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**IS-807: ESF #7 – Logistics  
Management and Resource Support  
Instructor Guide**

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**February 2009**



**Topic**

**Course Overview**

**Display  
Visual 1**



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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this course is to familiarize participants with the function and composition of ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support.

**Approximate Time:** 1 hour

**Content Outline:** This module includes the following major topics:

- ESF Overview
- ESF #7 Purpose and Scope
- Logistics Management
- Logistics Management Primary and Support Agencies
- Logistics Management Activities
- National Logistics Staging Areas
- Resource Support
- Resource Support Primary and Support Agencies
- Resource Support Activities
- GSA Resources (Office of Emergency Response and Recovery, Public Building Service, and Federal Acquisition Service)
- Summary

**Materials:**

- Instructor Guide
- Student Manual (including the ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex)

**Display  
Visual 2**

### Objectives

- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #7.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #7 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #7 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #7 and other response agencies and organizations.



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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**


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At the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #7.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #7 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #7 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #7 and other response agencies and organizations.



**Display  
Visual 3**

### Introductions



**Tell us:**

- **Your name.**
- **Your role in emergency management.**
- **What you hope to gain from this course.**

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Visual 3

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Welcome the participants and introduce yourself. Then ask the participants to introduce themselves to the members of their table groups. Ask for:

- Their names.
- Their roles in emergency management.
- What they hope to gain from this course.

Display  
Visual 4

**National Response Framework (NRF)**

- Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.
- Presents an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures that guide the national response.
- Includes Core Document, Annexes, and Partner Guides.

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Visual 4

**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

The National Response Framework (NRF):

- Is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response.
- Builds upon the National Incident Management System (NIMS) coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

The NRF is comprised of:

- The Core Document, which describes the doctrine that guides our national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions, response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes, which identify Federal resources and capabilities that are most frequently needed in a national response (e.g., transportation, firefighting, mass care).
- Support Annexes, which describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g., financial management, volunteer and donations management, private-sector coordination).
- Incident Annexes, which address the unique aspects of how we respond to seven broad categories or types of incidents (e.g., biological, nuclear/radiological, cyber, mass evacuation).
- Partner Guides, which provide ready references describing key roles and actions for local, tribal, State, Federal, and private-sector response partners.

### Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

**ESFs are:**

- **The primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance.**
- **Organized around functional capabilities (e.g., emergency management, transportation, search and rescue, etc.).**



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Visual 5

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The Federal Government and many State governments organize many of their resources and capabilities—as well as those of certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations—under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

The ESFs:


- Are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs).
- Are a critical mechanism to coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by Federal departments and agencies, along with certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.


Note that some States also have organized an ESF structure along this approach.

Display  
Visual 6

### ESF General Duties

- **Commit agency assets.**
- **Approve and implement mission assignments.**
- **Maintain situational awareness and report on ESF operations.**
- **Represent agency on task forces and ad hoc groups.**
- **Serve as technical experts.**



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Visual 6

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

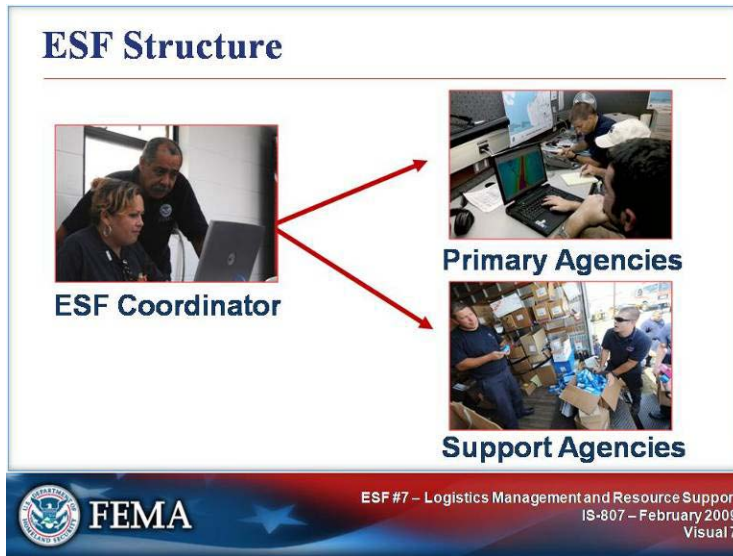
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Review the general ESF duties listed on the visual.

Why is it important that ESFs have the authority to commit agency assets?



Display  
Visual 7



**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

The ESF structure includes:

- ESF Coordinator. The entity assigned to manage oversight for a particular ESF.
- Primary Agencies. ESF primary agencies are Federal agencies with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
- Support Agencies. Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF.


ESFs provide support to other ESFs. For example: ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering may support rural ESF #5 – Emergency Management forces to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition services as needed to suppress incident-related fires.

**Display  
Visual 8**

**ESF Coordinator**



- Pre-incident planning and coordination
- Ongoing contact with primary and support agencies
- Coordination with private-sector organizations
- Preparedness planning and exercises

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Visual 8

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The ESF coordinator has management oversight for that particular ESF.

Note that, as described on the visual, the ESF coordinator has a role throughout the incident management cycle.

Display  
Visual 9

### Primary and Support Agencies

- **Primary Agency:** Federal agency with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF.
- **Support Agency:** Assists the primary agency by providing resources and capabilities in a given functional area.



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Visual 9

**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

When an ESF is activated in response to an incident:

- The **primary agency** is responsible for:
  - Serving as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
  - Orchestrating Federal support within its functional area for an affected State.
  - Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities.
  - Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
  - Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies and appropriate State agencies.
  - Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
  - Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities.
  - Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- **Support agencies** are responsible for:
  - Conducting operations, when requested by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the designated ESF primary agency, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources.
  - Participating in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.
  - Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
  - Furnishing available personnel or other resource support as requested by DHS or the ESF primary agency.
  - Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
  - Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of response and recovery capabilities.
  - Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

**Display  
Visual 10**

**Activation of ESFs**



Not every incident requires the activation of ESFs.  
ESFs may be selectively activated for:

- **Stafford Act Emergency and Major Disaster Declarations.**
- **Non-Stafford Act incidents as specified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5).**

**ESF deployment must be coordinated, even if under the agency's own authority!**

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Visual 10

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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ESFs may be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents under circumstances as defined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5). Not all incidents requiring Federal support result in the activation of ESFs.

FEMA can deploy assets and capabilities through ESFs into an area in anticipation of an approaching storm or event that is expected to cause a significant impact and result. This coordination through ESFs allows FEMA to position Federal support for a quick response, though actual assistance cannot normally be provided until the Governor requests and receives a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration.

Display  
Visual 11



**Emergency Support Functions**

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 – Firefighting
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support**
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF #15 – External Affairs



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Visual 11

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The 15 ESFs are listed on the visual. The complete ESF Annexes are available at the NRF Resource Center at [www.fema.gov/nrf](http://www.fema.gov/nrf).

This course focuses on ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support.

Describe your roles or associations with ESF #7.

**Topic**

**ESF #7 Purpose and Scope**


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Display  
Visual 12


**ESF #7: Purpose**

ESF #7 helps:

- Facilitate information flow.
- Identify resource needs.
- Establish national priorities.
- Coordinate deployment of Federal assets and mission assignments.
- Establish and equip field facilities.



 See page 1 of the Annex.

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Visual 12

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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On the Federal level, ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support assists the DHS with:

- DHS/FEMA Logistics providing a comprehensive, national disaster logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability that harnesses the resources of Federal logistics partners, key public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the needs of disaster victims and responders; and
- The General Services Administration (GSA) supporting Federal agencies and State, tribal, and local governments that need resource support prior to, during, and/or after incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Display  
Visual 13

Logistics Management	Resource Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Material management.</li><li>▪ Transportation management.</li><li>▪ Facilities management.</li><li>▪ Personal property management.</li><li>▪ Management of electronic data interchange.</li><li>▪ Planning and coordination.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Emergency relief supplies.</li><li>▪ Facility space.</li><li>▪ Office equipment and supplies.</li><li>▪ Telecommunications.</li><li>▪ Contracting services.</li><li>▪ Transportation services.</li><li>▪ Support personnel.</li></ul>

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Visual 13

**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

The mission of ESF #7 is twofold, encompassing both the logistics management and resource support functions of emergency response.

ESF #7 scope includes:

- DHS/FEMA Logistics providing a nationally integrated process for the collaborative implementation of the logistics capability of Federal agencies, public- and private-sector partners, and NGOs.
- GSA providing:
  - Emergency relief supplies.
  - Facility space.
  - Office equipment.
  - Office supplies.
  - Telecommunications (in accordance with the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies).
  - Contracting services.
  - Transportation services.
  - Personnel required to support immediate response activities.
  - Support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property.

The scope information can be found on pages 1-3 of the ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex.

**Display  
Visual 14**



**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Why is logistics management important?

Facilitate a discussion. If not mentioned by participants, explain that logistics can make or break an incident response. Logistics management ensures that responders have the resources, equipment, and services required to support incident activities.

The first part of this course explains the logistics management function of ESF #7, including which departments/agencies are involved, what services they provide, and how they achieve their mission.

To illustrate the importance of logistical support, present the following example of recent ESF #7 actions:

When a major ice storm recently struck the Midwest, ESF #7 worked quickly to ensure that the FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers were able to provide needed support to State and local officials. Even before Oklahoma requested and President Bush granted a disaster declaration, FEMA anticipated the need for support and sent personnel to conduct preliminary damage assessments and identify resource requirements.

Resources and equipment—including emergency generator kits, drinking water, and Meals Ready to Eat—were pre-deployed to staging areas to ensure a timely response when State and local capabilities became overwhelmed. The response required coordination not just with State and local authorities, but also with other Federal and voluntary agencies, and other ESFs, such as ESF #6's Mass Care function. The National Guard provided armory space and guardsmen to support the response, and the Army Corps of Engineers deployed power assessment teams and a mobile communications vehicle.




**Topic**

**Logistics Management Primary and Support Agencies**

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**Display  
Visual 15**




**Logistics Management Primary Agency: FEMA**

As the primary agency for Logistics Management, FEMA facilitates:

- Integration of Federal disaster logistics partners.
- Collaboration between public- and private-sector partners and NGO stakeholders.
- Communication between all elements involved in the process from planning through execution, sustainment, and demobilization of response resources.

See pages 7-8 of the Annex.



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Visual 15

**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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As the primary agency for Logistics Management, DHS/FEMA Logistics divides its responsibilities along functional lines, as described in the following examples:

- **Material management** includes determining requirements, sourcing, ordering and replenishment, storage, and issuing of supplies and equipment. This includes network, computer, and communications equipment required to support Joint Field Office (JFO) and other field operations.
- **Transportation management** is part of distribution management and includes equipment and procedures for moving material from storage facilities and vendors to incident victims, particularly with emphasis on the surge and sustainment portions of response. Transportation management also includes providing services in response to requests from other Federal entities.
- **Facilities management** includes the location, selection, and acquisition of storage and distribution facilities. These facilities include Distribution Centers (DCs) and National Logistics Staging Areas (NLSAs). Logistics is responsible for establishing and operating facilities as well as managing related services to shelter and support incident responders in JFOs and other field-related operations, including Base Camps.
- **Personal property management** and policy and procedures guidance maintain accountability of material and identification and reutilization of property acquired to support a Federal response operation. Total Asset Visibility (TAV) programs are included in property management providing end-to-end visibility of response resources.
- **Planning and coordination** with internal and external customers and other supply chain partners in the Federal and private sectors provide for the comprehensive review of best practices and available solutions for improving the delivery of goods and services to the customer.

**Topic**

**Logistics Management Primary and Support Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 16



**Logistics Management Partners (1 of 2)**

The following partners assist with ESF #7 logistics management activities:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Defense/  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Energy


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Visual 16

**See pages 8-10 of the Annex.**

**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The following partners assist with ESF #7 logistics management activities:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Energy

Turn to the chart on pages 8-10 of the ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex for more information about the role of each support agency.

**Topic**

**Logistics Management Primary and Support Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 17

**Logistics Management Partners (2 of 2)**

Other ESF #7 partners in providing logistics management services include:

- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- General Services Administration
- National Aeronautic and Space Administration



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Visual 17

**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Other ESF #7 partners in providing logistics management services include:

- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- General Services Administration
- National Aeronautic and Space Administration

**Display  
Visual 18**

### Logistics Preparedness Actions

During the preparedness phase, ESF #7 helps:

- Identify logistics requirements.
- Identify logistics resources.
- Balance logistics resources with logistics requirements.
- Establish and communicate logistics policies, procedures, and plans.



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Visual 18

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Under the supply chain management process adopted by DHS/FEMA Logistics, response actions are divided into three phases:

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

During the preparedness phase, ESF #7 helps to:

- Identify logistics requirements.
- Identify logistics resources.
- Balance logistics resources with logistics requirements.
- Establish and communicate logistics policies, procedures, and plans.

The next slide presents information on the response and recovery phases.

**Topic**


**Logistics Management Activities**



**Display  
Visual 19**

**Logistics Response and Recovery Actions**

**ESF #7 provides:**

- **Logistics response to incident:**
  - **Initial surge.**
  - **Ongoing sustainment.**
- **Logistics recovery after an incident.**



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Visual 19

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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In the response phase, ESF #7 provides logistics response to the incident with:

- Initial surge (push)
- Ongoing sustainment (pull)

After an incident, ESF #7 provides for logistics recovery.

**Topic**

**National Logistics Staging Areas**

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Display  
Visual 20

### National Logistics Staging Areas



**National Logistics Staging Areas:**

- Are temporary facilities at the site of an incident.
- Allow for pre-positioning of commodities, equipment, and personnel.
- Hold approximately 3 days' worth of supplies, for distribution to multiple States.



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Visual 20

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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DHS/FEMA's National Logistics Staging Areas (NLSAs) are temporary facilities at the site of an incident, where commodities, equipment, and personnel can be received and pre-positioned for deployment as required. Generally NLSAs hold approximately 3 days' worth of supplies, which can be distributed to multiple States.

**Display  
Visual 21**



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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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While responders address the priorities of protecting life and property, what support do they need?

Facilitate a discussion. If not mentioned by participants, explain that the kind of support needed will depend on the type of incident, but may include such goods and services as:

- Office space, telecommunication service, furniture, and supplies.
- Personal safety and protection equipment for responders, including safety apparel, footwear, and other gear to ensure that responders can move, breathe, hear, and see safely in the face of many dangers.
- Cleanup supplies, such as disinfectants, water treatments, brooms, mops, waste containers, buckets, and trash bags.

The next part of this course explains the resource support function of ESF #7, including which departments/agencies are involved, what services they provide, and how they accomplish their mission.

**Topic**

**Resource Support Primary and Support Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 22

### Resource Support Primary Agency: GSA



**As the primary agency for Resource Support, GSA helps:**

- **Locate, procure, and issue resources.**
- **Coordinate the transfer and disposal of excess Federal personal property.**
- **Coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.**
- **Coordinate the provision of consumable nonedible supplies.**
- **Coordinate the procurement of communications equipment and services.**



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Visual 22

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The General Services Administration (GSA) is the primary agency for Resource Support. As such, GSA is responsible for providing, directing, and coordinating ESF #7 operations, including:

- Locating, procuring, and issuing resources to other Federal agencies.
- Coordinating the transfer and disposal of excess Federal personal property.
- Locating and coordinating the use of available space for incident management activities.
- Coordinating and determining the availability and provision of consumable nonedible supplies.
- Coordinating the procurement of communications equipment and services.



**Topic**

**Resource Support Primary and Support Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 23

**Resource Support Partners**

The following partners assist with ESF #7 resource support services:

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- National Cyber Security Division/  
National Communications System
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration
- Office of Personnel Management



 See page 11 of the Annex.

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Visual 23

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The following partners assist with ESF #7 resource support services:

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- National Cyber Security Division/National Communications System
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Office of Personnel Management

Refer to the chart on page 11 of the ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex for information on the role of each support agency.

**Topic**

**Resource Support Activities**

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Display  
Visual 24

**Initial Resource Support Actions: GSA HQ**

**The GSA Emergency Coordinator (EC):**

- Alerts the Headquarters and regional ESF points of contact as required.
- Alerts supporting agencies as required.
- Provides support to Federal agencies engaged in the response as requirements are identified.



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Visual 24

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Tell the participants that, in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, GSA Headquarters initiates ESF #7 Resource Support operations as follows:

- The GSA Emergency Coordinator (EC) or an authorized representative alerts the Headquarters and regional ESF points of contact as required.
- The GSA EC alerts supporting agencies as required.
- The GSA EC provides support to Federal agencies engaged in the response as requirements are identified.

**Topic**

**Resource Support Activities**

**Display  
Visual 25**

**Initial Resource Support Actions: GSA Region**

**The Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) or Deputy REC (DREC):**

- Ensures that a suitable Joint Field Office (JFO) facility is acquired and ready to occupy.
- Provides support in acquiring communications, office furniture, equipment, and supplies.



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Visual 25

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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The Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) or Deputy REC (DREC) assumes control of ESF #7 operations in the affected regions, and provides the following support as necessary:

- Deploys representatives to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and the State emergency operations center.
- Ensures that a suitable JFO facility is acquired and ready to occupy within 72 hours of receiving DHS requirements.
- Provides support in acquiring communications, office furniture, equipment, and supplies to equip the JFO.

Display  
Visual 26

### Continuing Resource Support Actions

ESF #7 provides:

- Space in federally owned or leased buildings.
- Communications support.
- Office furniture, equipment, and supplies.
- Motor equipment.
- Technical advisors.



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Visual 26

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**


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Present the following points:

- ESF #7 provides goods and services during incident response.
- Upon notification of space requirements, ESF #7 determines, through the regional GSA Public Building Service (PBS), the availability of suitable space in federally owned or leased buildings.
- ESF #7 provides communications support; and office furniture, equipment, and supplies.
- ESF #7 provides motor equipment from Federal agencies, Federal supply schedule contractors, and other commercial sources.
- ESF #7 also makes available technical advisors in connection with damage surveys, appraisals, and building demolitions or repairs.



**Display  
Visual 27**

**Office of Emergency Response and Recovery**



**GSA's Office of Emergency Response and Recovery provides:**

- **Emergency acquisition support.**
- **Emergency real property management.**
- **On-the-ground liaison between GSA field organizations and Headquarters.**

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Visual 27

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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To effectively meet the resource support needs at each stage of a response, GSA uses several services, including the Disaster Support Division of the Office of Emergency Response and Recovery, the Public Building Service, and the Federal Acquisition Service.

GSA's Office of Emergency Response and Recovery promotes planning and coordination of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. During an incident, the Office's Disaster Support Division provides:

- Emergency acquisition support.
- Emergency real property management.
- On-the-ground liaison between GSA field organizations and Headquarters.

More information about the Public Building Service and the Federal Acquisition Service is on the next slides.

**Display  
Visual 28**

### Public Building Service



**GSA's Public Building Service provides:**

- Realty specialist services.
- Space leasing.
- Construction services.
- Building maintenance services.
- Excess and real property services.

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Visual 28

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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GSA's Public Building Service (PBS) is the largest public real estate organization in the country, managing more than 342 million square feet of workspace in 2,100 U.S. communities. PBS provides:

- Realty specialist services.
- Space leasing.
- Construction services.
- Building maintenance services.
- Excess and real property services.

**Display  
Visual 29**

### Federal Acquisition Service



**GSA's Federal Acquisition Service helps provide:**

- Contracting officers services.
- Travel and transportation services.
- Property management disposition of excess and surplus personal property.
- Fleet management.
- Logistics.
- Telecommunications.

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Visual 29

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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GSA's Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) is a consolidation of the Federal Technology Service and the Federal Supply Service, which helps provide:

- Contracting officers services.
- Travel and transportation services.
- Property management disposition of excess and surplus personal property.
- Fleet management.
- Logistics.
- Telecommunications.


**Topic**

**Summary**

Display  
Visual 30


### Knowledge Review and Summary

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**Instructions:**

- **Answer the review questions on the next page in your Student Manual.**
- **Be prepared to share your answers with the class in 5 minutes.**
- **If you need clarification on any of the material presented in this course, be sure to ask your instructors.**

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Visual 30

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Conduct the review as follows:

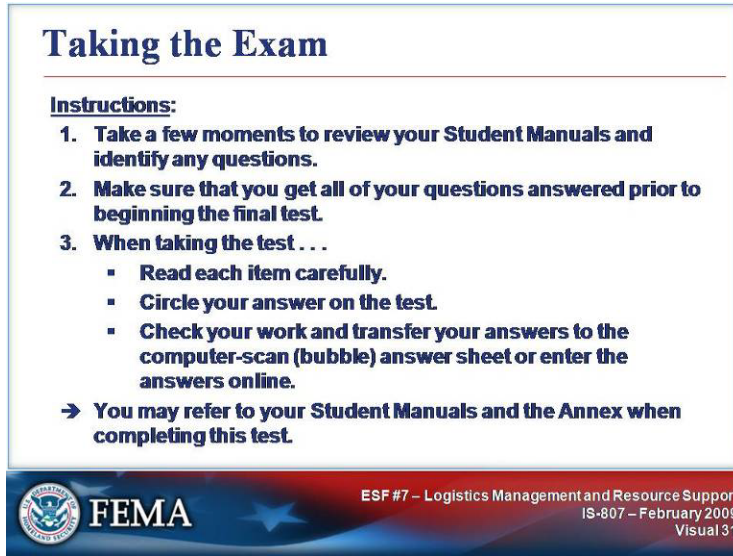
- Direct the participants to the Knowledge Review located at the end of their Student Manuals.
- Allow 5 minutes for the participants to answer the questions.
- Monitor the time. When 5 minutes have passed, ask for volunteers to provide their answers.
- If not mentioned by participants, provide the correct responses from the answer key on the next page.
- Ask the participants if they have any questions on the material covered in this course. Be sure to answer all questions before moving on to the exam.

Additional information about the National Response Framework and Emergency Support Functions may be obtained at the NRF Resource Center at [www.fema.gov/nrf](http://www.fema.gov/nrf).



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**Taking the Exam**

**Instructions:**

1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals and identify any questions.
2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
3. When taking the test . . .
  - Read each item carefully.
  - Circle your answer on the test.
  - Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.

→ You may refer to your Student Manuals and the Annex when completing this test.

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

Present the following instructions:

1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals and identify any questions.
2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
3. When taking the test . . .
  1. Read each item carefully.
  2. Circle your answer on the test.
  3. Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.

Tell the participants that they may refer to their Student Manuals and the annex when completing this test.

**Important Instructor Note:** It is important that you allow the participants enough time for them to review the course materials prior to taking the exam. If time permits, you can facilitate a structured review of the materials using the following techniques:

- Assign each team a lesson and have them summarize and present the key points to remember.
- Select five to seven of the most critical points from each lesson. Present a brief review of these points. Ask questions to ensure that the participants remember the most important information.

When the review is completed, distribute the exams. Remain in the room to monitor the exam and to be available for questions. Collect the completed exams.

**Instructor Note:** To receive a certificate of completion, students must take the 10-question multiple-choice posttest, submit an answer sheet (to EMI's Independent Study Office), and score 75% on the test. Explain that students may submit their tests online, and receive a certificate in the mail. Direct them to:

- Go to <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/> and click on the link for IS-801.
- Click on "Download Final Exam Questions" (found at the bottom of the page). You may want to print the test.
- Click on "Take Final Exam" (found at the bottom of the page).

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**Feedback**

Please complete the course evaluation form.

Your comments are important!

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**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

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Ask the participants to complete any course evaluation/feedback forms. Use standard course evaluation forms from your agency or jurisdiction.

**ESF #7 – Knowledge Review**

1. What are some examples of activities that are included in the scope of ESF #7's Logistics Management Function?

**Sample Answers:**

- a. Ordering communications equipment for the Joint Field Office.**
- b. Determining locations for National Logistics Staging Areas.**

2. What are some examples of activities that are not included in the scope of ESF #7's Logistics Management Function?

**Sample Answers:**

- a. Organizing the evacuation of hurricane victims.**
- b. Establishing shelters to house those displaced by the disaster.**

3. Match the Logistics Management activities with the ESF #7 support agencies that perform them.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Support Agencies</b>
<b>D.</b> _____ Provides water, ice, construction materials, and engineering services.	A. Department of Transportation (DOT)
<b>C.</b> _____ Provides medical response teams and supplies.	B. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/ Food and Nutrition Service (USDA/FNS)
<b>A.</b> _____ Coordinates the restoration and recovery of transportation systems and infrastructure.	C. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
<b>B.</b> _____ Arranges for delivery of food supplies.	D. Department of Defense (DOD)/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

4. What are some examples of activities that are **included** in the scope of ESF #7's Resource Support Function?

**Sample Answers:**

- a. Obtaining office supplies from local vendors in the incident area.**
- b. Providing engineering specialists to conduct damage assessments.**
- c. Identifies Federal buildings in the incident area available for emergency response planning and coordination activities.**

5. What are some examples of activities that are **not included** in the scope of ESF #7's Resource Support Function?

**Sample Answer: Providing grants to communities to rebuild critical infrastructure such as communications systems and roads.**

6. Match the Resource Support activities with the ESF #7 support agencies that perform them.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Support Agencies</b>
<u>C.</u> Provides technical expertise on structural surveys.	A. Department of Labor (DOL)
<u>E.</u> Helps identify and procure medical supplies and other medical services.	B. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
<u>A.</u> Assists in the identification and recruitment of individuals with specialized occupations.	C. Department of Commerce (DOC)
<u>B.</u> Assists in coordinating the provision of commercial telecommunications assets.	D. Department of Energy (DOE)
<u>D.</u> Assists in satisfying critical fuel, lubricant, and electrical power needs.	E. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

7. Use the space below to make note of any questions you have about the material covered in this course.