



Homeland Security
and Emergency Services

Emergency Management Certification and Training (EMC & T) Refresher

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2015 NYSEMA Conference

**Please sign in to ensure that you
receive credit for the refresher training**



EMC & T

- Training intended to provide key stakeholders with a baseline understanding of emergency management in New York State, to include the State's emergency management framework and related initiatives.



EMC & T

- The EMC & T program includes three Tiers of training:
 - County Chief Executives (Tier 1)
 - County Emergency Managers (Tier 2)
 - Local Public Officials, First Responder Leadership and Other Emergency Management Partners (Tier 3)
- County Chief Execs and County EMs must complete the training (and annual refresher training) for DHSES Grant eligibility purposes.



EMC & T

- **How the EMC & T training is delivered:**
 - NY Association of Counties Conference (Tier 1)
 - EMC & T Academy (Tier 1/Tier 2)
 - Regionally, in concert with County EMs (Tier 3)
 - On-line (refresher only)



EMC & T

- Annual refresher options include any of the following:
 - NY Association of Counties Conference
 - NYSEMA Conference (refresher training session)
 - Host or attend a Tier 3 training
 - On-line (should be available by the end of March)

EMC & T

- **Annual refresher:**
 - Intended to reinforce key points from the EMC & T program and highlight new initiatives.
- Those that have completed the initial training have until **12/31/2015** to complete the refresher.



NYS Risk Profile



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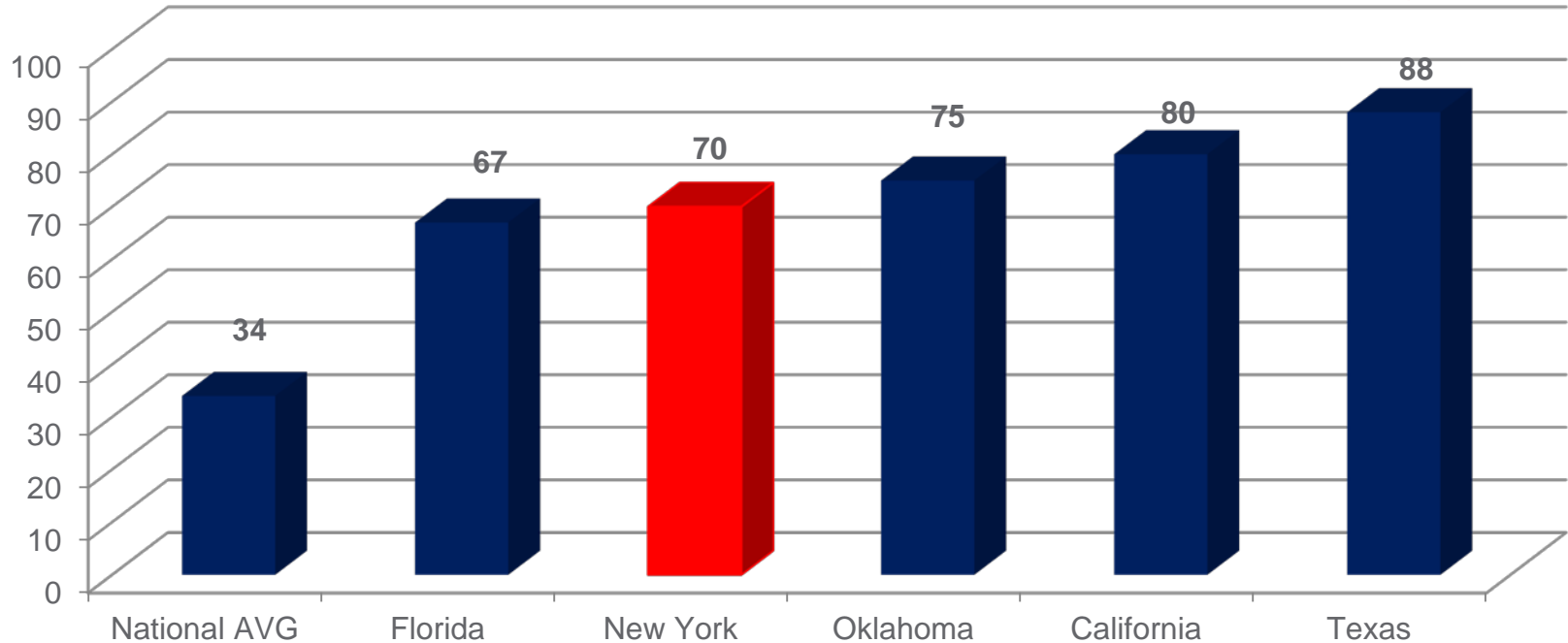
NYS Risk Profile

- NYS continues to have a very intense and dynamic risk profile
 - Extreme weather
 - Complex terrorism threat environment
 - Other man-made/technological threats

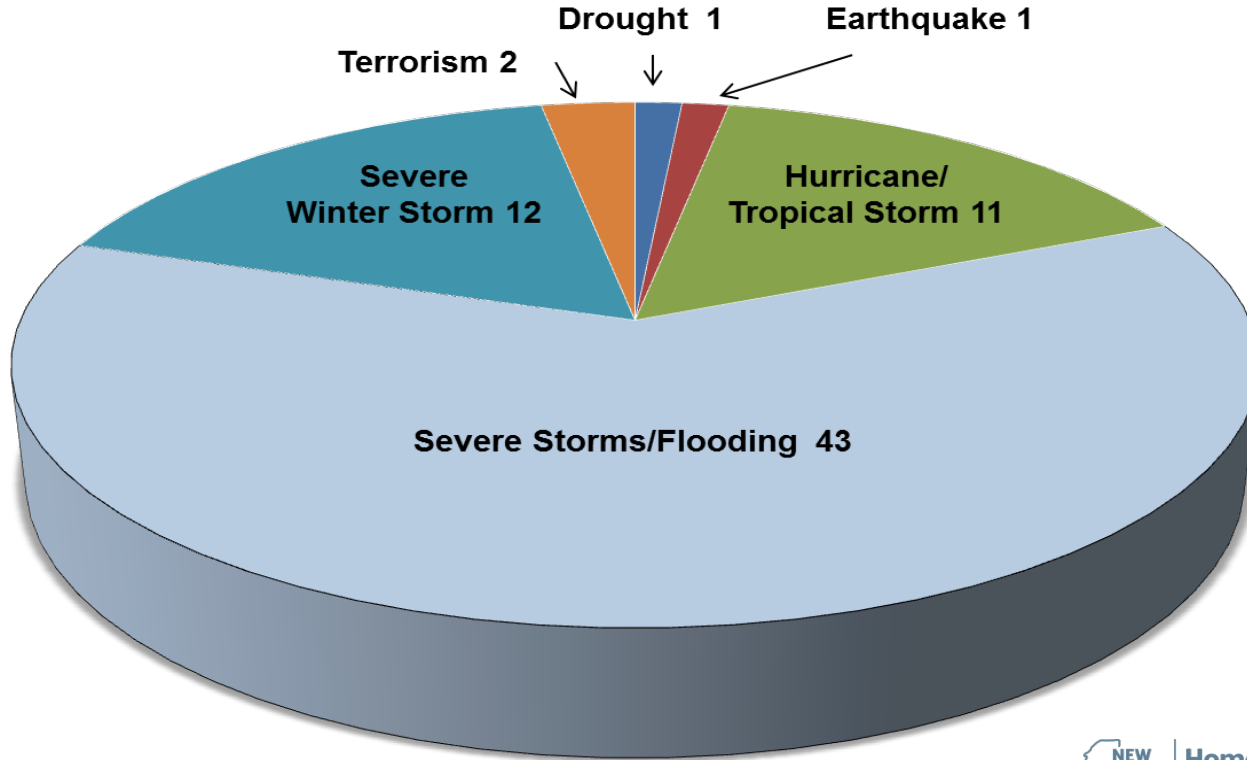


Federally Declared Disasters as of 1/8/2015

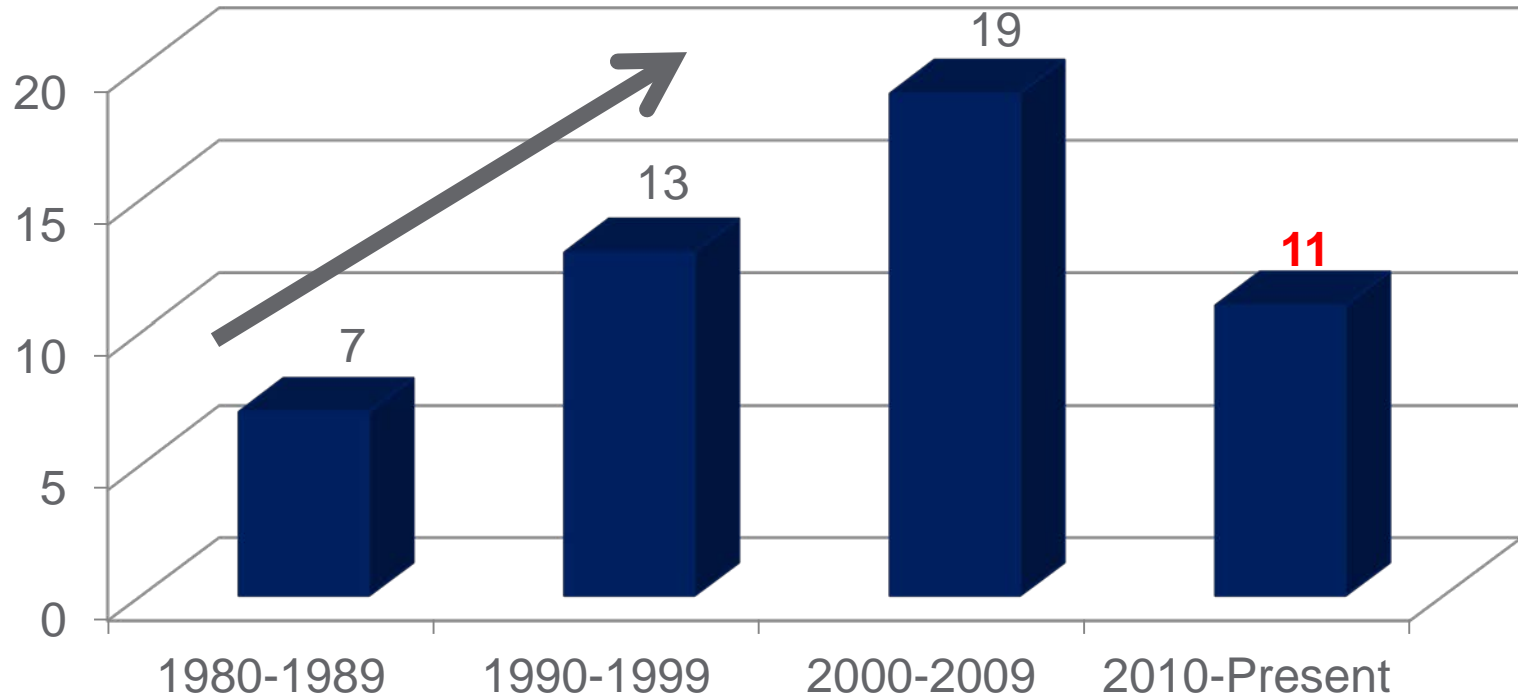
NYS has 2X the National Average



New York Declarations by Type



NYS Declared Disasters by Decade



Extreme Weather - 2014

**Madison County
Tornado
July**



**Suffolk County
Record Rainfall
August**

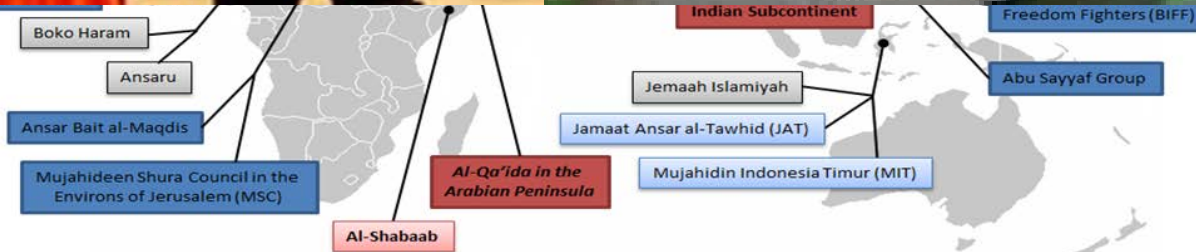


**Erie County
Lake Effect Snow
November**



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Complex Terrorism Threat Environment



current as of 9/10/14



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Oth

2014 E
Explos

CyberCaliphate



U.S. Central Command
@CENTCOM

Official Twitter for U.S. Central
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Emergency Management in NYS



What is Emergency Management?

- Emergency management protects communities by **coordinating and integrating** all activities necessary to save lives, reduce human suffering and mitigate further harm to disaster-affected populations.
- It does this through a process to build, sustain, and improve the capability to **prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against** threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made hazards.



Four Phases of Emergency Management



NYS *Lean Forward* Posture

- Under Governor Cuomo's leadership NYS has altered its approach to emergency management.
- Much more proactive and willing to take action **before** an event occurs.
- The goal is to better support our local partners by reacting quicker.



NYS *Lean Forward* Posture

- Early (and often) activation of the State EOC
- Declaration of State Disaster Emergency in advance of local government.
- Preeminent closure of State roadways (e.g., 90, 81, 84).
- Forward deployment of State personnel, to include the Governor and other Executives.
- Forward deployment of stockpile resources and other assets in advance of local requests.



DHSES/OEM Regions

- 5 Regions, further broken into 10 Response Zones.
- Each Zone as an OEM Regional Director and Regional Coordinator.
- Work in partnership with State Police and other State and local agencies.
- Provide support during all phases of emergency management.



DHSES/OEM Regions

New York State Division of Homeland Security
and Emergency Services Regions



Situational Awareness

Gaining and maintaining situational awareness is critical to understanding the scope and scale of an event and ensuring State and local resources can be mobilized to respond quickly and effectively.



Homeland Security
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Incident Management Team

- A specialized resource comprised of a team of highly trained and experienced personnel in implementing the Incident Command System (ICS) for an incident/event.
- IMT members represent different agencies and jurisdictions and are pre-designated to ensure they have the necessary training and experience to fulfill the Command & General Staff and support positions within an ICS organization.
- An IMT is activated to manage or support the incident management activities for extended incidents/events, usually on-scene or at the incident level.



Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)

- A location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. It is a facility used to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.
- Exist at all levels of government (vary is size).
- **It is critical that all information and/or resource requests be routed through the EOC when activated.**

Function = Support and Coordination



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Executive's Roles and Responsibilities in ICS

- **Executives/Senior Officials:**
 - Provide policy guidance on priorities and objectives based on situation needs and the Emergency Plan.
 - Oversee resource coordination and support to the on-scene command through the EOC.
 - Typically, the Executive/Senior Official is **not** at the scene or the incident, but must have the ability to communicate and meet with the Incident Commander as necessary.



Resource Request Process

Local Operations Center

- Local Mutual Aid
- Local Procurement
- Exhaust local resources

County EOC

- Initial vetting
- Clarification
- Request processing

Regional / State OEM

- Vetting
- Approval
- Resource Identification
- Resource Deployment



Resource Request Process

- It's critical to follow the resource request process.
- Going outside or around the process leads to:
 - Confusion
 - Delays
 - Duplication of effort



Resource Request Process

Reoccurring issues:

- Working outside of the system.
- Uncertainty about what is needed – asking for everything and hoping to get something.
- Asking for specific resources rather than putting in a mission request (e.g., structural engineers).



Disaster Planning

- Requirements outlined in Article 2B.
- Should have a local emergency planning committee that includes government and non-government stakeholders.
- Must also plan for vulnerable/special needs populations (e.g., disabled, elderly, etc.).

Continuity Planning – Key Concepts

- Essential Functions
- Orders of Succession
- Delegations of Authority
- Continuity Facilities
- Continuity Communications
- Vital Records Management
- Human Capital
- Test, Training, and Exercise

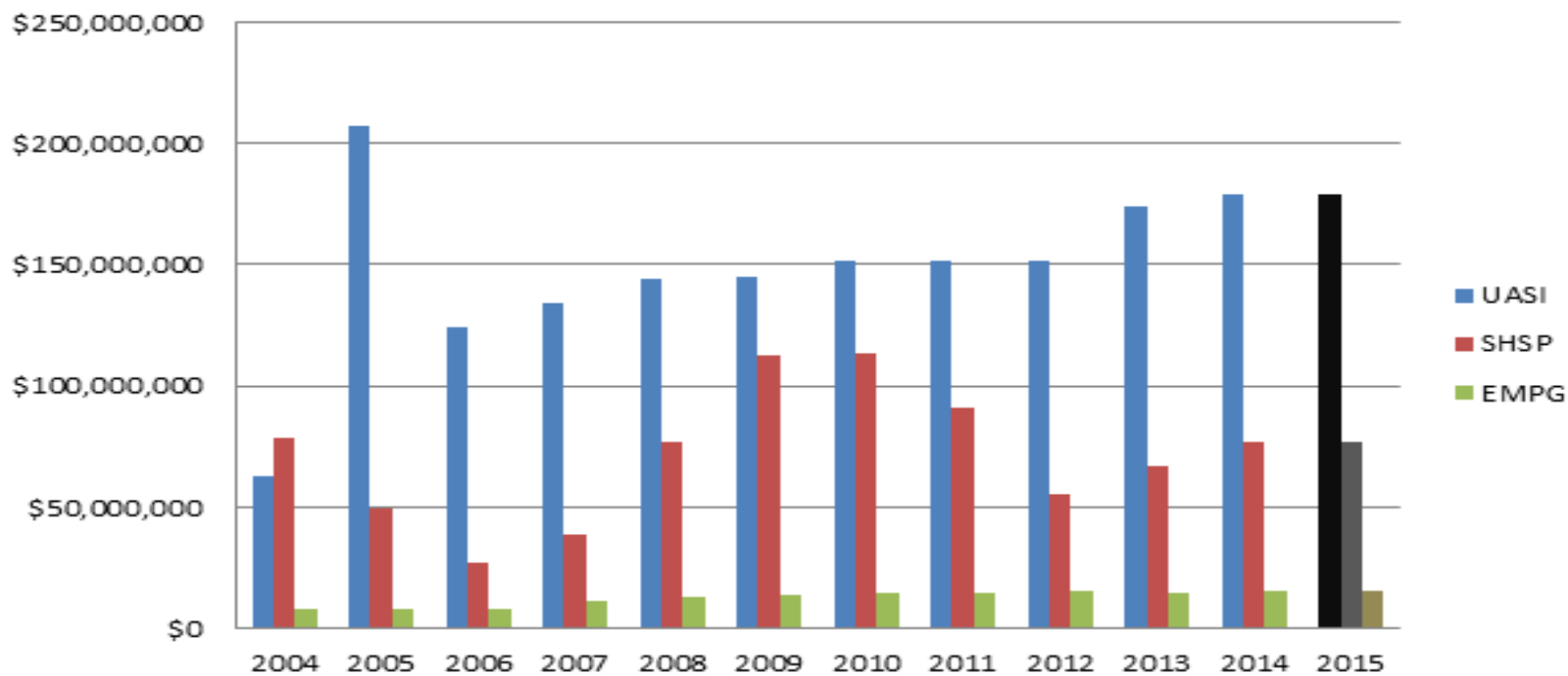


Preparedness Funding

- Variety of State/Federal Programs (e.g.)
 - Statewide Interoperable Communications Grant
 - Emergency Management Performance Grant
 - State Homeland Security Program
 - Targeted Grants (e.g., HazMat Teams)
 - Urban Areas Security Initiative
- All have certain requirements and limitations, lots of strings attached.
- Funds must support the State Homeland Security Strategy.



NYS UASI, SHSP, EMPG Funding (FY04-FY14; *FY15 Tentative*)



NYS Executive Law Article 2B



Executive Law Article 2-B

- Includes key definitions
- Establishes the Disaster Preparedness Commission
- Sets requirements for state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Sets requirements for local plans
- Outlines State and local authority



NYS Executive Law Article 2B

- Local government are first line of defense in times of disaster.
- Local chief executives take active and personal role in preparedness programs.
- State/local response functions be coordinated to bring fullest protection and benefit to the people.



Definitions (§ 20)

- “Disaster” - The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property due to natural or man-made causes.



Definitions (§ 20)

- “Chief Executive”
 - County executive or manager and if no executive or manager the chairman/presiding officer of the board;
 - Mayor or manager of a city or village; and
 - Supervisory or manager of a town.



Definitions (§ 20)

- (h)“Emergency Manager Director” – which means the “government official responsible for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery for a county, city, town, or village.



Local Disaster Plans (§ 23)

- Each county, city, town, and village is **authorized** to prepare disaster preparedness plans.
- Purpose of Plan:
 - Identify local measures to prevent disasters.
 - Develop means to coordinate the use of local resources to respond to and recover from a disaster.
 - Provide for recovery and redevelopment after a disaster.



Local States of Emergency (§ 24)

- Local Chief Executive can declare a State of Emergency in the event of a disaster or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger that poses a threat to public safety.
- The declaration covers any part or all of the territorial limits of such local government.



Emergency Orders

- A local State of Emergency allows for the use of Emergency Orders (e.g.):
 - Establishing curfews
 - Closing roads
 - Restricting access to certain areas
 - Restricting sale of certain goods
 - Establishing shelters
 - Suspending local laws



Liability

- A political subdivision shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform discretionary function or duty on part of any officer or employee (§ 25(5)).



Liability

- A chief executive or any elected or appointed county, city, town, or village official shall not be held responsible for acts or omissions of municipal employees, disaster preparedness forces or civil defense forces when performing disaster assistance pursuant to a declared disaster emergency or when exercising comprehensive emergency management plans (§ 26(3)).



State Declaration (§ 28)

- Governor shall declare a State Disaster Emergency by executive order:
 - On his own initiative, or
 - Upon request from one or more Chief Executives.
- When a disaster has occurred or may be imminent for which local governments are unable to respond adequately.



What can the Governor do?

- Order state agencies to aid local government.
- Send state resources to affected areas.
- Suspend state laws/rules and regulations.
- Order deployment of National Guard Troops.
- Request Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets.
- Request other Federal response resources.

The Governor is ultimately responsible for the safety and security of all NYS residents.



Disaster Recovery



Disaster Recovery

- All disasters generally have some degree of recovery in which emergency management agencies, community groups and others help individuals and jurisdictions recover.

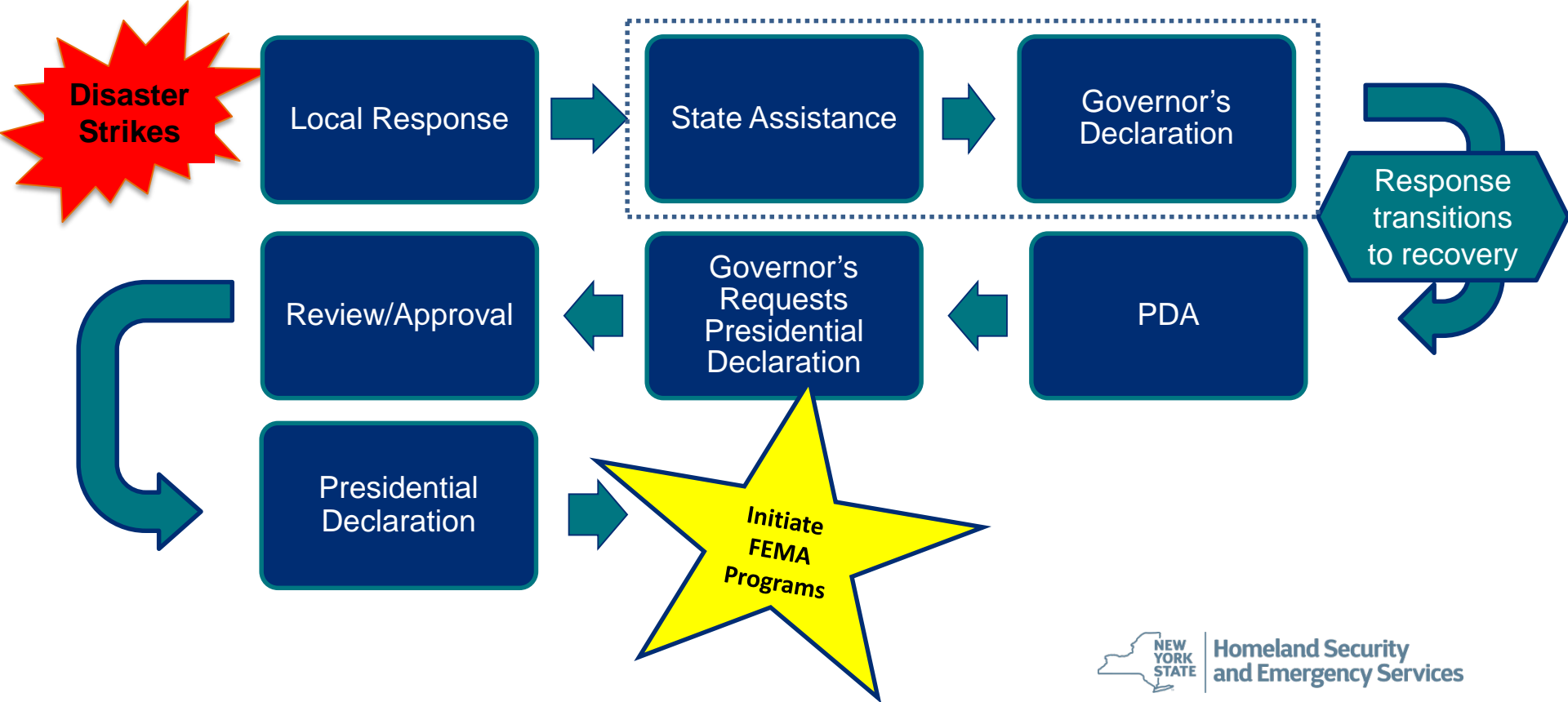


Disaster Recovery

- FEMA recovery assistance is only available if a Stafford Act declaration is granted, either an Emergency Declaration or a Major Disaster Declaration.
- Other programs may be available depending on the scope and magnitude of the event.



Disaster Declaration Process



Major Disaster Declaration

- Declared by the President (based on Governor's request).
- Can make a variety of Federal funding available for emergency relief and reconstruction assistance to the State and local governments and individuals impacted by the disaster.
- Not every disaster will receive a Major Disaster Declaration - depends on the scope and magnitude the event.



FEMA Recovery Programs

- Public Assistance
- Individual Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation



Public Assistance (PA)

- **Program Goal:** To reimburse any eligible costs related to emergency response and damages to equipment and infrastructure, up to 90% (generally at 75%).
 - Debris removal
 - Emergency protective measures
 - Repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations.



Public Assistance (PA)

- States and localities must meet a damage threshold to obtain PA funding.
 - New York State (as of October 1, 2014)
 - **\$27,323,124** in total damages
 - County per capita is **\$3.56**



Public Assistance (PA)

- Important Local Activities
 - Assess areas with greatest damages (worst first).
 - Coordinate with local agencies for permitting, etc.
 - Secure/maintain records.
 - Notify DHSES of changes.
 - Following your own processes.



Individual Assistance (IA)

- Individual Assistance funding is provided directly to New York residents by FEMA. Individuals apply for assistance directly with FEMA
- FEMA funding is only available for those in FEMA declared counties.
- DHSES staff advocates for individuals and coordinates with voluntary organization to address urgent needs.



Individual Assistance (IA)

- States must be approved for Individual Assistance (IA) as part of the Major Disaster Declaration in order to receive IA funding.
- There is no threshold or exact criteria for an IA declaration, although it generally depends on the disaster magnitude and number of individuals impacted.



Individual Assistance (IA)

- **Individuals and Households Program (IHP):**
Through the IHP, FEMA provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet the needs through other means.
- Up to the IHP maximum is available in financial help (adjusted each year), although some forms of IHP assistance have limits.



Hazard Mitigation

- Is available three ways:
 - Public Assistance (PA) repairs (406)
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program or HMGP (404)
 - Annual FEMA nationwide grant cycles (Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance)



Hazard Mitigation

- Makes safer communities, saves lives and reduces property damage, financial drain and emotional stress.
- Allows communities to rebuild quickly.
- **Saves money: every mitigation \$1 spent avoids on average \$4 in future damages.**



Hazard Mitigation

- FEMA requires that projects:
 - Show cost-effectiveness: future damages avoided over the life of the project must exceed the total cost;
 - Occur in communities covered by a FEMA-approved all-hazards mitigation plan



New Initiatives



New Initiatives

- State of the art Early Warning Weather System
- Homeland Security College
- Intrastate Mutual Aid Program (SOPs)
- Statewide Targeted Operations Response Management (STORM) online system to coordinate federal, State and local emergency efforts
- Invest \$50 million in new emergency vehicles, snow plows and GPS systems



Next Steps



EMC & T Next Steps

- Launch the on-line training
- Conduct the 2015 EMC & T Academy (Tier 1/Tier 2)
 - Dates (end of July – early August)?
 - Additional Topics?
 - Presenters?
- Continue to partner with NYSEMA and NYSAC