

Workshop Tasks

- Group 1 – According to Wilson and Oyola-Yemaiel (2000), what has been the historical pattern of development between emergency management and civil defense policy in the U.S.A.?
- Group 2 – According to Wilson and Oyola-Yemaiel (2000), what were the major policy concerns that led to the creation of FEMA?
- Group 3 – Identify two strategies and two tactics for implementing each of the four emergency management functions (i.e., mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery).
- Group 4 – According to Wilson and Oyola-Yemaiel (2000), what factors caused FEMA to shift toward a greater emphasis on mitigation?

Session Overview

- Historical development
- Rationale
- Strategies and tactics
- Preparedness principles
- Effectiveness qualities
- Local government: EM responsibilities and roles
- Private sector: EM responsibilities and roles
- State government: EM responsibilities and roles
- Federal government: EM responsibilities and roles

Federal Benchmarks in Emergency Management Policy

- 1803 First Congressional action; Portsmouth, New Hampshire fire
- 1905 Congressional charter to American Red Cross
- 1916 U.S. Army Appropriations Act of 1916 (Council of National Defense)
- 1933-1939 National Emergency Council (within White House)
- 1936 Flood Control Act
- 1803-1947 128 post-disaster specific Congressional actions, e.g., San Francisco earthquake (1906)
- 1950 Federal Civil Defense Act
- 1968 National Flood Insurance Act
- 1973 Department of Housing and Urban Development (Federal Disaster Assistance Administration); General Services Administration (Office of Preparedness); Department of Commerce (National Weather Service Community Preparedness Program)

Federal Benchmarks in Emergency Management Policy (cont'd)

- 1974 Department of Commerce (National Fire Prevention and Control Administration)
- 1979 Presidential Executive Orders 12127 and 12148 (creation of FEMA)
- 2001 Presidential Executive Order 13228 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 1 (creation of Homeland Security Office)
- 2002 Department of Homeland Security (created by Legislative Act, signed November, 2002)

Sources: Wilson, Jennifer and Arthur Oyola-Yemaiel. 2000. "The Historical Origins of Emergency Management Professionalization in the United States." *Journal of the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners* 7:125-154; Drabek, Thomas E. 1987. *The Professional Emergency Manager: Structures and Strategies for Success*. Boulder, Colorado: Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, and Rubin, Claire B. and Irmak Randa-Tanali. 2002. "Effects of the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001 on the Federal Emergency Management in the U.S." *Journal of the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners* 9:1-18.

Student Log

Emergency Management Functions, Strategies, Tactics

| Functions | Strategies | Tactics |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| Mitigation | | |
| Preparedness | | |
| Response | | |
| Recovery | | |

Federal Response Plan

12 Emergency Support Functions (ESF_s)

1. Transportation
2. Communication
3. Public Works and Engineering
4. Firefighting
5. Information and Planning
6. Mass Care
7. Resource Support
8. Health and Human Services
9. Urban Search and Rescue
10. Hazardous Materials
11. Food
12. Energy

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency. n.d. *The Federal Response Plan*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Department of Homeland Security: Three Primary Missions

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States
- Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism
- Minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters

Source: Adapted from U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2003. "DHS Organization: The DHS Transition." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, p. 1.
<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?theme=10&content=429>
(Accessed May 9, 2003)

Department of Homeland Security: Rationale

- No single government agency has homeland security as its primary mission
- Responsibilities for homeland security have been dispersed among more than 100 different government organizations
- A single, united homeland security structure is needed that will improve protection against today's threats and be flexible enough to help meet the unknown threats of the future
- Creation of the DHS is the most significant transformation of the U.S. Government in over a half-century
- The previously confusing patchwork of government activities will be transformed and realigned into a single agency
- DHS will give state and local officials one primary contact instead of many, an important advantage when it comes to matters related to training, equipment, planning, exercises and other critical homeland security needs
- DHS will manage federal grant programs for enhancing the preparedness of firefighters, police, and emergency medical personnel
- DHS will set standards for state and local preparedness activities and equipment

Source: Adapted from U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2003. "DHS Organization: The DHS Transition." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, p. 1.
<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?theme=10&content=429> (Accessed May 9, 2003)