New York State Emergency Management Office

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Phases of Emergency Management


- **Preparedness**: Activities, programs and systems developed and implemented prior to disasters or emergencies

- **Response**: Activities designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of disasters or emergencies
Phases of Emergency Management

- **Recovery:** Activities and programs designed to return conditions to a level that is acceptable to the community—not necessarily pre-disaster condition; preferably better, *enhanced resiliency*

- **Mitigation:** Long-term actions taken to eliminate or reduce the effects of disasters or emergencies, either prior to or after such events
  - Structural
  - Non-structural
Simplified Emergency Management Cycle

PREPAREDNESS → RESPONSE → RECOVERY
Enhanced Emergency Management Cycle

PREPAREDNESS

MITIGATION

RESPONSE

RECOVERY
Goals of Mitigation?

• Break the cycle--preparedness, response, recovery

• Reduce risks
Mitigation Benefits

- Save lives
- Protect property
- Limit economic impact
- Limit social and psychological impact
- Reduce disaster response and recovery costs
Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) 2000

- New guidelines for **State multi-hazard** mitigation planning

- New requirements for **local multi-hazard** mitigation planning
  - Basis for HMGP project funding
  - Effective date: November 1, 2004
  - Single Jurisdiction and Multi-Jurisdiction Plans
  - Planning steps outlined in 44 CFR Part 201.6
Local Mitigation Planning Steps

- Description of Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Plan Development
- Plan Adoption
- Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Maintenance
Planning Process

- Planning Process
  - Teamwork and Inclusiveness
    » Local government agencies/organizations
    » Elected officials
    » Neighboring communities
    » Private sector
    » Academia
    » State and Federal agencies
    » **General public**
  - Must be Documented
Risk/Vulnerability Assessment

• **Risk Assessment**
  – Identify hazards—All that could affect the community
  – Profile hazards—Those that pose the greatest threat

• **Vulnerability Assessment**
  – Inventory assets at risk to profiled hazards
    » Residential, Commercial, Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, Etc.
  – Estimate potential losses in dollars
  – Analyze development trends
Mitigation Plan Development

- Develop mitigation goals and objectives
- Identify and prioritize mitigation actions
  - Prevention
  - Property Protection
  - Structural Projects
  - Natural Resource Protection
  - Emergency Services
  - Public Education and Awareness
- Prepare an implementation strategy/action plan
  - Identify actions, costs/funding Sources, lead agency & implementation timeframe
Plan Adoption, Approval, Implementation and Maintenance

- Participating municipality to formally adopt plan, e.g., by Board Resolution
- Plan must be submitted to FEMA via SEMO for approval
- Implement plan and monitor progress
- Maintain plan
  - Update and resubmit every 5 years
Questions