

# Emergency Operations Plans





# Emergency Operations Plans Notification and Coordination

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Instructors

Ping Li-yin

&

Ray O. Shackelford



# Activating Resources

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- The first responder at the level level has a critical role in the communication link.
- It is important that the first responder know when additional resources should be ordered and that the proper notification of superiors is made.
- In order to insure that all the necessary steps are taken a emergency operations plan needs to be developed and in place in the organization.
- This plan describes the notification steps, the process to call up additional resources and can include hazard specific appendices.



# Process to Implement Resource Requests

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- On arrival at a building that has collapsed due to an large explosion, you find not one but 5 buildings are down. Numerous persons are injured.
- Buildings in the next block are burning, and the water mains are broken as you see water in the streets.
- People are taking advantage of the situation and entering the stores that have broken windows to steal goods.
- What is the process to request resources from other jurisdiction?



# Description of an EOP

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- Assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions at projected times and places in an emergency that exceeds the capability or routine responsibility of any one agency.
- Sets forth lines of authority and organizational relationships and explains how all actions will be coordinated.
- Describes how people and property will be protected in emergencies and disasters.



# Description of an EOP

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- Identifies personnel, equipment facilities, supplies and other resources available- within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions- for use during response and recovery operations
- Identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities.



# Local EOPs

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- In the United States, the local jurisdiction is responsible for emergencies and depending on the nature and size of the emergency, state and Federal assistance may be provided.
- The local EOP is focused on essential measures for protecting the public at the local level- Warning, Emergency Public information, evacuation and shelter.
- There needs to be a mechanism included in the EOP to notify and activate state resources.



# State EOPs

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- States play 3 roles:
  - They assist local jurisdictions whose capabilities are overwhelmed.
  - They also respond to certain emergencies
  - They work with the Federal government when Federal assistance is necessary.
- The State EOP is the framework from which local EOPs are developed and provides a guide to the federal level.
- The purpose is so all levels of government unified together as best as possible.



# How Are the State, Federal and Local Linked

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- A Federal law was passed that allows the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to assist state and local governments save lives, property and protect the public health.
- A Federal response plan has been developed and takes effect generally when the state resources are insufficient.



# Federal Response Plan (FRP)

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- The federal response plan details what the federal government will do to provide assistance to State and local governments impacted by large scale disasters.
- It describes the organizational structure for providing this assistance.
- It is built upon the idea of functions. The federal government is broken down by agency responsible for a function.



# Federal Response Plan

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## **Function**

## **Lead agency**

- Transportation- U.S.Department of Transportation
- Communications- National Communication system
- Public works and engineering-  
U. S. Department of  
defense, Army corps of Engineers



# Federal Response Plan

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## **Function**

## **Lead agency**

- Firefighting U.S. department of agriculture- Forest service
- Information and Planning- Federal Emergency Management agency
- Mass care- American Red Cross
- Resource support- General services administration



# Federal Response Plan

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- **Function                      Lead Agency**
- Health and medical services –U.S. department of health and Human services- Public health service
- Urban search and rescue- Federal emergency management agency
- Hazardous materials- Environmental protection agency



# Federal Response Plan

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- | <b>Function</b> | <b>Lead Agency</b>   |
|-----------------|--|
| Food-           | U.S. Department of Agriculture, food and nutrition service |
| Energy-         | U. S. Department of energy                                 |



# Presidential Decision Directive

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- U. S. policy on Counter-terrorism
- A policy to reduce the nation's vulnerability of terrorism, to deter and respond to terrorist acts and to strengthen capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist,uses of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.
- It divides the responsibility into two parts.
- 1) Crisis management
- 2) Consequence management



# Crisis Management

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- Crisis management is the law enforcement response, and focuses on the criminal aspects of the incident.
- Specific components include activates to anticipate, prevent and/or resolve a threat to incident; identify, locate and apprehend the perpetrators and investigate and gather evidence to support prosecution
- All three levels of government are involved- the FBI has the lead role.



# Consequence Management

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- Consequence management is the response to the disaster and focuses on alleviating damage, loss hardship or suffering.
- Specific components of consequence management include activates to protect public health and safety; Restore essential government services and provide emergency assistance to affected governments, business and individuals.
- The laws assign primary authority to respond to terrorism to the states, the federal government assist them- the lead agency is FEMA.



# Operation of the Federal Response Plan

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- If a terrorist attack incident exceeds the resources of the local and state jurisdiction, the local agency would request assistance through the state emergency management agency.
- FEMA then is responsible for organizing and responding federal resources and activating a liaison with the FBI.
- The FEMA director consults with the governor to determine the scope and need.
- A federal response team would respond to establish a field disaster office to initiate operations at a local level.



# Summary

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- The first responder must understand the request process when a natural or manmade disaster overwhelms local and state capabilities.
- He needs to understand the system, the way to notify superiors so that the local EOP can be put into affect.
- In the United States, all agencies have adopted some form the the incident command system, so organizational operations of the various levels can be brought together in a unified command.



# Brain Drainers

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- Describe the purposes of a EOP- what does the EOP include here in TAIWAN?
- Describe the responsibilities of the various levels of government here in TAIWAN.
- Identify the agency responsible for the following functions.
- A) mass care B) crime enforcement C) fire & rescue operations D) health care E) utilities such as water supply, lights, gas.



# Brain Drainers

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- What activities were included in crisis management? Which agencies would be involved here in TAIWAN?
- What activities were included in consequence management? Which was the lead agency? Which agency would be the lead in TAIWAN?
- Is there a law that allows the central government to assist local government in an emergency here in TAIWAN?