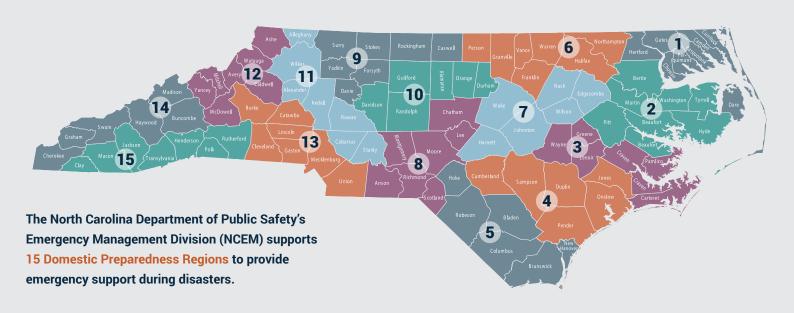


Emergency Management, Security and Resilience



Emergency Management in North Carolina



Facts & Figures

- Emergency collaboration occurs through the N.C. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) throughout the year. Agencies involved include:
 - > N.C. Homeland Security
 - > N.C. National Guard
 - N.C. Dept. of Environment & Natural Besources
 - > N.C. Dept. of Environmental Quality
 - > N.C. Dept. of Health & Human Services
 - > N.C. Dept. of Agriculture
 - > N.C. State Bureau of Investigation
 - > N.C. Office of Emergency Medical Services
 - > N.C. Office of the Governor
- During emergencies, the **Department of Public Safety** manages emergency operations through these agencies.
- NCDOT operates the Statewide Traffic
 Operations Center.

Critical infrastructure is at risk:



80,000 miles of roadways



3,200 miles of **railroads** (70% private)



18,000 bridges and structures



2 seaports, 2 inland ports and multiple barge facilities



72 publicly owned, public-use and **35** privately owned, public-use **airports**



5,490 miles of pipeline and 38 fuel terminals

Transportation Security

Airports

Transportation Security
Administration provides
security for nine state airports.

Marine and Transit

N.C.'s State Ferry System is secured by local police and regulated by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Rai

CSX & Norfolk Southern keep railroad right of way safe. Amtrak Police also provides security.

Highway

N.C. State Highway Patrol and local officials patrol interstate highways.

Transportation Resilience

- Resiliency refers to the state's ability to anticipate, prepare for and respond to natural disasters that affect the transportation system.
- Increasingly, states are focused on resilience. NCDOT has always responded to hazards or disasters, but resilience is a more proactive approach.
- Redundancy is an important part of resiliency. Providing multiple
 ways to get from point A to point B allows people to keep moving. If
 their main travel route is blocked, travelers can use a second route
 to reach their destination during an emergency.

Findings and Future Direction

Multiple Modes - Emergencies could happen on roads or rails, in the air or on the seas. Working across all modes makes N.C.'s whole system safer.

Local Focus - Disasters always start at the local level. NCDOT Districts and NCEM Divisions support local emergency response with resources and staff. This may mean debris clearance or flood rescue.

Public-Private Approaches - Federal funding is limited. Public-private partnerships improve N.C.'s responsiveness.

Reliability and Growth - Resiliency keeps North Carolina moving, even after extreme events. This is key for economic recovery and growth.

Technology - A quick response relies on information sharing. State of the art technology will improve emergency management.

Federal Mandates - Major transportation plans must include resilience and security.



Learn more at ncmoves.gov

