Lindsey - Introduction
Lindsey - The Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is an independent non-profit, accredited standard developing organization (SDO). EMAP’s mission is to foster excellence and accountability in emergency management and homeland security programs by establishing credible standards applied in a peer review assessment and accreditation process.

EMAP accomplishes its mission by establishing and maintaining the Emergency Management Standard and the EMAP Accreditation Process. The Emergency Management Standard is developed, maintained and enhanced by multi-discipline emergency management (industry) professionals both nationally and internationally. The Standards are nationally recognized and accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

The Accreditation Process strengthens emergency management system through:
• Self-assessment;
• On-site assessment by a team of trained, independent assessors;
• Program Review Committee review and recommendation; and
• Accreditation decision by an independent commission.

The process involves assessing the degree to which a program has achieved compliance with the criteria in the Emergency Management Standard. EMAP builds on standards and assessment work by various organizations, adding requirements for documentation and
verification that neither standards nor self-assessment alone can provide. The EMAP
Scott – The EMAP Commission has granted Accreditation to 99 programs. Currently, there are eleven USACE Districts and one USACE Division accredited. The Huntington USACE District is conditionally accredited.

In all, EMAP has a number of assessment opportunities available for interested assessors:

• States
• Urban Areas
• Local governments: County, Borough, City, Township, Town
• Tribal governments
• Federal agencies
• Colleges and universities
• Private Sector agencies
• International programs

Currently, Marion County, the State of Oklahoma, and the Huntington USACE District are currently conditionally accredited.
Scott – EMAP works with a number of partners to spread the word about the *Emergency Management Standard* and the EMAP Accreditation Process.

EMAP is a client of Association & Society Management International, Inc. (ASMI). EMAP along with other national and international organizations can share ideas and combine efforts to accomplish mutual goals. ASMI offers a mechanism by which clients may tap into ASMI’s products and services, and a forum for bringing issues to a broader, collective national and international audience.

The National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, professional association of and for emergency management directors from all 50 states, eight (8) U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. NEMA supports EMAP by serving on our Commission and Committees along with enabling us to offer informational materials at their Bi-Annual Conferences.

The International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) is a non-profit educational organization and professional association of and for emergency management professionals that promotes the foundational principles of emergency management. IAEM supports EMAP by serving on our Commission and Committees.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the first federal agency to embrace the accreditation process and use EMAP to enhance their preparedness and response
The standards language was developed by emergency management professionals. The standard is scalable in nature to allow for any size program or location to be able to use the standard. Most importantly the standard does not prescribe How a program must do something but sets out the components that should be in place for a quality and comprehensive program.

The Emergency Management Standard is a “measure” of excellence and accountability both in Emergency Management as well as Homeland Security. It provides a framework for Emergency Management Programs interested in quality improvement.

The Emergency Management Standard is broken down into 16 functional areas. The functional areas include a wide variety necessary to comprise an excellent and accountable program including: program management; administration and finance; laws and authorities; hazard identification, risk assessment, and consequence analysis; hazard mitigation; prevention; operational planning and procedures; incident management; resource management, mutual aid, and logistics; communications and warning; facilities; training; exercises, evaluations and corrective action; and public information and education.

For the purposes of this webinar, we are going to focus in on three functional areas: (1) Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Consequence Analysis; (2) Hazard Mitigation; and (3) Prevention. These are the three functional areas where EMAP and the Silver Jackets Initiative intersect.
Lindsey – State Programs maintain State Hazard Mitigation Plans that guide the funding, implementation, and close-out of mitigation projects in the jurisdiction. States collect emergency actions plans from dams within the jurisdiction and provide technical assistance to cities and counties as they develop and finalize their local hazard mitigation plans.

Scott – The US Army Corps of Engineers identifies, funds, implements, completes, and maintains mitigation projects for their flood fight mission. In addition to mitigation projects, the US Army Corps of Engineers provide mitigation expertise related to flood fight. The US Army Corps of Engineers can utilize State Hazard Mitigation Plans from their Area of Responsibility (AOR) to help capture the hazards within their AOR.

The National Weather Service provides detailed information on hazards that can be used to identify hazards and assess them for risk, vulnerability, and consequences. States often utilize data from the National Weather Service to identify hazards and conduct their risk and vulnerability. The National Weather Service also provides warnings to the public related to natural hazards, including flooding.

The US Geological Survey provides detailed information on geologic hazards that can be used to identify hazards and assess them for risk, vulnerability, and consequences. States often utilize data from the National Weather Service to identify hazards and conduct their risk and vulnerability.
FEMA provides hazard mitigation tools and expertise to its stakeholders. The FEMA Regions are instrumental in approving state and tribal hazard mitigation plans and developing a regional THIRA. FEMA manages three Hazard Mitigation Planning Grants to assist in funding hazard mitigation plans for local, state, and tribal governments and hazard mitigation projects. FEMA Regions
Lindsey – The Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Consequence Analysis Standard Area is very important to the accreditation process. This standard requires programs to identify and assess the hazards that impact or could potentially impact a Program’s jurisdiction. Stakeholders, including those represented on the Silver Jackets Initiative, provide valuable expertise that can assist in the identification and analysis of hazards.
Lindsey – Here is a visual representation of the cascading effects of the HIRA. The hazards identified in the Standard Area 4.1 affect other Standard Areas and truly is the beginning of the planning process. A Program, once it identifies the hazards, must mitigate those hazards, work on prevention activities of those hazards, plan for those hazards, build a resource management system with a gap analysis and shortfalls with those hazards, train personnel to those hazards, exercise and develop corrective actions on those hazards and finally educate the public and develop a crisis communication element of the Program to deal with those hazards.
Standard 4.1.1

The Emergency Management Program identifies the natural and human-caused hazards that potentially impact the jurisdiction using multiple sources. The Emergency Management Program assesses the risk and vulnerability of people, property, the environment, and its own operations from these hazards.

Lindsey - Programs are required to identify natural and human-caused hazards that potentially impact the jurisdiction using multiple sources. These sources include historical documentation, State Hazard Mitigation Plans, and subject matter experts, to name a few sources. The agencies involved in the Silver Jackets Initiative provide valuable subject matter expertise for flood-related hazards.

Scott - It is important to note that many of the agencies involved in the Silver Jackets Initiative have their own Emergency Management Programs. The US Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA Regions, and state agencies all have their own Emergency Management Programs and can leverage this subject matter expertise in the identification and analysis of the hazards in their jurisdiction, area of responsibility, and/or region.

Lindsey – Once the hazards have been identified, the Program must assess the risk and vulnerability of people, property, the environment, and its own operations from these hazards. Programs often leverage the subject matter expertise represented in the Silver Jackets Initiative to assist in the assessment of the risk and vulnerability of flood-related hazards.
Once the risk and vulnerability assessment has been conducted for the hazards, Programs need to conduct a consequence analysis. The seven consequences, outlined in Standard 4.1.2, have to be analyzed for each of the hazards:

1) Public;
2) Responders;
3) Continuity of operations including continued delivery of services;
4) Property, facilities, and infrastructure;
5) Environment;
6) Economic condition of the jurisdiction and
7) Public confidence in the jurisdiction’s governance.

Programs often again rely on historical documentation, State Hazard Mitigation Plans, and subject matter experts to capture the consequences for the hazards. The agencies involved in the Silver Jackets Initiative provide data on the consequences of flood-related hazards to a number of the consequences identified in Standard 4.1.2. This is invaluable information for Programs moving through the EMAP Accreditation Process.
Lindsey – Mitigation is defined as the activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of a disaster. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss due to hazards.
Standard 4.2.1

The Emergency Management Program has a plan to implement mitigation projects and sets priorities based upon loss reduction. The plan:

1) Is based on the natural and human-caused hazards identified in Standard 4.1.1 and the risk and consequences of those hazards;
2) Is developed through formal planning processes involving Emergency Management Program stakeholders; and
3) Establishes interim and long-term strategies, actions, goals and objectives.

Lindsey – The hazard mitigation plan contains the strategies, goals, objectives, and actions for a jurisdiction’s mitigation program. In accordance with Standard 4.2.1, the hazard mitigation plan must address natural and human-caused hazards.

Scott – The hazard mitigation plan includes a formal planning process involving Emergency Management Program stakeholders. The agencies participating in the Silver Jackets Initiative provide valuable information and resources that can be captured and included in the hazard mitigation plan. Frequently, agencies will participate in the hazard mitigation planning committee or in the formal planning process of the hazard mitigation plan. Stakeholders provide information on how specific mitigation actions contribute to overall risk reduction, provide updates on mitigation actions, capture how completed mitigation actions reduced the risk or limitation of hazard impact, and identify ongoing mitigation opportunities.
Lindsey – Technical assistance is provided by the Emergency Management Program, through internal and external stakeholders, in implementing applicable mitigation codes and ordinances. Many of the agencies involved in the Silver Jackets Initiative provide technical assistance for mitigation actions. Technical assistance can include engineering services, land-use ordinance guidance, building code guidance, fire code guidance, and guidance on the development of the local hazard mitigation plans, to name a few.

Participation in the Silver Jackets Initiative provides proof of how Programs participate in applicable jurisdictional, inter-jurisdictional, and multi-jurisdictional mitigation efforts. Virtual or physical meetings and webinars associated with the Silver Jackets Initiative can be used to demonstrate how Programs participate in differing mitigation efforts.
Lindsey – While mitigation is slow and based on available funding and resources; prevention is fast and intends to stop an incident or a consequence from occurring. There are a number of prevention activities related to flooding, including surveillance measures, heightened inspections for dams and levees, security operations for dams and levees, and public warnings with the intent to prevent consequences to the public; responders; property, facilities, and infrastructure; and the environment.
Lindsey – Programs are responsible for documenting prevention processes and procedures that capture how the Program coordinates prevention activities, monitors identified threats and hazards, and adjusts the level of prevention activity commensurate with the risk. Programs are dependent on internal and external stakeholders that are responsible for performing prevention activities. The processes are based on the Program’s hazards, intelligence activities, threat assessments, alert networks and surveillance programs, and other sources of information.

Scott – The agencies involved in the Silver Jackets Initiative often have valuable information related to prevention activities. While the initiative focuses mainly on flood risk management, there are some prevention activities associated with preventing the consequences of flooding.
Closing Comments

Lindsey – Synopsis of presentation
Lindsey – EMAP is always looking to increase its cadre of HIRA and Hazard Mitigation assessors. If you have five years of experience in emergency management and would be interested in some great professional development opportunities, please let us know.

EMAP offers on-site training opportunities at the Emergency Management Institute, the IAEM Conference, and the US Army Corps of Engineers Emergency Management Standard Trainings.

EMAP also provides an opportunity for Programs to host an Emergency Management Standard Training. These trainings provide an opportunity to bring stakeholders together to review the Emergency Management Standard, conduct a gap analysis, and develop a plan of action moving forward.

If there is interest in hosting a training, please contact EMAP. Contact information will be provided at the end of the presentation.
Accreditation Interest

- Interested in learning more about the EMAP Accreditation?

- Interested in learning more about how the *Emergency Management Standard* applies to your agency?

Scott – If you are interested in learning more about the EMAP Accreditation or how the Emergency Management Standard applies to your Program? EMAP can answer any questions that you have. Contact information will be provided at the end of the presentation.
# Contact Information

<table>
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Lindsey
Questions?

Lindsey – Turn the session over to Norb for questions.