Emergency Management Training
February 25, 2016

Emergency Management for Senior Officials
South Carolina Emergency Management Division

Today’s Objectives
- Examine the emergency management process
- Discuss the roles of emergency managers
- Review the recovery process
Course Structure

Preparedness
Emergency Operations
The Recovery Process

Four Phases of Emergency Management

Role of Senior Officials

- Understand emergency management
- Support emergency management
- Building relationships with county emergency manager
- Provide decision making authorities during emergency situations
- Provide timely updates on emergency situations

Source: http://www.co.fort-bend.tx.us/getsitepage.asp?sitepage=3234
Preparedness
Unit 2

County Responsibilities
SC Code of Regulations 58-1

- Each county must establish an Emergency Management Agency and have an Emergency Management Director.
- The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating emergency management activities, services, and programs within the county.
- Counties serve as the liaison for and coordinator of municipalities’ requests for state and federal assistance during post-disaster emergency operations.

Municipal Emergency Management

- Coordinate municipal activities with those at the county emergency management agency.
- If a municipality has an emergency management program, it should comply with all laws, rules, and requirements applicable to county emergency management agencies.
- Each municipal emergency management plan needs to be consistent with and subject to the applicable county emergency management plan.
- Each municipality should coordinate requests for state or federal emergency response assistance with its county.
Process for Preparedness

- Identify Hazards
- Plan
- Organize
- Equip/Resource
- Train
- Exercise
- Evaluate and Improve

Identify Potential Hazards

- Natural
  - Hurricanes
  - Tornadoes
  - Earthquake
  - Winter Weather
- Accidental
  - Spill
  - Purposeful
  - Cyber
  - Terrorism

Plan

- Should be a cooperative effort
  - County Emergency Management
  - Elected and appointed officials
  - Private sector
  - Volunteer organizations
  - Municipalities and Counties
  - Tribal Governments
Organize

- Representatives must have sufficient authority
- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Emergency Support Functions
  - Public Information
  - Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Equip/Resource

- Analyze and identify equipment and resources needed to meet requirements
- Identify and inventory your resources
- Identify and plan for resource shortfalls

Train

- Analyze and identify training needed to meet requirements
- Need the right people with the right skills
- Training does not need to happen on the day of the disaster
Training Opportunities

- Disaster Assistance Workshops
- Program Specific Workshops
- Emergency Management Institute
  - Resident
  - State-taught
  - Independent Study

Exercise

- Tests plans and validates training
- Realistic scenario based
- Risk-Free environment
- Identifies areas for improvement

Evaluate and Improve

- Ensures personnel and equipment are adequate and trained
- Captures lessons learned
- Development and implementation of a corrective action and/or improvement plan
- Repeat
Emergency Operations
Unit 3

Response

• Universal Response Priorities
  – Life Safety
  – Incident Stabilization
  – Property Conservation

• Emergency Management Response Activities
  – Gain and maintain situational awareness
  – Activate and deploy resources
  – Coordinate response actions
  – Demobilize
County Emergency Operations Center

- Central direction and control facility
- Responsible for carrying out emergency response functions
- Serves as a Coordinating Center
- Coordinates and orders additional resources
- Information sharing hub of an emergency situation

Requesting Resources

- Resources must be requested through the county emergency manager
- Mutual Aid Agreements
  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

Cooperation is key
State Emergency Operations Center

- Supports county governments prior to, during, and following an incident.
- State resources may supplement local resources upon request.
- Authorized to implement emergency response actions necessary for the immediate protection of life and property.

Governor of South Carolina

- Responsible for the safety and welfare of citizens
- May declare a State of Emergency
- May request federal assistance

State of Emergency

- Governor of South Carolina can declare a State of Emergency in accordance with SC Code of Law 1-3-420.
Municipalities in Response

• Responsible for the safety and welfare of citizens
• May declare a State of Emergency if legal authority exists
• May request assistance - best if coordinated through the county
• Actions should be consistent with county and state

Recovery and Mitigation Processes

Unit 4

What does disaster recovery mean within your community?
Community Recovery

- Individuals
- Government
- Voluntary agencies
- Politics
- Local resources

SCEMD in disaster recovery

- Coordinate efforts with FEMA
- Provide assistance and information to counties
- Administer grants
  - Public Assistance
  - Hazard Mitigation
- Assist in messaging through Joint Information System

Local governments in disaster recovery

- Determine recovery priorities
- Leverage available resources
- Determine funding for recovery operations
- Provide clear, consistent guidance to the public
- Receive Public Assistance grant funds
- Determine potential mitigation projects and move forward with applications
Damage Assessment

- Local Assessment
  - Houses
  - Infrastructure
- Information reported to county and then to state
- Information is used to determine resources needed, general impacts, and need for federal assistance
- Validation with FEMA-State joint team

Federal Disaster Declarations

- Emergency Declaration
  - Access to direct federal assistance
- Major Disaster Declaration
  - FEMA Individual Assistance
  - FEMA Public Assistance
  - FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Fire Management Assistance

Individual Assistance

- Individuals and Households Program (IHP)
  - Housing Assistance (HA)
  - Other Needs Assistance (ONA)
- Small Business Administration (SBA)
  - Disaster Loans for Homes and Personal Property
  - Physical Disaster Business Loans
  - Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)
- Other Assistance
Public Assistance

Federal disaster grant assistance for
• Debris removal
• Emergency protective measures
• The repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged facilities

Applicants
• State Government Agencies
• County Governments
• Municipal Governments
• Special Purpose Districts
• School Districts
• Private Non-Profit Organizations

Cost share
– 75% federal cost share
– 25% non-federal cost share

Work must:
• Be the result of a major disaster event
• Be located within a designated disaster area
• Be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant
• Not be under the specific authority of another Federal Agency

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
• Up to 15% of the total federal disaster costs
• Individual projects funded on a 75% federal / 25% non-federal cost share
• Non-Federal share can be state, applicant or state-applicant combination
• Eligible applicants are similar to Public Assistance
• Other Hazard Mitigation Assistance
  – Flood Mitigation Assistance
  – Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
2015 Flood Recovery Status

• Individual Assistance
  – Approved assistance to 27,700 citizens
  – Over $85M disbursed

• SBA
  – Approved loans for over 5,000 citizens
  – Over $145M disbursed

• National Flood Insurance Program
  – Approved loans for over 5,000 citizens
  – Over $122M disbursed

• Public Assistance
  – Current estimates at $270M

2015 Flood Hazard Mitigation Update

• Estimated $36 million in funding

• Prioritization decisions made by Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC)

• Currently soliciting input into prioritization
  – www.SCEMD.org
  – MitigationTeam@emd.sc.gov

• Pre-applications due April 5

• Full applications due October 5

SUMMARY
The Four Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness Phase
- Establish strong working relationship
- Encourage family preparedness among county employees and citizens
- Support participation in emergency management activities
- Encourage other county agencies to participate in emergency management training and exercising
- Participate in mitigation efforts

Response Phase
- Support emergency management
- Understand your role in the emergency management process
- Know how emergency management can help you
Recovery Phase

• Understand the recovery process
• Know county ordinances and laws that will effect the recovery process

Senior Officials

• Provide decision making authorities during a disaster situation
• Gain support for emergency management from other county or municipal agencies
• Support emergency management’s working relationships with other county agencies, non-profits, private industries, state agencies, and the media

Questions?
Active Shooters in Today’s World

The October 2015 Flood – Lessons Learned

South Carolina Municipal Insurance and Risk Financing Fund

- Property and Liability pool for South Carolina cities and towns
- Created October 1, 1990
- 109 Members - 106 Cities, 2 Water Systems, and 1 COG
What could SCMIRF do better?

• Understand NFIP General Property Form
• Understand how NFIP and SCMIRF Coverage Contract apply together
• Limit flood claims handling to 1 – 2 SCMIRF staff
• Itemize schedules to include greater detail

What could SCMIRF do better?

• Include flood zones on property schedules
• Utilize independent adjusters for outside work while SCMIRF adjusters stay in office
• Have better control of the independent adjusters working for the reinsurers
• Be a better resource for members

What could Members do better?

• Schedule property!
• Update flood maps and have them easily available
• Have flood policies for properties in flood zones if the properties qualify
What could Members do better?

• Purchase adequate amounts of coverage for buildings and contents
• Move property to higher ground (vehicles and heavy equipment)
• Remove contents and mobile equipment from floors when possible

What could Members do better?

• Take photographs at the time of loss
• Organize documentation and provide details when documentation is sent to SCMIRF

What could Members do better?

• Remember that any insurance is designed to put you where you were before the loss not to improve your pre-loss condition
• Believe the weather forecast!