



MODULE 2: OVERVIEW OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, LAWS AND AUTHORITIES AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

MODULE 2



In this module we will go over:

- Emergency Management Role
- Emergency Management Cycle
- Legal Authorities
- Overview of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)

OBJECTIVES



At the conclusion of this module, you will be able to understand how emergency management functions in Indiana and the initial steps to establish emergency management programs.

1. Examine and define emergency management in the state of Indiana.
2. Explain the intent of EMA programs.
3. Be familiar with applicable emergency management laws and authorities and utilize these documents as required.
4. Utilize and be familiar with the role of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security

BACKGROUND OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency management is a constantly changing system – and will continue to change.

Civil Defense



Emergency Management



Homeland Security

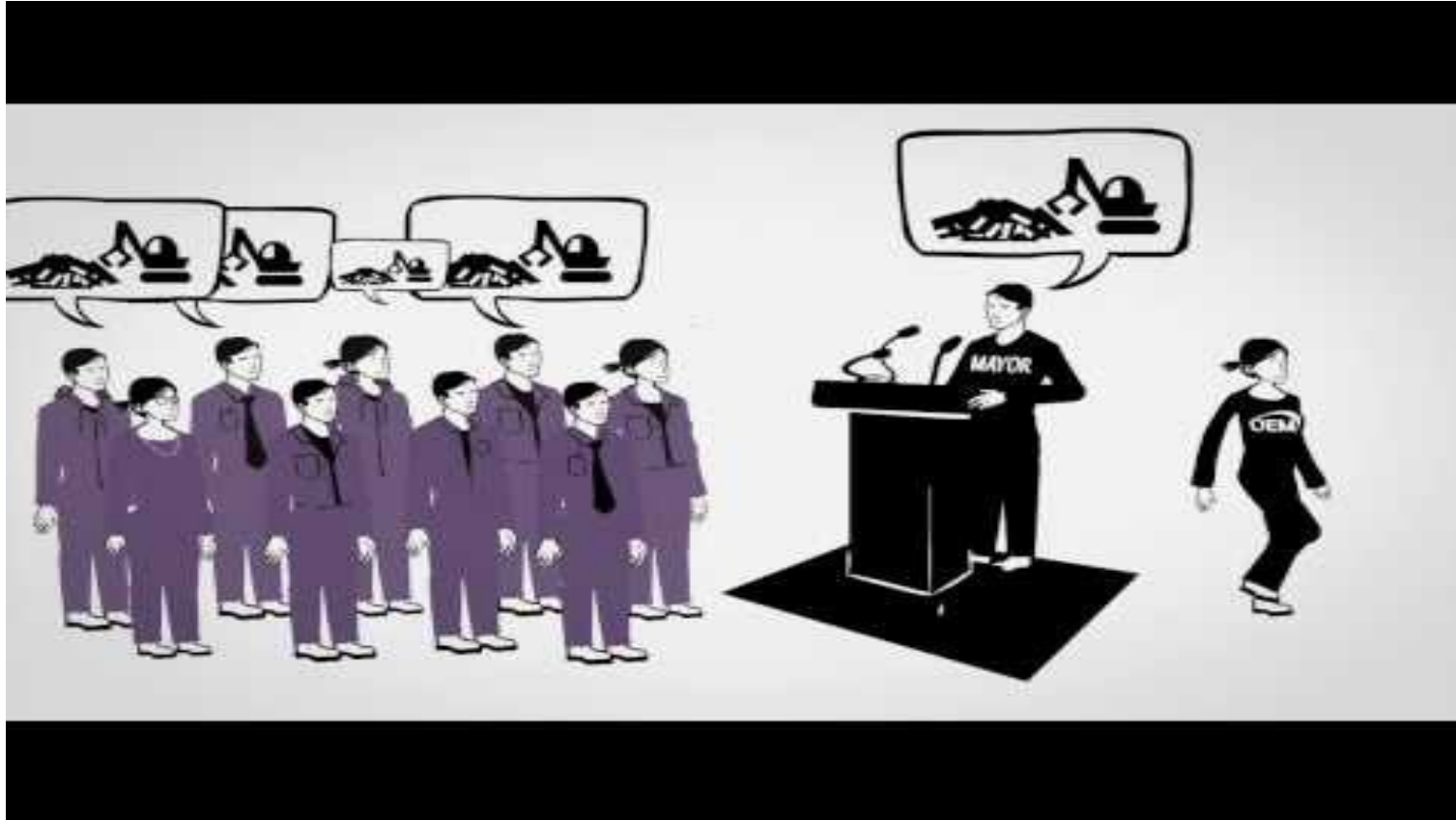
INTENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency management is not the sole responsibility of the emergency management agency in a local jurisdiction. It involves all agencies with roles in public safety coming together for the common good of a community.



ROLE OF AN EMERGENCY MANAGER



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3jXlhPGs0T8>

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY



A key element in the emergency operations of a community is the designation of an emergency management agency and an emergency management director.

Emergencies begin and end locally. Indiana's county emergency management agencies (EMAs) fill that first line of response. Taking steps to reducing vulnerability to hazards, coping with disasters and liaising with other counties and the state are important aspects of these agencies' day-to-day lives. Emergency managers work with other public safety partners and organizations within communities to protect, prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from emergencies.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR



- During non-emergency and non-disaster situations, the emergency management director serves as chief advisor to elected and appointed officials regarding emergency management issues.
- The director is responsible for coordination of all emergency support functions within the jurisdiction.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR



- The director must effectively work with department heads to:
 - Conduct hazard analyses and risk assessments
 - Coordinate/develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) or Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
 - Assist in mobilizing key personnel and equipment during an event
 - Become familiar with state and federal assistance programs that can be implemented before, during and after disasters

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CYCLE



MITIGATION ACTIVITIES



- Activities that lessen the effects of, prevent the probability of damage and eliminate further threat to the citizens during a disaster.
- Can be in the form of regulations, city/county ordinances or stricter enforcement of zoning requirements and building codes
- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES



- Preparedness is a continuous cycle of activities such as emergency planning, staff training, exercising, assessment and remedial actions.
- The activities ready a local government to respond to natural, technological and state and national security events through planning, training and exercising.
- A Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) or Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) shall be developed in advance for the coordination and integration of vital agencies and resources during a disaster.
- Effective preparedness will assure elected and appointed officials that local government can respond to the greatest extent possible.

RESPONSE OPERATIONS



Response Operations:

- Occur when an incident happens
- Primary focus = life safety
- Involve activities to meet basic human needs and restore essential services
- Anticipate cascading events
- Ensure information sharing between responders, elected officials and public

A successful response depends on effective preparedness

RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

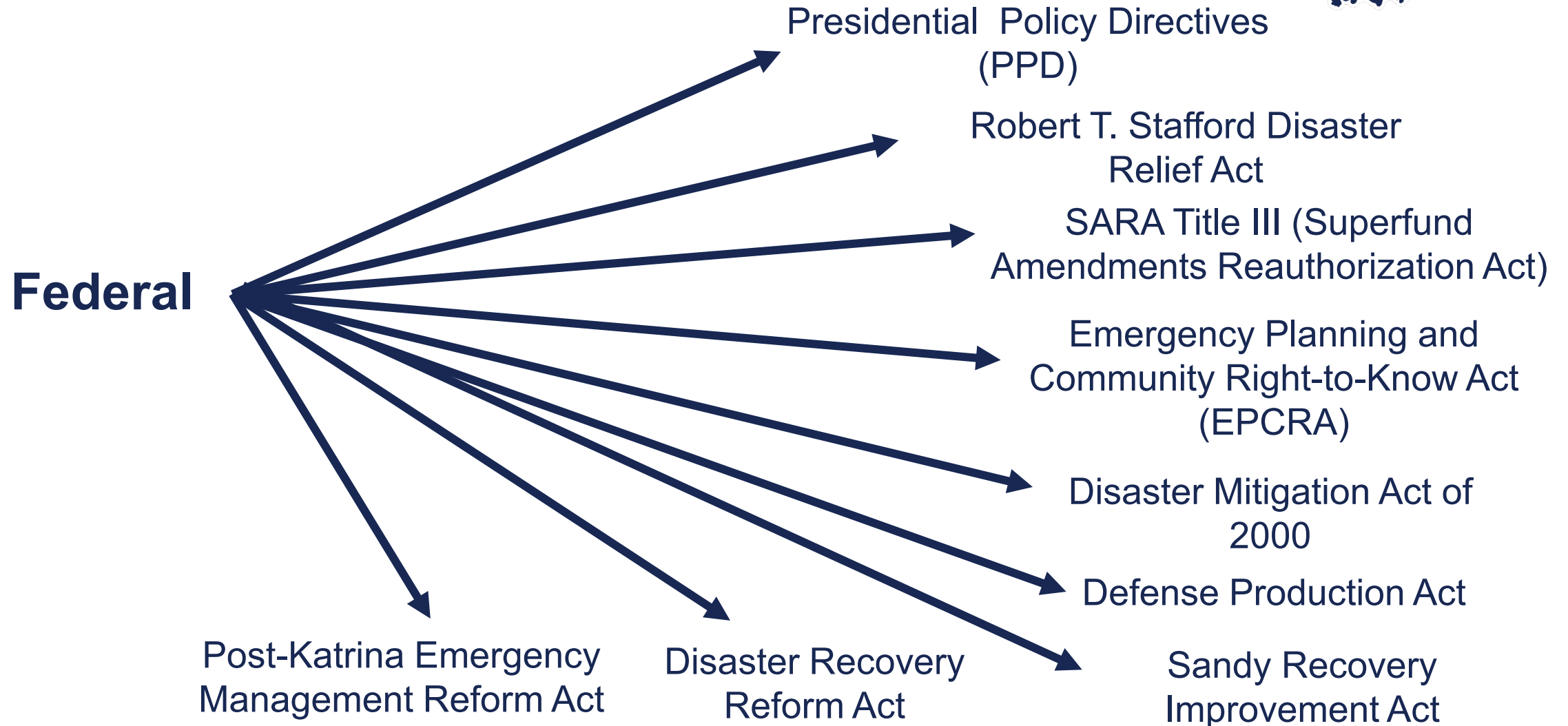


- Recovery starts at the time of incident stabilization and continues until all systems have returned to a pre-incident status
- Short-term recovery returns vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards
- Long-term recovery may continue for years after an emergency or disaster



LAWS AND AUTHORITIES

FEDERAL LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



LAWS AND AUTHORITIES: STAFFORD ACT



The Stafford Act

Robert T. Stafford
Disaster Relief and Emergency
Assistance Act, *as Amended*

April 2013



Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act (2007)

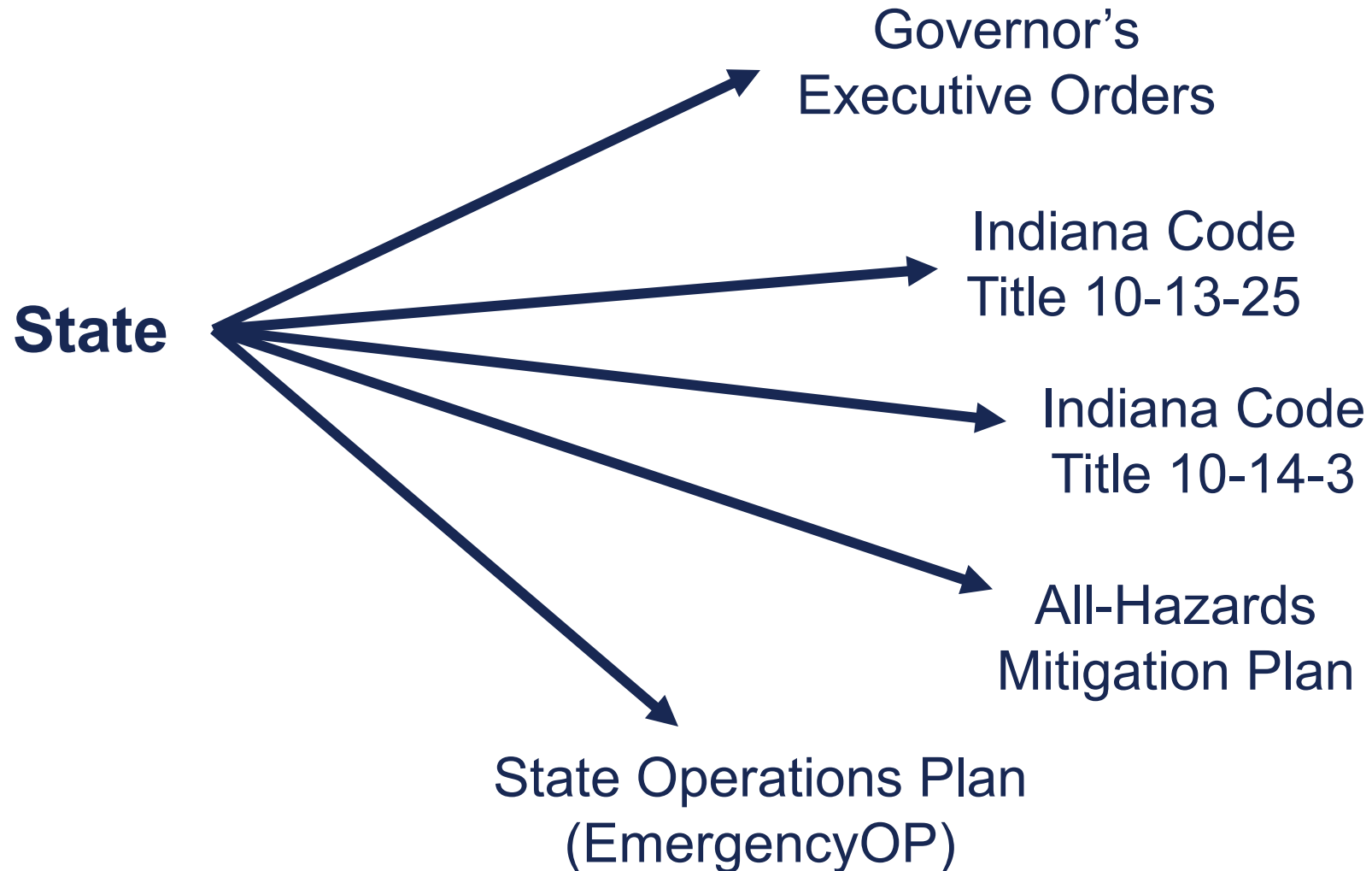
Provides the statutory authority for most
federal disaster response, recovery and
mitigation activities, as well as preparedness
funding.

POLICY RESOURCES



- Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8): National Preparedness: <http://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- [Presidential Policy Directive 20 \(PPD-20\) on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience](#)
- [Presidential Policy Directive 21 \(PPD-21\) on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience](#)
- National Planning Frameworks (one for each mission area): <https://www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks>

STATE LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



INDIANA CODE TITLE 10



Indiana Code Title 10. Public Safety § 10-14-3-17

Advisory Council

(b) A county shall:

- (1) maintain a county emergency management advisory council and a county emergency management organization; or
- (2) participate in an interjurisdictional disaster agency that, except as otherwise provided under this chapter, may have jurisdiction over and serve the entire county.

INDIANA CODE TITLE 10



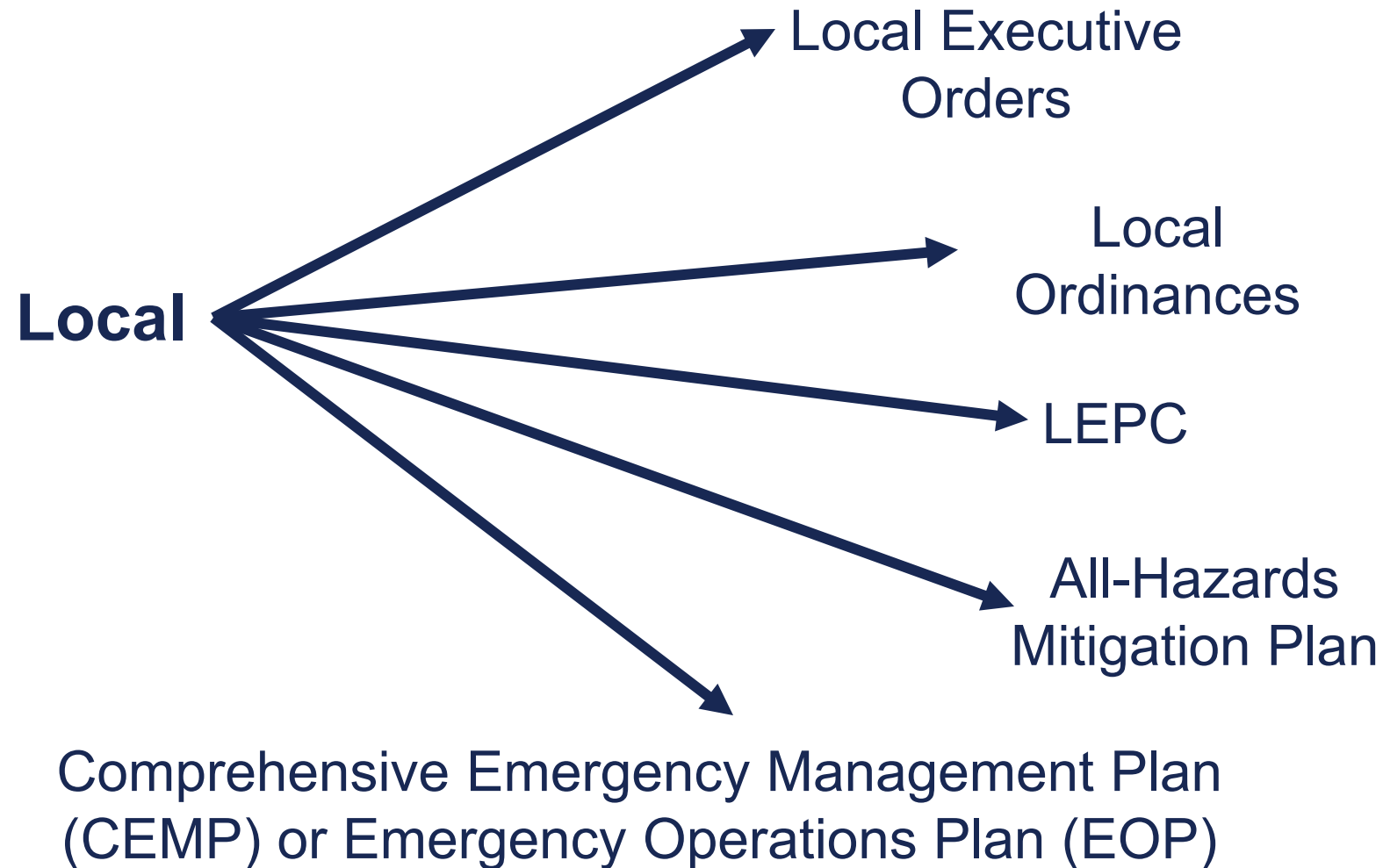
- (c) The county emergency management advisory council consists of the following individuals or their designees:
- (1) The president of the county executive or, if the county executive does not have a president, a member of the county executive appointed from the membership of the county executive.
 - (2) The president of the county fiscal body.
 - (3) The mayor of each city located in the county.
 - (4) An individual representing the legislative bodies of all towns located in the county.
 - (5) Representatives of private and public agencies or organizations that can assist emergency management considered appropriate by the county emergency management advisory council.
 - (6) One (1) commander of a local civil air patrol unit in the county or the commander's designee.

INDIANA CODE TITLE 10



- (d) The county emergency management advisory council shall do the following:
 - (1) Exercise general supervision and control over the emergency management and disaster program of the county.
 - (2) Select or cause to be selected, with the approval of the county executive, a county emergency management and disaster director who:
 - (A) has direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of the emergency management program in the county; and
 - (B) is responsible to the chairman of the county emergency management advisory council.

LOCAL LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



- Elected Officials should:
 - Be familiar with the applicable authorities.
 - Review local authorities and assist in revisions as required.
 - Consult with local legal representatives to clarify legal issues, if they arise.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OVERVIEW

ROLE OF IDHS



- Supporting preparedness activities:
 - Planning
 - Training
 - Exercise
 - Grants
- Local government support section
- State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- Disaster recovery and mitigation

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SECTION



The IDHS Local Government Support Section:

- Is the primary contact for local emergency managers
- Provides comprehensive emergency management/homeland security guidance
- Acts as technical consultants to local emergency management agencies
- Works closely with first responders, universities and local hospitals

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



- The SEOC is primary physical location for state-level information sharing and resource coordination.
- During an emergency, the SEOC facilitates close coordination between responsible agencies for an effective response.



STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



- SEOC Activation Levels
 - Level IV: Daily operations
 - Level III: ESF staffing
 - Level II: All ESFs
 - Level I: Policy group



IDHS WATCH DESK



- 24/7/365 watch center
- Primary point of contact
- Provides services (e.g., situational awareness and notifications)
- Phone #: 317-238-1750



CONNECT WITH IDHS



- Sign up for the Hoosier Responder magazine
- <https://www.in.gov/dhs/about-idhs/hoosier-responder-magazine/>
- Have a story idea or want to receive the EMA Roundup? Email pio@dhs.in.gov.

IDHS ON SOCIAL MEDIA



- Become a fan or “like” IDHS by visiting
 - <https://www.facebook.com/IndianaDHS/>
- IDHS Website
 - dhs.in.gov
- IDHS on Instagram
 - Follow @IndianaDHS
- IDHS on Twitter
 - Follow @IDHS



UNIT SUMMARY



As a result of this unit, you should be able to understand how emergency management functions in Indiana and the initial steps to establish emergency management programs. You should also be able to explain:

- The intent of EMA programs
- The phases of emergency management
- Hazard identification and risk assessments
- Applicable emergency management laws and authorities and utilize these documents as required.



QUESTIONS?