



# Department of Defense – Civil EM Program Integration

*A Presentation to the EM Forum*

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# Agenda

- **Program Overview**
- **Program Integration**
- **Best Practices & Lessons Learned**



# ***Program Overview***

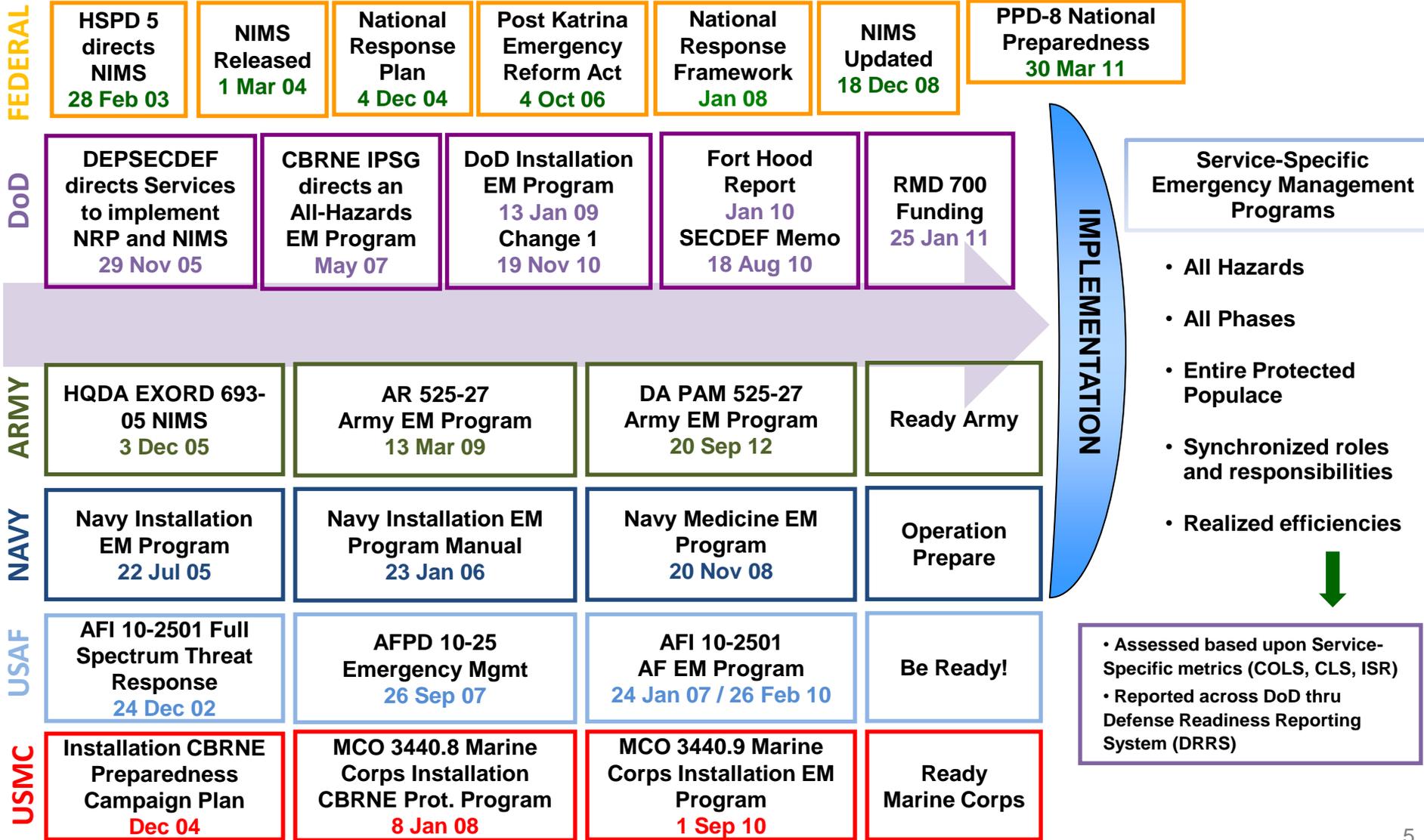


# DoD Emergency Management Programs

- **Guided by DoD Instruction 6055.17 Change 1, DoD Installation Emergency Management Program**
  - Originally released on 13 January 2009
  - Updated based upon Fort Hood Report on 19 November 2010
- **Each DoD Service and Component has their own EM Program**
  - Air Force, Navy, and Army EM Programs served to guide development of DoD program
- **DoD EM Programs focus on EM at the local level inside and outside the fenceline**
- **DoD Emergency Management Programs are separate from Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) *(Civil Support)***



# Development Timeline





# DoD Emergency Management Programs

- **Manage multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional emergencies impacting the Installation's missions, personnel, or property**
- **Work across the entire lifecycle of an emergency: Preparedness, Prevention, Mitigation, Response, & Recovery**
- **Enable the Government's responsibility to protect the Installation against all hazards**
- **Strengthen Installations thru individual/family preparedness**
- **Synchronize existing capabilities with common language, processes, and procedures based upon NIMS**
- **Enable coordinated response & recovery operations by establishing common architecture & a resilient Installation**



# Civil Support vs. Emergency Management

## Civil Support

- **Additional duty** for select units
- Focused on supporting emergencies impacting civilian jurisdictions
- Performed by Uniformed Active, Reserve, & Guard components
- Response phase on LAST IN – FIRST OUT basis
- Resources do not use ICS
- Resources do not meet OSHA/EPA requirements
- Mobilized when requested thru National Response Framework or Immediate Response Rule

## Emergency Management

- **Primary duty** of all Installations
- Focused on managing emergencies impacting military jurisdictions
- Performed by Uniformed, DoD Civilians, and DoD Contractors
- Preparedness thru Recovery phases
- Resources use ICS
- Resources meet OSHA/EPA requirements
- 24/7 Capability at the direction of the Installation Commander



# Comprehensive Solution

## Plan

- Establish EM Working Group
- Conduct all-hazards risk management
- Conduct CPG-101 compliant planning
- Integrate with supporting plans
- Address the entire community
- Conduct annual review & maintenance

## Train

- Educate Senior Leaders
- Conduct NIMS Phase I & IV training
- Conduct task-specific user training
- Maintain individual training records
- Implement credentialing system
- Develop community preparedness

## Equip

- Comply with NFPA Standards\*
- Adopt EDXL-compliant EOC systems
- Improve mass warning systems
- Field team notification systems
- Conduct total life cycle management
- Expand equipment inventory system

## Exercise

- Adopt HSEEP exercise programs
- Develop multi-year exercise plans
- Exercise each organizational level
- Improve exercise evaluation process
- Document & share lessons learned
- Disseminate & adopt best practices



# Comprehensive Solution

## Mitigate

- Implement Continuity of Operations
- Adopt coastal construction standards
- Improve floodplain management
- Implement blast mitigation standards
- Coordinate runoff management
- Develop resilient utility systems

## Prevent

- Continue Antiterrorism programs
- Coordinate Law Enforcement ops
- Integrate Force Protection Conditions
- Strengthen network security
- Integrate syndromic surveillance
- Continue disease prevention

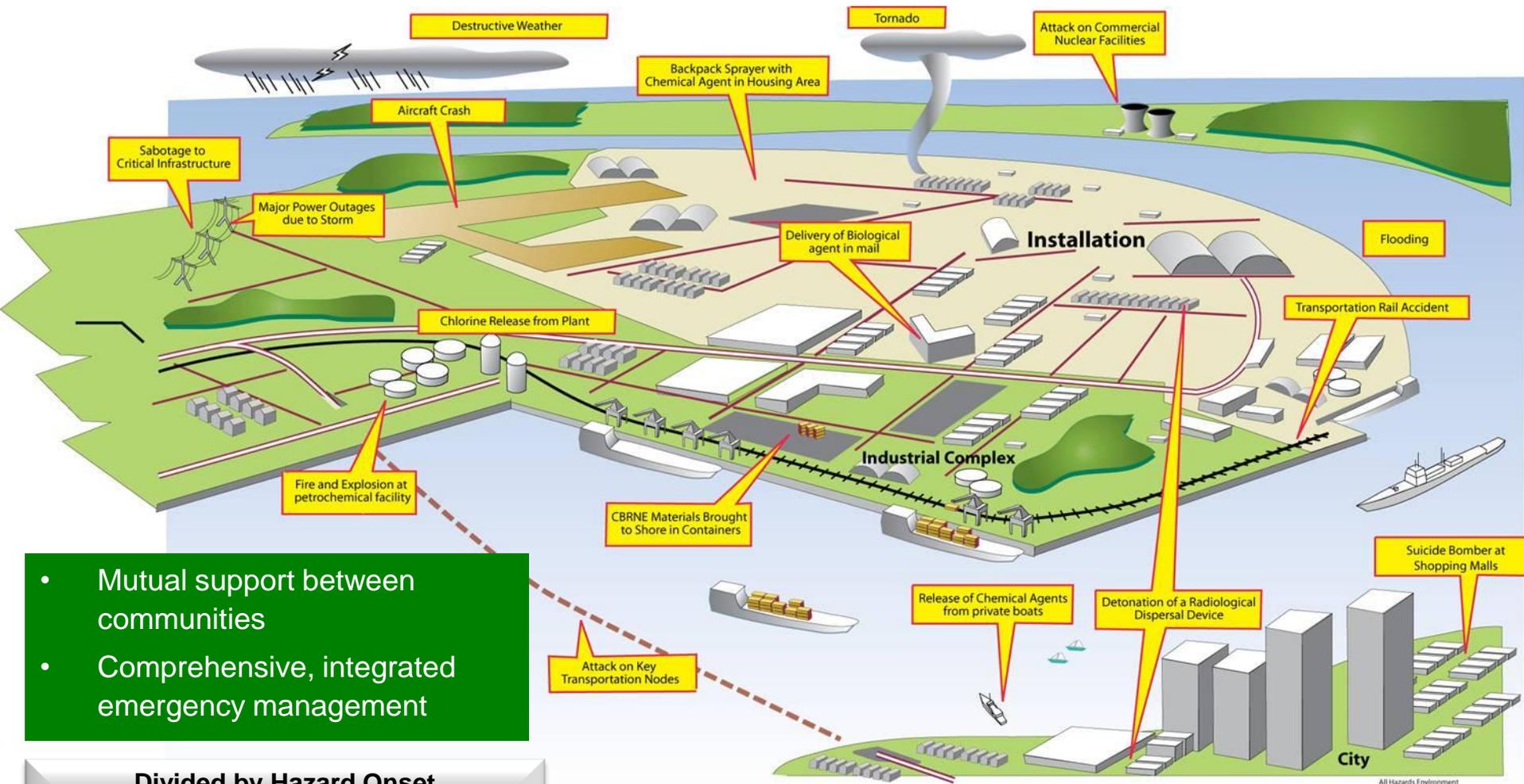
## Respond

- Adopt NIMS Resource Management
- Improve civil-military support agreements (MAA, MOU, MOA)
- Develop interoperable communications
- Integrate mass warning systems
- Use Unified Command System

## Recover

- Implement Recovery Working Group
- Establish recovery priorities
- Build mass care capabilities
- Adopt standards for volunteer mngmt
- Integrate recovery process with local jurisdictions & Public-Private Ventures

# All Hazards Environment



- Mutual support between communities
- Comprehensive, integrated emergency management

**Divided by Hazard Onset**  
 Sudden Onset (i.e. – earthquakes)  
 Gradual Onset (i.e. – tropical cyclones)  
 Delayed Onset (i.e. – Pandemic Influenza)



# Geographic Distribution



Over 200 DoD Installations (85% of the total) and 4,863 facilities are located within the United States, its territories and possessions.

Up to 150,000 people work on the largest installation.

Includes over 300,000 buildings at over 5,000 locations on over 20 million acres.



# ***Program Integration***



# Integration Opportunities

- **EOC Operations**

- Develop mechanisms for sharing unclassified Common Operating Picture (COP) across jurisdiction
- Provide Request for Assistance (RFA) guidance for support in both directions (to and from civilian jurisdictions)
- Educate liaison officers and field them to every partner EOC
- Integrate response and recovery capabilities to increase capacity
- Delineate responsibilities for off-base housing and utilities
- Educate civilian leadership on Immediate Response versus Emergency Management as well as role of the National Guard
- Set good Expectations Management on both sides of the fence!



# Integration Opportunities

- **Force Protection Conditions**
  - Pre-plan traffic and route management issues
  - Coordinate access for first and emergency responders
- **Evacuation Management**
  - Coordinate evacuation routes
  - Define responsibilities for law enforcement and security personnel
  - Resolve legal challenges before exercising capabilities
- **Mass Care**
  - Coordinate use of civilian shelter facilities by off-base personnel
  - Develop ways to share mass care capabilities across the fenceline



# Integration Opportunities

- **Public-Private Ventures (PPV)**
  - Define responsibilities for PPV Housing (on- and off-base)
  - Ensure reliability of PPV utilities and infrastructure
  - Coordinate responsibilities for Schools & Childcare/Daycare facilities
- **Support Agreements**
  - Establish Mutual Aid Agreements whenever possible
  - Use Memoranda of Agreement/Understanding to set expectations
  - Use Support Contracts to fill in capability and capacity gaps
- **Medical and Public Health Services**
  - Integrate Public Health Surveillance
  - Improve hospital availability reporting and data sharing



# Integration Opportunities

- **Emergency Communications**
  - Develop interoperable communications
  - Address trunked radio frequency constraints
  - Share amateur radio resources
- **Dispatch Centers**
  - Increase coordination regarding calls from mobile devices
  - Coordinate handover process between dispatch centers
- **Warning Coordination**
  - Leverage all modes of mass warning and notification
  - Coordinate implementation of FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)



# ***Best Practices & Lessons Learned***



# Best Practices

- **DoD-Civil Integration of BioWatch/BioNet programs**
- **DoD-Civil Integration under FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)**
- **DoD-Civil Integration within the DHS National Exercise Program and at the State/Local exercise programs**
- **DoD-Civil shared use of civilian-owned WebEOC® Systems**
- **DoD Installations achieving NWS Storm Ready designation**
- **DoD Installations developing Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)**
- **DoD School Systems developing School Emergency Response Teams (SERT)**



# Best Practices

- **Air Force Warning Coordination with National Weather Service**
- **Camp Lejeune's Marine Corps Task Force for Emergency Response (MCTFER) (since December 1999)**
- **Air Force Certified Emergency Manager (AFCEM) Program**
- **Air Force-Navy Standardized MAA Templates**
- **Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay Mutual Aid System**
- **Army EM Modernization Program (EM2P)**
- **Army Installation-level Resource Typing initiative**



# Lessons Learned

- **Each Service and Component has their own Lessons Learned collection system**
- **Key Lessons Learned include:**
  - Advantages of Military Medical Treatment Facilities utilizing civilian Joint Commission standards
  - Challenges with setting proper expectations with civilian partners
  - Challenges with shift to trunked radio systems
  - Challenges with developing shared Common Operating Picture
  - Challenges with use of volunteers due to 31 USC 3142
  - Challenges with reimbursement mechanisms for mutual aid
  - Challenges with mass warning timelines and systems



***Questions?***