

U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of the Secretary



Emergency Transportation in the United States

Michael Lowder and Janet Benini
Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response
United States Department of Transportation

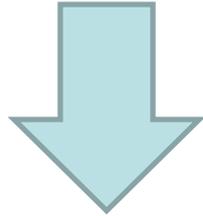


International Cooperation

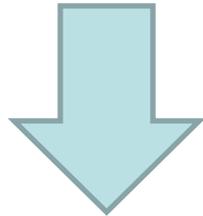


Bottom to Top Management

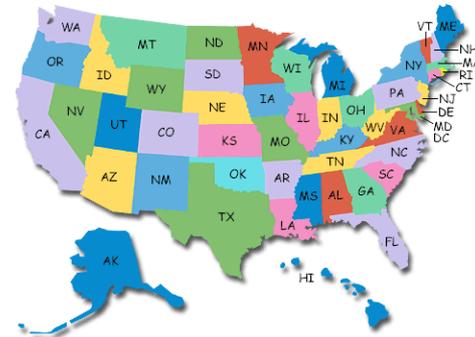
Local Government:
(Los Angeles Dept. of Transportation)



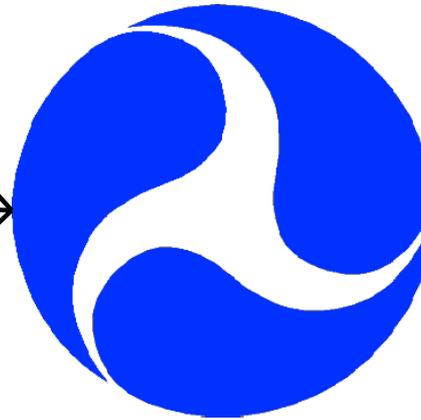
State Government
(California Dept. of Transportation)



Federal Government:
(United States Dept. of Transportation)



United States Department of Transportation



- U.S. DOT focuses on surface (roads, rail, pipelines), aviation, and maritime.
- U.S. DOT has direct control of airspace
- Primary responsibilities are to regulate and fund the transportation system





The U.S. Emergency Management System



All-hazards approach



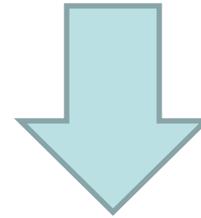
Transportation is one consideration



Bottom to Top Emergency Management

Most Emergencies Are
Handled Locally

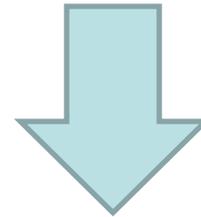
Local Emergency



State Emergency



Other Levels of
Government Assist as
Needed



Federal Emergency



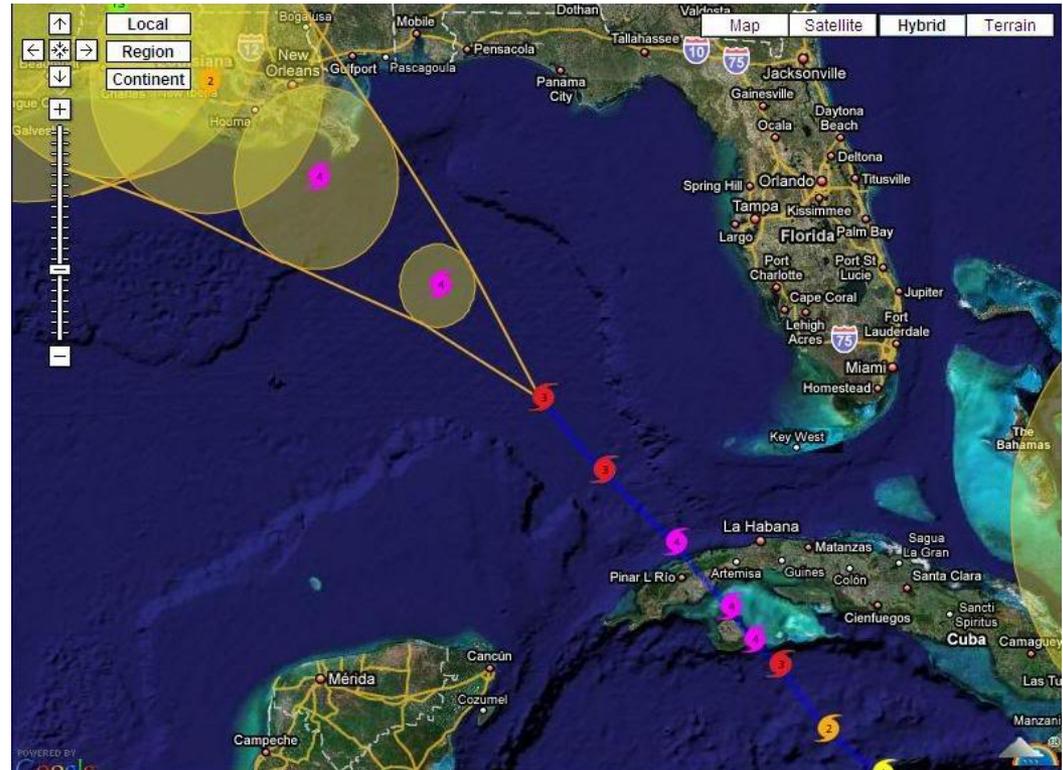
Emergency Management Cycle





Risk and Threat Assessment

- Risk = Threat x Vulnerability x Consequence
- Intelligence gathering and analysis (fusion centers)
- Computer modeling on consequences (National Labs)
- Weather modeling and geological prediction



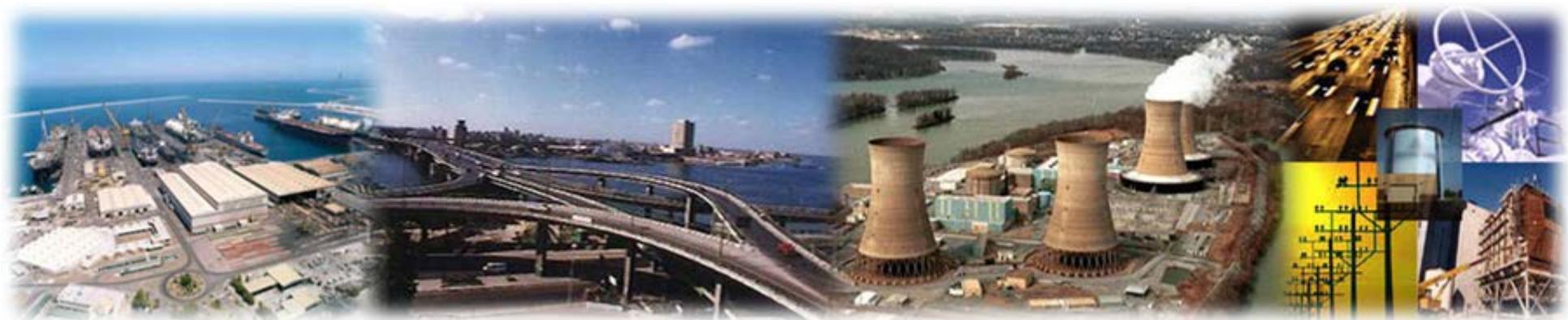
Emergency Planning

- Process is valuable
- Clear responsibilities
- Communication between groups



National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)

- All-hazards protection for all critical infrastructure
- Energy, transportation, water, communications, nuclear, health, and more
- 18 critical sectors in all
- Transportation is a critical infrastructure sector
- For more information, go to: www.dhs.gov/nipp

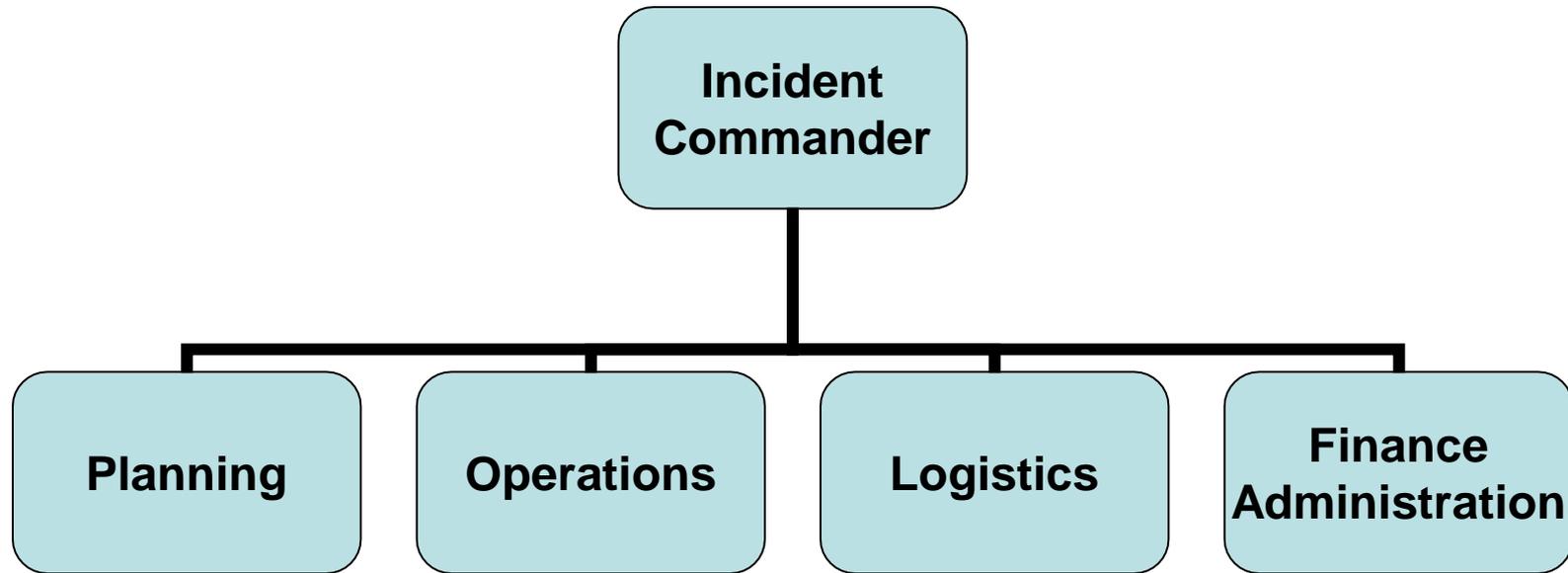


Emergency Exercises





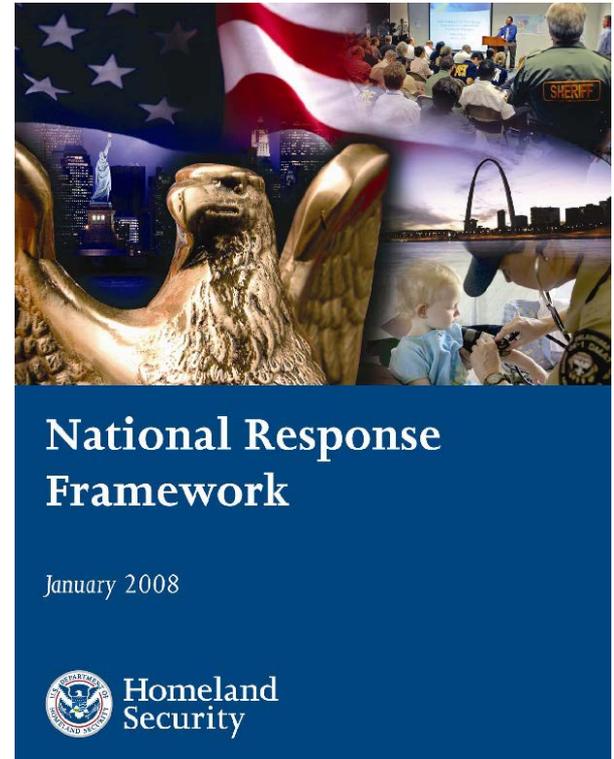
National Incident Management System



- Common terminology
- Transfers in command are seamless
- Recognized everywhere in the United States

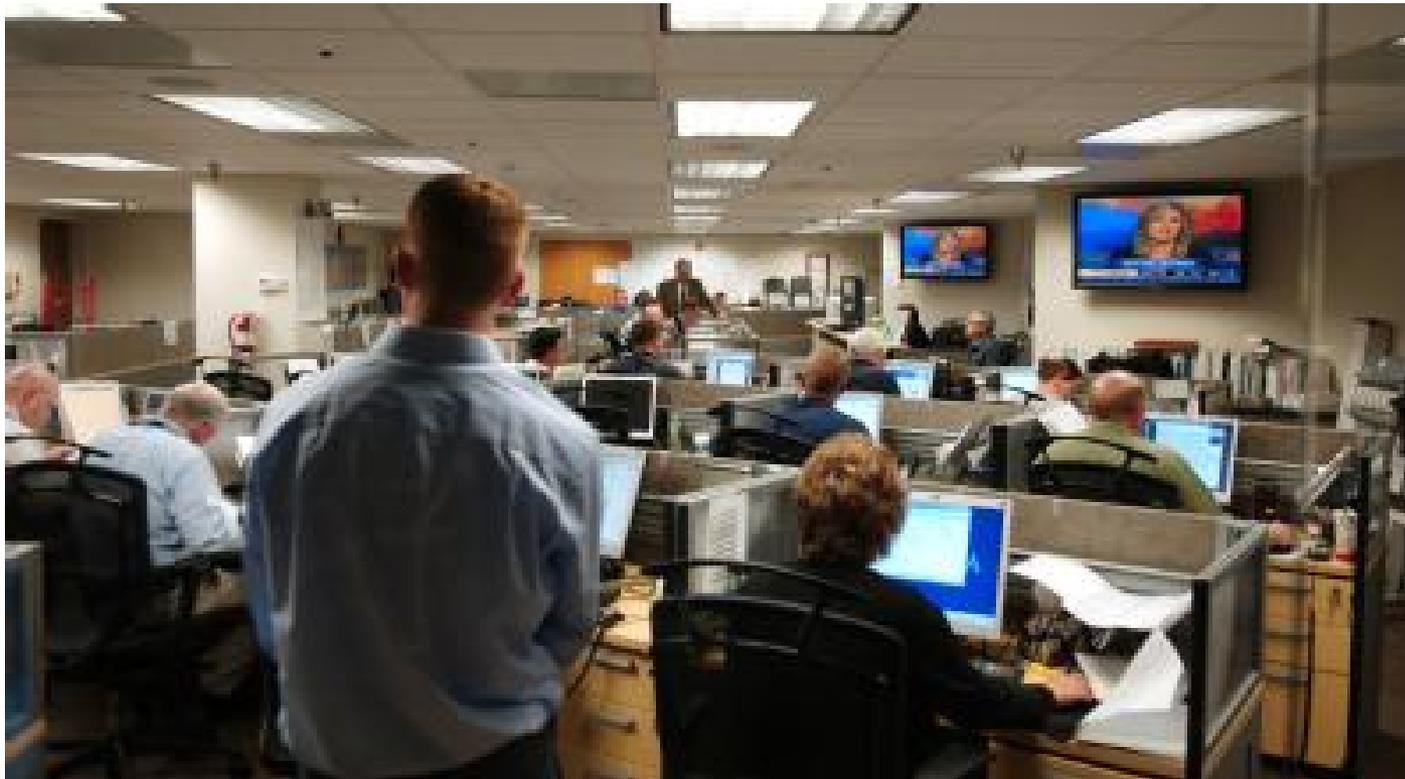
National Response Framework (NRF)

- Guides how the U.S. conducts all-hazards incident response
- Builds on the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Flexible, adaptable coordinating structure
- For more information, go to:
www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/



Emergency Support Functions

- 15 different emergency support functions
- Structure is same at the State and local level



Emergency Support Function 1: Transportation

- U.S. Department of Transportation
- Evaluate impact
- Support decision makers
- Alternative transportation methods
- Coordinate stakeholders



DOT Crisis Management Center (CMC)

- All day, everyday
- Information and communication center
- Part of U.S. DOT





National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

- Functional approach
- Rebuild resilient communities



National Transportation Recovery Strategy (NTRS)

www.dot.gov/disaster_recovery/



Catastrophic Disasters

- U.S. government has a larger role
- Different legal authorities allow:
 - Military support
 - Managing private sector
- Very rarely occurs

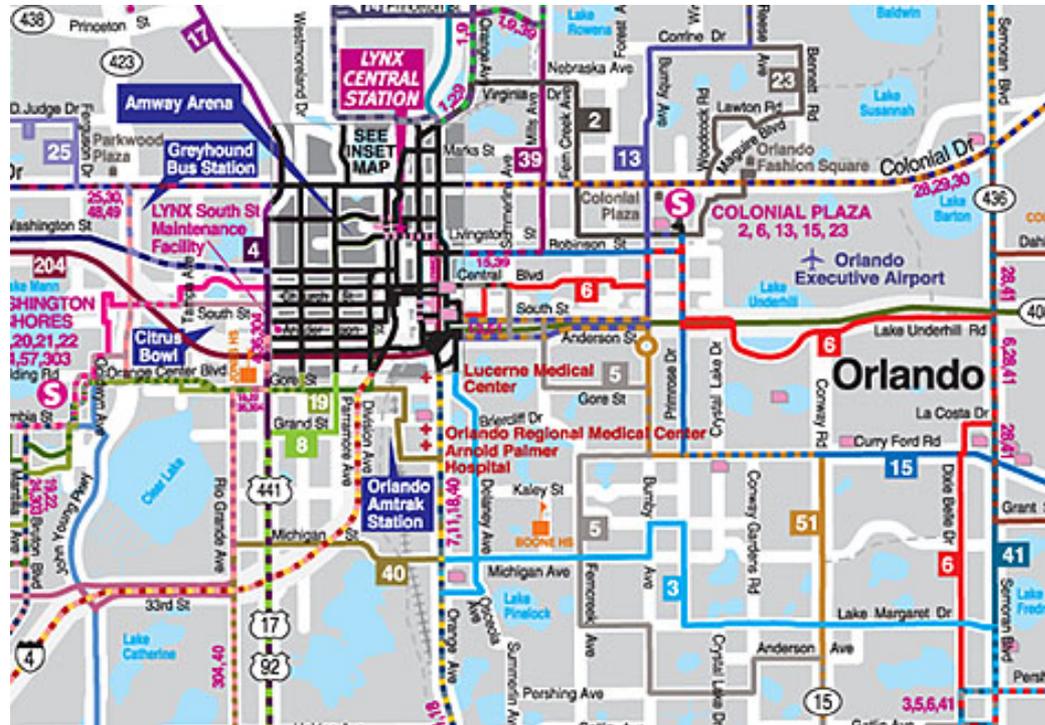


Including Emergency Management in Transportation Planning and Engineering



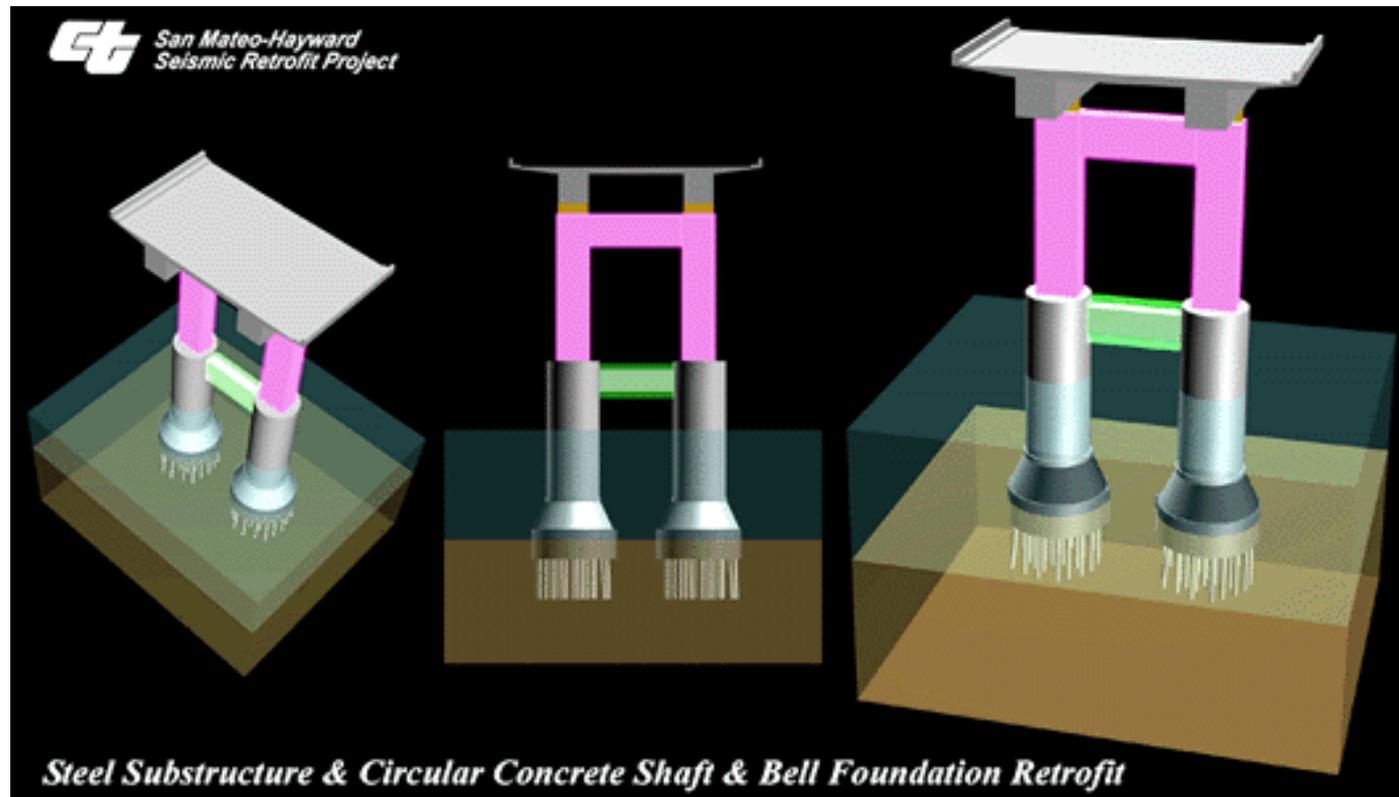
Transportation Planning

- Regional planning with technical expertise
- U.S. DOT strategic guidance
- Evacuation planning
- Livable communities



Transportation Engineering

- Design with hazards predicted
- Redundancy and resilience is key



Thank you!

Questions?

