

A photograph of a control room or emergency management center. The room is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the numerous computer monitors. In the foreground, the back of a person's head and shoulders are visible as they sit at a desk, looking towards the screens. The desk is cluttered with papers, a telephone, and other office equipment. The background is filled with rows of computer monitors, some displaying video feeds and others showing data or maps. The ceiling has a grid of recessed lights and ventilation ducts.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT . . .

DEFINITION VISION MISSION PRINCIPLES



FEMA



Principles of Emergency Management Working Group

- **Working group formed in March 2007**
- **At direction of Dr. Cortez Lawrence, Superintendent of FEMA's Emergency Management Institute**
- **Chaired by Dr. Wayne Blanchard of FEMA's Emergency Management Higher Education Project**
- **The working group consisted of emergency management practitioners and academic**

Goal

**Develop an agreed upon definition of the
*“principles of emergency management”***

The group agreed on eight principles that will be used to guide the development of a doctrine of emergency management

This presentation lists these eight principles and provides a brief description of each

Members of the working group

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DEFINITION of EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters

VISION

Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

Emergency management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.

MISSION

Emergency management protects communities by coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters.

Principles; Emergency management must be:

- 1 Comprehensive
- 2 Progressive
- 3 Risk-driven
- 4 Integrated
- 5 Collaborative
- 6 Coordinated
- 7 Flexible
- 8 Professional

COMPREHENSIVE . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers consider and take into account all hazards, all phases, all stakeholders and all impacts relevant to disasters**
- ✓ **"All Hazards" within a jurisdiction must be considered as part of a thorough risk assessment and prioritized on the basis of impact and likelihood of occurrence**
- ✓ **"All Phases" -- The Comprehensive Emergency Management Model on which modern emergency management is based defines four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery**

COMPREHENSIVE . . . (con't)

- ✓ **"All Impacts" -- Emergencies and disasters cut across a broad spectrum in terms of impact on infrastructure, human services, and the economy. Just as all hazards need to be considered in developing plans and protocols, all impacts or predictable consequences relating to those hazards must also be analyzed and addressed**
- ✓ **"All Stakeholders" -- Effective emergency management requires close working relationships among all levels of government, the private sector, and the general public**

PROGRESSIVE . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers anticipate future disasters and take preventive and preparatory measures to build disaster-resistant and disaster-resilient communities**
- ✓ **Given the escalating risks facing communities, emergency managers must become more progressive and strategic in their thinking. The role of the emergency manager can no longer be that of a technician but must evolve to that of a manager and senior policy advisor who oversees a community-wide program to address all hazards and all phases of the emergency management cycle**

RISK-DRIVEN . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers use sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk analysis, and impact analysis) in assigning priorities and resources**
- ✓ **Mitigation strategies, emergency operations plans, continuity of operations plans, and pre- and post-disaster recovery plans should be based upon the specific risks identified and resources should be allocated appropriately to address those risks**

INTEGRATED

- ✓ **Emergency managers ensure unity of effort among all levels of government and all elements of a community**
- ✓ **Unity of effort is dependent on both vertical and horizontal integration. This means that at the local level, emergency programs must be integrated with other activities of government. For example, department emergency plans must be synchronized with and support the overall emergency operations plan for the community**
- ✓ **In addition, plans at all levels of local government must ultimately be integrated with and support the community's vision and be consistent with its values**

COLLABORATIVE . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers create and sustain broad and sincere relationships among individuals and organizations to encourage trust, advocate a team atmosphere, build consensus, and facilitate communication**
- ✓ **Collaboration must be viewed as an attitude or an organizational culture that characterizes the degree of unity and cooperation that exists within a community. In essence, collaboration creates the environment in which coordination can function effectively**

COLLABORATIVE . . . (con't)

- ✓ **In disaster situations, the one factor that is consistently credited with improving the performance of a community is the degree to which there is an open and cooperative relationship among those individuals and agencies involved**

COORDINATED . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers synchronize the activities of all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose**
- ✓ **In essence, the principle of coordination requires that the emergency manager think strategically, that he or she see the "big picture" and how each stakeholder fits into that mosaic. This type of thinking is the basis for the strategic program plan required under the *National Preparedness Standard (NFPA 1600)* and the *Emergency Management Accreditation Program***

COORDINATED . . . (con't)

- ✓ **In developing the strategic plan, the emergency manager facilitates the identification of agreed upon goals and then persuades stakeholders to accept responsibility for specific performance objectives**

FLEXIBLE . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers use creative and innovative approaches in solving disaster challenges**
- ✓ **Flexibility is a key trait of emergency management and success in the emergency management field is dependent upon it. Being able to provide alternate solutions to stakeholders and then having the flexibility to implement these solutions is a formula for success in emergency management**

PROFESSIONAL . . .

- ✓ **Emergency managers value a science and knowledge-based approach based on education, training, experience, ethical practice, public stewardship and continuous improvement**
- ✓ **Professionalism in the context of the principles of emergency management pertains not to the personal attributes of the emergency manager but to a commitment to emergency management as a profession**

SUMMARY

- ✓ **Principles provide guidance**
- ✓ **Emergency management lacked a set of principles agreed upon by the practitioners**
- ✓ **The principles must be capable of standing the test of time and use**
- ✓ **They can be contrasted with “stuff and things”**
- ✓ **Stuff and things are often difficult to fit into neat categories or “cubbyholes”**
- ✓ **Principles provide that order- stuff and things now have a place to fit**
- ✓ **When on point, the stuff and things reinforce and provide the details of the principle**

THE END

QUESTIONS ???



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