 13636 (2013):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - This order focuses on improving critical infrastructure protection, with specific emphasis on the energy grid. It mandates the DOE to work with private and public sectors to ensure energy resilience, including protecting against cyberattacks and other disruptions.
- **Significance:**
  - Expands the DOE's role in ensuring the resilience of the nation's energy systems, particularly in light of cyber threats and other emergency scenarios.

#### 7. **Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21, 2013):**

- **Issued By:** President Barack Obama.
- **Key Provisions:**

- This directive addresses critical infrastructure protection, emphasizing the DOE's responsibility to secure energy infrastructure and restore it after disasters.
- **Significance:**
  - Enhances the DOE's role in coordinating energy recovery efforts during national emergencies, including natural disasters and cyberattacks.

## **DOE Emergency Management Roles Defined:**

### **1. Energy Infrastructure Protection:**

- The DOE is responsible for ensuring the protection of the national energy infrastructure, including electricity grids, oil pipelines, and natural gas systems. The DOE plays a role in preventing, responding to, and recovering from disruptions to these systems during emergencies.
- **Significance:**
  - Ensures that energy systems remain functional during and after disasters, enabling other recovery efforts to proceed.

### **2. Energy Continuity and Restoration:**

- In the aftermath of disasters, the DOE leads efforts to restore energy services, such as power generation and fuel distribution. This includes working with FEMA and other agencies to prioritize energy infrastructure recovery.
- **Significance:**
  - Critical for maintaining national operations and recovery efforts, as most recovery activities depend on the availability of energy.

### **3. Nuclear Emergency Response:**

- The DOE is responsible for managing nuclear emergencies, including incidents at nuclear power plants or with nuclear waste. The DOE ensures that nuclear incidents are contained and mitigates the impact on surrounding communities.
- **Significance:**
  - The DOE's nuclear expertise is essential for ensuring safety in nuclear-related emergencies, such as during natural disasters that may damage nuclear power plants.

### **4. Coordination of Energy Support during National Emergencies:**

- In coordination with FEMA, the DOE supports federal, state, and local agencies in addressing energy needs during national emergencies. The DOE ensures that energy remains available for essential services, such as healthcare, transportation, and communication.
- **Significance:**
  - The DOE's coordination ensures energy supply during large-scale emergencies, ensuring that all sectors of the economy can continue to function despite challenges.