

Disasters and Emergencies

The Role of The Chaplain in the world
of
Emergency Management

Class Objectives:

Review the Nation's Disaster Response Framework, it's influence on local emergency managementk and the roles and oppourtunities available to public safety chaplains

“Every Disaster is a Local Disaster”



Emergency management is charged with Five Major Tasks:

- Mitigation
- Planning
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

Mitigation:

Identify the greatest risk to the region and:

- a) Initiate preventative / protective measures
- b) Anticipate response should the risk become reality.

Planning:

Planning is informed by risk. It includes the all facets of EM, including writing Comprehensive EM Plans, testing those plans through training and exercises, updating and re-training. Plans include response, continuity of government and operations, provisions for 15 emergency support functions, and recovery.

Preparedness:

- Preparedness includes:
 - First responders preparedness, awareness, training, exercises, after actions reviews and improvement plans.
 - Inter-jurisdictional coordination and mutual aid
 - Community Public Education and Support

Response:

Response incorporates the scope of the emergency or disaster, coordination of information and allocation of resources, personnel and expenses. Utilization of EOC / ECC locally, regionally, at the state and federal levels.

Recovery:

Short Term Recovery involves stabilizing the situation to return to some normal after a disaster.
 Long term recovery: re-establishing the community and infrastructures impacted by the disaster.

Each States have laws that govern EM

In Washington State: RCW 38.52 provides the legal mandate for state, county, tribal and local jurisdictions to address all issues related to EM.
 The Washington State Administrative Code provides policy and procedure guidelines to support 38:52. Each county / locality also has laws to provide guidance and authorities.

9/11 and Katrina:

9/11 saw the consolidation various Federal Departments, including FEMA and the USCG under the Department of Homeland Security.
 Presidential Directives 5 and 8 mandated the establishment of a national framework for mitigation, planning, preparedness, response and recovery.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Describes Federal, State, Tribal, and local expectations.
- Broadened the definition of who would be considered first responders
- Outlines doctrines for planning and response.
- Established standards for all levels.

Establishment of a common
planning Platform for all CEMPs

**Producing Emergency Plans
A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency
Operations
Planning for State, Territorial, Local,
and Tribal
Governments
CPG-101**

CPG 101 Format:

- The Basic Plan
 - Introductory Material
 - Purpose, Scope, Situation, and Assumptions
- Concept of Operations
- Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.....
- Direction, Control, and Coordination
- Disaster Intelligence (Information Collection)
- Communications
- Administration, Finance, and Logistics
- Plan Development and Maintenance
- Authorities and References
- Supporting Annexes.....
 - Functional, Support, Emergency Phase, or Agency-Focused Annex Content
 - Hazard- or Incident-Specific Annexes or Appendices.....
 - Annex and/or Appendix Implementing Instructions.....
- Special Preparedness Programs

Emergency Support Functions

ESF-1	Transportation
ESF-2	Telecommunications/Information Systems and Warning
ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF-4	Firefighting
ESF-5	Emergency Management
ESF-6	Mass Care
ESF-7	Resource Management

Emergency Support Functions

ESF-8	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF-9	Search and Rescue
ESF-10	Haz-Mat
ESF-11	Food and Water/Agriculture
ESF-12	Energy
ESF-13	Public Safety / Law Enforcement
ESF-14	Recovery
ESF-15	Public Communication / Warning

NIMS Requires:

- Adoption at all levels of government.
- Establishment of Mutual Aid and Agreements of understanding
- Use of “common language” in communication and standardization of terms
- Adopting FEMA’s Resource Typing System

NIMS requires:

- Establishment of interoperable communications systems
- Participation in regular All-Hazard training and Exercises
- All first responders complete: IS 700, 800, ISC 100, 200, (300 and 400).
- Common Credentialing
- Revising Plans and SOPS to reflect NIMS doctrines / standards.

NIMS Established 37 Core Capabilities to measure preparedness / response / recovery

NIMS also has established a National Recovery Framework to guide all post – disaster recovery efforts.

NIMS Generated a host of unfunded mandates.

FEMA Grants Directorate manages a variety of programs to assist meeting these mandates. Among these are:

- UASI
- SHS GP
- RCPGP
- EMPG
- Citizen Corp

How does this affect the role of Chaplains when there's an emergency or disaster?

- You must decide who we will be available to service.
 - First Responders and their Families
 - Disaster Response
 - Victims and survivors
 - Coordination w/ the response infrastructure
 - Short Term Recovery
 - Long Term Recovery

Become a known, valued resource!

- Meet regularly w/ you local Ems
- Get into the training cycle (EMI)
- Take Disaster Mental Health training, Psychological First Aid, CISM
- Participate in Training and Exercises

Prepare yourselves and your families for disasters:

- Have a plan
- Build survival kits
- Get involved
- <http://www.ready.gov>
- <http://www.makeitthrough.org>