A Look At Emergency Management: Past, Present, and Future

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History of Emergency Management
Event Timeline:

* 1950's - Public Law 92-0 Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)
* 1960's - Cuban Missile Crisis- National Shelter Survey
* 1968 - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
* 1970's - Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan introduced... Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
* 1979 - Three Mile Island — NUREG 0654

Timeline Cont.

* 1986 - Bhopal, India — SARA Title III
* 1990's - End of Cold War/202 Presidential Disasters
* 1993 - World Trade Center bombing
* 1995 - Murrah Federal Building bombing
* 1999 - Columbine shootings—school safety
* 2000 - Y2K—Business Continuity Planning
* 2001 - September 11th
Timeline Cont.

- **2003** Creation of the Department of Homeland Security (22 agencies and 180,000 personnel)

- Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD)
  Creation of the National Response Plan (NRP)

Construction of the NRP

Fully Incorporates
- Federal Response Plan
- Domestic Terrorism Concept of Ops Plan
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Initial NRP
- Other national-level contingency plans

Foundation: National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Timeline Cont.

- **2005** Hurricane Katrina
  - Largest disaster in FEMA’s history
  - 90,000 square miles in 4 states impacted, approximately the size of Oregon or Great Britain
  - Nearly 2,000,000 people were displaced. This was twice as many as all 4 Florida hurricanes combined.
  - On Sept. 7, 2005 shelters peaked with an occupancy of over 267,000 evacuees
Timeline Cont.
(Effects of Katrina)

- 352,930 Gulf Coast homes were destroyed
- 310,000 homes were damaged
- Nearly $22 billion in damage was reported to the NFIP. More than all of the claims filed since 1968.
- 38 Public Security Answering Points (PSAP) were destroyed

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Hurricane Katrina (Effects Cont.)

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Looking Forward:
Nationwide Plan Review, Initial Conclusions

- The majority of the Nation’s emergency operation plans are not characterized as sufficient to handle catastrophic events
- State and urban areas aren’t conducting adequate collaborative planning as part of “steady state” preparations
- Plans don’t adequately address continuity of operations/government
- Most common deficiency among State and urban area Director and Control Annexes is the absence of a clearly defined command structure
- All functional annexes did not adequately address special needs populations
- Weakness in evacuation an area of profound concern
Looking Forward: Cont.

- Capabilities to manage reception and care for large numbers of evacuees are inadequate
- Capabilities to track patients under emergency or disaster conditions and license out-of-State medical personnel are limited
- Resource management is the “Achilles Heel” of emergency planning. Resource management annexes do not adequately describe in detail the means, organization, and process by which States and urban areas will find, obtain, allocate, track, and distribute resources to meet operational needs

National Response Plan (NRP) Revisions

- Clarify roles and responsibilities of key Structures/Positions/Levels of Government
- Review Joint Field Office Structure and Operations
- Realign NIMS Structure in JFO
- Review Liaison and Cell Roles
- Strengthen role of Private Sector under the NRP
- Roles need to be examined to ensure the maximum coordination between Federal govt. & stakeholders

NRP Revisions Cont.

- Strengthen External Affairs
- Refine the Catastrophic Incident Supplement to incl. the review of a poss. Increased DOD responsibility
- Ensure consistency between NRP and new (NECP)
- Review Public Safety and Security Roles and Missions