CRIM 2130; Emergency Management
Spring 2016

Chapter 1 - History and Current Status of Emergency Management

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Chapter Objectives

- Describe the development of emergency management (EM) in the United States.
- In disasters:
  - Recognize the role and relationships of the private sector
  - Determine the role of the public sector
  - Understand the role of volunteer organizations
- Be familiar with the fundamental elements of international disaster relief.
The first Emergency Manager was...

EM profession did not exist 50 years ago
- Developed and grown since the Cold War
- Full-fledged profession today

Many sectors involved
- Public: DHS/FEMA, USCG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, EPA, state/local DEMs, Fusion Centers, federal/local law enforcement, etc.
- Private: Impacted business, transportation providers, etc.
- Volunteer: Red Cross, faith-based charities, Texas Task Force 1 (US&R), Civil Air Patrol, etc.
- International – NGOs, UN, etc.
Civil Defense

- Originated during World War II (Office of Civil Defense)
- Expanded during the Cold War
  - Focus was on a nuclear confrontation with the USSR
- Most CD Directors held part time posts
- The threat has changed and CD’s role has evolved
- The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) (early 1960s)
  
  [Link](http://www.tacda.org/index.php/about-the-american-civil-defense-association/)
Natural and Technological Disasters

Disaster Relief Act of 1950
- Prior to the Act, disaster management was primarily a state and local responsibility
- Prior to the Act, federal involvement was on a case-by-case basis
- Act allowed federal government to get involved at Secretary level

Disaster Relief Act of 1974
- Established disaster declaration process (Presidential declaration)

Stafford Act of 1988
- Amended Disaster Relief Act and created system in place today
- Presidential declaration triggers assistance through FEMA

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- Amended Stafford Act creating central document for FEMA activities
- Amended in 2006 with Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act
Evolution of Emergency Management (Cont.)

- Natural and Technological Disasters (Cont.)
  - Acts allowed the Federal government to centralize aid
  - Acts established the disaster declaration process

- Dual Track Emergency Management System
  - Civil defense
  - Natural and technological disasters
  - Concerns
    - Overlapping authority
    - Conflicting priorities
    - Emergency management functions and responsibilities in multiple agencies and government levels
Origins of FEMA

- President Carter recognized need to centralize nation’s emergency management efforts
  - Created by Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978
  - Implemented by two Executive Orders in 1979
  - Became operational in 1979

- Centralized Civil Defense with natural and technological programs and agencies

- Became a cabinet level position in 1996

- Absorbed into DHS in 2003

- Problematic history worsened by Hurricane Katrina
Programs and Agencies becoming Part of FEMA

- Federal Insurance Administration (HUD)
- National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (Department of Commerce)
- Federal Broadcast System (Executive Office of the President)
- Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (Department of Defense)
- Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (HUD)
- Federal Preparedness Agency (GSA)
- National Weather Service Community Preparedness Program (Commerce)
- Earthquake Hazard Reduction Office (Executive Office)
- Dam Safety Coordination Program (Executive Office)
- Federal Response to Consequences of Terroristic Incidents (no previous assigned agency)
- Coordination of Emergency Warning (no previous assigned agency)

Source: National Governor’s Association 1979.
Some Key FEMA Events up to 2001

- 1989: Hurricane Hugo and Loma Prieta Earthquake (issue of catastrophic event)
- 1992: Hurricane Andrew
  - First use of Federal Response Plan (FRP)
  - First use of Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
- 1993: James Lee Witt named first FEMA Director
  - First emergency manager to hold post
  - Focus was on mitigation; then response
    - Lessening impact
  - FEMA became a respected federal agency
FEMA, DHS and Terrorism

- 9/11 terrorist attack
  - Emergency management again a priority
- 2003: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) created
- 2003: FEMA became part of DHS
- 2005: Hurricane Katrina
  - Poor federal response
  - Exposed DHS’s focus on terrorism
- 2009: Craig Fugate named FEMA Director
DHS Responsibilities

- Border (CBP) and transportation security (TSA)
- Emergency preparedness and response (FEMA)
- Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures
- Information analysis and infrastructure protection
- Constructed from 22 different federal departments and agencies
DHS Mission

- Key concepts that form the foundation of homeland security strategy
  - Build security
  - Ensure resilience
  - Facilitate customs and exchange

- DHS core missions
  - Prevent terrorism and enhance security
  - Secure and manage our borders
  - Enforce and administer our immigration laws
  - Safeguard and secure cyberspace
  - Ensure resilience to disasters
Native American Tribes

- Report direct to Federal Government
- Have independent public safety departments
- Over 564 Federally recognized Tribes
- Consideration of Cultural Issues
  - Historical Preservation
  - Recognition of Sacred Lands
- FEMA Tribal Affairs addresses preparedness, resources and assistance
- National Tribal Emergency Management Council (NTEMC) brings nationwide tribal emergency management organizations together to address public safety and homeland security.
Other Public Sector Involvement in Emergency Management (Cont.)

- Local and State Government
  - First line of defense
  - State government is the “trigger” for federal assistance
  - Federal Government must be coordinated with
  - Be aware of “stovepiping” and it should be avoided
  - Most states have emergency management organizations

- Non-DHS Federal Government Examples
  - National Response Framework integrates federal agencies via the Emergency Support Functions, Joint Field Offices (JFO), etc.
    - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
    - Environmental Protection Agency
    - Center for Disease Control
Private Sector Involvement

- Need to protect businesses and employees
- Public/private partnerships are important in planning for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- FEMA (2010) Guidance
  - Companies are morally obligated to protect employees, areas and the environment
  - Companies must follow local, state and federal laws related to safety
  - Companies can return to business much more quickly, which not only helps the business, but the community and regions
  - Companies diminish their chance of being sued
  - Companies achieve a positive image from good disaster and crisis planning
  - Companies often have their insurance costs reduced
Volunteer Sector Involvement

- Focus on “People Needs”
- Play key roles during response
  - Victims and responders aid
  - Feeding and sheltering
- Play key roles during recovery
  - Focus on victims
  - Assist in repairing or rebuilding homes
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD)
  - Founded in 1970 in response to Hurricane Camille
  - Coalition of voluntary organizations that prioritize disaster-related work
  - 110 Members; 55 national organizations and 55 state/territor
Examples of Voluntary Organizations

Source: National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD)
http://www.nvoad.org/voad-network/
International Humanitarian Sector

- Poor and developing nations need outside help
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play key role in response and recovery
- Non-natural disaster (i.e. hurricane, earthquake and tsunami) hazards facing poor or developing nations
  - Drought
  - Famine
  - (Civil) War
- What is the role of the United Nations?