

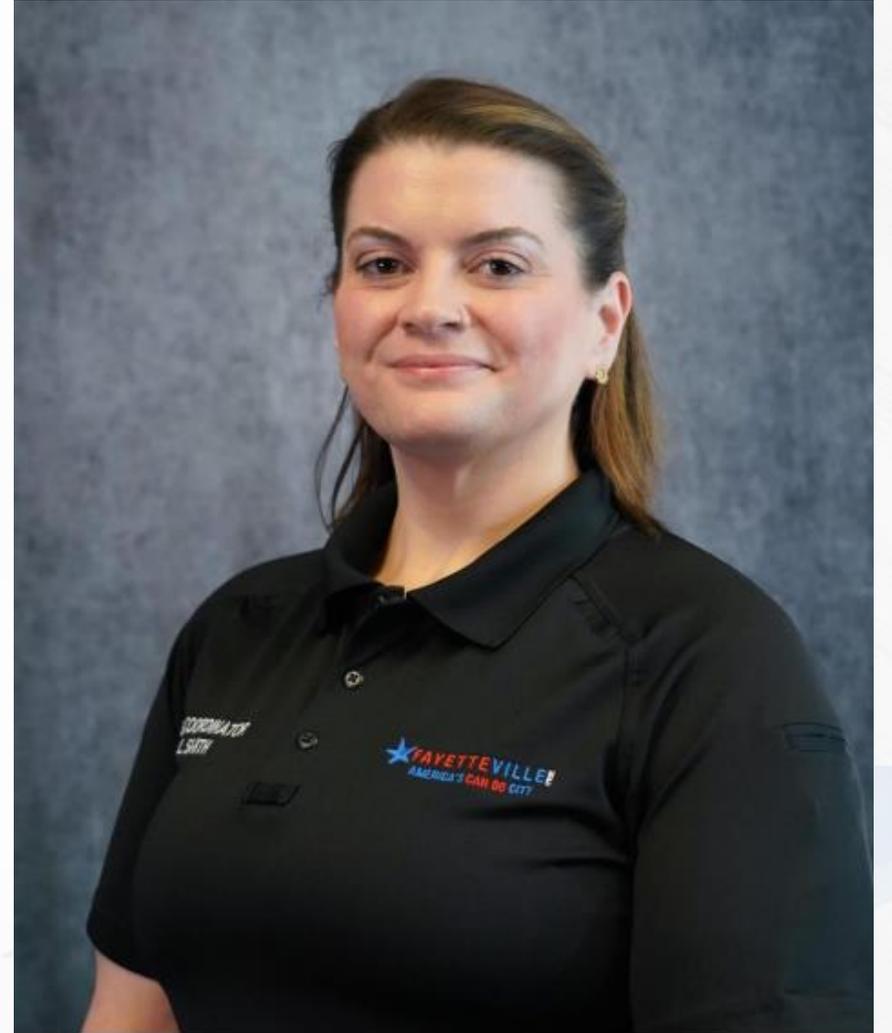


City of Fayetteville Emergency Operations Plan

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LAURA SMITH

- Telecommunicator, Cumberland County, 2016-2018
- CTO (Communications Certified Training Officer), Cumberland County, 2018-2021
- Emergency Management Planner, Cumberland County, 2021-2024
- Emergency Management Coordinator, City of Fayetteville 2024-Current
- BSc, Emergency & Disaster Management, Western Carolina University
- MPA, Clemson University (May 2026 graduation)



- A disaster is any event that causes significant disruption, harm, or destruction to a community.
- Not limited to weather-related incidents such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods.
- Includes public health emergencies (pandemics), technological failures, hazardous material spills, infrastructure failures, and acts of terrorism.
- Emergency management plans for a wide range of disasters to ensure resilience and preparedness.

Establish and Maintain Emergency Management Agencies. Municipalities are authorized to establish and maintain emergency management agencies to coordinate disaster response and recovery efforts within their jurisdictions. NCGS § 166A-19.15(b)(1)

Coordinate with County and State Agencies.

Municipalities must coordinate their emergency management activities with county and state agencies to ensure a unified and effective response to emergencies. NCGS § 166A-19.15(b)(2)

Declare a Local State of Emergency*

In case of an emergency, the governing body of a municipality... may enact ordinances designed to permit the declaration of a state of emergency and the imposition of prohibitions and restrictions during the emergency. NCGS § 166A-19.22(a)

Declaring a State of Emergency

NCGS § 166A-19.22(a):

“In case of an emergency, the governing body of a municipality... may enact ordinances designed to permit the declaration of a state of emergency and the imposition of prohibitions and restrictions during the emergency.”

Restrictions that can be imposed are:

- Curfews
- Evacuation*
- Restriction on movement or operations of businesses
- Control of alcohol and dangerous weapons

City of Fayetteville Code of Ordinances, Chapter 9 Emergency Management provides further direction.

- A local State of Emergency (SOE) declaration is not effective or enforceable until a written, signed copy is electronically published on both:
 - The jurisdiction’s website (if available), and;
 - The NC Department of Public Safety’s WebEOC system.

The 2025 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides a comprehensive framework for managing emergencies and disasters in Fayetteville. It aligns with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and is designed to adapt and evolve through real-world experience and exercises.

- Basic Plan: Defines purpose, scope, situation overview, hazard & vulnerability analysis, and planning assumptions.
- ◆ Concept of Operations: Organized into 4 phases:
 - Preparedness – Planning, mutual aid, training
 - Response – Activation of the CCC, deployment, public alerts
 - Recovery – Damage assessments, restoration, after-action reviews
 - Mitigation – Grants, plan updates, risk reduction
- ◆ *ESF Structure: 15 Emergency Support Functions with designated lead and support agencies.*
- ◆ Legal Framework: Supported by federal, state, and local law.
- ◆ Continuity of Government: Ensures leadership and essential services remain operational.
- ◆ Public Engagement: Focuses on individual, family, business, and NGO preparedness.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) provide the structure for coordinating Federal interagency support for a Federal response to an incident. They are a way to group functions that provide federal support to states and federal-to-federal support, both for [Stafford Act](#) declared disasters and emergencies and for non-Stafford Act incidents.

Broken into 15 essential functions:

- ESF1 – Transportation – transportation support and evacuation routing for incidents.
- ESF2 – Communications – ensures resilient communications and warning systems for responders and the public.
- ESF3 – Public Works & Engineering – Coordinates damage assessment, debris removal, water, sewer, and structural safety.
- ESF4 – Firefighting – Provides fire suppression, technical rescue, and life-safety operations.
- ESF5 – Emergency Management – manages overall incident coordination.

- ESF6 – Mass Care & Emergency Assistance – Delivers sheltering, feeding, and family reunification services.
- ESF7 – Logistics & Resource Support – Sources, tracks, and delivers supplies, equipment, and facilities.
- ESF8 – Public Health & Medical Services – Coordinates EMS, public health, mental health, and mortuary operations.
- ESF9 – Search & Rescue – Conducts land & water search, victim extrication, and initial medical aid.
- ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials – Manages chemical, biological, radiological, and other hazardous releases.
- ESF11- Agriculture & Natural Resources - Protects food supply, pets, livestock, and natural & cultural resources.
- ESF12- Energy – Restores power, fuel, and critical utilities to affected areas.
- ESF13 – Public Safety & Security – Provides law enforcement, site security, and traffic control.
- ESF14 – Recovery – Leads damage assessment, debris management, and long-term recovery programs.
- ESF15 – External Affairs – Delivers public information, media relations, and community outreach.

Why Emergency Support Functions?

- Provides uniformity across federal, state, and local agencies nationwide. Common language and operating procedures.
- Allows you to activate only the functions essential to the incident.



- The EOP is the city's framework for coordinated disaster response and recovery.
- It establishes structure – not rigid instructions.
- The EOP is a living, breathing document that evolves with our community, risks, and lessons learned.
- It is reviewed and updated regularly following exercise and real-world events.
- Flexibility is built into the plan to allow professional judgment during dynamic incidents.
- The EOP supports policy leadership while allowing operational professionals to manage incident response.
- It defines roles without restricting decision-making authority.
- It ensures continuity of government and protection of public trust.
- Plans do not eliminate emergencies – they eliminate confusion.
- The EOP guides us. It does not direct us.





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