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| **TEXAS CTE LESSON PLAN**  [www.txcte.org](http://www.txcte.org) | |
| **Lesson Identification and TEKS Addressed** | |
| **Career Cluster** | Law, Public Safety, Corrections, & Security |
| **Course Name** | Law Enforcement II |
| **Lesson/Unit Title** | Emergency Management |
| **TEKS Student Expectations** | **130.337. (c) Knowledge and Skills**  (17) The student recognizes law enforcement roles in preparedness and response systems for disaster situations.  (A) The student is expected to demonstrate knowledge of the incident command system.  (B) The student is expected to coordinate with response partners from all levels of government and with the private sector.  (C) The student is expected to evaluate incident command system applications, organizational principles and elements, positions and responsibilities, facilities and functions, and planning.  (D) The student is expected to apply Federal Management Agency Incident Command Structure to a simulated scenario. |
| **Basic Direct Teach Lesson**  (Includes Special Education Modifications/Accommodations and  one English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategy) | |
| **Instructional Objectives** | The students will be able to:   * Summarize the elements of the disaster preparedness system. * Evaluate the effectiveness of the incident command center. * Evaluate preparedness and response systems during and after a disaster. |
| **Rationale** | The general public has become more aware of the importance of emergency management planning because of the increase in emergencies/disasters and their impact on communities. To combat these situations, agencies must conduct a risk assessment of potential community hazards and plan a response to the risks found. Planning for these contingencies will potentially save lives, reduce property loss, and lessen liability. |
| **Duration of Lesson** | 4 to 6 Hours |
| **Word Wall/Key Vocabulary**  *(ELPS c1a,c,f; c2b; c3a,b,d; c4c; c5b) PDAS II(5)* | Department − The Texas Department of Public Safety  Disaster − The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or manmade cause, including fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, wave action, oil spill or other water contamination, volcanic activity, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, riot, hostile military or paramilitary action, extreme heat, other public calamity requiring emergency action, or energy emergency  Division − The Texas Division of Emergency Management  Energy Emergency − A temporary statewide, regional, or local shortage of petroleum, natural gas, or liquid fuel energy supplies that makes emergency measures necessary to reduce demand or allocate supply  Inter-Jurisdictional Agency − A disaster agency maintained by and serving more than one political subdivision  Joint Board − The pattern of local government with the distribution of functions varying according to local arrangements  Local Government Entity − A county, incorporated city, independent school district, public junior college district, emergency services district, other special district, joint board, or other entity defined as a political subdivision under the laws of this state that maintains the capability to provide mutual aid  Mutual Aid − A homeland security activity that consists of arrangements made between states, communities, or governments/nations to assist each other  Organized Volunteer Group − An organization such as the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Civil Air Patrol, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services, a volunteer fire department, a volunteer rescue squad, or other similar organization recognized by federal statute, state statute, regulation, or memorandum  Political Subdivision − A county or incorporated city  Public Facility − Any location to include shelter or government office (including restaurants, hotels, and bus stations) which are open for use by all people  Responding Local Government Entity − A local government entity providing mutual aid assistance in response to a request under the system  Requesting Local Government Entity − A local government entity requesting mutual aid assistance under the system  System − The Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System  Temporary Housing − Temporary accommodations provided by the Federal Government to individuals or families whose homes are made uninhabitable by an emergency or disaster |
| **Materials/Specialized Equipment Needed** | * Emergency Management Key Terms * White board/chalk board * Computers with Internet Access |
| **Anticipatory Set**  (May include pre-assessment for prior knowledge) | * Use the following questions for a class discussion. * What constitutes an emergency? * What tasks should be accomplished at the site of a disaster? * What materials are necessary for first responders arriving at the site of a disaster?   Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment. |
| **Direct Instruction \*** | 1. Emergency Management    1. Emergency Management is the process of coordinating all available resources to serve the needs of the community during times of emergency    2. Disaster plans should be flexible enough to be adapted to particular emergency situations, whether due to natural disaster, major storm system, long-term power outage, chemical or hazardous material incident, or terrorist threat    3. Communications is a key component of any disaster plan 2. The Office of Emergency Management (OEM)    1. The Office of Emergency Management (OEM)       1. Coordinates with law enforcement and fire services       2. Works to identify and analyze the hazards they may face       3. Develops contingency plans for each hazard with the goal of protecting lives and property    2. Is the lead agency in coordinating resources in the township and resources that other county and state agencies may supply during a disaster situation    3. Required to have a state-approved Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) as well as a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)       1. The LEPC, whose members include key municipal officials and community leaders who are experts in their fields, is tasked with formulating and writing their EOP 3. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) 4. Establishes policies, procedures, and organizational structures for response to a major emergency and provides for coordination between the township and other government and emergency units 5. Through effective use of local, county, and state resources, the plan addresses the four phases of emergency management:    1. Mitigation – actions taken to eliminate a hazard, or reduce the probability and the effect, should the disaster occur. Examples include       1. Building codes       2. Special identification and routing requirements for the movement of hazardous material       3. Land use and zoning requirements    2. Preparedness – actions taken to facilitate disaster response and recovery       1. This includes          1. Developing and testing the plan          2. Training personnel          3. Identifying resources to deal with situations that may develop in the community       2. By emphasizing a coordinated approach, the loss of life and property can be minimized       3. To be properly prepared, OEM must          1. Assess the hazards facing it          2. Assign responsibilities to the various agencies          3. Know what resources are immediately available          4. Ensure that those who respond are properly trained    3. Response – actions taken to save lives and property during an emergency       1. Actions include          1. Search and rescue          2. Fire suppression          3. Evacuation          4. Emergency sheltering       2. May also include behind-the-scenes activities such as          1. Activating emergency plans          2. Activation of an emergency operations center    4. Recovery – actions taken to return the community to normal or near normal conditions       1. This includes procedures for          1. Conducting impact assessments          2. Making repairs          3. Reconstruction or restoration of roads and public facilities          4. Securing financial aid for disaster victims          5. Establishing alternate solutions          6. Performing post-incident analysis          7. Updating the emergency management plan       2. During rebuilding, efforts are made to identify ways to prevent such damage from occurring again          1. This could include a review and critique of response activities 6. Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)    1. Coordinates the state emergency management program, which is intended to ensure the state and its local governments respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, and implement plans and programs to help prevent or lessen the impact of emergencies and disasters    2. Implements programs to increase public awareness about threats and hazards, coordinates emergency planning, provides an extensive array of specialized training for emergency responders and local officials, and administers disaster recovery and hazard mitigation programs    3. Has its roots in civil defense programs established during World War II       1. Dates back as a separate organization from The Texas Civil Protection Act of 1951, which established the Division of Defense and Disaster Relief in the Governor’s Office to handle civil defense and disaster response programs    4. Was collocated with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in 1963       1. The organization was renamed the Division of Disaster Emergency Services in 1973       2. It was designated an operating division of the Texas Department of Public Safety in 2005       3. Legislation passed during the 81st session of the Texas Legislature in 2009 formally changed the name of the organization to the Texas Division of Emergency Management    5. Charged with carrying out a comprehensive, all-hazard emergency management program for the state, and for assisting city, county, and state agencies in planning and implementing their emergency management programs       1. A comprehensive emergency management program includes pre-and post-disaster mitigation of known hazards to reduce their impact utilizing preparedness activities, such as          1. Emergency planning, training, and exercises          2. Provisions for effective response to emergency situations          3. Recovery programs for major disasters    6. Managed by the Assistant Director for Emergency Management who also       1. Supervises          1. Two Deputy Assistant Directors          2. Seven State Coordinators          3. The Division's administrative staff       2. Oversees their Public Information Office (PIO) which          1. Responds to media inquiries          2. Issues news releases          3. Conducts press conferences related to emergency management          4. Provides public education materials for citizen preparedness          5. Coordinates public information with 7. Governor's Press Office    * + 1. Other state agencies        2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)        3. Volunteer groups 8. Has deputy assistant directors who oversee    1. Four State Coordinators 9. Supervise twelve TDEM operating sections and units    1. Human Resources section    2. State Management Team 10. Has field offices in Houston and in Galveston County 11. Has Regional Liaison Officers that are stationed in DPS regional and district offices around the state   VI. State Emergency Organizations   1. The governor is responsible for directing and developing a statewide homeland security strategy, and also dealing with dangers to the state and people presented by disasters, including natural, manmade, and terroristic 2. The TDEM and Chapter 418 of the Government Code assigns the division responsibilities for carrying out a comprehensive all-hazard emergency management program and assisting cities, counties, and state agencies in implementing their own emergency management programs. Specific responsibilities include    1. Emergency Planning       1. Maintains the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan and other specialized state plans       2. Adopts standards for local emergency management plans, reviews those plans, and maintains a database of planning accomplishments    2. Training – conducts an extensive emergency management training program for local and state officials and emergency responders    3. Public Education and Information – provides threat awareness and preparedness educational materials for the public, and also provides emergency public information during disasters    4. Hazard Mitigation – administers a number of pre- and post-disaster programs to eliminate or reduce the impact of known hazards    5. Response – coordinates mobilization and deployment of state resources to respond to major emergencies and disasters    6. Disaster Recovery – administers disaster recovery programs for individuals and for local governments, state agencies, schools, hospitals, and other public entities 3. The Emergency Management Council    1. Composed of 32 state agencies, the American Red Cross (ARC), and the Salvation Army (TSA)    2. Established by state law to advise and assist the governor in all matters related to disaster response, mitigation, and recovery 4. During major emergencies, council representatives confer at the State Operations Center (SOC) to provide advice and assistance with response operations and coordinate the activation and deployment of state resources to the emergency 5. State resources are deployed to assist local governments that have requested assistance because their resources are inadequate 6. The council is organized by emergency support function agencies that have legal responsibility, expertise, or resources needed for a specific emergency response function 7. The State Operations Center (SOC)    1. Operated by the TDEM    2. Serves as the state warning point    3. Uses a vast network of communications to send and receive warning of threats to regional points and to state and local officials    4. Monitors emergencies throughout the state    5. Provides information on these events to federal, state, and local officials    6. Coordinates state assistance to local governments that are dealing with emergencies 8. Disaster Districts    1. The state’s regional emergency management organizations that serve as the initial source of state emergency assistance for local governments    2. A chairman, the local Texas Highway Patrol commander, directs each district    3. Disaster District Committees, consisting of state agencies and volunteer groups that have resources within the district, assist the Disaster District Chair in identifying, mobilizing, and deploying personnel, equipment, supplies, and technical support to respond to requests for emergency assistance from local governments and state agencies    4. Disaster District chairs may activate state resources in their area of responsibility to aid requesters    5. If the resources of a Disaster District are inadequate, the request for assistance is forwarded to the State Operations Center for state-level action    6. State resources committed to assist local governments normally work under the general direction of the Disaster District Chair and take their specific task assignments from the local Incident Commander    7. Any request for state assistance made by a city or county political subdivision must be made to the DPS Captain in the region the political subdivision lies   VII. Local Emergency Officials and Organizations  A. Supervised by mayors and county judges   * 1. Responsible for emergency preparedness and response within their jurisdictions   2. May appoint an emergency management coordinator (EMC) to manage daily program activities  1. Include    1. Threat identification and prevention activities    2. Emergency planning    3. Providing or arranging training for local officials and emergency responders    4. Planning and conducting drills and exercises 2. Responsible for    1. Distributing public education relating to hazards    2. Designing and implementing hazard mitigation programs    3. Coordinating emergency response operations during incidents/disasters    4. Carrying out recovery activities in the aftermath of a disaster 3. May be organized    1. At the city level    2. At the county level    3. As an inter-jurisdictional program that includes one or more counties and multiple cities 4. May be organized as a    1. Part of the mayor’s or county judge’s staff    2. Separate office or agency    3. Part of the local law enforcement agency or fire department    4. Or in other ways 5. May be identified as    1. Emergency management offices or agencies    2. Homeland security offices or agencies    3. Some combination of the two 6. Most local governments    1. Have an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), staffed by members of its various departments, that is activated to       1. Manage the response to major threats and incidents       2. Coordinate internal and external resource support    2. Use the Incident Command System (ICS) as their incident management scheme       1. Under ICS, an Incident Commander typically directs the on-scene response by local responders from a field command post set up at or near the incident site 7. Integrate into the local incident command system responders from other jurisdictions, and state and federal responders that have been called on to assist when local resources are inadequate to deal with a major emergency   VIII. The Role of Law Enforcement in Emergency Management   1. Many parts of a local government emergency plan involve personnel and response from the law enforcement element 2. In many jurisdictions the emergency management function is embedded in either the fire service or the police department 3. Police departments typically emphasize command and control and do not include other emergency response agencies or pertinent responders in their planning    1. Police departments and fire departments focus on reacting to disasters instead of planning for them 4. State law enforcement response groups are an important component of the state's overall emergency operation effort, especially during incidents that have severely stretched local law enforcement forces to and beyond their limits 5. State law enforcement agencies' emergency operations are an extension of their normal functions and responsibilities. These responsibilities may be coordinated through    1. The State Emergency Operations Center    2. A local Incident Command Center 6. The basic policy of state assistance to local government is to support local law enforcement    1. State resources may be deployed whenever the magnitude of the emergency is such that the best interest of the state is served    2. As the situation escalates local resources may be depleted, resulting in diminished local capabilities 7. Mutual aid, state, and federal law enforcement response resources need to be deployed to assist local law enforcement in their efforts to provide continued protection to life and property    1. During emergencies, local law enforcement agencies may need to expand their operations to provide increased services as required by the situation 8. The planning phase of emergency management is a natural place to employ community policing techniques    1. Emergency planning is tied not only to community policing but also to enlisting the community affected 9. The trend in the State of Texas appears to be that the emergency management function takes place outside the field or control of law enforcement    1. In many places, the Emergency Management Coordinator is placed under the care of the Fire Department    2. In other locations, the Emergency Management Coordinator is an independent branch of a local government 10. In truth, law enforcement is perfectly suited for conducting risk assessments     1. Officers naturally look at situations from a worst case scenario and are naturally suspicious     2. Officers use risk assessment skills on a daily basis 11. When preparing to serve a warrant the officers look at the surrounding area for threats 12. When officers conduct traffic stops they survey the area for potential threats   IX. Conclusions   1. Police departments and fire departments focus almost exclusively on reacting to actual disaster response situations instead of pre-disaster planning. In addition, police departments, more so than fire departments, devote fewer resources to pre-disaster planning even though they are assigned many responsibilities in community wide disaster plans 2. In general, police departments do not coordinate with other response agencies and create lines of communications with other potential responders during their pre-disaster planning. Valuable resources from within and outside their own local government are ignored 3. During this pre-disaster planning, police departments miss many opportunities to use community policing techniques    1. Community policing is all about partnerships with the community in crime prevention, and this could be the perfect extension of that line of thinking 4. Police, fire, and all other entities involved in response to disasters must plan and practice how they are going to communicate with each other    1. Employing the Incident Command System of managing crises is one way to make that happen 5. Police departments should emphasize command and control less and include other pertinent response agencies in their planning    1. Police should know the difference between disasters and everyday emergencies, and plan accordingly   *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **Guided Practice \*** | *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **Independent Practice/Laboratory Experience/Differentiated Activities \*** | Research Paper. Assign each student one of the several agencies discussed in the lesson. Have the students write a research paper regarding the assigned governmental organizations/agencies that are tasked with either developing or assisting the public during emergency disaster situations. The paper must include what the agency is, what its duties are, how it assists the disaster site, who it works for and who it works under. Use the Research Rubric for assessment.  Research Presentation. Group the students according to the agency that they researched in the previous activity. Have the students work together and create a computer-based presentation of their research about the agency. Have each group teach the class using their presentation. Use the Presentation Rubric and the Group Evaluation Rubric for assessment.  Emergency Management Flowchart. Have students create a graphic organizer that illustrates the structural process and organizations involved with Emergency Management Planning. The illustration should begin with the governor’s office and end with the local government’s subsequent response to the disaster. Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment.  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **Lesson Closure** |  |
| **Summative/End of Lesson Assessment \*** | * Emergency Management Exam and Key * Discussion Rubric * Group Evaluation Rubric * Individual Work Rubric * Presentation Rubric * Research Rubric   *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*  None |
| **References/Resources/**  **Teacher Preparation** | Emergency Planning: Law Enforcement, FCC Public Safety Homeland Security Bureau <https://www.fcc.gov/public-safety-and-homeland-security>  Texas Division of Emergency Management, Texas Department of Public Safety, <http://www.dps.texas.gov/dem/downloadableforms.htm>  Texas Emergency Management, [www.preparingtexas.org](http://www.preparingtexas.org)  Investigator/Officer’s Personal Experience |
| **Additional Required Components** | |
| **English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategies** |  |
| **College and Career Readiness Connection[[1]](#footnote-1)** |  |
| **Recommended Strategies** | |
| **Reading Strategies** |  |
| **Quotes** |  |
| **Multimedia/Visual Strategy**  **Presentation Slides + One Additional Technology Connection** |  |
| **Graphic Organizers/Handout** |  |
| **Writing Strategies**  **Journal Entries + 1 Additional Writing Strategy** |  |
| **Communication**  **90 Second Speech Topics** |  |
| **Other Essential Lesson Components** | |
| **Enrichment Activity**  (e.g., homework assignment) | For reinforcement, the students will define and illustrate the Emergency Management key terms. Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment.  For enrichment, the students will use the following resources and write a research paper on an Emergency Management related topic of their choice.   * <http://www.dps.texas.gov/dem/downloadableforms.htm> * [www.preparingtexas.org](http://www.preparingtexas.org) * <https://www.fcc.gov/public-safety-and-homeland-security>   Use the Research Rubric for assessment. |
| **Family/Community Connection** |  |
| **CTSO connection(s)** | SkillsUSA |
| **Service Learning Projects** |  |
| **Lesson Notes** |  |

1. Visit the Texas College and Career Readiness Standards at <http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/collegereadiness/CRS.pdf>, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)