

## Building Safe and Resilient Communities Through Prevention, Protection, and Mitigation

<b>Prevention</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Prevention involves ensuring we are optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Guiding Principles:</b> Three principles should guide a community’s prevention efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Engaged Partnerships:</b> The whole community has a key role to play in terrorism prevention through engaged partnerships.</li> <li>• <b>Scalability, Flexibility, Adaptability:</b> Prevention capabilities must be scalable, flexible, and adaptable and executed as needed to address the full range of threats as they evolve.</li> <li>• <b>Readiness to Act:</b> Preventing a terrorist attack requires a unified effort in a time-constrained environment.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Capabilities:</b> Preventing acts of terrorism draws upon capabilities in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intelligence and information sharing.</li> <li>• Screening, search, and detection.</li> <li>• Interdiction and disruption.</li> <li>• Forensics and attribution.</li> <li>• Planning.</li> <li>• Public information and warning.</li> <li>• Operational coordination.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Protection involves safeguarding the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Guiding Principles:</b> Three main principles should guide a community’s protection efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resilience, Scalability, Sustainability:</b> Effective protection programs increase resilience by reducing the impact and/or duration of disruptive events on organizations and communities. They execute scalable and sustainable activities to meet unforeseen needs of varying scope and complexity without compromising the ability to address continuing and future needs.</li> <li>• <b>Risk-Informed Culture:</b> Protection capabilities depend on a risk-informed culture that is built upon situational awareness, information sharing, ongoing analysis of risks, and assessment of effective practices to support decisionmaking.</li> <li>• <b>Shared Responsibility:</b> Protection is most effective as a shared responsibility within engaged partnerships and integrated processes across all levels of government and with private-sector partners.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Activities:</b> Protection activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community and infrastructure protection, including agriculture and food, critical infrastructure protection, defense against WMD threats, cybersecurity, and health security.</li> <li>• Transportation security.</li> <li>• Transborder security (border, immigration, and maritime).</li> <li>• Protection of key leadership and events.</li> </ul>

## IS-1.a: Emergency Manager: An Orientation to the Position

<p><b>Mitigation</b></p>	<p><b>Description:</b> Mitigation capabilities are those necessary to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to persons or property, or to lessen the actual or potential effects of an incident. Mitigation activities take place prior to, during, and after an incident. Effective mitigation requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying threats/hazards faced by the community.</li> <li>• Understanding the risks associated with the threats/hazards.</li> <li>• Avoiding or reducing risks to reduce long-term vulnerability.</li> </ul>												
	<p><b>Dimensions of Mitigation:</b> Mitigation includes strategies for all community systems, including:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><b>Strategies to ...</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• <b>Economic</b></td> <td>support a prosperous, more competitive, and resilient economy and to restore economic vitality following an incident.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <b>Health and social services</b></td> <td>provide health and social services to promote the health, independence, and well-being of the whole community.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <b>Housing</b></td> <td>build more resilient housing and incorporate mitigation as part of new construction or rebuilding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <b>Infrastructure</b></td> <td>provide and strengthen essential infrastructure and services, including transportation, to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <b>Natural and cultural resources</b></td> <td>conserve, protect, and restore natural and cultural assets of the community.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Strategies to ...</b>	• <b>Economic</b>	support a prosperous, more competitive, and resilient economy and to restore economic vitality following an incident.	• <b>Health and social services</b>	provide health and social services to promote the health, independence, and well-being of the whole community.	• <b>Housing</b>	build more resilient housing and incorporate mitigation as part of new construction or rebuilding.	• <b>Infrastructure</b>	provide and strengthen essential infrastructure and services, including transportation, to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience.	• <b>Natural and cultural resources</b>	conserve, protect, and restore natural and cultural assets of the community.
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	<p><b>Mitigation Roles:</b> The whole community has a significant role in mitigation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individuals and households:</b> Obtain insurance, plan for disaster shelter, harden property against hazard damage, rebuild in safe areas after a disaster. <b>Private sector:</b> Comply with zoning and land use regulations, use disaster-resistant building practices, reduce or eliminate known hazards, provide expertise, safeguard property and products, support mitigation efforts, assist in protecting critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• <b>Nonprofit organizations:</b> Undertake mitigation measures in own facilities, enter into partnerships, do outreach with constituents in support of mitigation goals.</li> <li>• <b>Local government:</b> Enact and enforce building codes and zoning ordinances, make the public aware of hazards and risk reduction measures, comply with regulations designed to reduce losses, develop a hazard mitigation plan.</li> <li>• <b>State and tribal government:</b> Uphold Federal regulations intended to reduce hazard losses, and provide resources to achieve these goals; emphasize to constituents the importance of substantial risk reduction; conduct statewide hazard evaluation; use the hazard mitigation planning process to set mitigation goals and objectives; manage the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; serve as FEMA's mitigation liaison.</li> <li>• <b>Federal Government:</b> Partner with other levels of government to assess hazards and identify risk reduction opportunities, develop and implement hazard mitigation strategies, educate the public, promote hazard mitigation planning. Administer Federal mitigation assistance programs.</li> </ul>												
	<p><b>Federal Mitigation Assistance Programs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)</b> is a Federal program enabling property owners to purchase affordable flood insurance. Flood insurance provides an alternative to disaster assistance.</li> </ul>												

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The <b>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</b> assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following Presidential disaster declarations.</li><li>• <b>Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)</b> provides funds for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster.</li><li>• <b>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</b> provides funds so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP.</li><li>• <b>Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)</b> provides funds to reduce the risk of flood damage to individual properties insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages.</li><li>• <b>Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)</b> provides funds to reduce the risk of flood damage to residential structures insured under the NFIP that are qualified as severe repetitive loss structures.</li></ul>
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