North Carolina Incidents

North Carolina Emergency Management
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State Emergency Response Team

- DPS (Lead)
- Administration
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Cultural Resources
- DENR
- Health & Human Services
- Insurance
- Labor
- Public Instruction
- Transportation

- American Red Cross
- Amateur Radio
- Catholic Social Ministries
- Food Banks
- Lutheran Disaster Response
- NC Baptist Men
- Salvation Army
- United Way

...and more

North Carolina Emergency Management
Since Hurricane Floyd – 1999
The whole business of Emergency Management has changed

- **Dedicated Staffing within NCEM**
  - Disaster Recovery Section
  - Logistics Section
  - Two Supply Warehouses
  - Geospatial & Technology Management

- **Developed Better Resources**
  - NC State Planning & Resource Tracking Application (webEOC)
  - VIPER+ Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders
  - Accurate flood maps
  - Swiftwater Rescue Teams
  - Urban Search & Rescue Teams
  - Helo-aquatic Rescue Teams
  - Medical Assistance Teams
  - Mobile Pharmacies
  - Public Health Regional Surveillance Teams
  - Animal Response Teams
  - Companion Animal Mobile Equipment Trailers

- **Established Regional Coordination Centers**

- **Improved Planning**
  - Coastal Region Evacuation & Sheltering plan
  - Licensed Care Facility plan
  - Fuel shortage plan
  - Standing contracts for goods, services & staff

- **Developed NC Disaster Recovery Guide** ([www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster](http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster))

- **Established Mutual Aid Agreements**
  - Intrastate pacts multiply fundamental resources
  - EMAC leverages assets from other states
  - NCNG developed mission-ready packages
How the NCEM System Works

1. Event threatens / happens at local level.
2. Citizen calls 911.
3. Local response (fire, EMS, law enforcement) is dispatched.
4. If potential to exceed capability, locals notify state emergency operation center.
5. NCEM branch duty officer contacts county to discuss. May go to the scene, or to the Regional Coordination Center.
6. All resource requests cleared through SEOC (must be approved by DPS). For larger events, NCEM outlines potential resources needed for response.
7. NCEM sends support to the impacted county (individual, team, resources).
8. Counties request mutual aid from each other or through SEOC.

All emergencies begin and end at local level. NCEM partners with them from beginning to end.
### All Disasters are *NOT* Equal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 1</th>
<th>Type 2</th>
<th>Type 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Smaller, localized</td>
<td>➢ More damage, larger area (several counties)</td>
<td>➢ Widespread, catastrophic damage</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ State responds without federal assistance</td>
<td>➢ Federal assistance needed to recover</td>
<td>➢ Federal assistance needed to recover</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Cost share usually is state=75%, local = 25%</td>
<td>➢ Cost share usually is FEMA=75% state= 25%</td>
<td>➢ Cost share can range FEMA=75-90% state= 10-25%</td>
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Critical Issues for NCEM

1. Need established pre-event authorization for emergency response
3. Disaster recovery funds require local/state/federal match
4. Need $386K annually to operate State Emergency Operations Center
5. State Emergency Response Team participation is VITAL to operations
6. DPS/NCEM manage state’s share of Homeland Security funds via the State Emergency Response Commission
7. VIPER needs additional funding to complete and maintain system
8. Conduct disaster exercise with new administration
The need for dedicated funds for emergency response:

1. Routine operations: pre-event authority up to $100,000
   - Search and Rescue Team – Mutual aid/per diem costs
   - Helo-Aquatic Rescue Team – Flight time @ $5,707.85/hr
   - HazMat Regional Response Team – Bill responsible party
   - Incident Management Team – Mutual aid/per diem costs
   - Commodities, generators, portable light sets, message boards, etc.
   - Communications equipment
   - Mutual aid (fire, EMS, law enforcement, etc.)
   - Other
The need for dedicated funds for emergency response:

2. Type I Disaster: Hurricane Sandy – pre-event authority up to $250,000 - actual costs were: $85,912 NCNG, and $16,150 other state agencies (Does not include NCDOT)

- Search and Rescue Team – Personnel costs/backfill/equip costs/etc.
- Helo-Aquatic Rescue Team – Personnel/backfill/equipment/etc.
- HazMat Regional Response Team - Personnel/backfill/equipment/etc.
- Incident Management Team - Personnel/backfill/equipment/etc.
- Commodities, generators, portable light sets, message boards, etc.
- Communications equipment
- Mutual aid (fire, EMS, law enforcement, etc.) – Associated costs
- NCNG, NCDOT, shelter support, etc. – Associated costs
The need for dedicated funds for emergency response:

3. Type II Disaster: Hurricane Irene – Pre-event authority up to $1,000,000 – actual costs were: $532,612 NCNG, and $2,179,037 NCEM

- Search and Rescue Team – Same as Type I
- Helo-Aquatic Rescue Team – Same as Type I
- HazMat Regional Response Team – Same as Type I
- Incident Management Team – Same as Type I
- Commodities, generators, portable light sets, message boards, etc.
- Communications equipment
- Mutual aid (fire, EMS, law enforcement, etc.)
- NCNG, NCDOT, shelter support, and medical support, etc.
The need for dedicated funds for emergency response:

4. Type III Disaster: Hurricane Floyd – Pre event authority up to $2,500,000 – Actual costs: $11,325,811 NCNG, $6,601,782 NCEM, and $2,049,124 EMAC. Total $ 19,976,717.

- State and local available inventory – intrastate mutual aid
- Volunteer organizations
- FEMA, DOD, and other Federal assets
- Contractual response and support resources
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact
Questions?