

## ***Private Sector Division Fema***

**Hurricane Katrina illustrated that effective preparation and response to a catastrophe requires a joint effort between fed., state, and local gov't. The Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS), through FEMA, is responsible for heading the joint effort. In Jan. 2008, DHS released the 'National Response Framework' (NRF), a revision of the 2004 'National Response Plan,' the national preparation plan for all hazards. This report evaluates the extent to which: (1) DHS collaborated with non-fed. stakeholders in revising and updating the 2004 Plan into the 2008 NRF; and (2) FEMA has developed policies and procedures for managing future NRF revisions. Includes recommendations. Illustrations.**

**Voluntary org. (VO) have traditionally played a major role in the nation's response to disasters, but the response to Hurricane Katrina raised concerns about their ability to handle large-scale disasters. This report examines: (1) the roles of 5 VO in providing mass care and other services; (2) the steps they have taken to improve service delivery; (3) their current capabilities for responding to mass care needs; and (4) the challenges they face in preparing for large-scale disasters. The 5 VO are: the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, the Southern Baptist Convention, Catholic**

**Charities USA, and United Way of America. The author also visited 4 high-risk metro areas -- Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Wash., D.C. Includes recommend. Illus.**

**The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and Hurricane Katrina in August 2005, generated a great deal of discussion in public policy and disaster management circles about the importance of increasing national resilience to rebound from catastrophic events. Since the majority of physical and virtual networks that the United States relies upon are owned and operated by the private sector, a consensus has emerged that public-private partnerships (PPPs) are a crucial aspect of an effective resilience strategy. Significant barriers to cooperation persist, however, despite acknowledgment that public-private collaboration for managing disasters would be mutually beneficial. *Managing Disasters through Public-Private Partnerships* constitutes the first in-depth exploration of PPPs as tools of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and resilience in the United States. The author assesses the viability of PPPs at the federal level and explains why attempts to develop these partnerships have largely fallen short. The book assesses the recent history and current state of PPPs in the United States, with particular emphasis on the lessons of 9/11 and Katrina, and discusses two of the most significant PPPs in US history, the Federal**

**Reserve System and the War Industries Board from World War I. The author develops two original frameworks to compare different kinds of PPPs and analyzes the critical factors that make them successes or failures, pointing toward ways to improve collaboration in the future. This book should be of interest to researchers and students in public policy, public administration, disaster management, infrastructure protection, and security; practitioners who work on public-private partnerships; and corporate as well as government emergency management professionals and specialists.**

**The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) developed the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel (the guideline) to describe national credentialing standards and to provide written guidance regarding the use of those standards. This document describes credentialing and typing processes and identifies tools which Federal Emergency Response Officials (FERO) and emergency managers at all levels of government may use both routinely and to facilitate multijurisdictional coordinated responses. Through this guideline, DHS/FEMA encourages interoperability among Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, and private sector officials in order to facilitate emergency responder deployment for response, recovery, and restoration. This guideline also provides**

**information about where emergency response leaders can obtain expertise and technical assistance in using the national standards or in ways they can adapt the standards to department, agency, jurisdiction, or organization needs. Each Federal agency with responsibilities under the National Response Framework is required to ensure that incident management personnel, emergency response providers, and other personnel (including temporary personnel) and resources likely needed to respond to a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other manmade disaster are credentialed and typed in accordance with 6 U.S.C. Section 320. In addition, Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5 (HSPD -5), Management of Domestic Incidents, requires that the heads of Federal departments and agencies adopt the National Incident Management System. DHS interprets these authorities to require agencies to ensure that their personnel are credentialed and typed according to these guidelines. Federal Legislative and Judicial Branches, State, local, tribal, private sector partners, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) are not required to credential their personnel in accordance with these guidelines. These non-Federal entities do not need to comply with the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201, an open technical standard used by Federal officials for uniform credentialing and access control or other Federal identification**

**requirements for emergency response purposes. However, DHS/FEMA strongly encourages them to do so, in order to leverage the Federal investment in the FIPS 201 infrastructure and facilitating interoperability for personnel deployed outside their home jurisdiction. This document, developed and maintained by DHS/FEMA, is written for government executives; emergency management practitioners; private-sector, volunteer, and NGO leaders; and critical infrastructure (CI) owners and operators. It is addressed to senior elected and appointed leaders, such as Federal department and/or agency heads, State governors, mayors, tribal leaders, and city and/or county officials who have a responsibility to provide effective response. It also is intended for use by private-sector entities entering an impacted area to carry out their own response and recovery activities within the Incident Command System (ICS). For these users, this guideline is augmented with online access to supporting documents, further training, and an evolving resource for exchanging lessons learned. This guideline applies to incidents such as large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters where mutual aid and multijurisdictional aid is required. It can be useful for international cross-border initiatives undertaken by States and tribes.**

**A Workshop Report**

**Human factors issues in rail safety : hearing  
FEMA Should More Fully Assess Organizations' Mass Care Capabilities and  
Update the Red Cross Role in Catastrophic Events  
National Incident Management System  
Homeland Security  
Private-Public Sector Collaboration to Enhance Community Disaster  
Resilience**

*Meant to aid State & local emergency managers in their efforts to develop & maintain a viable all-hazard emergency operations plan. This guide clarifies the preparedness, response, & short-term recovery planning elements that warrant inclusion in emergency operations plans. It offers the best judgment & recommendations on how to deal with the entire planning process -- from forming a planning team to writing the plan. Specific topics of discussion include: preliminary considerations, the planning process, emergency operations plan format, basic plan content, functional annex content, hazard-unique planning, & linking Federal & State operations. In the past few years the United States has experienced a series of disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005, which have severely*

*taxed and in many cases overwhelmed responding agencies. In all aspects of emergency management, geospatial data and tools have the potential to help save lives, limit damage, and reduce the costs of dealing with emergencies. Great strides have been made in the past four decades in the development of geospatial data and tools that describe locations of objects on the Earth's surface and make it possible for anyone with access to the Internet to witness the magnitude of a disaster. However, the effectiveness of any technology is as much about the human systems in which it is embedded as about the technology itself. Successful Response Starts with a Map assesses the status of the use of geospatial data, tools, and infrastructure in disaster management, and recommends ways to increase and improve their use. This book explores emergency planning and response; how geospatial data and tools are currently being used in this field; the current policies that govern their use; various issues related to data accessibility and security; training; and funding. Successful Response Starts with a Map recommends significant investments be made in training of personnel, coordination among agencies, sharing of data and tools, planning and preparedness, and the tools themselves.*

*The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for coordinating the delivery of federal support to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments under Presidential emergency or major disaster declarations or to other federal agencies under the concept of federal-to-federal support. It is important to recognize that FEMA does not assume responsibility for local incident command activities but, instead, provides a structure for the command, control, and coordination of federal resources to states, local incident commands, and other end users. The FEMA Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is a tool to assist FEMA emergency management personnel in conducting their assigned missions in the field. The IMH provides information on FEMA's incident-level operating concepts, organizational structures, functions, position descriptions, and key assets and teams. The IMH is intended for use by FEMA personnel deployed at the incident level. However, the IMH also provides whole community stakeholders operating in a FEMA facility information about key incident-level FEMA functions. The concepts in the IMH are applicable to FEMA operations during Stafford Act-based Presidential declarations and non-Stafford Act incidents involving federal-to-*

*federal support. Check out our Emergency Management & First Responders collection here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/emergency-management-first-responders>*

*Other products produced by FEMA here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/federal-emergency-management-agency-fema>*

*"The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) today released the National Response Framework (NRF), successor to the National Response Plan. The NRF, which focuses on response and short-term recovery, articulates the doctrine, principles and architecture by which our nation prepares for and responds to all-hazard disasters across all levels of government and all sectors of communities. The NRF is responsive to repeated Federal, State, local and private sector requests for a streamlined document that is less bureaucratic and more user-friendly. The NRF also focuses on preparedness and encourages a higher level of readiness across all jurisdictions. The NRF is being released following an extensive process of outreach and coordination between DHS and key stakeholders representing Federal, tribal, state and local governments, non-governmental agencies and associations, and the private sector. The latest public*

*comment period for the base document of the NRF closed on October 22, 2007, and the comment period for the support annexes closed on November 10, 2007. The final documents reflect the nearly 5,700 comments received from participants of the process."--FEMA news release.*

*Utilizing the Resources of the Private Sector for the Public Good  
Cutting DHS Duplication and Wasteful Spending  
Civil Defense and Homeland Security  
Overview*

*A Short History of National Preparedness Efforts  
Voluntary Organizations*

This document was developed expressly for emergency management practitioners as an overview of the process, roles, and responsibilities for requesting and providing all forms of Federal assistance. This overview also presents a summary of each of the 15 Emergency Support Function Annexes and 8 Support Annexes including their purpose, capabilities, membership, and concept of operations. The complete annexes are contained in the online NRF Resource Center. For further information on how the Nation conducts incident response, refer to the National Response Framework.

## Read Free Private Sector Division Fema

Developed and implemented by the United States Department of Homeland Security, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) outlines a comprehensive national approach to emergency management. It enables federal, state, and local government entities along with private sector organizations to respond to emergency incidents together in order to reduce the loss of life and property and environmental harm. This book introduces students to the dynamic and complex enterprise that is homeland security. Using a broad lens, the authors explore key operational and content areas, as well as the practices and policies that are part of an effective homeland security program. With original essays from academics and practitioners, the book encapsulates the breadth of homeland security as it exists today. Topical coverage includes: administration, intelligence, critical infrastructure protection, emergency management, terrorism and counterterrorism, law and policy, technology and systems, strategic planning, strategic communication, civil-military affairs, private sector involvement, environmental security, and public health. Accessible, engaging, and comprehensive, this is an essential resource for courses on homeland security.

In the devastation that follows a major disaster, there is a need for multiple sectors to unite and devote new resources to support the rebuilding of infrastructure, the provision of health and social

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services, the restoration of care delivery systems, and other critical recovery needs. In some cases, billions of dollars from public, private and charitable sources are invested to help communities recover. National rhetoric often characterizes these efforts as a "return to normal." But for many American communities, pre-disaster conditions are far from optimal. Large segments of the U.S. population suffer from preventable health problems, experience inequitable access to services, and rely on overburdened health systems. A return to pre-event conditions in such cases may be short-sighted given the high costs - both economic and social - of poor health. Instead, it is important to understand that the disaster recovery process offers a series of unique and valuable opportunities to improve on the status quo. Capitalizing on these opportunities can advance the long-term health, resilience, and sustainability of communities - thereby better preparing them for future challenges. *Healthy, Resilient, and Sustainable Communities After Disasters* identifies and recommends recovery practices and novel programs most likely to impact overall community public health and contribute to resiliency for future incidents. This book makes the case that disaster recovery should be guided by a healthy community vision, where health considerations are integrated into all aspects of recovery planning before and after a disaster, and funding streams are leveraged in a coordinated manner

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and applied to health improvement priorities in order to meet human recovery needs and create healthy built and natural environments. The conceptual framework presented in *Healthy, Resilient, and Sustainable Communities After Disasters* lays the groundwork to achieve this goal and provides operational guidance for multiple sectors involved in community planning and disaster recovery. *Healthy, Resilient, and Sustainable Communities After Disasters* calls for actions at multiple levels to facilitate recovery strategies that optimize community health. With a shared healthy community vision, strategic planning that prioritizes health, and coordinated implementation, disaster recovery can result in a communities that are healthier, more livable places for current and future generations to grow and thrive - communities that are better prepared for future adversities.

Proceedings of a Workshop

Engaging the Private-Sector Health Care System in Building Capacity to Respond to Threats to the Public's Health and National Security

Lessons Learned

Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism

Introduction to Homeland Security

National Incident Management System Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel

**This FEMA Regional Incident Support Manual describes how the FEMA regional**

staff supports FEMA incident operations. This manual also discusses steady-state activities pertinent to incident operations. The actions of the RRCS are driven by the incident-level requirements and the needs of the region. This manual defines the activities of Federal assistance--across the region and within FEMA's statutory authority--supporting citizens and first responders in responding to, recovering from, and mitigating all hazards. It includes definitions and descriptions of roles and responsibilities, functions, and organizational structures for those conducting FEMA incident support duties. This manual therefore describes the basis from which FEMA personnel plan and execute their assigned missions. Finally, this manual also serves as the basis for developing related guidance (procedures, handbooks, incident guides, training materials, etc.). This manual also discusses how RRCS procedures are relevant to all personnel (FEMA, other Federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector) who are either assigned to or coordinating with the RRCS.

Disasters tend to cross political, jurisdictional, functional, and geographic boundaries. As a result, disasters often require responses from multiple levels of government and multiple organizations in the public and private sectors. This means that public and private organizations that normally operate

independently must work together to mount an effective disaster response. To identify and understand approaches to aligning health care system incentives with the American public's need for a health care system that is prepared to manage acutely ill and injured patients during a disaster, public health emergency, or other mass casualty event, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine hosted a 2-day public workshop on March 20 and 21, 2018. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.

"The objective of this report is to identify and establish a roadmap on how to do that, and lay the groundwork for transforming how this Nation- from every level of government to the private sector to individual citizens and communities - pursues a real and lasting vision of preparedness. To get there will require significant change to the status quo, to include adjustments to policy, structure, and mindset"--P. 2.

The Oklahoma City bombing, intentional crashing of airliners on September 11, 2001, and anthrax attacks in the fall of 2001 have made Americans acutely aware of the impacts of terrorism. These events and continued threats of terrorism have raised questions about the impact on the psychological health of the nation and how well the public health infrastructure is able to meet the

psychological needs that will likely result. Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism highlights some of the critical issues in responding to the psychological needs that result from terrorism and provides possible options for intervention. The committee offers an example for a public health strategy that may serve as a base from which plans to prevent and respond to the psychological consequences of a variety of terrorism events can be formulated. The report includes recommendations for the training and education of service providers, ensuring appropriate guidelines for the protection of service providers, and developing public health surveillance for preevent, event, and postevent factors related to psychological consequences.

Developing and Managing Volunteers

Overview: ESF and Support Annexes Coordinating Federal Assistance In Support of the National Response Framework

Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative

National Response Framework

A Theoretical Construct to Increase the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Disaster Responses Utilizing Public-private Partnerships

A Public Health Strategy

This book examines the role of the private sector in emergency management

and how that role is changing through private sector intersections with government, government agencies, and the public sectors in all phases of emergency management. It particularly focuses on the areas in which government regulations and guidelines promote or encourage priv

The FAAT List is not designed to be an authoritative source, merely a handy reference. Inclusion recognizes terminology existence, not legitimacy. Entries known to be obsolete are included because they may still appear in extant publications and correspondence.

FEMA has the statutory authority to deliver numerous disaster and non-disaster financial assistance programs in support of its mission, and that of the Department of Homeland Security, largely through grants and cooperative agreements. These programs account for a significant amount of the federal funds for which FEMA is accountable. FEMA officials are responsible and accountable for the proper administration of these funds pursuant to federal laws and regulations, Office of Management and Budget circulars, and federal appropriations law principles.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002, and the subsequent passage of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, provided the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA a mandate to provide guidance and protocols designed to enhance areas of collaboration and coordination by and between

multiple emergency management public agencies. These agencies directly provided for the inclusion of private sector businesses and industries in the planning and response components of emergency management. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to examine the feasibility of establishing a new public-private partnership that would be responsible for and have the authority and funding to enhance emergency management capabilities. The key component was that this new entity would allow public sector agencies to focus on strategic planning and training priorities, while the private sector filled the resource procurement and deployment function. The research study was a single-case study that examined local, state, and federal elected and appointed officials' attitudes about the proposed entity. The study examined through open-ended interviews with questions that aligned with the specific research questions that focused on collaboration, funding, and fusion center effectiveness. The data was coded and analyzed through multiple queries utilizing NVivo11© software. Major themes that emerged included the dependency on funding for training and equipment for local departments from the state and federal agencies that created a sense of dependency in the conduct their operational capabilities. Recommendations emerging from the study included the creation of a meaningful and definition of homeland security; to revise the operation access to the fusion center, and finally to

expand the access of the FEMA Emergency Management Institute to private sector training.

Operational Templates and Guidance for EMS Mass Incident Deployment  
Implementing Private-sector Best Practices and Watchdog Recommendations :  
Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency of  
the Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, One Hundred  
Thirteenth Congress, First Session, April 26, 2013

Measuring Disaster Preparedness: FEMA Has Made Limited Progress in  
Assessing National Capabilities: Testimony Before the Committee on Homeland  
Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S.Senate

Regional Incident Support Manual

Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive  
Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2. 0

Progress Report

*FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is a powerful resource in the combined effort by Federal, State, and local government, as well as private industry and homeowners, to end the cycle of repetitive disaster damage. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act was passed on November 23, 1988, amending Public Law 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The Stafford Act included Section 404, which established the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. In 1993, the Hazard Mitigation and Relocation Act amended Section 404 to increase the amount of HMGP funds available and the cost-share to 75 percent Federal. This amendment also encouraged the use of*

*property acquisition and other non-structural flood mitigation measures. In an effort to streamline HMGP delivery, FEMA encourages States to develop their mitigation programs before disaster strikes. States are adopting a more active HMGP management role. Increased capabilities may include: Conducting comprehensive all-hazard mitigation planning prior to disaster events; Providing applicants technical assistance on sound mitigation techniques and hazard mitigation policy and procedures; Coordinating mitigation programs through interagency teams or councils. Conducting benefit-cost analyses; and Preparing National Environmental Policy Act reviews for FEMA approval. States that integrate the HMGP with their frequently updated State Administrative and Hazard Mitigation Plans will create cohesive and effective approaches to loss reduction. This type of coordinated approach minimizes the distinction between “pre-disaster” and “post-disaster” time periods, and instead produces an ongoing mitigation effort. Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. A key purpose of the HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to protect life and property from future disasters is not lost during the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. Program grant funds available under Section 404 of the Stafford Act provide States with the incentive and capability to implement mitigation measures that previously may have been infeasible. The purpose of this Desk Reference is to: Provide comprehensive information about FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP); Increase awareness of the HMGP as an integral part of statewide hazard mitigation efforts; and Encourage deeper commitments and increased responsibilities on the part of all States and communities to reduce damage and losses from natural disasters. This Desk Reference is organized to simplify program information and assist the reader with practical guidance for successful participation in the*

*program. Lists of program-related acronyms and definitions are included, along with appendices that amplify selected aspects of the HMGP. This Desk Reference is organized into 14 sections, each of which presents a major HMGP subject area. In each section, information is presented on the right side of the page. In several sections, job aids containing supplemental material are provided. The job aids for each section can be found at the end of the section. At the front of each section, there is a detailed table of contents to help you locate specific information.*

*The field of homeland security is only a few years old, and is changing rapidly as new practices emerge to safeguard America's cities, towns, and citizens from future terrorist attacks. Private sector companies are also developing new practices in this emerging discipline to protect their operations, employees, and customers. Executives and consultants have devised measures to protect private buildings, ensure that citizens are properly evacuated if a crisis occurs, and online databases from compromise. This volume collects the best homeland security practices from the private sector for the use of business persons and citizens throughout the nation. It includes a wide range of essays published since September of 2001. Also included is a regional resource directory, a national resource directory, a bibliography, and an index.*

*"This course is for emergency managers and related professionals working with all types of volunteers and coordinating with voluntary agencies. [It] provides procedures and tools for building and working with voluntary organizations."--Page 4 of cover.*

*The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 (9/11) on the United States prompted a rethinking of how the United States prepares for disasters. Federal policy documents written since 9/11 have stressed that the private and public sectors share equal responsibility for the security of the nation's critical infrastructure and key assets. Private sector entities have a role in the safety, security, and resilience*

*of the communities in which they operate. Incentivizing the private sector to expend resources on community efforts remains challenging. Disasters in the United States since 9/11 (e.g., Hurricane Katrina in 2005) indicate that the nation has not yet been successful in making its communities resilient to disaster. In this book, the National Research Council assesses the current states of the art and practice in private-public sector collaboration dedicated to strengthening community disaster resilience.*

*Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning*

*Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session, May 8, 2013*

*A Handbook*

*Building Resilience Through Public-private Partnerships*

*An Introduction to Principles and Practice, Third Edition*

*Homeland Security for the Private Sector*

*Since formed in 2002, DHS has been at the forefront of determining and furthering some of the most hotly debated security issues facing the U.S. and global community in the 21st century. Nearly 200 university programs with undergrad and graduate majors have cropped up in the last dozen-plus years with limited resources available to teach from. Homeland Security, Third Edition will continue to serve as the core textbook covering the fundamental history, formation, oversight, and reach of DHS currently. The book is fully updated with*

*new laws, regulations and strategies across intelligence, transportation sectors, emergency management, border security, public utilities and public health. On August 3 and 4, 2011, the first national conference on "Building Resilience through Public-Private Partnerships" was held in Washington, D.C. The conference was sponsored by FEMA in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and United States Northern Command. The conference was co-hosted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Red Cross. More than 40 speakers from both the private and public sectors shared valuable insights into the challenges, dynamics, and future of public-private partnerships as they relate to emergency management. The conference drew over 250 in-person participants, and the live webcast received nearly 1,000 hits. Slightly over half of the in-person participants came from private sector and non-profit organizations, while the rest came from the public sector, representing city, local, state, and federal governments. At least 19 federal agencies and organizations were represented, including the White House Security staff, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Small Business Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, and 20 different states and territories. On 19 August 2011, FEMA published a Conference After Action Report (AAR) summarizing the four Vision sessions to include challenges*

*and potential solutions. This Progress Report provides update on each vision session, along with actions and initiatives since the conference that have led to, or are leading to, meaningful outcomes.*

*This book enables organizations in both the private and public sectors to develop and execute efficient and effective business partnerships. Detailed requirements and market potentials are developed which would help entice the private sector to use its own resources to develop products and services without delay and at minimal cost to taxpayers. This is a 'must read' for anyone interested in doing business with the government as well as government leaders who are being forced to trim budgets and show genuine value in their agencies.*

*Resilient supply chains are crucial to maintaining the consistent delivery of goods and services to the American people. The modern economy has made supply chains more interconnected than ever, while also expanding both their range and fragility. In the third quarter of 2017, Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria revealed some significant vulnerabilities in the national and regional supply chains of Texas, Florida, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The broad impacts and quick succession of these three hurricanes also shed light on the effectiveness of the nation's disaster logistics efforts during response through recovery. Drawing on lessons learned during the 2017 hurricanes, this report explores future*

*strategies to improve supply chain management in disaster situations. This report makes recommendations to strengthen the roles of continuity planning, partnerships between civic leaders with small businesses, and infrastructure investment to ensure that essential supply chains will remain operational in the next major disaster. Focusing on the supply chains food, fuel, water, pharmaceutical, and medical supplies, the recommendations of this report will assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency as well as state and local officials, private sector decision makers, civic leaders, and others who can help ensure that supply chains remain robust and resilient in the face of natural disasters.*

*FEMA Preparedness Grants Manual - Version 2 February 2021*

*FEMA Needs Policies and Procedures to Better Integrate Non-Federal Stakeholders in the Revision Process*

*Strengthening Post-Hurricane Supply Chain Resilience*

*Strategies, Opportunities, and Planning for Recovery*

*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Desk Reference (FEMA 345)*

*Risk Management Practices in the Fire Service*

**This book examines the role of the private sector in emergency management and how that role is changing through private**

**sector intersections with government, government agencies, and the public sectors in all phases of emergency management. It particularly focuses on the areas in which government regulations and guidelines promote or encourage private sector involvement, and looks at best practices for public-private partnerships as well as some of the common pitfalls of the contracting model. The private sector now plays a tremendous role in the creation of policies related to emergency management and their implementation at the federal, state, and local levels. The Private Sector's Role in Disasters: Leveraging the Private Sector in Emergency Management explores some of the challenges of implementing policies in the current contracting model. It also compares emergency management to other government services that have been privatized. Case studies of recent disasters and examples of the privatization of some emergency management functions are presented to illustrate how to better plan for private sector involvement in future disasters. Given the sometimes dysfunctional relationships that have emerged from**

**public-private partnerships in disaster situations, it is important to analyze and improve principles and practices to work toward more effective partnership. This book provides thoughtful guidelines, recommendations, and best-practice approaches to public-private development, implementation, and collaboration throughout the disaster cycle. It gives focused directions for cultivating public-private working relationships to make emergency responses quicker and assistance more effective.**

**The manual is designed as a comprehensive guide that helps fire and emergency service providers understand the concepts that form the foundation of risk management principles and practices, In addition, the manual directs the reader to sources of additional information and operational examples. The manual focuses on the practical application of risk management principles to fire department operations. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies regardless of service delivery model have sought guidance on how to better integrate their emergency preparedness and response activities**

**into similar processes occurring at the local, regional, State, tribal, and Federal levels. This primary purpose of this project is to begin the process of providing that guidance as it relates to mass care incident deployment.**

**Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance on the fundamentals of planning and developing emergency operations plans (EOP). CPG 101 shows that EOPs are connected to planning efforts in the areas of prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Version 2.0 of this Guide expands on these fundamentals and encourages emergency and homeland security managers to engage the whole community in addressing all risks that might impact their jurisdictions. While CPG 101 maintains its link to previous guidance, it also reflects the reality of the current operational planning environment. This Guide integrates key concepts from national preparedness policies and doctrines, as well as lessons learned from disasters, major incidents, national assessments, and grant programs. CPG 101 provides**

**methods for planners to: Conduct community-based planning that engages the whole community by using a planning process that represents the actual population in the community and involves community leaders and the private sector in the planning process; Ensure plans are developed through an analysis of risk; Identify operational assumptions and resource demands; Prioritize plans and planning efforts to support their seamless transition from development to execution for any threat or hazard; Integrate and synchronize efforts across all levels of government. CPG 101 incorporates the following concepts from operational planning research and day-to-day experience: The process of planning is just as important as the resulting document; Plans are not scripts followed to the letter, but are flexible and adaptable to the actual situation; Effective plans convey the goals and objectives of the intended operation and the actions needed to achieve them. Successful operations occur when organizations know their roles, understand how they fit into the overall plan, and are able to execute the plan. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides**

**guidelines on developing emergency operations plans (EOP). It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision making to help planners examine a hazard or threat and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans. The goal of CPG 101 is to make the planning process routine across all phases of emergency management and for all homeland security mission areas. This Guide helps planners at all levels of government in their efforts to develop and maintain viable all-hazards, all-threats EOPs. Accomplished properly, planning provides a methodical way to engage the whole community in thinking through the life cycle of a potential crisis, determining required capabilities, and establishing a framework for roles and responsibilities. It shapes how a community envisions and shares a desired outcome, selects effective ways to achieve it, and communicates expected results. Each jurisdiction's plans must reflect what that community will do to address its specific risks with the unique resources it has or can obtain. Planners achieve unity of purpose through coordination and integration**

**of plans across all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and individuals and families. This supports the fundamental principle that, in many situations, emergency management and homeland security operations start at the local level and expand to include Federal, state, territorial, tribal, regional, and private sector assets as the affected jurisdiction requires additional resources and capabilities. A shared planning community increases the likelihood of integration and synchronization, makes planning cycles more efficient and effective, and makes plan maintenance easier.**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency Incident Management Handbook**

**Role of Private Sector in Preparedness and Emergency Response**

**Observations from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria Principles and Practice**

**Leveraging the Private Sector in Emergency Management A Guide to Innovative Public-Private Partnerships**

From the air raid warning and plane spotting activities of the Office of Civil Defense in the 1940s, to the Duck and Cover film strips and backyard shelters of the 1950s, to today's all-hazards preparedness programs led by the Department of Homeland Security, Federal strategies to enhance the nation's preparedness for disaster and attack have evolved over the course of the 20th century and into the 21st. Presidential administrations can have a powerful impact on both national and citizen preparedness. By recommending funding levels, creating new policies, and implementing new programs; successive administrations have adapted preparedness efforts to align with changing domestic priorities and foreign policy goals. They have also instituted administrative reorganizations that reflected their preference for consolidated or dispersed civil defense and homeland security responsibilities within the Federal government. Programs were seldom able to get ahead of world events, and were ultimately challenged in their ability to answer the public's need for protection from threats due to bureaucratic turbulence created by frequent reorganization, shifting funding priorities, and varying levels of support by senior policymakers. This in turn has had an effect on the public's perception of national

preparedness. Public awareness and support have waxed and waned over the years, as the government's emphasis on national preparedness has shifted. An analysis of the history of civil defense and homeland security programs in the United States clearly indicates that to be considered successful, national preparedness programs must be long in their reach yet cost effective. They must also be appropriately tailored to the Nation's diverse communities, be carefully planned, capable of quickly providing pertinent information to the populace about imminent threats, and able to convey risk without creating unnecessary alarm. The following narrative identifies some of the key trends, drivers of change, and lessons learned in the history of U.S. national preparedness programs. A review of the history of these programs will assist the Federal government in its efforts to develop and implement effective homeland security policy and better understand previous national preparedness initiatives.

From Book's Introduction: As traffic volume increases and the highway and interstate system becomes more complex, emergency responders face a growing risk to their personal safety while managing and working at highway incidents. The purpose of this report is to identify

practices that have the potential to decrease that risk, as well as to reduce the number of injuries and deaths that occur while responding to and returning from incidents.

Managing Disasters through Public-Private Partnerships

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The Private Sector's Role in Disasters

ESF and Support Annexes Coordinating Federal Assistance in Support of the National Response Framework

The Federal Response to Hurricane Katrina

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