

Instructor Guide to Unit Two:
**Understanding Emergency
 Management**

1. The goal of this unit is to provide participants with an understanding of Emergency Management as a profession. It will examine local, state, tribal and federal emergency management. It will offer a glossary of general terms common to the profession.

2. This is the content for Unit Two:

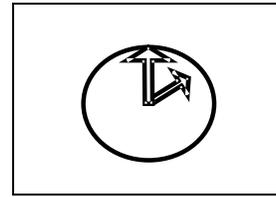
- a. Defining emergencies and disasters
- b. The local, state and federal emergency management systems
- c. Comprehensive Emergency Management
- d. The emergency lifecycle
- e. Emergency Support Functions
- f. The language of emergency management

3. Supplies needed for Unit Two:

- LCD projector
- Computer linked to LCD projector
- Computer disk containing Unit Two power point presentation
- Instructor Guide for Unit Two
- Participant's Manual for CERT

4. Instructional staffing requirements:

One instructor can teach this unit. Preferably four instructors will team teach the section, one each with expertise in local, state, tribal, and federal emergency management.



5. Unit two is scheduled for one hour

This is the suggested time-line:

- a. 10 minutes
- b. 10 minutes
- c. 10 minutes
- d. 10 minutes
- e. 10 minutes
- f. 10 minutes

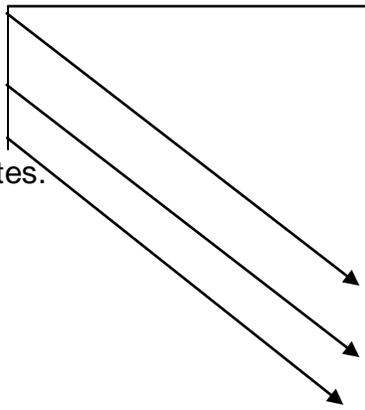


The clock is found throughout the instructor guide it indicates how many minutes it is suggested be spent on each subject area.

Time spent on each unit can be maneuvered by dropping content and referring to its placement in the take-home materials. This permits flexibility on the part of the instructor and encourages participants to question or discuss course matters. It also holds the instructor to the time limit for the unit without expecting participants to stay overtime or to have instructors who follow to give up their time.

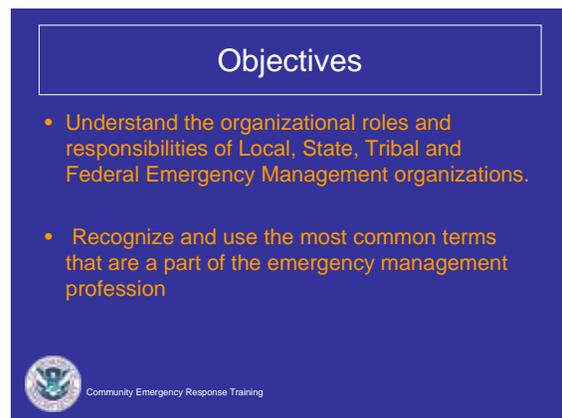
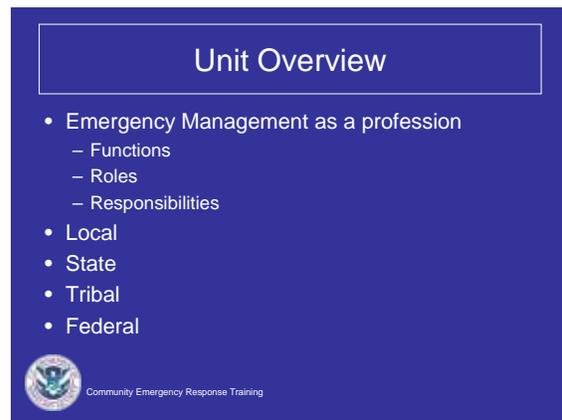
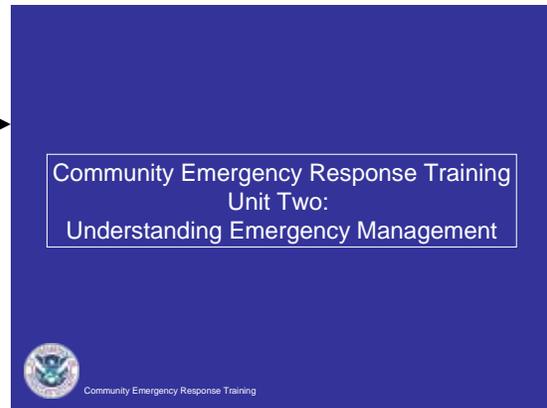


The first four slides are slated to take ten minutes.



The field of Emergency Management is usually not well-known by the general public until a disaster strikes. At that time community members must learn about the organizational patterns of disaster response and recovery agencies. It is a lot to learn under stressful circumstances; individuals in the Community Emergency Response Training will learn about this process before a disaster strikes.

This unit is not written so all participants understand the full roles of all levels of government in a disaster. It is written to stress the concept of partnership and similar language, goals and organizational patterns.



This slide parallels the concept of local, state, tribal, federal response patterns. It sets up the slide that follows.



These next four slides are slated to take up 10 minutes of class time

Disasters all start at the local level and because there are structures in place at the State, Tribal and Federal level, local governments can look for assistance to come if needed.

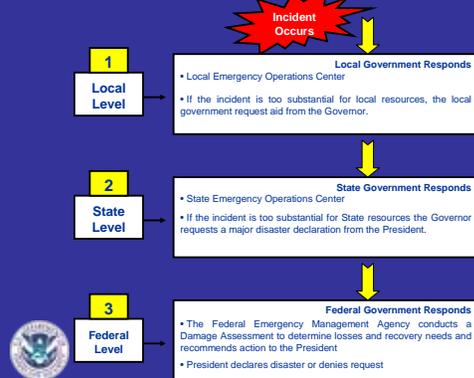
From Emergencies To Disasters

- Routine emergency
- Non-routine emergency
- Catastrophic disaster
- Presidentially declared disasters



Community Emergency Response Training

Emergency Management in Brief



Local Emergency Management

- Fire
- Police
- Emergency Medical Technicians
- Hospitals
- Volunteer agencies
- Large incidents
 - Ask for State Assistance



Community Emergency Response Training

Photographer - Jocelyn Augustino

An understanding of the local Native American communities will be helpful to the instructor. There are times when the Tribes go through the State government to access federal aid, and times when they go directly to the federal programs. Also, many differences exist in Tribal Emergency Management programs and they vary from region to region. Knowledge of this is important to the participants and can be prepared ahead by the instructor according to the region the training is taking place.

Understand the concept of uninsured and underinsured needs for this section. The federal government will not make people whole again after a disaster. Managing expectations comes through an understanding of the scope of programs.



The next two slides are slated for 10 minutes of class time.

Regardless of the type of hazard, it is the responsibility of emergency management to help put in place mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs to deal with these hazards. The concept used for handling all types of disasters and their consequences is called "comprehensive emergency management" (CEM).

State Emergency Management

- State Emergency Operations Center
 - Activated to support local response efforts
- Mobilize resources
 - National Guard
 - State Agencies
- Incident too large
 - Request disaster declaration from President.



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Photographer - Mark Wolfe

Federal Emergency Management

- FEMA conducts a damage assessment
 - Determine extent of losses and damage
 - Determines recovery needs
- President of US
 - Declares disaster and makes federal assistance available
 - Declines application



Community Emergency Response Training

FEMA News Photograph

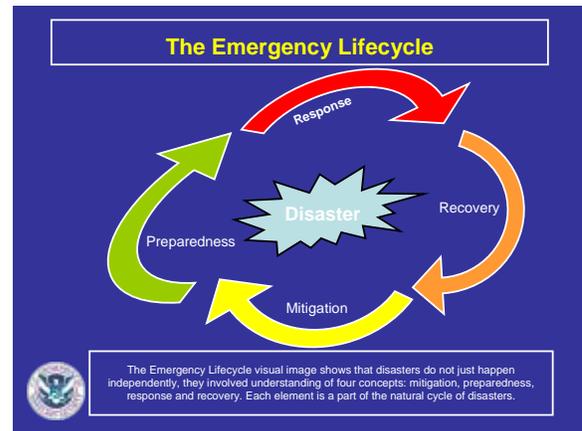
Comprehensive Emergency Management

- Three concepts
 - All hazards
 - Emergency Management partnerships
 - Emergency Lifecycle

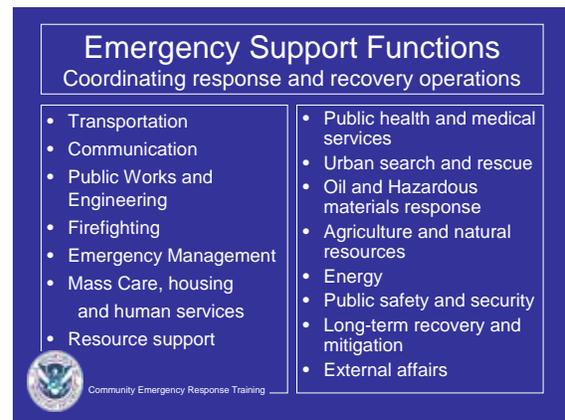


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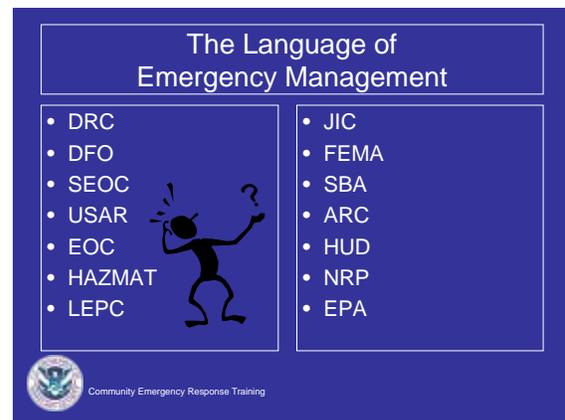
There is no 'one spot' where this circle of the emergency lifecycle begins. This is a good discussion point for participants.



When the President has declared a disaster, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been tasked to coordinate planning, training, mitigation, response and recovery efforts. FEMA can utilize other government agencies as the disaster conditions mandate by calling upon their emergency support functions. There is a chart in the participants handbook (Unit 2, Chart 2) that indicates which agencies perform which tasks.



The last ten minutes of this unit is slated to explore the language, terms, and acrynoms of emergency management. Participants should get comfortable asking what terms mean if they don't know. Often they will not feel it is appropriate to ask, and instructors use the terms freely assuming everyone knows their meaning.



The last twelve slides in this unit are examples of partnerships during disaster response and recovery. They highlight different organizations, different tasks that need to be accomplished and highlight services the general public often takes for granted, except in time of disaster. For example slide three shows a woman doing laundry. She is a volunteer from the Southern Baptist Disaster Services. She does laundry for a 12-hour shift for the Urban Search and Rescue team members.

American Red Cross Disaster Services



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Photographer - Andrea Booher

Voluntary Agencies
Salvation Army outreach at temporary disaster housing



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Photographer - Andrea Booher

VOLAG
Southern Baptist Disaster Services



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Photographer - Jocelyn Augustino

This slide is an example of how many voluntary agencies will be at a major disaster. This is from the Florida Emergency Management response to a hurricane. It is posted so people know who is in the area and what they are helping with.

VOLAG Wall at Disaster Field Office



Community Emergency Response Training

Photographer – Michael Rieger

Disaster Recovery Center



Community Emergency Response Training

Photographer – Andrea Booher

Emergency Generators for Disaster Medical Assistance Team



Community Emergency Response Training

Photographer – Mark Wolfe

This slide is good to reference the chart of partners (Unit 2, Chart 2) that help respond from federal agencies other than FEMA. "What would the USDA Forest Service help with?" is a good question to have participants utilize that chart.

Emergency Supplies Airlift



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Photographer - George Armstrong

United State Department of Agriculture Forest Service



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Photographer - Andrea Booher

Department of Health and Human Services – Potable Water



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FEMA News Photo

This slide is a good example of mitigation as well as a link to the SBA which funded the loan to this family to build it, after a previous tornado hit the area.

Small Business Administration disaster loan to homeowners for a tornado safe room



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Photographer - Adam DuBrowa

Federal Emergency Management Agency – Urban Search and Rescue



Community Emergency Response Training

Photographer – Bob Epstein

USAR Dog nap



Community Emergency Response Training

Photographer – Andrea Booher

Announcements before the participants are dismissed:

If your CERT class continues on the same day, take your break and return to this classroom.

Or

If your CERT class continues on another day (next week or next month) Your **Homework Assignment** is to read Unit Three: Fire Safety

