WHAT THE HECK IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT?
City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management

Roger Ebner
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IS NOT

Public officials tend to have a limited knowledge of emergency management and tend to view it primarily as a response function and as the responsibility of only one agency.
What is Emergency Management?

Emergency Management is:
1. A disaster response activity;
2. A qualified profession;
3. An academic discipline; and
4. A critical government agency.
Purpose of Emergency Management Program

To apply resources and efforts to mitigate, prevent when possible, protect where feasible, and to respond and recover from all threats and hazards that impact the safety and security of the City.
Local Emergency Management
Mission

Government agencies, stakeholder groups, volunteer organizations, and the community work efficiently and in a coordinated manner to protect life, property, the environment, and the economy from any emergency.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IS:

a program that assists communities manage risk by reducing vulnerability to hazards, increasing the ability to cope with disasters, and become resilient.
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IS EVERYONE’S RESPONSIBILITY
EMERGENCIES

FOUR FORMS OF DISASTER DENIAL:

◆ IT’S NOT GOING TO HAPPEN

◆ IT CAN HAPPEN, BUT NOT HERE

◆ IT CAN HAPPEN, BUT IT WON’T AFFECT ME

◆ IF IT HAPPENS, THE CONSEQUENCES ARE GOING TO BE SO BAD THAT THERE IS NO POINT IN PREPARING
What threats are we reducing and what are we preparing for?
Natural Hazards
Albuquerque storms
Technological Disasters
Manmade Threats
MANAGING THE COMPLEX HAZARD ENVIRONMENT—EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—How we do it!

- COMPREHENSIVE
- INTEGRATED
- FOUR PHASES
  - MITIGATION
  - PREPAREDNESS
  - RESPONSE
  - RECOVERY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Mitigation → Preparedness

All Hazards

Emergency Management

Recovery ← All Partners

Response

All Resources

All Phases
INTEGRATED PARTNERSHIPS

LOCAL

PRIVATE/ NONPROFIT

STATE

FEDERAL
The Full Spectrum of Emergency Management

Pre-Incident
Incident
Post-Incident

Preparedness
Response
Recovery
Mitigation
Preparedness/Planning

- Development of emergency management plans.
- Conduct Training and Exercises
- Promote System Wide Plans
- Promote Citizen Preparedness
Prevention/Mitigation

- Actions to Eliminate or Reduce the Impact of Events
- Levees, storm shelters, earthquake building retrofits, raising homes above the flood levels, etc.
Recovery

- Returning the community to that state which existed previously
- Is Impacted by Effective Mitigation
- Rapid Needs / Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams
Programs and Initiatives

- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)
- Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI)
- Community Emergency Response Team
- Rapid Needs Assessment Teams
- Damage Assessment Teams
- Sheltering Capabilities
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
EOC Definition

An EOC is the physical location where an organization comes together during an emergency to coordinate response and recovery actions and resources. This is where the coordination of information and resources takes place.

The EOC is not an incident command post; rather, it is the operations center where coordination and management functions are facilitated.
WHEN THE EOC IS ACTIVATED, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ESTABLISH A DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN THE INCIDENT COMMAND POST(S) AND THE EOC FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.

Common EOC tasks include:

- **EOC/ICS Interface Management:**
- **Situational Awareness and Reports:**
- **Incident Prioritization:**
- **Policy Establishment:**
- **Public Protection Measures:**
  - Organize and implement large-scale evacuation.
  - Organize and implement shelter and mass arrangements for evacuees.
  - Coordinate traffic control for large-scale evacuations.
- **Resource Management:**
  - Acquire and Request;
  - Allocate and Prioritize;
  - Cost control analysis measures.
- **Emergency Public Warnings**
- **Record Keeping:** Gather, process, analyze, and store incident records.
- **Emergency Public Information:**
- **Liaison Coordination:**
DISASTERS
INDIVIDUAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS.

FOUR STEPS:
- GET INFORMED.
- MAKE A PLAN.
- ASSEMBLE A DISASTER KIT.
- MAINTAIN YOUR PLAN.
1. GET INFORMED

BE INFORMED ABOUT THE HAZARDS THAT THREATEN OUR COMMUNITY.

CITY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN TOP THREATS:

- FLOODS
- EXTENDED COLD AND WINTER STORMS
- WILDFIRES
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILLS
GET INFORMED--WARNING

- NOAA weather radios
- EAS-Emergency Alert System
- Local Media
2. MAKE A PLAN

- Meet with family members
- Choose ‘out-of-town” contact
- Decide where to meet
- Communication Plan
- Safe places
- Plan for pets
- Plan for special needs
3. DISASTER KIT

- BASIC ITEMS A FAMILY WOULD NEED TO SURVIVE OR BE COMFORTABLE FOR 24 TO 72 HOURS
- FOR YOUR HOME AND VEHICLE
SF State
Emergency Preparedness
In Case of an Emergency: Dial 911
www.sfsu.edu/emergency
4. MAINTAIN YOUR PLAN

- REVIEW YOUR PLAN EVERY SIX MONTHS
- PRACTICE YOUR PLAN
- RESTOCK YOUR SUPPLIES
- TEST YOUR ALARMS, FIRE extinguishers, AND SAFETY ITEMS
Emergency Preparedness
Is Everyone’s Responsibility

ABQ: Be Ready