

coordinating logistics to  
execute rapid research in  
disaster response



## Integration of disaster research response into ICS

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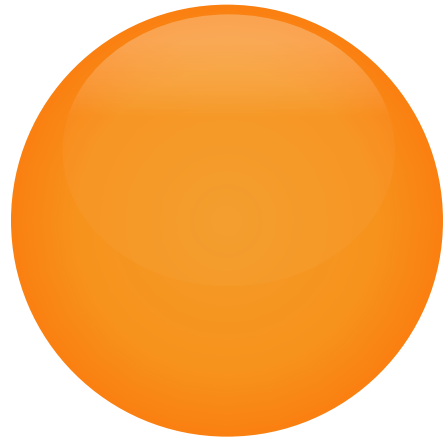


# State and Local Perspective

State and local agencies can benefit from disaster research

Often need assistance in protecting public health & safety and helping impacted community recover

Goal of Disaster Research:  
Inform or enhance  
emergency response or  
recovery activities



# **INTEGRATING DISASTER RESEARCH INTO THE INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE**

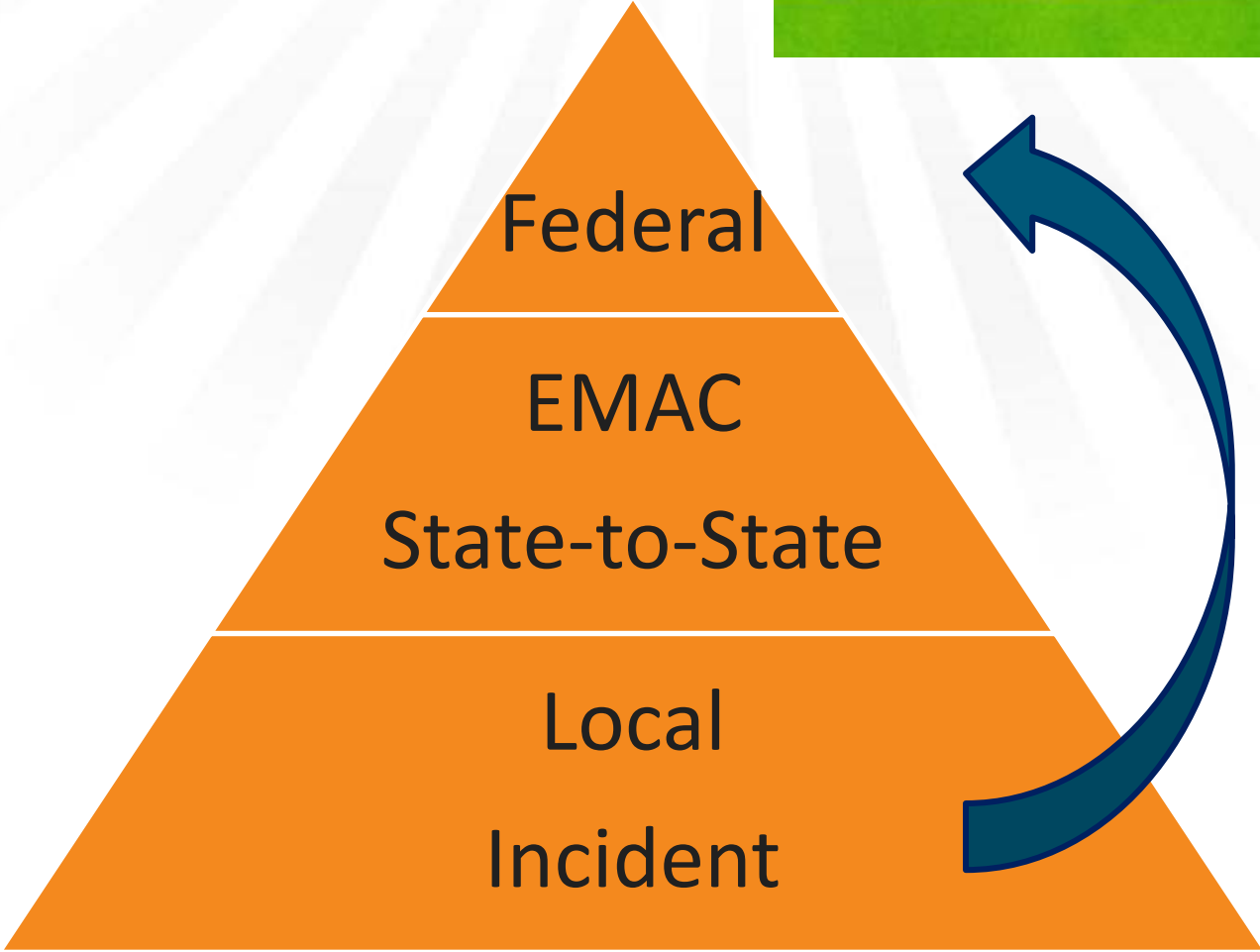


# Guiding Principles

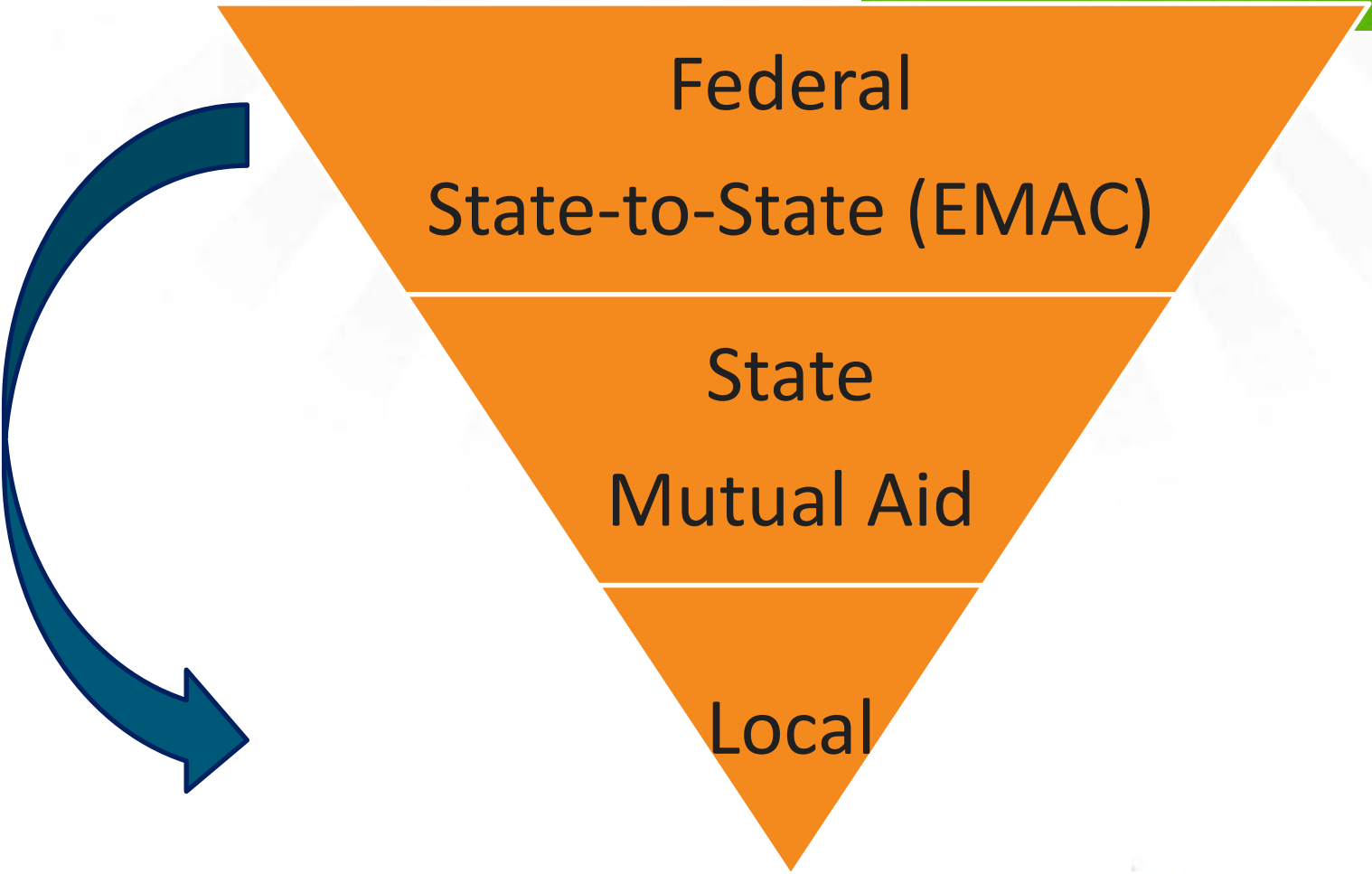
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- All disasters are local
- All response and recovery activities (federal, state, mutual aid) are done *in support of* locals
- Activities should integrate into the emergency management structure already implemented
  - Better situational awareness
  - Integrated communication, information sharing, and coordination activities

# Flow of Requests for Assistance

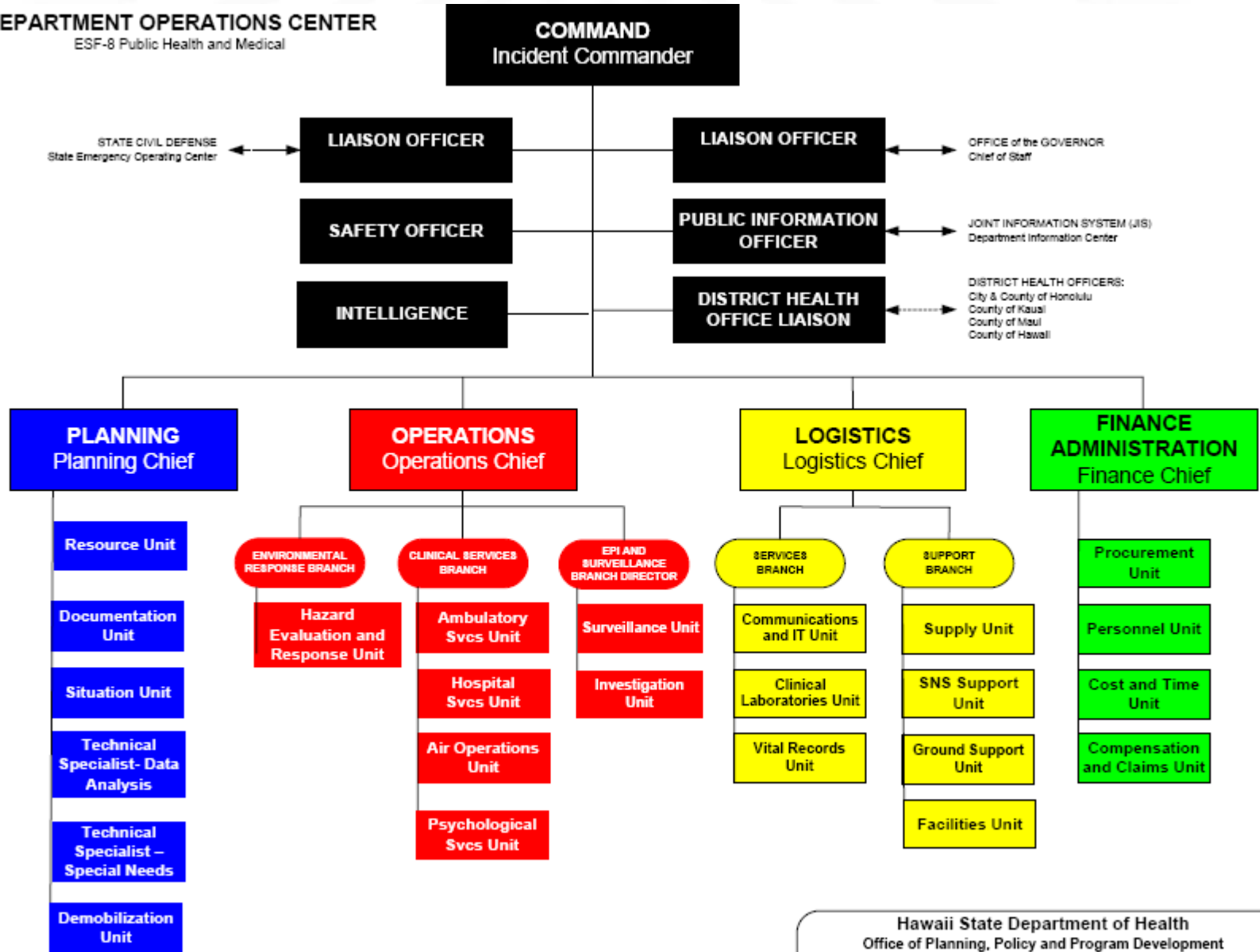


# Flow of Resources to Meet Needs



# Integration into Local Emergency Structure

**DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER**  
ESF-8 Public Health and Medical

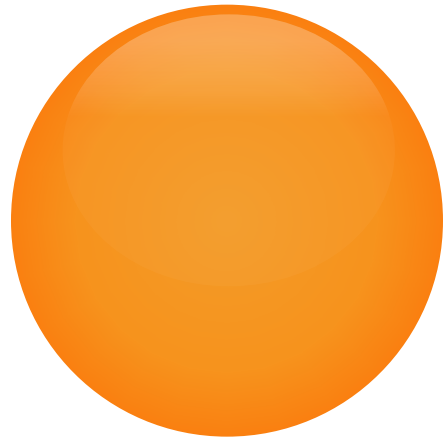


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# Integration into Local Emergency Structure

- Training in Incident Command Structure (ICS)
- Basic FEMA online training
- Integrating into Incident/Unified Command or Emergency Operations Center (find your “box”)
- Need to report to Incident Safety Officer if researchers are in the field during response or recovery activities





# **HOW REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE ARE COORDINATED**

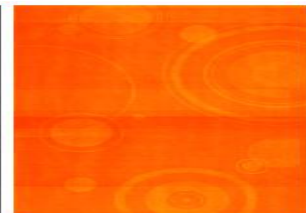



# Remembering that all Emergencies are Local...



State requests federal assistance based on need

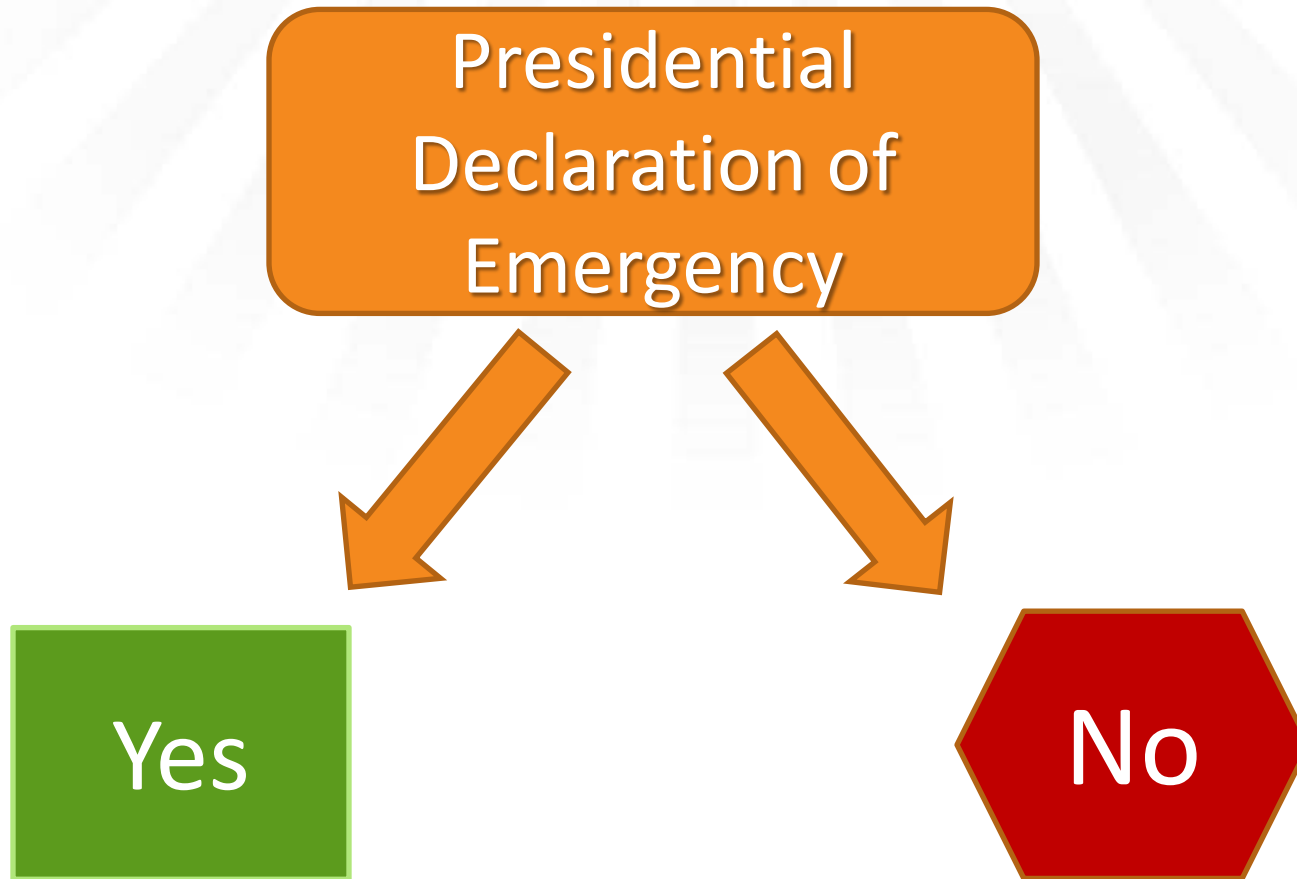
Federal partners can “lean forward” to suggest the type of help that can be offered





All states have different thresholds and capacities with which they may request federal assistance

# Two Conditions under which Requests Made



# Presidential Declaration

- Stafford Act authorizes delivery of federal technical, financial, logistical, and other assistance during declared disasters or emergencies
- FEMA coordinates assistance to states
- Federal assistance provided *if event is beyond the combined response capabilities of state and local governments*

# Presidential Declaration, *continued*

- Emergency declaration specifies the types of assistance authorized
- Governor must first execute the State's emergency response plan and certify in writing that the magnitude of the event exceeds the State's capability to respond

# No Presidential Declaration

Access to federal assistance directly through the appropriate agency

Must have authority to act

Must have authority to expend own resources

# No Presidential Declaration, *continued*

## Example:

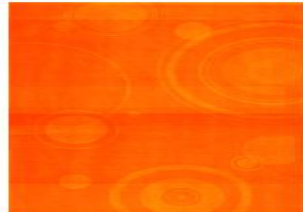
- US EPA provides support when requested
- It funds response actions directly or will oversee enforcement actions conducted by potential responsible party
- EPA can provide direct support in an emergency by these (and other) authorities:
  - The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
  - The Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
  - The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)



# Question:

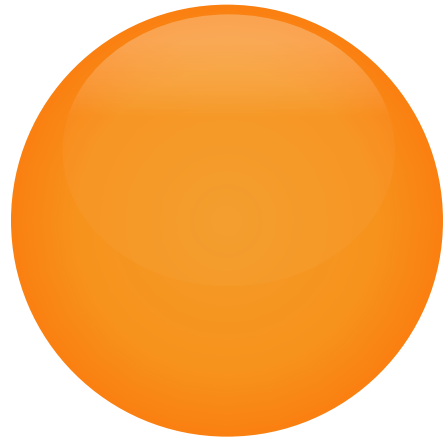
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1. What authority does NIEHS use when deploying the disaster research resources?
2. Does NIEHS have the funding authority to provide their own resources (without any promise of reimbursement) to the emergency?



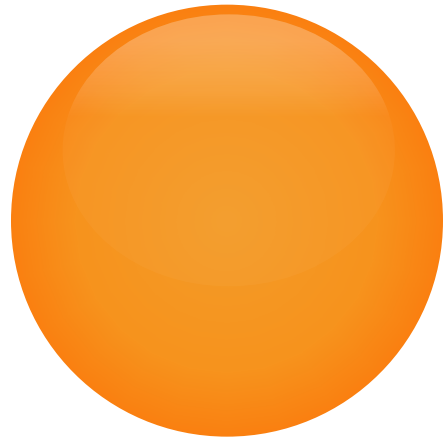
# Demobilization and Deactivation

1. Securing all collected data
2. Potential that data may be used in an enforcement action
3. Follow-up with local response/recovery authorities (next steps, etc.)
4. Contact information given to community and local public health authority



# **CASE STUDY: FUKUSHIMA**





# **CASE STUDY: UNION PACIFIC TRAIN TRESTLE FIRE**

