



Figure 1 — National Disaster Response Framework

3. Under the Stafford Act and Executive Orders 12148, Federal Emergency Management, and 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, DHS has been delegated primary responsibility for coordinating Federal emergency preparedness, planning, management, and disaster assistance functions. DHS also has been delegated responsibility for establishing Federal disaster assistance policy. In this stewardship role, DHS has the lead in developing and maintaining the FRP.
4. The FRP describes the structure for organizing, coordinating, and mobilizing Federal resources to augment State and local response efforts under the Stafford Act and its implementing regulations that appear in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 206. The FRP also may be used in conjunction with Federal agency emergency operations plans developed under other statutory authorities as well as memorandums of understanding (MOUs) among various Federal agencies.
5. In particular, the FRP may be implemented concurrently with the:
 - a. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, which provides a basis for ESF #2 — Communications;
 - b. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), which provides the basis for ESF #10 — Hazardous Materials operations; and/or
 - c. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), which details the Federal response to a peacetime radiological emergency.
6. The FRP also may be implemented in response to the consequences of terrorism, in accordance with Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)-39 and PDD-62 that set forth U.S. counterterrorism policies. The FRP Terrorism Incident Annex describes the concept of operations for a unified response to a terrorism incident involving two