

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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- 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, Disaster Management,
Western Carolina University
- MPA, Clemson University (currently enrolled)



GARRY CRUMPLER

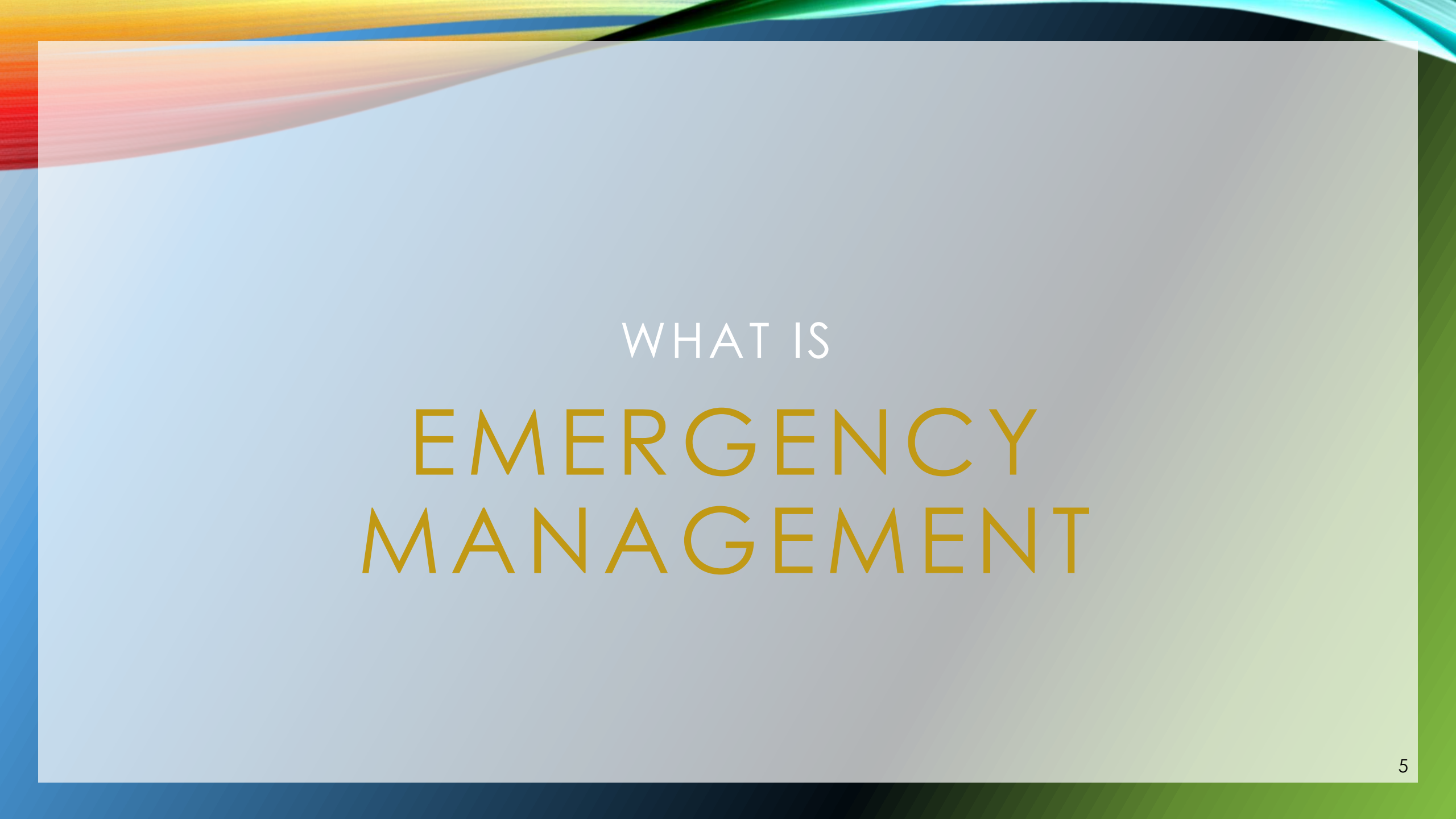
- Firefighter/EMT City of Lumberton
2012-2015
- Firefighter/EMT Town of Chapel Hill
2015-2019
- Emergency Management Planner
Cumberland County
2019-2021
- Emergency Management Coordinator
Cumberland County
2021-Current
- BSc, Fire Protection Technology, Purdue
- Certified Emergency Manager (CEM)
IAEM





OBJECTIVES

- Define the concept and scope of Emergency Management
- Identify common goals and objectives of Emergency Management programs
- Explain key laws and statutes relevant to Emergency Management
- Describe the responsibilities of elected officials during emergencies
- Summarize the Executive Order: *“Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness”*
- Participate in an interactive emergency management activity



WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DEFINING A DISASTER IN A COMMUNITY

- 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.

FOUR PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Mitigation –
Reducing
risks and
preventing
disasters
before they
happen

Preparedness
– Planning,
training, and
equipping
responders

Response –
Immediate
actions to
protect lives
and property

Recovery –
Restoring the
community
and
infrastructure
post-disaster

KEY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1

Minimize impact
on people and
property

2

Ensure effective
coordination and
communication

3

Provide timely
and efficient
disaster response

4

Support
community
resilience and
long-term
recovery

IMPORTANT LAWS AND NC GENERAL STATUTES

- NC § 166A – North Carolina Emergency Management Act
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- **Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 ***
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Price-Anderson Act
- Cumberland County Code of Ordinances
- Municipal Codes for each Jurisdiction

RESPONSIBILITY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Coordinate Emergency Management Activities

Responsible for organizing, administering, and operating emergency management within the county, including unincorporated areas and municipalities without their own programs. [NCGS § 166A-19.15(a)(1)]



Establish a Local Emergency Management Agency

Must create and maintain a local agency with an appointed emergency management coordinator. [NCGS § 166A-19.15(a)(2)]



Declare Local States of Emergency

The chair of the board of commissioners (or designee) has authority to declare a local emergency and exercise related powers. [NCGS § 166A-19.22(a)]

RESPONSIBILITY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT CONT'D

- **Coordinate with Other Jurisdictions and Agencies**

Must work with municipal, state, and federal authorities and may enter mutual aid agreements. [NCGS § 166A-19.15(a)(4)]

RESPONSIBILITY OF TOWNS/MUNICIPALITIES

Can 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)

WHEN SHOULD MY JURISDICTION DECLARE A STATE OF
EMERGENCY (SOE)?

WHAT POWERS DOES A STATE OF EMERGENCY (SOE) GIVE A
LOCAL JURISDICTION?

DO YOU KNOW YOUR BOARDS PROCESS FOR DECLARING A
STATE OF EMERGENCY (SOE)?

DECLARING A STATE OF EMERGENCY

- Counties, cities, and towns have authority under the North Carolina Emergency Management Act to declare a state of emergency within their jurisdictions in response to an occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a variety of natural and man-made incidents, including public health incidents such as the COVID-19 pandemic. (UNC School of Government)

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

2020 UPDATE NCGS § 166A-19.31 (D)

- 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.

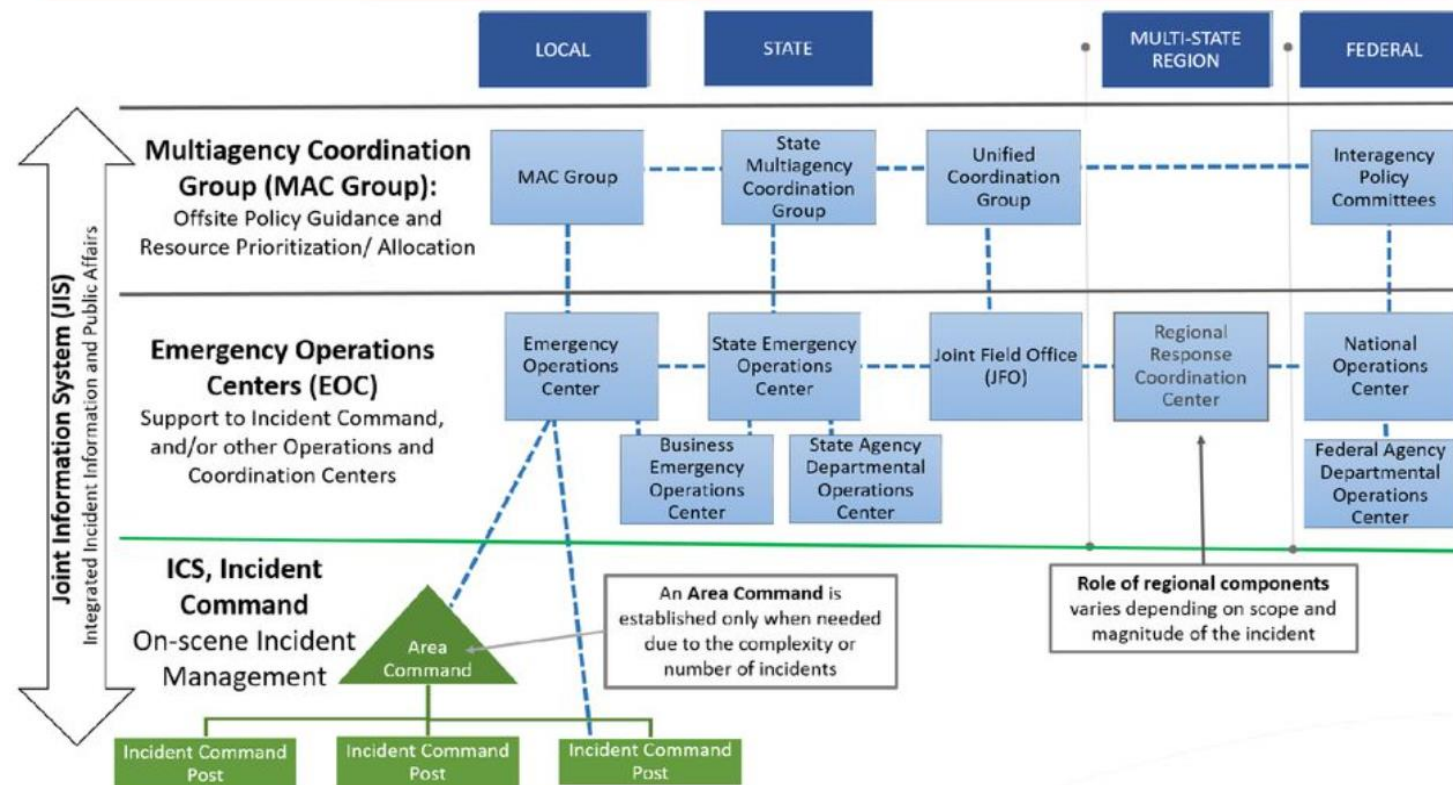
EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER

- An **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** is a centralized facility where emergency response coordination occurs during an incident. It supports on-scene operations by managing resources, information, and strategic decisions. EOCs serve as the link between local responders and higher levels of government during major emergencies.

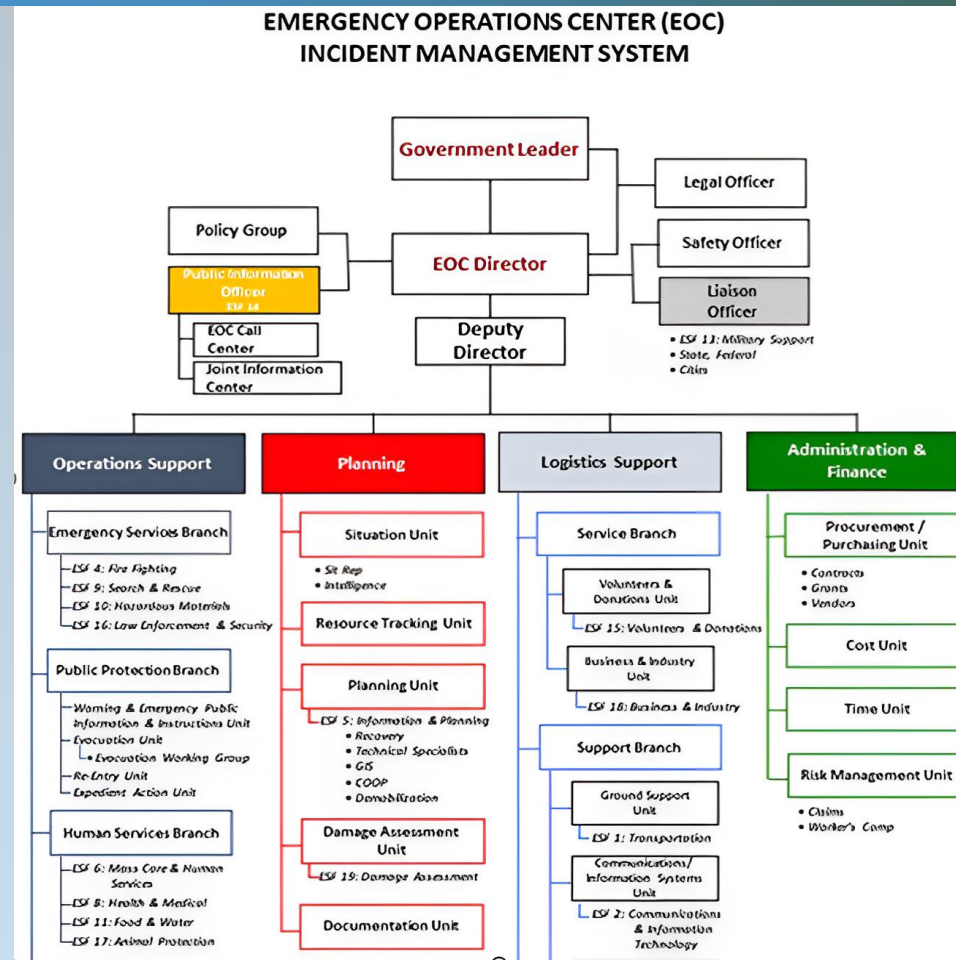


ELECTED OFFICIALS ROLE IN THE EOC

NIMS Command and Coordination



ELECTED OFFICIALS ROLE IN THE EOC





RECENT CHANGES

RECENT POLICY CHANGES

- Executive Order on State and Local Preparedness (March 18, 2025)
- National Resilience Guidance
- Implications for Emergency Management

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON STATE AND LOCAL PREPAREDNESS

- Shifts disaster preparedness responsibilities from FEMA to state and local governments.
- Encourages state and local investments in disaster resilience.
- Focuses on localized decision-making and preparedness efforts.

NATIONAL RESILIENCE GUIDANCE

- Introduced as part of the executive order to enhance infrastructure security and risk mitigation.
- Shifts emphasis from an "all-hazards" approach to a risk-informed strategy.
- Encourages state and local entities to take more responsibility for disaster readiness

IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Increased autonomy and responsibility for state and local governments.
- Potential reduction in federal support, requiring stronger local planning and investment.
- Emphasis on localized risk assessment and infrastructure resilience to address specific community vulnerabilities.

CONCLUSION

- Emergency management is a critical function for public safety
- The four phases guide comprehensive planning and response
- Ongoing training and collaboration are key to success

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QUESTIONS?