What is Emergency Management?

► **Emergency Management:**

  ▪ The managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to threats and hazards and cope with disasters.

► **Integrated Emergency Management:**

  ▪ A culture to achieve unity of effort— a way of thinking about emergency management as a joint enterprise.

HOW HAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EVOLVED?

▶ **Response Authorities:**

- The **Congressional Act of 1803** was the earliest effort to provide disaster relief on a Federal level after a fire devastated a New Hampshire town.

- **Defense Production Act of 1950** was the first comprehensive legislation pertaining to Federal disaster relief.

- **Executive Order 10427** emphasized that Federal disaster assistance was supplemental to State, local, and private-sector support.

- **Executive Order 12127** merged many of the separate disaster-related responsibilities into a new Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- The **Stafford Act** is legislation focused on providing Federal aid in an emergency.

- The **Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA)** includes a key provision that accelerated assistance can be provided by FEMA in the absence of a State request.

- The **Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013** made changes to the way disaster assistance is delivered under a variety of programs and authorized tribal governments to request a declaration of an emergency or major disaster without going through the State.

EVOLVING DOCTRINE

▶ **Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8)** describes the Nation's approach to preparedness—one that involves the whole community, including individuals, businesses, community- and faith-based organizations, schools, tribes, and all levels of government, working together to build and sustain preparedness capabilities.

▶ The **National Preparedness Goal** outlines the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the Nation.

▶ The **National Preparedness System** outlines the approach, resources, and tools for achieving the Preparedness Goal.

▶ The **National Planning Frameworks** contain succinct, high-level descriptions of the coordinating structures necessary to build and sustain the core capabilities within each of the five mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery).

▶ The **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** provides the template for the management of incidents.

WHOLE COMMUNITY APPROACH

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▶ The **whole community** is an inclusive approach to emergency preparedness and management through the inclusion of:

- Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs (AFN),

- Businesses,

- Community and faith-based organizations (CBOs and FBOs),

- Nonprofit groups,

- Schools and academia,

- Media outlets,

- All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GOAL

The National Preparedness Goal is "a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk."

▶ The National Preparedness Goal identifies **5 Mission Areas** and **32 Core Capabilities** intended to assist everyone who has a role in achieving all the elements in the Goal.

▶ The Goal is the cornerstone for the implementation of the National Preparedness System.

National Preparedness System

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► The National Preparedness System outlines an organized process for everyone in the whole community to move forward with their preparedness activities and achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The six parts of the National Preparedness System are:

Identifying and Assessing Risk → Estimating Capability Requirements → Building and Sustaining Capabilities ↓ Planning to Deliver Capabilities → Validating Capabilities → Reviewing and Updating
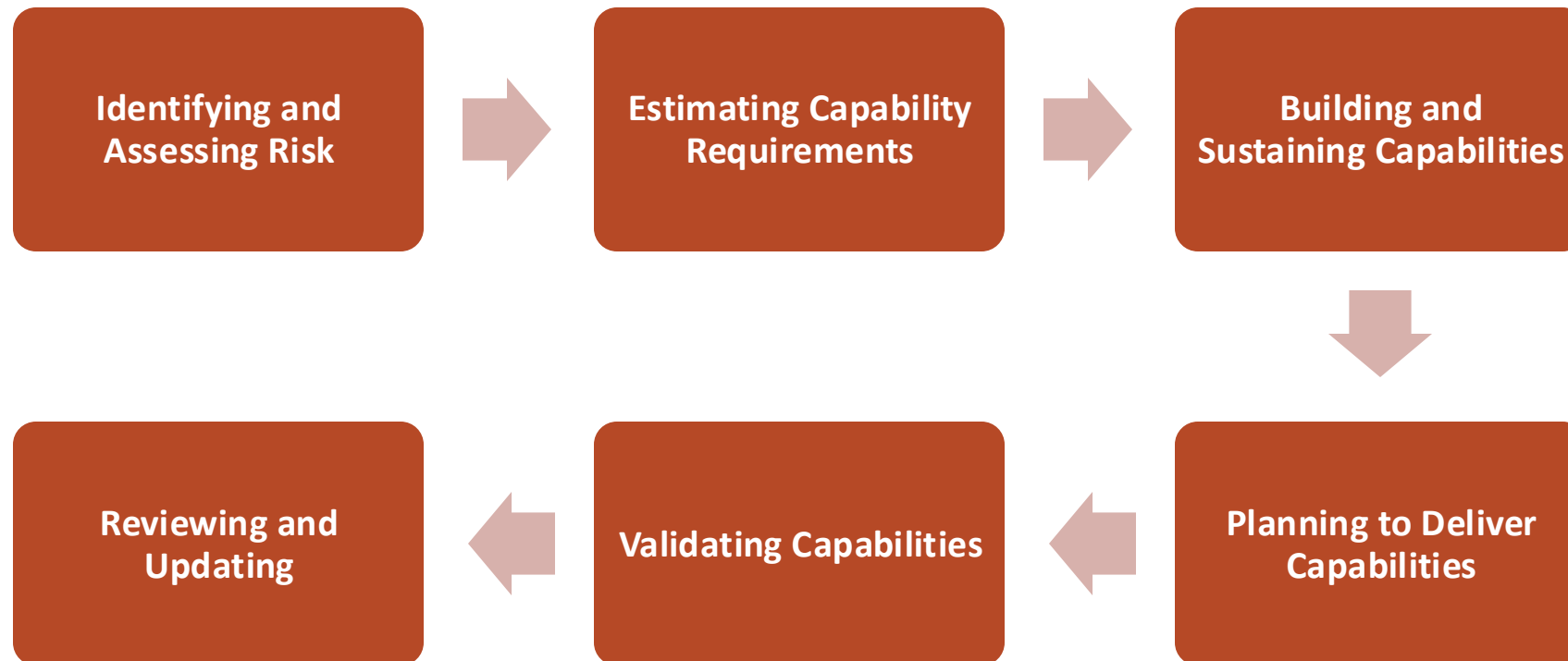
NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

▶ The five National Planning Frameworks, one for each preparedness **Mission Area** (Prevention/Protection/Mitigation/Response/Recovery), describe how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

National <u>Prevention</u> Framework

National <u>Protection</u> Framework

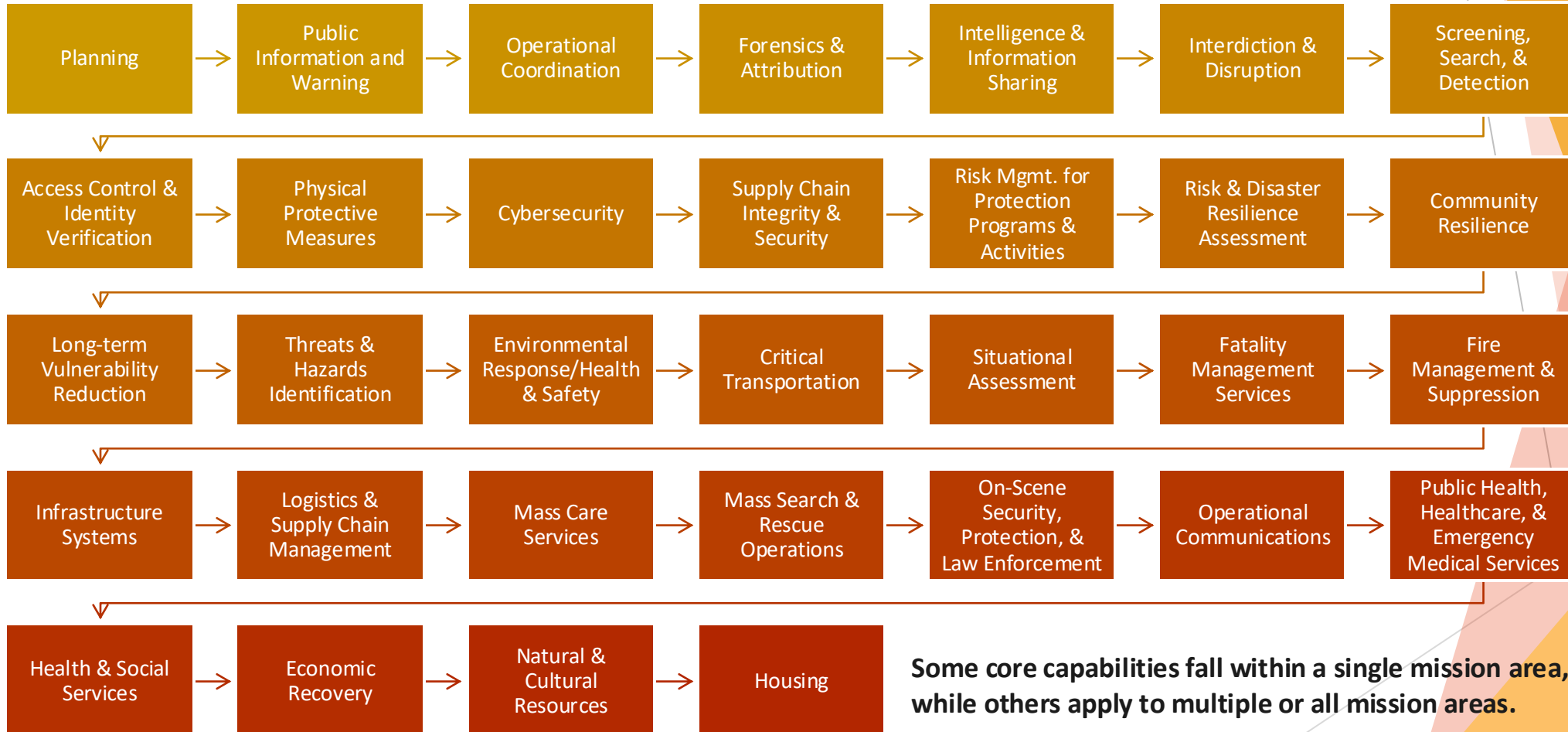National <u>Mitigation</u> Framework

National <u>Response</u> Framework

National <u>Disaster Recovery</u> Framework

▶ The protocol for disaster response, moving from local to state to federal levels, is written in various laws, policies, and frameworks.
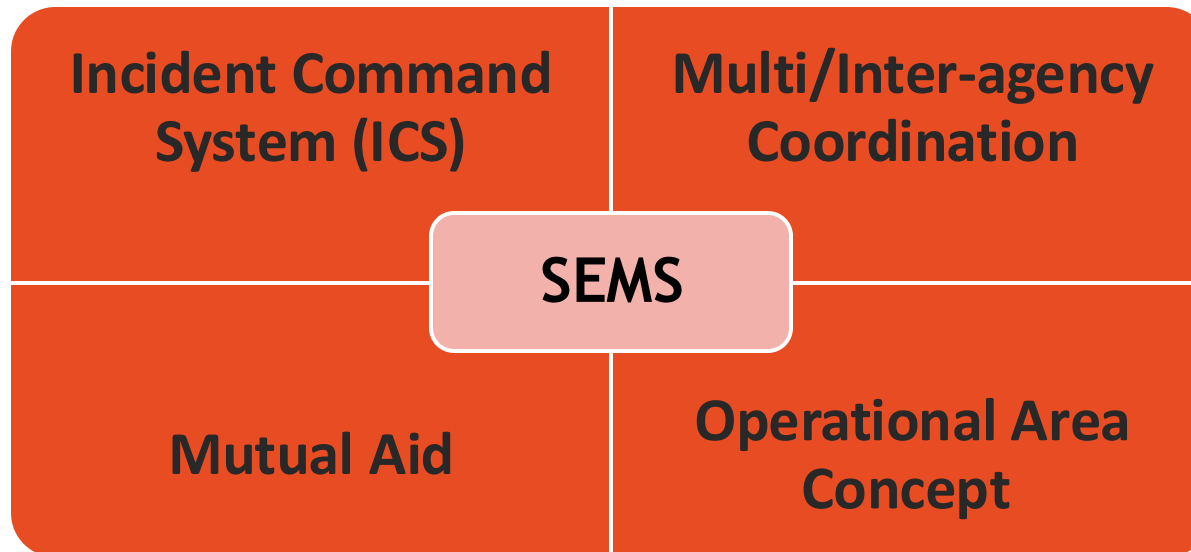
GOAL CORE CAPABILITIES

Planning →	Public Information and Warning →	Operational Coordination →	Forensics & Attribution →	Intelligence & Information Sharing →	Interdiction & Disruption →	Screening, Search, & Detection
Access Control & Identity Verification →	Physical Protective Measures →	Cybersecurity →	Supply Chain Integrity & Security →	Risk Mgmt. for Protection Programs & Activities →	Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment →	Community Resilience
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction →	Threats & Hazards Identification →	Environmental Response/Health & Safety →	Critical Transportation →	Situational Assessment →	Fatality Management Services →	Fire Management & Suppression
Infrastructure Systems →	Logistics & Supply Chain Management →	Mass Care Services →	Mass Search & Rescue Operations →	On-Scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement →	Operational Communications →	Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services
Health & Social Services →	Economic Recovery →	Natural & Cultural Resources →	Housing			

Some core capabilities fall within a single mission area, while others apply to multiple or all mission areas.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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▶ The National Incident Management System (NIMS) guides all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from incidents.

▶ NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System.

▶ NIMS defines operational systems that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

OVERVIEW OF CAL OES STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

▶ The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management.

▶ The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements:

Incident Command System (ICS)	**Multi/Inter-agency Coordination**
SEMS	
Mutual Aid	**Operational Area Concept**

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

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► The **Incident Command System (ICS)** is a standardized approach to incident management.
- Clarifies chain of command and supervision responsibilities to improve accountability.
- Leverages interoperable communications systems and plain language to improve communications.
- Provides an orderly, systematic planning process.
- Implements a common, flexible, predesigned management structure.
- Fosters cooperation between diverse disciplines and agencies.

► **Incident Command System (ICS)** functional areas include:
- Command
- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics
- Finance/Administration

► The **Incident Commander (IC)** is responsible for the overall management of the incident and determines which Command or General Staff positions to staff in order to maintain a manageable span of control and ensure appropriate attention to the necessary incident management functions.
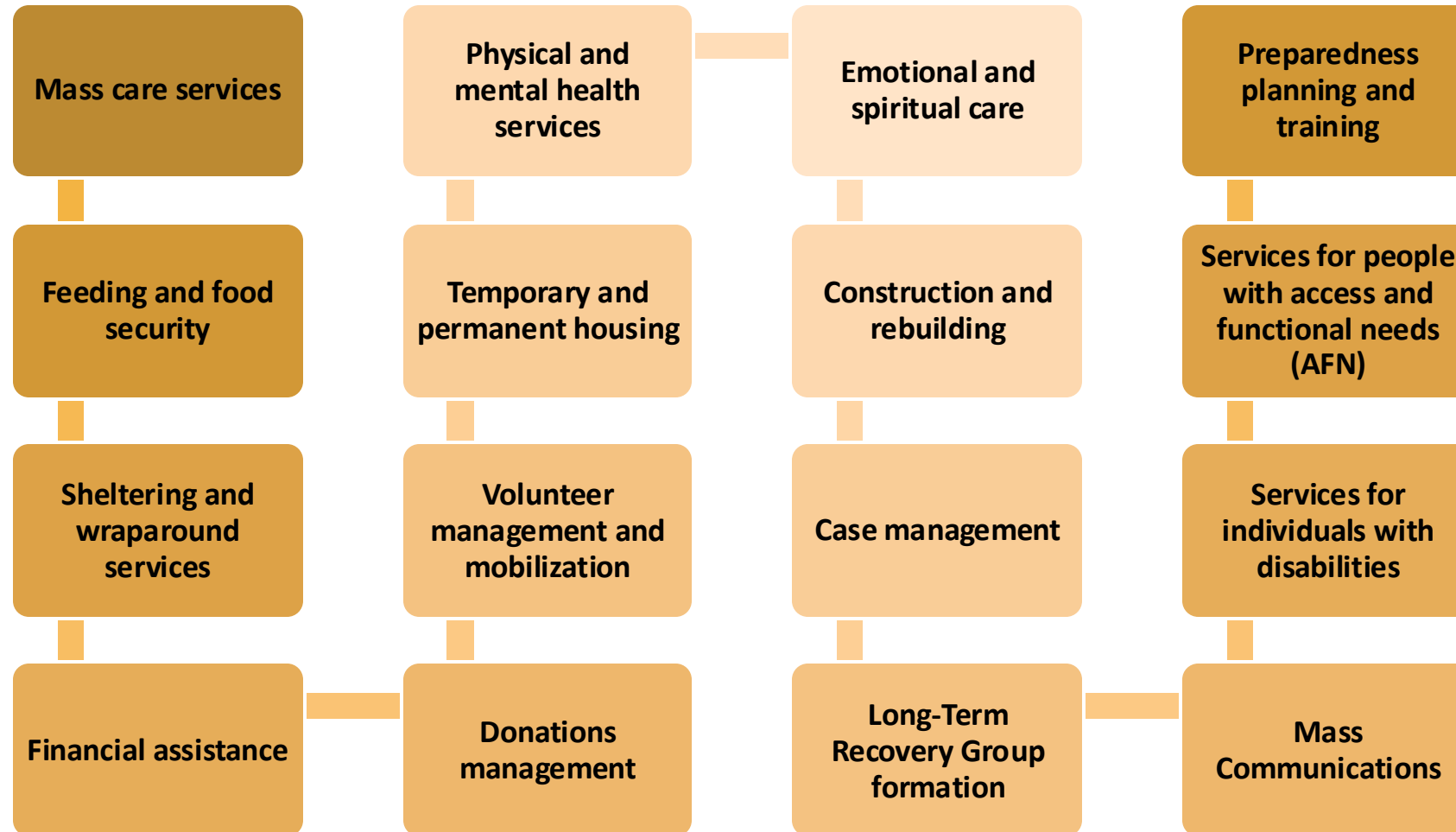
DISASTER RESPONSE CYCLE

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	1. Mitigation	2. Preparedness	3. Response	4. Recovery
Objective:	Reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of hazards	Enhance the ability to respond to a disaster effectively	Save lives, protect property, and meet basic needs immediately after a disaster	Restore normalcy and rebuild stronger, more resilient communities
Focus:	Preventing disasters or reducing their impact on lives and property	Planning, training, and equipping individuals, organizations, and communities	Rapidly mobilizing resources and providing assistance during an emergency	Long-term rebuilding of homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods
Example of Activities:	Promoting fire-resistant landscaping in wildfire-prone areas	Developing emergency plans	Providing emergency shelter, food, and medical care	Providing financial assistance and counseling to affected families
Key Players:	Urban planners, engineers, policymakers, and communities	Emergency management agencies, community organizations, and individuals	First responders (firefighters, police, EMS), emergency management teams, NGOs, and VOAD organizations	Government agencies, construction and engineering firms, community organizations, and residents
Importance:	Saves lives, reduces economic losses, and strengthens community resilience	Ensures readiness, minimizes panic, and accelerates effective response	Reduces immediate harm and stabilizes affected communities	Facilitates a return to normalcy while incorporating lessons learned to improve resilience

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VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER ("VOAD")

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▶ Unmet needs that fall outside of the government's purview may be fulfilled by nongovernmental voluntary organizations. These organizations provide assistance throughout the disaster cycle without legal mandate, contract, or fee.

▶ One type of nongovernmental voluntary organization is a VOAD. A VOAD is an association of organizations, which can include national, state, and local volunteer organizations, that work to mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters.

▶ Following a disaster, VOAD members may provide local emergency response and recovery services.

▶ The state or local emergency management agency will request VOAD activation to address the scope of the emergency and the needs of the affected area. VOADs do not self-deploy.

▶ Through their **cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration**, VOADs foster effective delivery of services to communities affected by disasters.

COMMON VOAD SUPPORT SERVICES

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Mass care services	Physical and mental health services	Emotional and spiritual care	Preparedness planning and training
Feeding and food security	Temporary and permanent housing	Construction and rebuilding	Services for people with access and functional needs (AFN)
Sheltering and wraparound services	Volunteer management and mobilization	Case management	Services for individuals with disabilities
Financial assistance	Donations management	Long-Term Recovery Group formation	Mass Communications

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS THAT ASSIST COMMUNITIES FOLLOWING DISASTER

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▶ **CERT (Community Emergency Response Teams)**

- Are formally trained to provide basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

- Support first responders when professional assistance is overwhelmed.

- Promote individual and community preparedness.

▶ **COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disaster)**

- Coordination of resources and services among local groups during disasters.

- Fill gaps in disaster response by leveraging local nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and other entities.

- Long-term recovery efforts and preparedness planning.

- COADs often function as the **local arm** of VOADs, feeding information upward about community needs and leveraging VOAD resources for broader support.

OVERVIEW: ENLA'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1. Mission, Purpose and Scope of Plan, and Authorities

2. Description of ENLA Service Area

3. Threat Assessment

4. Use of the Standardized Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System (SEMS/NIMS)

5. Preparing for an Emergency

6. ENLA Emergency Activities

7. After-Action Meetings and Reports

8. Appendices
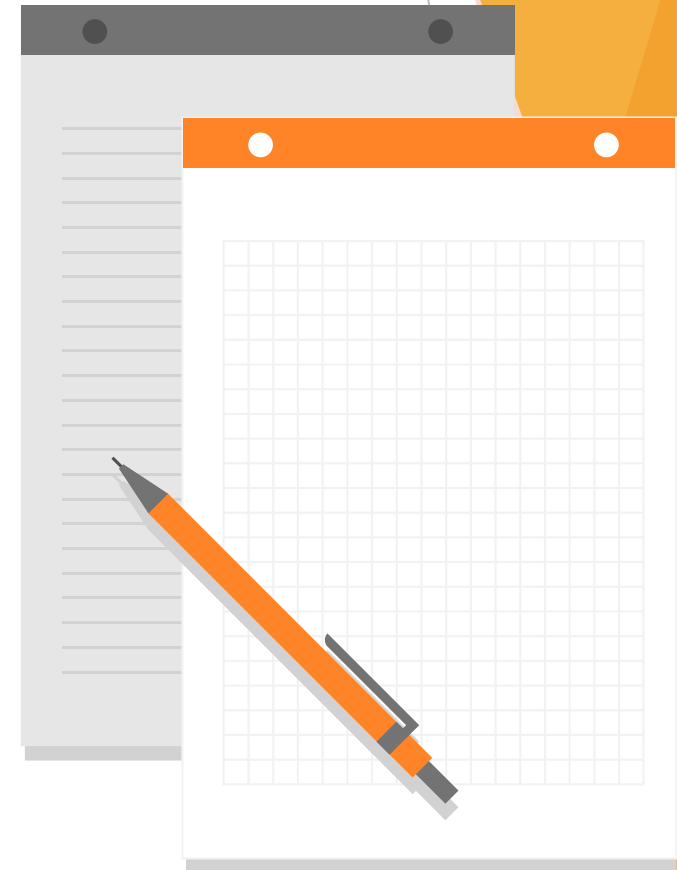
THANK YOU!

Questions or comments?

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