



Melissa Velez-Morales

From: Masser, Michelle
Sent: Tuesday, September 06, 2016 9:45 AM
To: Harris, Laura; Detoro, Fred
Cc: Melissa Velez-Morales
Subject: FW: Preparedness Month WEEK II; ZIKA; Webinars; Electrical Outage Info, Training Opportunities and So Much More
Attachments: Flyer-IncorporateLocalValues.pdf; 2016preparedness.prc.rel.pdf; 2016 NPM SMT Key Messages (Final as of 8 31 16 v2).docx; national_household_survey_2015_508_062716_508.pdf

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To: Fox, Russell <Russell.Fox@fema.dhs.gov>; Olivera, Orlando "Landy" <Orlando.Olivera@fema.dhs.gov>
Subject: Preparedness Month WEEK II; ZIKA; Webinars; Electrical Outage Info, Training Opportunities and So Much More

**Please find the attached NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH, 2016
PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

National Preparedness Month: Don't Wait. Communicate. Make Your Emergency Plan Today

September is recognized as National Preparedness Month (NPM) which serves as a reminder that we all should take action to prepare, now and throughout the year, for the types of emergencies that could affect us where we live, work, and also where we visit. This year's theme is "Don't Wait, Communicate. Make Your Emergency Plan Today," with an emphasis on preparedness for youth, older adults, and people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. For more information, including a social media toolkit, visit www.ready.gov/september.



Preparedness Month Week 2: September 4-10 | Preparing Family & Friends

<https://www.ready.gov/september>

During this week you will know how to:

- Contact family and friends before, during, and after an emergency.
- Make a family emergency communication plan
- Consider that your entire family may not be together during a disaster- make a plan of how you will reunite after an emergency.
- Prepare for the unique needs of your family members, friends and neighbors.

Graphics, Videos, & Related links

- Emergency Communications Planning graphics
- Talk with your family about making an emergency plan
- Family Emergency Communication Plan wallet card (PDF)
- Ready Kids: Family Communication Plan for Parents and Kids (PDF)
- Watch: Don't Wait 60 second public service announcement on YouTube or Download
- Watch: Don't Wait 30 second public service announcement on YouTube or Download
- Watch: Don't Wait 15 second public service announcement on YouTube or Download

Social Media Content

Family Emergency Communication Plan

- First week of #NatlPrep month is about getting all generations prepared. Anyone aged 2-102 should be ready for disasters!
- Check out these tools to start your family emergency plan today: www.ready.gov/kids/make-a-plan #NatlPrep
- Preparing the family for an emergency is as simple as a convo over dinner. Get started with tips from www.ready.gov #NatlPrep
- What's in your wallet? Part of our family emergency communication plan can be. Get the pocket-sized version: 1.usa.gov/1LPuV9o #NatlPrep
- Tip: Keep important numbers written down in your wallet, not just on your phone: 1.usa.gov/1LPuV9o #NatlPrep
- Take part in #PrepareAthon Day on 9/30 by participating in a preparedness discussion or training: 1.usa.gov/1S6oT4U #NatlPrep
- Complete the actions in this #preparedness puzzle, you'll be 10 steps closer to being prepared for an emergency: bit.ly/22tNNpV #NatlPrep
- Download a group texting app so the entire family can keep in touch before, during & after an emergency. #NatlPrep

Youth Preparedness

- Sending the kids off to school? Make sure they know what to do in case of an emergency. www.Ready.gov/kids #NatlPrep
- Include your pet in your emergency preparedness plans. Info: www.ready.gov/pets #NatlPrep
- Nearly 70M children are in school/childcare each workday. Make a family plan to know how to reunite during an emergency #NatlPrep
- Kids bored? We can help. Check out our online Ready Kids build a kit game: <http://go.usa.gov/5hS5> #NatlPrep
- Ask your child's school for a copy of their emergency plan for you to keep at home or work #NatlPrep
- Fill out emergency contact numbers with your kids before they go #BackToSchool #NatlPrep

Caregivers/Older Adults

- Caregivers, get all the resources you need in case of an emergency. Check out ready.gov for tips. #NatlPrep
- Dads at work, Gram's with friends, kids are at school when disaster strikes. How will you get in touch? Don't Wait. Communicate. #NatlPrep
- Make sure parents and grandparents know how to text/post messages for emergencies. #NatlPrep
- Make sure your parents/grandparents have a *secure* digital copy of their insurance info. #NatlPrep

Share Your PrepareAthon! Story

Are you taking specific actions to prepare during National Preparedness Month? Show us! Share your “#PrepareAthon Story” with us on Twitter and Facebook using **#PrepareAthon** and we’ll share the best stories on our social media accounts during the week leading up to the September 30 National PrepareAthon! Day.

Get creative! We want to see how you get prepared



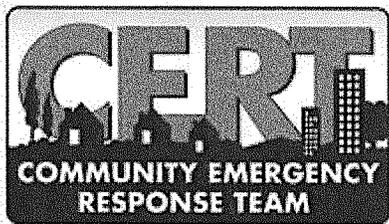
FEMA has announced the winners of the 2016 Individual and Community Preparedness (ICP) Awards. These awards highlight innovative local practices and achievements of individuals, programs, and organizations throughout the country that contributed to making communities safer, better prepared, and more resilient.



The 11 FEMA ICP Award recipients will be recognized on September 13 in Washington, D.C. During the recognition ceremony, recipients will share their experiences, success stories, and lessons learned with fellow emergency management leaders.

This year, you can engage directly with awardees during the America’s PrepareAthon! broadcast, “Go Big with #Community #Preparedness” on **September 14 at 5:15 PM ET**. Tune into the broadcast on Facebook or Periscope.

A list of the ICP recipients and the honorable mentions for each category is available on the Citizen Corps website.



Ask #CERT Live Broadcast

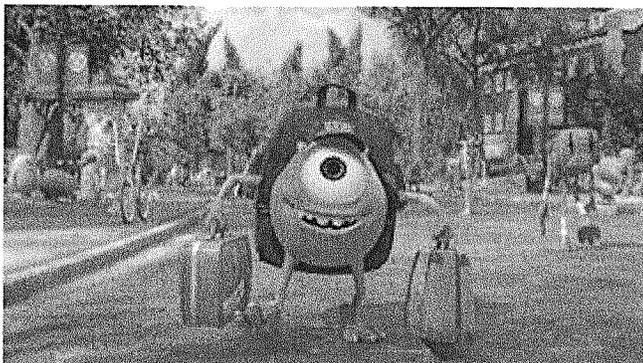
Got questions about how to get involved in a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) in your area? Just ask! Join FEMA’s national CERT program lead and Fairfax County, VA CERT on **Friday, September 16 at 2 PM ET** for a special Facebook Live and Periscope broadcast and Q&A session.

Community Emergency Response Team Training: Disaster Psychology

Federal Emergency Management Agency

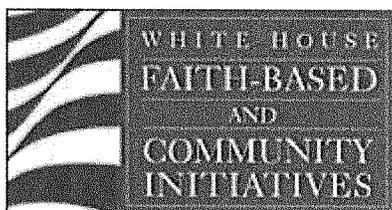
This 43-minute training video for Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) participants provides an overview of stress reactions and strategies for dealing with people under stress during a disaster, including the needs of disaster workers themselves. The video supports the material presented in the CERT Basic Training

Course Unit 7: Disaster Psychology. It will help CERT members learn more about how to deal effectively in a crisis and how to help others cope. <https://disasterlit.nlm.nih.gov/record/13318>



Campus Ready Webinar and Twitter Chat

On **Wednesday, September 21**, FEMA Region I in collaboration with America's PrepareAthon! will host a Campus Ready preparedness webinar from **1-2 PM ET** focusing on back-to-school actions colleges and universities can implement as the school year begins. The webinar will be followed by a live Twitter chat from **2-3 PM ET** with colleges and universities from across the country discussing family communications plans and other best practices.



Webinar: National Preparedness Month and Preparedness Resources for Faith-based and Community Organizations

The White House Office of Faith-based & Neighborhood Partnerships, Department of Homeland Security Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships and FEMA's Individual and Community Preparedness Division invites you to a webinar on **Thursday, September 8** from **2-3 PM ET**, which will feature information on disaster preparedness resources available for a successful National Preparedness Month and a brief presentation on the FEMA Non-Profit Security Grant.

- For additional preparedness information, please download the **White House Faith Based and Community Organization's Toolkit: Partnership Guide for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Organizations**: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/faithbasedtoolkit.pdf>

How to Join the Webinar:

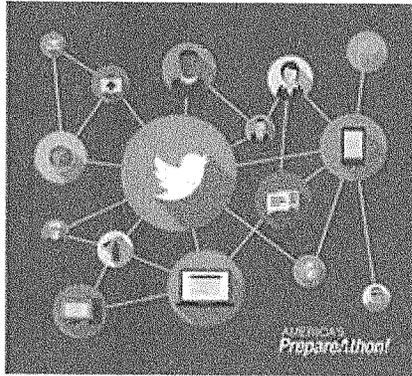
- Please register for the event using the Adobe Connect registration web link.
- Be sure to test your Adobe Connect connection prior to the meeting.
- This webinar will offer closed captioning.

We hope that you will be able to join us on September 8!

JOIN US FOR A TWITTER CHAT

Date: 09.09.16
Time: 1PM ET
#Prep2Serve

This Twitter chat will be held with national emergency-focused volunteer and service organizations to stress the importance of giving back to the community, especially during times of disaster.



In celebration of National Preparedness Month, FEMA's Individual and Community Preparedness Division will host a Twitter chat on **Friday, September 9 at 1PM ET** from the @Citizen_Corps Twitter handle. Just in time for the National Preparedness Month week three theme, "Preparing Through Service" the chat will highlight the importance of volunteering and encourage viewers to join their local CERT program. Please spread the word about this valuable discussion and encourage others to join. Also, please let us know of any organizations who would be interested in being a main participant of the chat. The hashtag for the chat will be **#Prep2Serve**.

Below are a few tweets you can use to promote this event. Attached is a graphic you can add to messages you share:

- Learn how volunteers can support their community through service. Join the #Prep2Serve Twitter chat on 9/9 @ 1PM ET.
- Want to find out about ways to give back to your community? Join the #Prep2Serve Twitter chat at 1 PM ET on 9/9.
- Volunteers play an important role in preparing their communities for disasters. Find out how during the #Prep2Serve Twitter chat on 9/9 @ 1 PM ET.
- Join the #Prep2Serve Twitter chat on 9/9 @ 1PM ET to discuss ways to prepare your community through service.
- Community service is important. Learn why during the #Prep2Serve Twitter chat on 9/9 at 1 PM ET.
- You can prepare your community through service. Join the #Prep2Serve Twitter chat @ 1PM ET on 9/9 to learn how.



Ask An Expert Firewise Virtual Workshop Series

Hour-long workshops designed to connect wildland fire stakeholders with subject matter experts.

The Firewise virtual workshop series provides conference quality, free learning opportunities for wildfire stakeholders, by connecting them with leading researchers and practitioners in a live interactive format. Each session is an hour-long and features a wildfire related topic that closes with questions received directly from participants.

Register for September's free virtual workshop

Understanding Insurance in the Wildland Urban Interface, Thursday, September 15, 2 pm EDT (12 pm MDT)

Carole Walker, Executive Director, Rocky Mountain Insurance Information Association

Homeowner's insurance policies for residences located in wildfire prone areas are often misunderstood by the policy holder. Discover what insurance companies know about your property, how they make policy related decisions and most importantly how to ensure your policy is all you think it is when a wildfire strikes. Participating in this hour-long session is a must for homeowners and all other wildfire stakeholders.

REGISTER TODAY

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)



Best Practices: Partnering with the Private Sector During Mass Demonstrations During the September Best Practices Community of Excellence session, HSIN Mission Advocates and stakeholders with the Arizona Counter Terrorism Intelligence Center (ACTIC) will discuss how HSIN supported direct, real-time communication with local businesses during a 1,000 person demonstration in downtown Phoenix in July. Through their Community Liaison Program, the ACTIC reached out to local area businesses around the site of the demonstration and used HSIN to support two-way communications that enabled public safety officials to

respond more effectively. Join us on **Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 p.m. EDT** to learn more. For more information and to register for the session, visit:

Best Practices page on HSIN Central

<https://auth.dhs.gov/oam/hsinlogin/HSINLogin?contextType=external&username=string&ssoCookie:max-age=3600&password=secure string&challenge url=%2Foam%2Fhsinlogin%2FHSINLogin&ssoCookie=max-age%3D3600&request id=-510736232584438474&authn try count=0&locale=en US&resource url=http%253A%252F%252Fauth.dhs.gov%252Ffed%252Ffidp%252Fwsfed11%253Fwa%253Dwsignin1.0%2526wtrealm%253Dhttps%25253a%25252f%25252fhsin.dhs.gov%2526wctx%253Dhttps%25253a%25252f%25252fhsin.dhs.gov%25252fBest-Practices%25252f layouts%25252fAuthenticate.aspx%25253fSource%25253d%2525252FBest%2525252DPractices%2525252FPages%2525252FDefault%2525252Easpx>

or contact HSIN.Outreach@hq.dhs.gov!



Get Your Nominations Ready!

Every year, HSIN users come up with innovative ways to use HSIN in support of their operational goals. It's that time of year to get their hard work recognized as part of the annual Best of HSIN Awards! The Best of HSIN Awards highlight the many ways HSIN is used to get the job done. These awards aren't about the bells and whistles, but rather the information sharing strategies that improve decision making, promote partnership and collaboration, and further the homeland security mission. As with all aspects of the HSIN Program, the Best of HSIN Awards build on a user-driven approach and are judged by a panel of HSIN users pulled from members of the HSIN User Working Group. Nominations will be accepted starting the day after Labor Day, Sept. 6, until Sept. 30. Look to HSIN Central for more information and your chance to nominate the communities, collaboration spaces and tools on HSIN that help users achieve their mission objectives more efficiently and effectively. Winners will be announced in November and spotlighted in our HSIN publications. Good luck!

<https://auth.dhs.gov/oam/hsinlogin/HSINLogin?contextType=external&username=string&ssoCookie:max-age=3600&password=secure string&challenge url=%2Foam%2Fhsinlogin%2FHSINLogin&ssoCookie=max-age%3D3600&request id=7246520827014136044&authn try count=0&locale=en US&resource url=http%253A%252F%252Fauth.dhs.gov%252Ffed%252Ffidp%252Fwsfed11%253Fwa%253Dwsignin1.0%2526wtrealm%253Dhttps%25253a%25252f%25252fhsin.dhs.gov%2526wctx%253Dhttps%25253a%25252f%25252fhsin.dhs.gov%25252f layouts%25252fAuthenticate.aspx%25253fSource%25253d%2525252F>



15th Annual Day of Remembrance Informational Forum

Save the Date for VOICES 15th Anniversary Event:

Friday, September 9

New York Symposium—Pathways to Healing: Knowledge to Practice. Downtown Marriott Hotel, NYC

Saturday, September 10, 2016

15th Annual Information Forum. Downtown Marriott Hotel, New York City



FEMA

FEMA News and Information

1. Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program Enhances Disaster Resilience

The Additional 5 percent Initiative is funding that has been set aside under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (HMGP) to help communities enhance disaster resilience related to building codes, such as adopting the current International Building Code® and improving a community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) score.

FEMA's intention in supporting the adoption and enforcement of building codes is to promote resilience by using disaster-resistant practices. A building is considered disaster resistant when it not only protects its occupants but can also be quickly repaired and re-occupied because damage from natural disasters is minimized.

The Additional 5 percent Initiative Fact Sheet provides recipients and subrecipients of HMGP funds with additional information on how to implement the Additional 5 percent Initiative as changed by the Fiscal Year 2015 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance.

Clarifying the Additional 5 percent Initiative Resources is a companion document to the Fact Sheet highlighting where to find more information on resilient building practices.

2. FEMA announces projects for review for mitigation funding



On Aug. 30, 2016, FEMA announced the projects identified for further review to receive funding for the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) programs this fiscal year. This competitive grant funding is provided to states, tribes, territories, and local governments for eligible mitigation activities to strengthen our nation's ability to reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damage. Since the grant application period closed in mid-June, FEMA reviewed each submission to ensure eligibility, cost effectiveness, technical feasibility and alignment with the agency's identified priorities to reduce the impacts of disasters. For each competitive grant, these funding priorities are listed in a Notification of Funding Opportunity at Grants.gov. FEMA will not send initial notification letters to each applicant regarding their application status. However applicants can review the status of an application by checking the following links: Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Flood Mitigation Assistance. FEMA will be working with applicants to conduct programmatic reviews of the selected sub-applications before making a final decision for funding. For additional information or any questions, grant applicants can contact their FEMA Regional Office.

3. FEMA's National Household Survey

In July 2015, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conducted a nationally representative household survey to measure household and individual preparedness and awareness of preparedness information. The survey also included a series of oversamples in U.S. counties where specific hazards present a relevant risk to those populations. These hazards included: **earthquakes, extreme heat, floods, hurricanes, nuclear events, tornadoes, wildfires, and winter storms**. The survey findings indicate that specific levers can be used to influence and increase overall individual and community preparedness. The survey's findings also indicate that having an increased awareness of the necessary steps to take to prepare for a specific hazard can motivate individuals to take steps to prepare for that particular hazard. This raised awareness also increases the likelihood individuals will take the basic (i.e., non-hazard-specific) preparedness steps to develop and discuss a household emergency plan; make copies of critical documents; store supplies; and know how and where to get real-time alerts and warnings. (FEMA's National Household Survey, 2015)

- The results of the survey indicate there is a *positive relationship between awareness of preparedness information and taking steps to prepare for a disaster*.
- Those who reported they were aware of preparedness information were also more likely to report taking basic preparedness steps.
- Individuals living in areas with a history of a specific hazard and who have experienced the impact of that hazard are significantly more likely to report they had taken basic steps to prepare themselves and their household.

Please see the attached Survey for additional information.

Reminder of Upcoming FEMA Deadlines

1. Higher Education Webinar in Emergency Management Education

FEMA's Emergency Management Institute Higher Education Program is hosting a webinar, "The Role of Research in Emergency Management Education: Current Status and Future Directions," **September 28, 2016**

from 3 - 4 p.m. EDT. The webinar highlights research issues in emergency management higher education programs. Presenters include:

- **Deborah J. Persell**, Ph.D., RN, APN, Director, Regional Center for Disaster Preparedness Education College of Nursing and Health Professions Arkansas State University
- **Jessica Jensen**, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Emergency Management Co-Director, Center for Emergency Management Education and Research, North Dakota State University

Register using the event registration link. Contact Wendy Walsh at wendy.walsh@fema.dhs.gov for more information.

2. Seeking Public Comments for Federal Flood Risk Management Guide

FEMA is seeking comments from all stakeholders regarding the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and supplementary Policy 078-3, "Guidance for Implementing the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS)." The proposed rule would amend the definition of a floodplain, incorporate various approaches to establish a higher vertical elevation, and expand corresponding horizontal floodplain for FEMA federally funded projects. Where possible, it would direct natural systems, ecosystem processes, and nature-based approaches to be used when developing alternatives to locating Federal actions in the floodplain.

When FEMA federally funded projects involve more than one federal agency, FEMA would use the Unified Federal Review (UFR) to coordinate application of the FFRMS to those projects. The UFR Process also recognizes the important role of federal agencies, localities, states, tribes, and the general public in environmental and historic preservation reviews.

The major provisions of this rule would affect FEMA-funded new construction and substantial repair projects for individuals and communities, including some projects done in the aftermath of a disaster for state, local, tribal governments, private non-profits, and stakeholders. However, this rule does not directly affect the availability or price of flood insurance.

Comments may be submitted through **October 21, 2016** using one of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. Search for the notice in Docket ID FEMA-2015-0006.

When submitting comments, indicate the section and reasoning for each comment.

- Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier: **Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 8NE-1604, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472-3100**

- Viewing comments and documents: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

- Background documents and submitted comments may also be inspected at the Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., 8NE, Washington, DC 20472-3100.

All submissions will be posted to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov and will include any personal information provided. Individuals who submit comments should read the Privacy Act.

3. FEMA Begins Tribal Consultation to Update Tribal Policy

FEMA is updating its Tribal Policy that guides how the agency implements a framework for nation-to-nation relations with federally recognized tribal governments, recognizing tribal sovereignty, self-governance, and our trust responsibility consistent with applicable authorities. This updated policy will supersede the current FEMA Tribal Policy, issued in 2013, which expires on December 30, 2016. The goal is to update the policy to

reflect current authorities, address key policy questions, and improve the Agency's nation-to-nation relationship with tribal governments to ensure we work together to build, sustain, and improve every tribal governments' capacity to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards.

This consultation period will facilitate tribal leaders' or their designee's feedback during the policy update process. FEMA will engage officials through face-to-face meetings, national and regional association conferences, conference calls, and webinars to seek input on questions highlighted in the FEMA Tribal Policy: Key Concepts document. Tribal officials' suggestions and comments will inform further development and refinement of FEMA's Tribal Policy.

Tribal officials can submit comments on the FEMA Tribal Policy until **October 28, 2016**, through:

- E-mail to tribalconsultation@fema.dhs.gov, or
- Mail to **ATTN: Margeau Valteau, Office of External Affairs (OEA), DHS/FEMA, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472-3605**.

Visit FEMA's Tribal Affairs web page for more information on the tribal consultation period for this policy and to view the Key Concepts document.

4. Draft Disaster Resilience Indicators Concept Deadline Extended

The deadline has been extended until **December 15, 2016**, to submit inputs and feedback to the Mitigation Federal Leadership Group (MitFLG) Disaster Resilience Indicators Subcommittee's "Draft Interagency Concept for Community Resilience Indicators and National-Level Progress Measures." Stakeholders can submit comments and feedback to FEMA-CommunityResilience@fema.dhs.gov.

In response to broad public interest in identifying key factors of community resilience nationwide, FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and federal partners in the MitFLG Disaster Resilience Indicators Subcommittee released the draft white paper in June 2016. This white paper is intended to start a broad conversation among public- and private-sector stakeholders on ways to best define and track improvements in community resilience capacity across 28 key indicator categories.

The document is the result of a year-long effort to identify potential indicators of community resilience capacity building that align with the Mitigation and Recovery Core Capabilities under the National Preparedness Goal. Learn more details about this initiative through FEMA and NOAA partnership [here](#).



**Homeland
Security**

Science and Technology

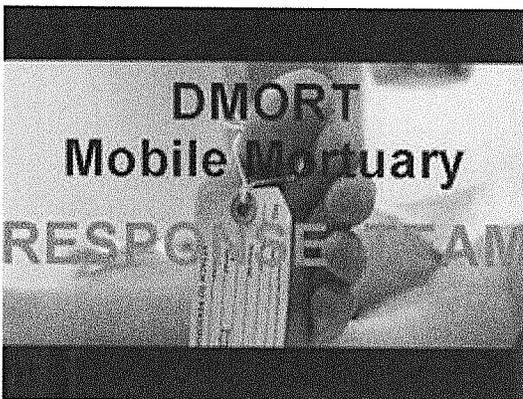
Next-Generation Incident Command System

The Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T) has made available the information sharing tool Next-Generation Incident Command System (NICS) for first responders worldwide.

NICS is a web-based communications platform responders can use on-scene and at developing incidents to contact remote experts for assistance in real time. Examples might include topographic experts and university researchers. This also allows the experts to monitor the situation and offer resources and information if it is pertinent.

In development for several years, NICS is being used by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Emergency Management Victoria (Australia), and a number of organizations during the 2013 Rim Fire in Yosemite National Park.

NICS code is available through two online venues: The United States Government's GitHub, and the Worldwide Incident Command Services Corporation, where NICS is called RAVEN. It will be available this fall on the Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII) on the Homeland Security Information Network.



Managing the Dead in Disasters

Managing the living – and keeping them that way – is probably the primary focus of emergency preparedness and management. In a large-scale disaster, however, you may need to manage a large number of fatalities. Failing to plan for such an event can cause public health problems and unnecessarily increase stress and emotional pain.

Collecting and processing remains is a multi-agency job. Public health offices need to partner with the coroner's office, funeral homes, and others, and these relationships should be well established before they are needed. The federal Disaster Mortuary Operations Team (DMORT) is available to assist with processing and victim identification, and they do supply temporary morgue facilities as a backup. This team should only be one facet of a plan; local offices usually handle collection of the deceased.

There are several resources available to assist in comprehensive planning:

"Mass Fatality Management Guide for Healthcare Entities" (PDF, 5.51 Mb);

"Capability 5: Fatality Management" (PDF, 363.5 Kb);

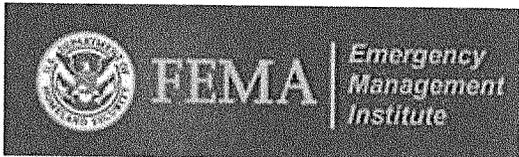
"Mass Fatality Incident Planning: Why Mass Fatality Plans Don't Always Work;"

“Managing Mass Fatalities: A Toolkit for Planning;”

“Mass Fatality Management;”

“Emergency Management and Mass Fatalities: Who Owns the Dead?” (Abstract only; full article available on Interlibrary Loan. Contact your local library).

In addition, many states, large cities, and hospitals have mass fatalities plans available online that could be used as a guide when working on your own. An internet search for “mass fatality management” will bring back some good resources.



Emergency Management Institute Training

Training Opportunity Course: V-0001B - Virtual Tabletop Exercise Series (VTTX) – Earthquake Focus

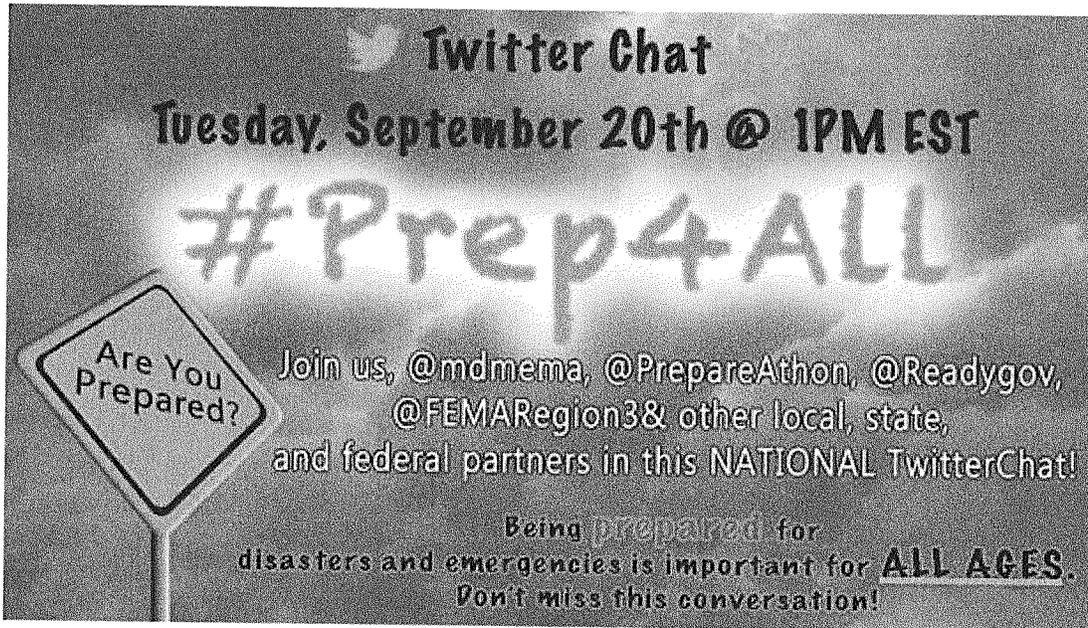
1271 - Training Opportunity - VTTX EQ V0001B - September 20-22, 2016

Exercise Description: This Virtual Tabletop Exercise (VTTX) will focus on an earthquake taking place in your community, using historical events and recovery actions. The VTTX involves key personnel discussing this simulated scenario in an informal setting, and can be used to assess plans, policies, training, and procedures.

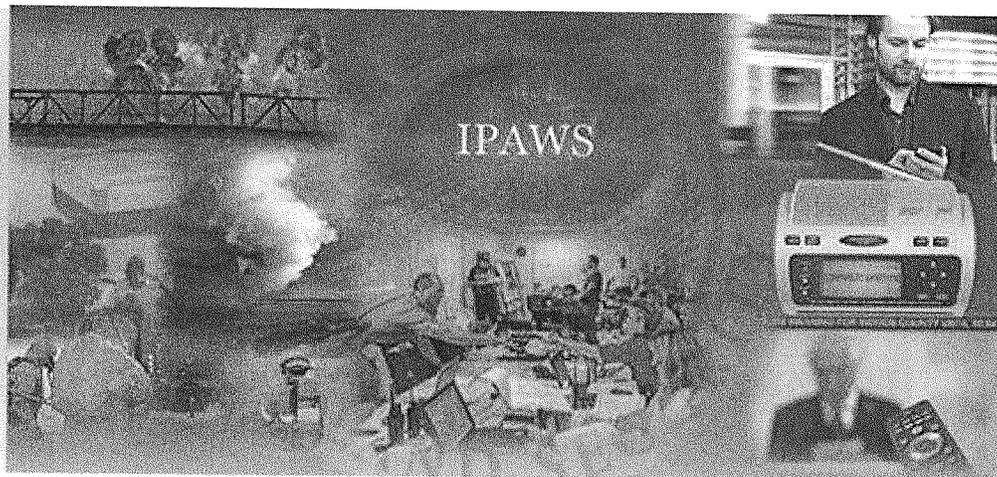
This VTTX differs from other tabletop exercises in that it will be conducted using **Video-Teleconference (VTC) technology** (not Adobe Connect® or FaceTime© based), and will provide an opportunity for responders across the Nation to simultaneously participate in a hazard-specific facilitated discussion. This format will allow the common delivery of exercise materials, scenarios, modules, and discussion questions among those participating in the exercise.

Read more in Training Opportunity 1271.

FEMA Region III Preparedness Twitter Chat!



NJOEM, NJOHSP, and NJDOH is participating in a Twitter Chat with Region III and Maryland OEM on September 20th.



FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property. [Watch a video about IPAWS.](#)

Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface. View a list of [IPAWS Organizations with Public Alerting Authority Completed](#) in each state.

To learn more about WEA, [click here](#). To view previous recordings of our webinar series, Alert Origination Service Providers (AOSP) and Unique Alert Services (UAS), and our ongoing Alerting Best Practices webinar series, please [click here](#).

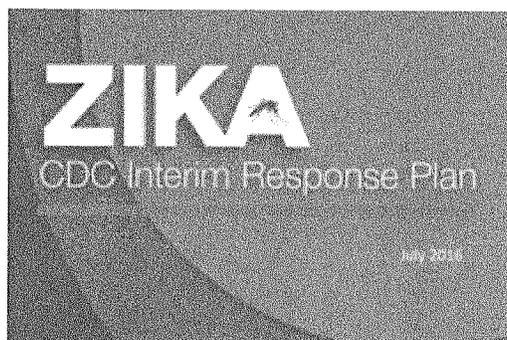
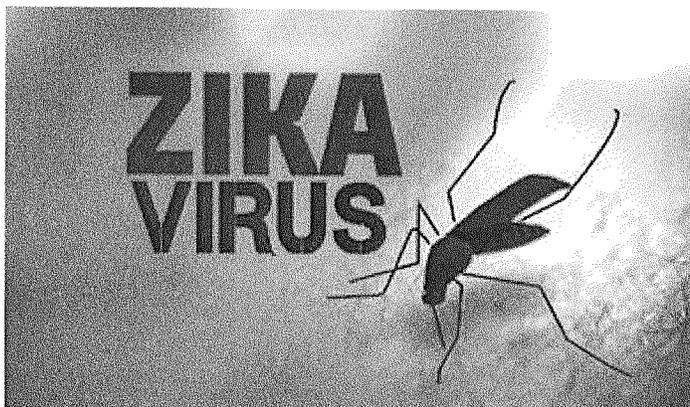
FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers independent study courses online to authorized public safety officials and the American people:

- [IS-247a IPAWS Alerting Authority Online Training](#)
- [IS-248 Online Course for the American People](#)
- [IS-251 IPAWS for Alerting Authorities Best Practices](#)

Cyber Info

- [2016 DDoS Attack Trends By The Numbers](#)
- [Dropbox hack leads to 68 million passwords dumped online](#)
- [Super exploit kit was the work of Russia's Lurk group](#)

ZIKA Resources

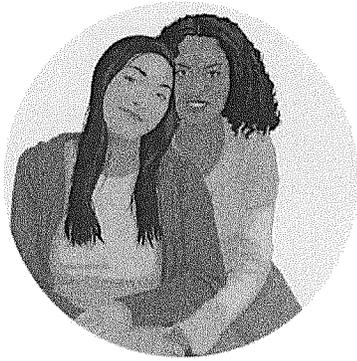


1. **Interim CDC Zika Response Plan:** The purpose of this document is to describe the CDC response plan for locally acquired cases of Zika virus infection in the continental United States and Hawaii.
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-draft-interim-conus-plan.pdf>
2. **Zika Community Action Response Toolkit (Z-CART)**
The Z-CART outlines an approach to risk communication and community engagement planning and is intended as a template for state, local, and tribal agencies to adapt to their needs and to use for reviewing plans for communicating about Zika during the event of a locally transmitted Zika virus.
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/z-cart.html>
3. **CDC Emergency Vector Control Request Form**
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/zika-vector-control-arf-2yearcontract.xlsx>
4. **UPDATED: Key Messages—Zika Virus**
A collection of the most up-to-date and cleared information on the ongoing Zika virus outbreak.
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-key-messages.pdf>
5. **Zika Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) Discussions**
To address the communication concerns and needs of state, local, and territorial health communicators, as well as partner organizations, CDC hosted a series of Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) teleconferences related to Zika issues. All teleconferences have been archived on CDC's website.
<https://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/zika-teleconferences.asp>
6. **Sesame Street - Themed Prevention Videos - 1, 2, 3 Stay Away Mosquitoes**



[Click here](#) to learn how our friends on Sesame Street keep mosquitoes away!

7. **LGBT Community: How to Protect Yourself From Zika**



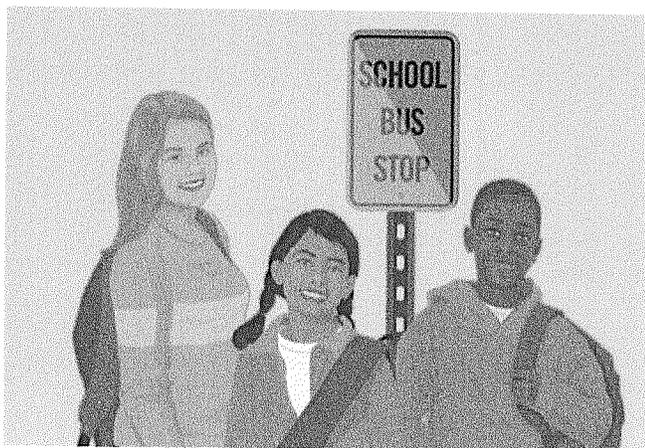
[Learn more](#) about how you and your partner can protect yourselves from Zika.

8. Getting Tested for Zika?

A graphic with a dark background. At the top, it says "CDC's Response to Zika". Below that, in large white letters, it says "MAKE SURE TO GET YOUR ZIKA TEST RESULTS". At the bottom left, there is a white button with the text "www.cdc.gov". On the right side, there is a black and white photograph of a healthcare worker in a white coat talking to a woman.

[Click here](#) for a way to keep track of your Zika test results.

9. Zika Topic of the Week: August 29 - September 2 - Back to school: Get books not bites!

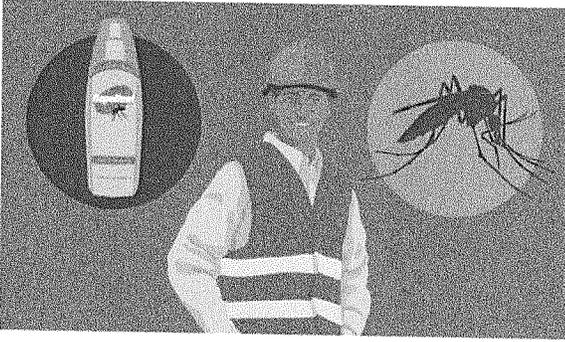


[Protect your kids](#) from mosquito bites! Use EPA-registered insect repellent with DEET, picaridin, IR3535, or oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthane-diol.

[Listen here](#) for how kids can protect themselves from mosquito bites.

[Click here](#) for a Zika Activity Book for kids and students ([en español](#)).

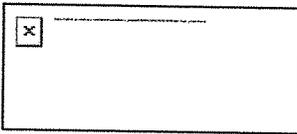
10. ZIKA Topic of the week - September 5 – 9 - Keep Your Workplace Safe!



Employers and workers, you share responsibility for keeping your workplace safe from Zika.

Working outside? Click here to learn more about protecting yourself while outdoors.

11. What Parents Should Know about Zika



Infants and children can be infected with Zika. Parents should continue to protect their children from mosquito bites by using repellents, protective clothing and coverings. CDC is working diligently to develop faster diagnostic tests and to learn more through research and identifying new affected areas. However, there is still more to learn about the virus, it's affects during pregnancy as wells as it's long-term health affects on babies born to infected mothers. Learn more >> <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/parents/what-parents-should-know.html>

12. Zika Virus Response Planning: Interim Guidance for District and School Administrators in Continental U.S. and Hawaii



Prevent the spread of Zika! School, local, and public health authorities should work together to implement mosquito control activities and take measures in schools to prevent mosquito bites which can help decrease risk of Zika virus transmission. Schools can apply appropriate policies to educate students and staff members, while continuing school operations. [Learn more >> http://www.cdc.gov/zika/schools.html](http://www.cdc.gov/zika/schools.html)

HHS.gov

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services



Dr. Anthony Fauci of the National Institutes of Health visited Twitter for the [#AtoZika Twitter Town Hall](#) to discuss the Zika virus. He kicked off his session by going live on Periscope to talk about Zika research, vaccine development, diagnostics and more.

Watch the video:



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

As we face serious public health challenges like Zika at the global level and devastating flooding in Louisiana at the local level, it seems timely that National Preparedness Month is fast approaching. This September marks the 13th Annual National Preparedness Month, and CDC's theme this year is "The Power of Preparedness." Although preparedness is a powerful public health principle to communicate year round, this month is an opportunity to highlight how each of us can take action both collectively and individually to stay safe from disaster.

Throughout September, CDC will release *Public Health Matters* blog posts, social media messages, and graphics focused on a different area each week. These areas include:

- **Week 1:** Prepare globally. Diseases know no borders.
- **Week 2:** Prepare to respond. Highly trained experts come together to save lives during an emergency.
- **Week 3:** Prepare locally. State and local health departments keep people safe from public health threats.
- **Week 4:** Prepare together. Close-knit neighborhoods are more resilient during a disaster.
- **Week 5:** Prepare yourself. Have an emergency kit ready for use in any situation.

CDC will host a Twitter chat on **September 27th** from **1:00-2:00 PM ET** on the power of preparedness in situations that impact our daily lives. @CDCEmergency will host this chat, and Stephen C. Redd, MD RADM, USPHS, Director, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will join in on @DrReddCDC. I hope you will join us using #CDCPrep2016.

Federal agencies will also come together in September to promote the fall PrepareAthon. The PrepareAthon is a nationwide, community-based campaign for action to increase emergency preparedness and resilience. PrepareAthon messages will focus on specific hazards this fall, including winter weather, earthquakes, hurricanes, wildfires, tornadoes, and flooding. The month will culminate in the National Day of Action on September 30th. We encourage you to find out what events are going on in your area and get involved.

Please use this National Preparedness Month as an opportunity to check the expiration dates on the food and medicine in your family's emergency supply kit, and test your family's knowledge of your emergency plan and what you will do in an emergency.

CDC Public Health Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness and Response for Health Professionals – (CDC)

Find preparedness resources for health professionals at
<http://emergency.cdc.gov/health-professionals.asp>

Emergency Preparedness and Response Training Resources for Clinicians – (CDC)

Find online and in-person training resources at
emergency.cdc.gov/coca/trainingresources.asp

CDC's Public Health Preparedness Training Plan

In honor of National Preparedness Month, CDC Learning Connection features CDC's Foundations of Public Health training plan. Register on CDC TRAIN to access courses on the principles of effective public health preparedness and learn how you can help protect our nation's health security.

[Learn More](#)



Healthcare Ready Helps Medical Supply Chain

The one time when it is critical for healthcare facilities to have a strong supply chain is during and after a disaster, but that's when it's often the most unstable. Transportation disruption, limited fuel access, staffing shortages, and restricted access to damaged areas all cause delays in delivery of important medical supplies and medications.

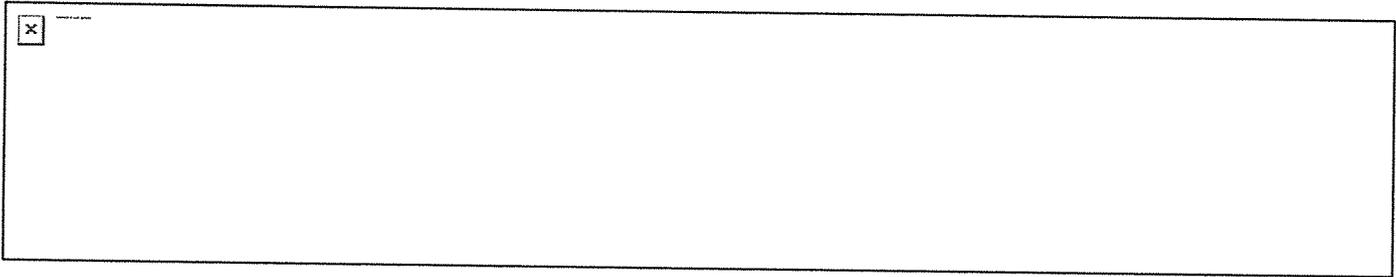
Healthcare Ready, formerly Rx Response, works to strengthen and support those supply chains, bringing the public health and private sector together to focus on ways to clear a path forward through problems. It provides support through supply chain management, exercises, pandemic preparedness, and disaster access.

For example, one pharmaceutical company worked with Healthcare Ready after Hurricane Sandy to get their delivery drivers credentialed so they were allowed to deliver in the affected area. Something like this is in the best interest of medical facilities, as a shortage in important medications or supplies can mean life or death to patients.

**FOUNDATIONS OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
PREPAREDNESS**

Government and private sector partners interested in learning more about Healthcare Ready membership. In addition to members-only resources, Rx Open works to help connect individuals with open pharmacies in affected disaster areas and their blog to keep interested

parties up to date on capabilities and activities. Individuals can also [request access to InfoCenter](#), their online information-sharing forum.



1. Coping in the Wake of Incidents of Mass Violence

Over the past several weeks, communities across the nation have experienced incidents of violence. From Baton Rouge to Dallas, the news of these shootings has been a distressing part of daily life. In response, SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services has reached out to the affected communities offering support and behavioral health resources.

What SAMHSA is doing

SAMHSA released an announcement offering the help of our [Disaster Distress Helpline](#) for those who may be affected by the tragedies. Our web site highlights tip sheets and supportive materials for survivors. There, you will find the following guides to help during the difficult times after a traumatic event:

- [Coping With Grief After Community Violence: Tips for Survivors](#)
- [Tips for Survivors of a Disaster or Other Traumatic Event: Managing Stress \(En Español\)](#)
- [Disaster-Specific Resources: Mass Violence](#)
- [Tips for Disaster Responders: Preventing and Managing Stress \(En Español\)](#)
- [How To Cope With Sheltering in Place \(En Español\)](#)

To help at the community level, SAMHSA recently announced the Resiliency in Communities after Stress and Trauma Grant Program (ReCAST). The purpose of this program is to assist youth and families in communities that have recently faced civil unrest. The program involves violence prevention, youth programs, and behavioral health services. Applications for ReCAST have been received and are currently under review.

Self-care for emotional trauma

People watching the news of violent events unfold may face mental health effects. Frequent news about incidents of violence can increase anxiety, fear, grief, and a sense of helplessness. Following are some tips that can help alleviate stress and anxiety:

- Limit how much you watch the news or monitor social media. Be especially mindful of children's exposure to news about violence.
- Know that feeling stressed, depressed, or angry is common after a violent event, even when it does not directly threaten you.

- Connect with others and talk about something other than the violence, reminding yourself of positive things going on in the world.
- Use practical ways to relax, such as listening to music, going for a walk, meditating, or praying.
- Talk to others who understand and respect how you feel.
- Get involved to help people who have experienced similar events.
- If you or someone you know is experiencing an increased level of stress or anxiety, you can speak to a trained crisis counselor at SAMHSA's [Disaster Distress Helpline](#). Call 1-800-985-5990 | Text "TalkWithUs" to 66746 | Web: <http://disasterdistress.samhsa.gov> | Facebook: [/distresshelpline](#) | Twitter: [@distressline](#)

Visit our [Disaster Technical Assistance Center website](#) for disaster behavioral health response resources for first responders and survivors.

For more information, please view: <http://blog.samhsa.gov/2016/08/29/coping-in-the-wake-of-incidents-of-mass-violence/>

2. Stress Management and Self-Care in Disaster Response

Many in the disaster response and recovery field struggle to pay more than lip service to stress management and self-care. We preach it and teach it, but it can be difficult to model it. After all, some stress is good—it keeps us alert and focused. But, our bodies cannot stay in a constant state of alertness for too long without experiencing negative health effects.

This issue of *The Dialogue* from SAMHSA's Disaster Technical Assistance Center (DTAC) seeks to promote the importance of on-the-job stress management and self-care practices. The authors in this edition know firsthand the challenges of managing the desire to help with the need for rest. We hope their ideas and experiences help you in setting the example for self-care.

Do you use strategies for coping with stress and practicing self-care? Does your workplace encourage on-the-job stress management? Please share your experience via email to DTAC@samhsa.hhs.gov. We will print selected reader comments in a future edition of *The Dialogue*.

[Download the Full Issue \[PDF – 1.7 MB\]](#)

Recommended Resources:

➤ [**Understanding Compassion Fatigue and Compassion Satisfaction: Tips for Disaster Responders**](#)

Presented by an expert who developed a tool to measure compassion satisfaction (CS) and compassion fatigue (CF), this presentation defines CS and CF, provides details of the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL) by which they can be measured, and offers strategies for responders to help increase their CS and avoid the likelihood of CF during and after their work.

Companion tip sheets: [English](#) and [Spanish](#)

➤ [**Tip Sheets About Stress Management for Responders**](#)

These SAMHSA DTAC tip sheets provide information and suggestions for preparing for deployment, stress prevention and management during disaster response, and coping with issues for responders that may arise as they return to work.

- [Tips for Disaster Responders: Preventing and Managing Stress](#)
- [Tips for Disaster Responders: Returning to Work](#)

➤ **Self-Care for Disaster Behavioral Health Responders**

This webcast identifies aspects of disaster response that may cause stress for responders, presents best practices in responder self-care, and explains how managers and organizations can support responders in maintaining good behavioral health throughout their response work.

➤ **Disaster Responders Resource Collection**

This webpage covers self-care and stress management for disaster responders, as well as other topics relevant to disaster response, such as post-disaster behavioral health interventions and sources of additional support for responders.

Communication Tips: "Relating Messages to Risk Perceptions"



Relating Messages to Risk Perceptions

Not all risks are perceived equally by an audience. Risk perception can be thought of as a combination of hazard—the technical or scientific measure of a risk—and outrage—the emotions that the risk evokes. As emergency communicators, we must understand how affected populations perceive risks to develop effective messages.

Don't dismiss outrage. The mistake some officials make is to measure the magnitude of the crisis only based on how many people are physically hurt or how much property is destroyed. Remember that we must also consider the emotional trauma associated with a crisis.

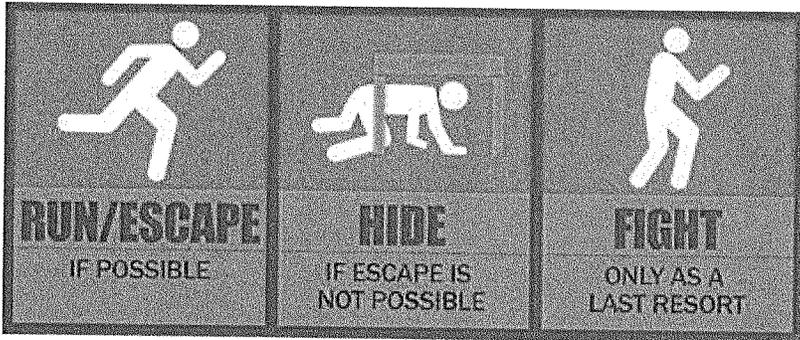
Emotions surrounding a tragedy may vary based on a number of factors. Responders should expect greater public outrage and more demands for information if the disaster is manmade and, especially, if it's intentional and targeted. Unfairly distributed and unfamiliar catastrophes can cause people to feel anger, frustration, helplessness, fear, and a desire for revenge. These emotions can affect how an audience receives public health messages.

Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) principles provide communicators with useful tools to improve emergency communications. CERC can help responders understand how some risks are more easily accepted than others, and to anticipate and address these potential barriers to communication. Used

effectively, CERC can help to ensure that communicators are responding to people's real needs in an emergency.

For more resources and information on CERC, please see [Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication, 2014 Edition](#) or [Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Pandemic Influenza, 2007](#).

Have you used CERC in your work? To share your CERC stories, e-mail cercrequest@cdc.gov. Your stories may appear in future CERC Corners.



New Resource: How to Prepare for an Active Shooter Scenario

Recent national tragedies remind us that an active shooter incident could happen in any place at any time. The best way to make sure you and your loved ones stay safe is to prepare ahead of time.

To help you prepare, the Federal Emergency Management Agency released the *How to Prepare for an Active Shooter Scenario* guide that outlines steps you can take before, during, and after an active shooter incident. The guide also includes additional resources, including an online course, and information for houses of worship and schools.

To learn more about preparing for an active shooter incident, check out this story featuring Augustana College in Rock Island, IL where 1,700 students, 150 staff, and 34 local agencies, organizations, and public safety departments participated in a full-scale active shooter exercise.

Workplace Down - An Active Shooter Tabletop Exercise

The [Points of Light](#) is offering an opportunity for **Non-Profit, Community and Faith Based Organizations** to participate in an internet based exercise entitled [Workplace Down – An Active Shooter Exercise](#) on Thursday September 29, 2016.

This exercise will serve as an opportunity for the staff and management that make up an organization's workplace to work through scenario information and injects dealing with an active shooter incident occurring within the office.

This exercise is **FREE** and open to non-profit, community based and faith based organizations.

Access the [Workplace Down – An Active Shooter Exercise](#) web site for additional information and to register yourself along with your organization to participate in this engaging exercise.

Additional Active Shooter Response / Consequence Management Exercises

Just In Time Disaster Training Library

Access the following Active Shooter Awareness / Response / Recovery videos.

[College / University Campus](#)

[Hospital](#)

[Military Base](#)

[Retail Store](#)

[School Bus](#)

[School Campus](#)

[Workplace](#)

Additional Training EOC Operations Videos.

[Debris Management](#)

[Donations Management](#)

[Logistics](#)

[Mass Care / Sheltering](#)

[Mass Fatality Management](#)

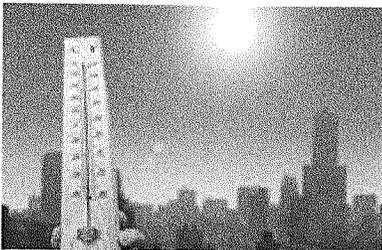
[Evacuation Management](#)

[Public Health](#)

[Social Media Management](#)

[Volunteer Management](#)

CDCs Natural Disasters and Severe Weather



CDC Feature: Keep Your Cool in Hot Weather – (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/features/extremeheat/index.html>

Food, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Information for Use Before and After a Disaster or Emergency – (CDC)

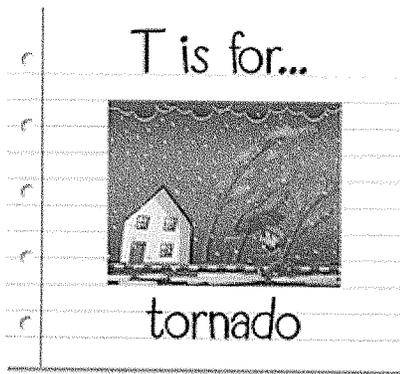
Please see the following link:

emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/prepare.asp

Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters – (CDC)

emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/alldisasters.asp

If the Tornado Siren Blares Before the School Bell

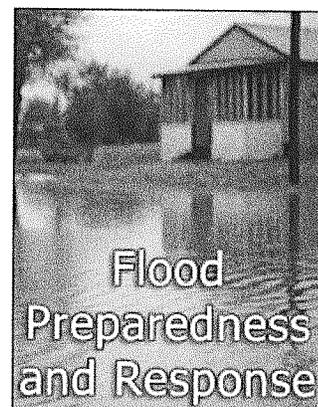


The beginning of the school year is upon us and kids are excited to board school buses and get back to class. But, do you know which steps the teachers or child care providers would take to protect your child if disaster struck before he or she got back home from school or child care? Make sure they're prepared and you know what to do. [Learn more >>](#)

OSHA urges flood recovery workers, volunteers to be vigilant, aware of hazards during cleanup

Recovery crews assisting in the cleanup following extensive flooding should be aware of the hazards they may encounter and take necessary steps to stay safe. Thousands of residents, including seven OSHA employees, were displaced by the flooding. Only workers provided with the proper training, equipment and experience should conduct cleanup activities.

"Recovery work should not put you in the hospital," said Benjamin Ross, OSHA's acting regional administrator in Dallas. "OSHA wants to make certain that all working men and women, including volunteers, return home at the end of the workday."



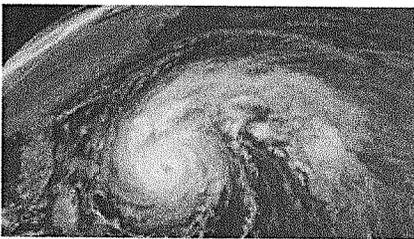
Individuals involved in recovery efforts can find safety information on OSHA's [resources webpage](#), or may call OSHA's toll-free hotline 800-321-OSHA (6742). For more information, see the [news release](#).

Hurricane Resources at Your Fingertips



Check out the numerous hurricane-related resources on ASPR's Technical Resources Assistance Center and Information Exchange! For general natural disaster preparedness, the ASPR TRACIE Natural Disasters Topic Collection provides a wealth of resources for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation and contains the following water (hurricane, flooding, tsunami) emergency-related resources. Plans, tools, and templates are available as well as key lessons learned. [Learn more >>](#)

Updated Hurricane Forecast



The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration recently updated its 2016 Hurricane Season Outlook. Forecasters now predict a 70 percent chance of 12 to 17 named storms, of which five to eight are expected to become hurricanes, including two to four major hurricanes. With peak hurricane season now underway, it is a good time to get prepared!

Hurricanes can cause loss of life and catastrophic damage to property along and near coastlines and extending several hundred miles inland. Threats from hurricanes include:

- High winds;
- Heavy rainfall;
- Storm surge;
- Coastal and inland flooding;
- Rip currents; and
- Tornadoes.

The extent of damage varies according to the size and wind intensity of the storm; the rate, amount and duration of rainfall; the path of the storm; and other factors such as the number and type of buildings in the area, the terrain, and soil conditions.

The *How to Prepare for a Hurricane* guide from America's PrepareAthon! outlines steps you can take today to protect yourself and your property before a hurricane hits, including:

- Know your community's local hurricane evacuation plan, and identify several escape routes from your location in case roads are blocked;

- If you plan to evacuate by car, keep your car fueled and in good condition and be sure to keep emergency supplies and a change of clothes in your vehicle;
- If you will need to use public transportation, contact your local government emergency management agency to ask how an evacuation will work, how you will get current information during an evacuation, and the location of staging areas;
- Waterproof your home’s basement and elevate critical utilities such as electrical panels and heating systems;
- Purchase flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program. You may also be able to purchase insurance for wind;
- Stay away from water, shorelines, areas that are prone to flooding, and low land areas that may be dry but prone to flash flooding;
- Listen to alerts and warnings, and be prepared to get to high ground immediately if there is a flash flood;
- Never walk or drive through floodwaters: Turn Around, Don’t Drown!;
- If you are not in an evacuation zone or flood area, know where to shelter for high winds and be prepared with sufficient supplies to remain on high ground until flooding in nearby areas subsides; and
- Plan to bring inside or anchor any items that might be blown away and become projectiles in high winds. Anchor outdoor grills, fuel tanks, and other items that are not safe to bring inside.

To learn more about preparing for hurricanes, check out “When the Waves Swell” from America’s PrepareAthon! Be sure to share with family, friends, and neighbors.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO DISASTER HEALTH INFORMATION

Disaster Information Management Research Ce

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

As tropical storms moving up the East coast, the recent severe flooding in Louisiana, and the near miss of two storms in Hawaii remind us about the devastation and health consequences that wind and rain can bring to our communities. To help you prepare and/or respond with authoritative health information resources, we have updated our Hurricanes and our Floods Information Guides on our Web site. You can embed the content from both of these pages on your own Website by accessing the Health and Human Services (HHS) Content Syndication Storefront. When we update any of these pages, your pages will be automatically updated as well.

Hurricanes

Information Guide: <https://disasterinfo.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/hurricane.html>

Embed Content: <https://digitalmedia.hhs.gov/storefront/showContent/15779>

Floods

Information Guide: <https://disasterinfo.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/floods.html>

Embed Content: <https://digitalmedia.hhs.gov/storefront/showContent/15711>

Coping with Disasters, Violence and Traumatic Events

Information Guide: <https://disasterinfo.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/coping.html>



Layering Do's and Don'ts for Arc Flash Protection

Attendees will learn that a successful FR/AR clothing program is not fully defined if it does not place restrictions or set guidelines on clothing to be worn under the FR/AR uniform. Under the worst circumstances, lack of guidance on baselayer clothing could leave an employee at risk for burns.

The seminar will cover the general principles of layering FR/AR clothing. The standards require that the outermost layer be FR/AR and that inner layers not contain meltable fibers. This means never allowing non-FR/AR outerwear to be worn over an FR/AR clothing and always providing guidance on the appropriate fiber content of undergarments.

With Incident energies ranging from 4 to 30+ cal/cm², we believe complying with the above paragraph will require multi-layer systems shirts over base layers, coveralls over shirts etc. It is important to remember that adding the ATPV's of two garments together to estimate, predict, and/or guess the overall ATPV for a multilayer system is not allowed. The end-user has to get the fabrics tested together to document the ATPV of that multilayer system.

Attendees will take away:

- Understanding of layering principles
- The Pro's and Con's of layering
- Understand how layering systems are calculated
- Understanding what the standards say regarding "layered systems"
- What resources are available regarding layering for arc flash protection

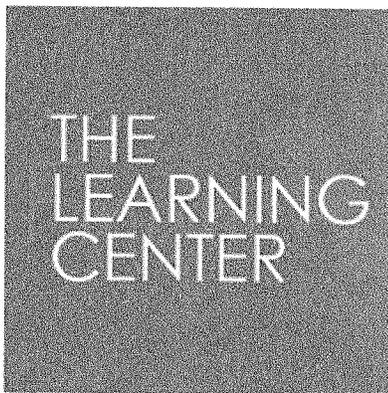
Register For This FREE Webinar <https://ohsonline.com/webcasts/2016/07/layering-dos-and-donts-for-arc-flash-protection.aspx?admgarea=Webinar&tc=page0>

DATE: September 8, 2016

TIME: 2:00PM ET - 1:00PM CT - 11:00AM PT



Disaster Recovery: A guide to SBA's Disaster Assistance Programs: This self-paced guide is designed to provide an overview of SBA's assistance programs, resources, tips, and regulations.



CSET 8.0 New User Webinar

September 20, 2016 | 12:00 - 1:00 PM ET

ICS-CERT welcomes all industrial control systems owners and operators across all sectors to join us for an introductory webinar on using the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET®), a free Department of Homeland Security (DHS) stand-alone desktop software that guides users through a step-by-step process to assess their control system and IT network security practices against recognized standards.

What You'll Learn:

- CSET use and functionality.
- Why do I need CSET?
- How CSET can drive a pattern of cybersecurity improvement.
- How CSET can optimize priorities against threat information.
- Highlights of the new CSET 8.0 version.

Register:

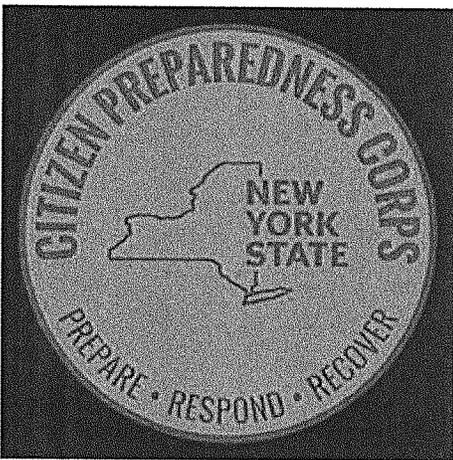
https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/8105066833474858754?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

Incorporate local values into flood protection programs

The Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay, with Princeton University, wants to understand how flood protection programs can best support the needs and values of your local New York and Jamaica Bay neighborhood. Sponsored by the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay.

Please help us by taking a survey at www.coastal-values.org.

Please see the enclosed flyer for information.



New York State Citizen Preparedness Corps

With severe weather events becoming more frequent and more extreme, it is more important than ever that New Yorkers are prepared for disasters. Governor Cuomo has launched the New York State Citizen Preparedness Corps so residents have the tools and resources to prepare for any type of disaster, respond accordingly and recover as quickly as possible to pre-disaster conditions.

Citizen Preparedness training will be held at armories and other locations, such as the State Fair. Trainings will be led by the New York National Guard, working with experts from the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services' Office of Emergency Management and Office of Fire Prevention and Control. All training sessions will be coordinated with local county emergency management personnel.

The training course will provide an introduction to responding to a natural or man-made disaster. Participants will be advised on how to properly prepare for any disaster, including developing a family emergency plan and stocking up on emergency supplies. Proper preparation in the home will be emphasized with encouragement to ensure that smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, along with fire extinguishers, are all available and in proper working order. Trainers will supply information on what organizations can provide additional support; how to register for NY-Alert, the free statewide emergency alert system; and how to be aware of notifications from such sources as the Emergency ALERT System (EAS). Participants will also be encouraged to get more involved in existing community-based emergency activities that may be organized through local schools, businesses or community-based organizations.

A key component of this training is the distribution of New York State Citizen Preparedness Corps Response Kits that contain key items to assist individuals in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. As an individual, a family member, and member of their community, it is essential that citizens take a few basic steps to be prepared; their quality of life and their loved ones may depend on it. Often during an emergency, electricity, heat, air conditioning or telephone service may not work. Citizens should be prepared to make it on their own for at least 7-10 days, maybe longer.

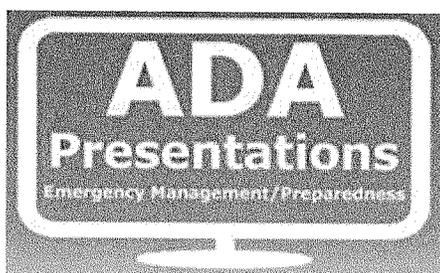
As part of the training, participants will receive information about the other supplies and personal information that they should add to their Personal Response Kit.

- **Courses will be offered on multiple dates and locations around the state.**
- **Check the link below for updates or sign up to be notified of upcoming courses.**
- ***Sessions last approximately two hours***

<http://prepare.ny.gov/>

<http://prepare.ny.gov/online-citizen-preparedness-training>

<http://www.nyprepare.gov/aware-prepare/nysprepare/registration/>



ADA Training Opportunities

<http://adapresentations.org/index.php>

1. Strategies for Effective Communication with People Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing in Emergencies

ADA [Americans with Disabilities Act] National Network: This one-hour, 32-minute webinar provides two examples of practices for effective communications with people with disabilities in emergencies. It explains the importance of effective communication for people who are deaf or hard of hearing and other access and functional needs, and describes the various sub-groups of people who are deaf or hard of hearing, including their communication needs.

<http://adapresentations.org/webinar.php?id=115>

Link to video recording: <http://adapresentations.org/archives/stream.php?id=115>

Link to audio recording:

[http://adapresentations.org/archives/7_14_16/Strategies for Effective Communication.mp3](http://adapresentations.org/archives/7_14_16/Strategies_for_Effective_Communication.mp3)

Link to presentation slides: [http://adapresentations.org/doc/7_14_16/Deaf Hard of Hearing.ppt](http://adapresentations.org/doc/7_14_16/Deaf_Hard_of_Hearing.ppt), and

http://adapresentations.org/doc/7_14_16/Notifynyc.ppt

Link to transcript: [http://adapresentations.org/doc/7_14_16/Transcript 7_14_16.pdf](http://adapresentations.org/doc/7_14_16/Transcript_7_14_16.pdf)

2. Disaster Behavioral Health and People With Access and Functional Needs: Resources from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

ADA [Americans with Disabilities Act] National Network: This one-hour, 29-minute webinar provides an introduction to disaster behavioral health and overview of resources from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that emergency managers, providers, and the public can utilize year-round, during and immediately following disaster events, and during long-term recovery. It discusses the core principles of disaster behavioral health, including distress risk factors and warning signs inclusive of and unique to people with access and functional needs.

<http://adapresentations.org/webinar.php?id=119>

Link to video recording: <http://adapresentations.org/archives/stream.php?id=119>

Link to audio recording:

http://adapresentations.org/archives/8_11_16/SAMHSA_Disaster_Behavioral_Health.mp3

Link to presentation slides: http://adapresentations.org/doc/8_11_16/SAMHSA.ppt

Link to transcript: http://adapresentations.org/doc/8_11_16/Transcript_8_11_16.pdf

3. Guidance for Employers on the Zika Virus

ADA [Americans with Disabilities Act] National Network: This resource provides guidance for employers about the Zika virus, and information about what appear to be common-sense solutions that may run afoul of various employment laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, Title VII, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. It provides a list of actions not to take in the workplace regarding the Zika virus.

<https://adata.org/news/guidance-employers-zika-virus>

4. Zika: Protecting U.S. Businesses and Business Travelers

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): This two-page document provides recommendations about the Zika virus for businesses and business travelers, particularly workers who are exposed to mosquitoes, exposed to the blood or other body fluids of an infected person, or traveling to areas with Zika. It has specific recommendations for business travelers and pregnancy, and workers with suspected or confirmed cases of Zika virus.

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/outdoor/mosquito-borne/pdfs/Zika_Businesses_Factsheet.pdf

5. Earthquakes: Technical Hazard Sheet; Natural Disaster Profile

World Health Organization (WHO): This technical hazard fact sheet about earthquakes provides information about factors of vulnerability; public health impact of earthquakes; immediate health impact; medium-term impact on health; impact of earthquakes on the health system; and mitigation and preparedness for earthquakes. [[less](#)]

<http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/earthquakes/en/>

Link to resource in Arabic: <http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/earthquakes/ar/>

Link to resource in Chinese: <http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/earthquakes/zh/>

Link to resource in French: <http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/earthquakes/fr/>
Link to resource in Russian: <http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/earthquakes/ru/>
Link to resource in Spanish: <http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/earthquakes/es/>

6. Exercise in the Provision of Care for an Adult Patient Under Investigation (PUI) for Ebola: A Patient Care Drill

MESH (Managed Emergency Surge for Healthcare) Coalition: This 31-page simulation toolkit gives elected and appointed officials, observers, and members of participating organizations the information they need to observe or participate in the simulation of providing care for an adult patient under investigation for Ebola. It is a four-hour patient care simulation, with a timeframe chosen to allow sufficient time in personal protective equipment (PPE), to test systems, and to allow for a change in patient care teams. [[less](#)]

<http://www.meshcoalition.org/resources/1u8ppo0i4o02ebuetqbywcgldfggj6>

Site requires free registration. Click "Add to cart" for registration.



visualizing social media
NEW TOOLS FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

National Center for Disaster Preparedness

EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The emergence of online social media has provided a new outlet for individuals to develop greater cohesion when mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from large-scale disasters. Yet, the promise of social media to address social disparities and mediate population vulnerabilities has been largely unfulfilled. The goal of this ASPR-funded project is to improve disaster response capabilities of health departments and other agencies by increasing the use of social media data for research and communication.

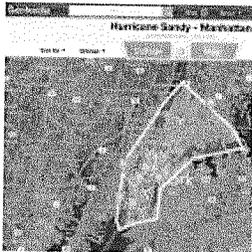
Social Media Training Suite:

- Flagship On-line Course: [COM3305 – Social Media in Preparedness and Response](#)
- Thought Leadership Video Series: [The Power of Connectivity + Disaster Operations](#)
- Concepts of Social Media in Disaster Video Series: [Managing & Organizing Crowd-sourced Content](#)
- Social Media Resources: [Peer-reviewed articles, reports/white papers, tools](#)

Project Objectives:

1. NCDP is developing a collaborative geospatial query tool via the Geofeedia.com platform that is enabling Hurricane Sandy grantees to download, analyze, and share thousands of location-based social media data records from the storm and other past disasters.
2. NCDP is developing a web portal to provide social media training and data resources to facilitate collaboration among the research grantees, public health agencies, first responder organizations, and the communities they serve.

Project Goals:



- Provide access to Geofeedia, a geospatial query tool for the research grantees that creates location-based social media data sets from past events.
- Develop a web portal to host a suite of training resources, online tools, and online databases to facilitate collaborative research and response efforts involving social media data.
- Integrate research tools for using social media data developed by New York regional agencies and tech startups.
- Develop an online library of peer reviewed literature sources pertaining to the visualization of social media data during disaster response.
- Develop a library of online data resources for analyses of social media data.
- Develop training videos on using social media data for research purposes.
- Develop an NCDP online course on using social media during disaster response.

<http://ncdp.columbia.edu/microsite-page/visualizing-social-media/home/>

Resilient Children/Resilient Communities Initiative

<http://ncdp.columbia.edu/microsite-page/resilient-children-resilient-communities/rcrc-home/>

Many communities, systems and child-serving institutions are not sufficiently prepared to meet the needs of children when a crisis strikes. A community's resilience and ability to rebound from a crisis can be measured by its ability to care for its children, who are one of the most vulnerable populations in an emergency. In the simplest terms, a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. We need to hone in and strengthen the "links" that serve children, thereby enabling families and communities to reduce the lasting impact of disasters.

Building a Partnership: The National Center for Disaster Preparedness (NCDP) has formed a partnership with Save the Children, funded by a grant from GSK, to develop a model for child-focused disaster planning for communities, with a strong emphasis on building resilience over the long term. The goal is to create a set of tools, guidance, and best practices that can be used by communities and child-serving institutions to prioritize the needs of children during disasters, which can be scaled and replicated across the nation.

RCRC Preparedness Tools: <http://ncdp.columbia.edu/microsite-page/resilient-children-resilient-communities/rcrc-preparedness-tools/>

Meeting the Unique Needs of Children During & After a Disaster

- Keep familiar routines to the extent possible.
- Take care of yourself: children do better when their caretakers are not stressed.
- Talk about the event with your child and as a family in an age appropriate manner.
- Engage children in play activities such as drawings and story telling
- Provide older children with constant updates of what is going on in regards to their ability to return to school and other activities that have been temporarily suspended.
- Notice changes in sleep, appetite, mood, and overall disposition.
- Do not expose children to news and/or images of the disaster.
- Provide opportunities for children to see friends and supportive adults.
- Encourage children to express their thoughts and feelings through words, play, writing, drawing, and other mediums as appropriate.
- Listen carefully and observe your child's behavior.
- If you notice a significant change in your child's behavior after 4 weeks, consider seeing a professional counsellor.

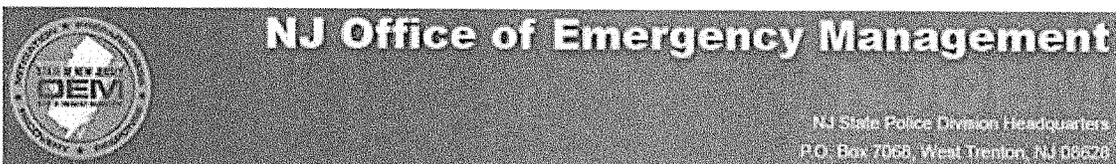
Preparedness Resources

▪ Individual and Family

- Save the Children
 - [Get Ready. Get Safe.](#)
 - [Disaster Report Card](#)
 - [Community Preparedness Index](#)
- National Center for Disaster Preparedness
 - [Children & Disasters: Top 10 Things to Know](#)
 - [Preparedness Wizard](#)
 - [5 Steps to Prep Interactive Tool \(en Español\)](#)
 - [Common Stress Reactions Experienced by Children \(1 – 18 years\) after a Disaster](#)

▪ Institutional/Child Care Organizations

- Save the Children
 - [Child Care Organization Training](#)
 - [Child Care Resources](#)
 - [Child Care Checklist](#)



Emergency Planning for Your Pet

<http://ready.nj.gov/plan/pets.html>

Your emergency and evacuation plans must include provisions for your pets.

- **Have a safe place to take your pets** , especially in case an evacuation is ordered.
 - Remember: During an evacuation, American Red Cross disaster shelters **cannot accept pets**. Service animals who assist people with disabilities are the **only** animals allowed in Red Cross shelters.
 - Plan **NOW**, before an emergency, to find out whether friends, relatives or pet-friendly hotels can shelter your animals in the event of a disaster. Keep a **list of pet-friendly places**, including phone numbers, with your other disaster supplies.
 - This directory of **Pet-Friendly Hotels and Motels** may help. Important: DO NOT ASSUME any hotel listed here will allow pets until you have called and spoken with someone at that hotel!
- **Assemble a pet disaster supply kit**
 - [Plain Talk on Protecting Your Pets-pdf](#)
 - [Plain Talk on Protecting Livestock-pdf](#)

Know what to do when a disaster approaches

For more information on developing your pet preparedness plan, visit Ready.gov <http://www.ready.gov/caring-animals> to download the brochure.

You can take the free online training to help yourself and your family and community prepare for disasters:

- **IS-10.A: Animals in Disasters: Awareness and Preparedness**
<http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-10.a>
- **IS-11.A: Animals in Disasters: Community Planning**
<http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-11.a>

You can also get information about pet preparedness from the FEMA Library; visit <http://www.fema.gov/library/index.jsp> and enter "pets " in the "Keywords" field."

- [Pets and Disaster -pdf](#)
- [FEMA for Kids: Pets and Disasters](#)

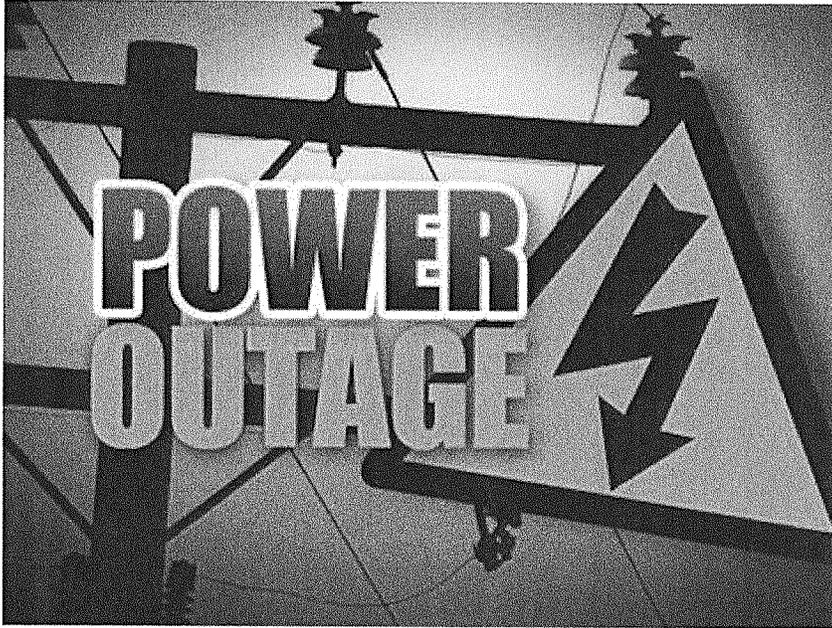
Disaster Information Outreach by Librarians

Webinar: Collaborations between Libraries and Disaster Organizations Part 2: Thursday, September 8, 2016 at 1:30 pm ET. The Disaster Information Specialist monthly webinar is free and open to everyone. **Tania Bardyn** and team from the University of Washington Health Sciences Library will present about their current Disaster Health Information Outreach and Collaboration Project. **Sarah Carnes**, a virtual intern with the NLM Disaster Information Management Research Center, will present about her project "Design and Delivery of an Outreach Strategy to Increase Awareness of Disaster Information Resources."

LOGIN:

https://nih.webex.com/mw3000/mywebex/default.do?nomenu=true&siteurl=nih&service=6&rnd=0.6617866511286535&main_url=https%3A%2F%2Fnih.webex.com%2Fec3000%2Feventcenter%2Fevent%2FeventAction.do%3FtheAction%3Ddetail%26%26%26EMK%3D4832534b00000002a16af91d9927d0a5b8e4e102a8087e8fef6

Event Password: 1234



Power Outage Information

➤ Before a Power Outage

- Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
- Make sure you have alternative charging methods for your phone or any device that requires power. For more information visit: Get Tech Ready
- Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices.
- Know where the manual release lever of your electric garage door opener is located and how to operate it.
- Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.
- Keep your car's gas tank full-gas stations rely on electricity to power their pumps. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Learn about the emergency plans that have been established in your area by visiting your state's or local website so you can locate the closest cooling and warming shelters.
- If you rely on anything that is battery-operated or power dependent like a medical device determine a back-up plan. For more planning information tips visit: Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs

➤ During a Power Outage: Safety Tips

- Only use flashlights for emergency lighting, candles can cause fires.

- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours. A full freezer will keep the temperature for about 48 hours. For more information about food safety visit our [food](#) page.
- Take steps to remain cool if it is hot outside. In intense heat when the power may be off for a long time, consider going to a movie theater, shopping mall or “cooling shelter” that may be open in your community. If you remain at home, move to the lowest level of your home, since cool air falls. Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty.
- Put on layers of warm clothing if it is cold outside. Never burn charcoal for heating or cooking indoors. Never use your oven as a source of heat. If the power may be out for a prolonged period, plan to go to another location (the home of a relative or friend, or a public facility) that has heat to keep warm.
- Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power “surge” that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.
- If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing.
- Only use generators away from your home and NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage, or connect it to your home's electrical system. For more information about generators visit:

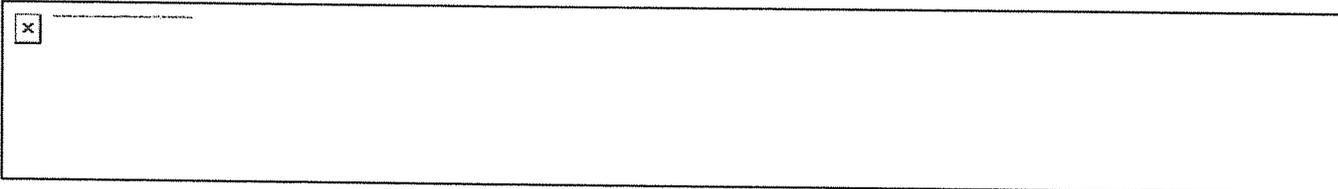
➤ [After a Power Outage](#)

- Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!
- If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.
- Contact your doctor if you’re concerned about medications having spoiled.
- Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies

➤ [Related Content](#)

- [Department of Energy](#)
- [Individuals with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs](#)
- [Seniors](#)
- [Heat](#)
- [Winter Weather & Extreme Cold](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control](#)
- [Food Safety](#)
- [Generator Safety](#)

- Utilities: Tip: if you rely on medical equipment that requires electric power, ask your utility company if the medical equipment qualifies you to be listed as a life-sustaining equipment customer or if you are eligible to register for a priority power restoration program.



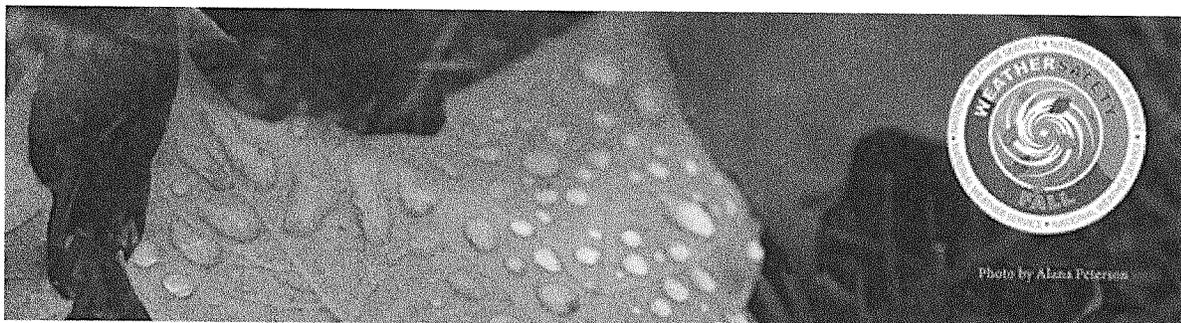
BTS Releases First-Ever National Transit Map Data

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) today released National Transit Map data, a geospatial database containing the information submitted by almost 200 transit agencies that provides open, machine-readable data about their stops, routes, and schedules.

The initial National Transit Map consists of General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) data feeds registered with BTS in response to a March 2016 request for the data from U.S. Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx. Almost 200 transit agencies responded, submitting data on over 385,000 stops and stations and **nearly 10,000 routes**. Development of the National Transit Map is a continuing process and another update is expected to be released by the end of 2016.

This first version of the National Transit Map contains data for 84 percent of the top 25 urban transit agencies with fixed route service, 74 percent of the top 50 agencies, and approximately one-third of all urban transit agencies with fixed route service.

The National Transit Map will be a National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) within the National Transportation Atlas Database (NTAD), a set of nationwide geographic databases of transportation facilities, networks, and associated infrastructure.



Fall weather is here. Here's what you Autumn know!

#FallSafety

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/com/weatherreadynation/fall_safety.html#.VOdUlvnF9u3

As the days get shorter and temperatures fall, a new round of weather hazards are on the rise. This transitional season often features weather hazards seen during both warm and cold months, including hurricanes, wildfires, intense winds, flooding, droughts, early season snow and more.

Get ready for fall weather with preparedness tips from the National Weather Service. Stay safe this fall!

1. Know Your Risk: Check the Weather Forecast Daily

- Start your day with weather.gov, whether it's on a computer, [phone](#) or [social media](#). Check the forecast before you leave home so that you'll know what to expect during the day.

2. Take Action: Prepare for Weather Hazards

- To be weather-ready, it takes more than just knowing the forecast. You must be prepared for it. Get ready with an [emergency supplies kit](#) and a [family communications plan](#). An emergency supplies kit is merely a box containing vital supplies that you may need during an emergency, such as food, water and medicine, while a family communications plan lists alternative ways of getting in touch during an emergency.

3. Be A Force of Nature: Share Your Weather Preparedness Story

- You are influential. Take a photo of your emergency supplies kit and share it on Facebook. Tweet about your family communications plan on Twitter, or simply go next door and talk to the neighbors about what to do if a storm strikes. Building a Weather-Ready Nation is a job for all of us. If you're looking for things to share, see the infographics and social media plans in the sidebar. They're free to take and share with your family and friends.

Fall Weather Hazards

What hazards are most common in the fall? Drought, floods, fog, hurricanes, solar flares, wildfires, wind and winter storms. Learn about the dangers that these hazards pose and specific actions you can take to stay safe. (select each hazard for info)

- [Drought](#)
- [Floods](#)
- [Fog](#)
- [Hurricanes](#)
- [Space Weather](#)
- [Wildfires](#)
- [Wind](#)
- [Winter Weather](#)

Social Media Shareables: [#FallSafety](#)

Take our content - please! Find tweets, Facebook posts and graphics on weather preparedness that are free to share. Copy and paste to Facebook, Twitter or your own website. Doing so will help build a Weather-Ready Nation. Don't forget to follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) too.

Social Media Plans (select each hazard for media plan)

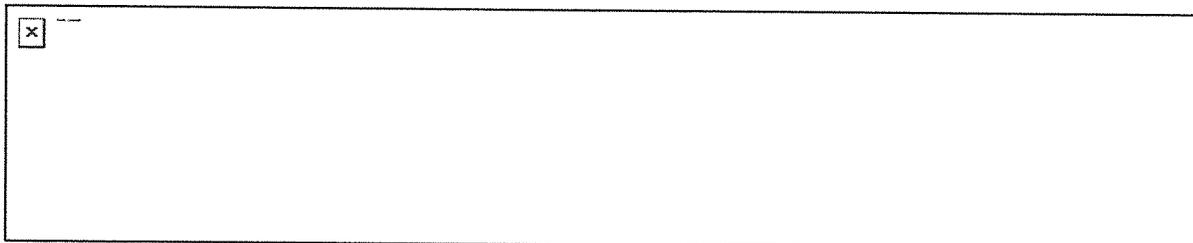
- [Drought](#)
- [Flood](#)
- [Fog](#)
- [Hurricanes](#)
- [Space Weather](#)
- [Weather-Ready Wednesday](#)
- [Wildfires](#)
- [Wind](#)
- [Winter Storms](#)

Infographics

- [How to measure snow](#)
- [How to dress for winter](#)
- [Space weather impacts](#)
- [Straight line winds](#)

Presentations (PDFs)

- [Fall](#)
- [Space Weather](#)



This September and throughout the year here are few actions you can take to get started:

- Make & practice your [family emergency plan](#)
- Share preparedness tips with the [#NatlPrep Social Media Toolkit](#)
- **Headlamps!** 1/person. Way better than flashlights: two hands for cooking, playing cards, reading... Never candles! Don't want to burn your house down during a hurricane!
- **Water.** 1 gal/person/day for 3 days (12 gal for a household of four) in whichever size container works for you. Rotate the stock. If it is like my home, sometimes the stack of 12-oz bottles gets a bit low. Keep an eye on your inventory.
- **Go Kit,** so if you need to leave in a hurry, you can grab and go.
- **Family plan**—where will you meet? Different scenarios at different distances from home.
- **Text First/Talk Later.** A simple "IMOK" to a central POC can be followed by more details once things settle down. Texts will find their way through the communications system, rather than a busy signal.

- **Download the FEMA App** for disaster resources and to receive weather alerts, safety tips, and reminders so you can be ready for the unexpected.
 - **Digitize important documents.**
 - **Emergency contact info in your phone.** Check to see this is all current!
 - **Info in your wallet:** In case electronics fail... This list contains key work and family contacts, prescriptions (including eyeglasses), allergies, Insurance #, physician contacts, immunizations and surgeries.
 - **Your Head!**—preparedness is far more than collecting stuff. You need your brain in the game. Practice how you will communicate with each other!
-

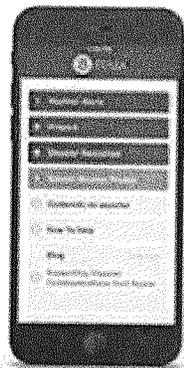
Don't Wait.

Communicate.

Make your emergency plan today.
Visit Ready.gov/communicate

Ad Council Ready FEMA

Watch "Don't Wait" Public Service Announcement ▶



WEATHER THE STORM
DOWNLOAD THE FEMA APP

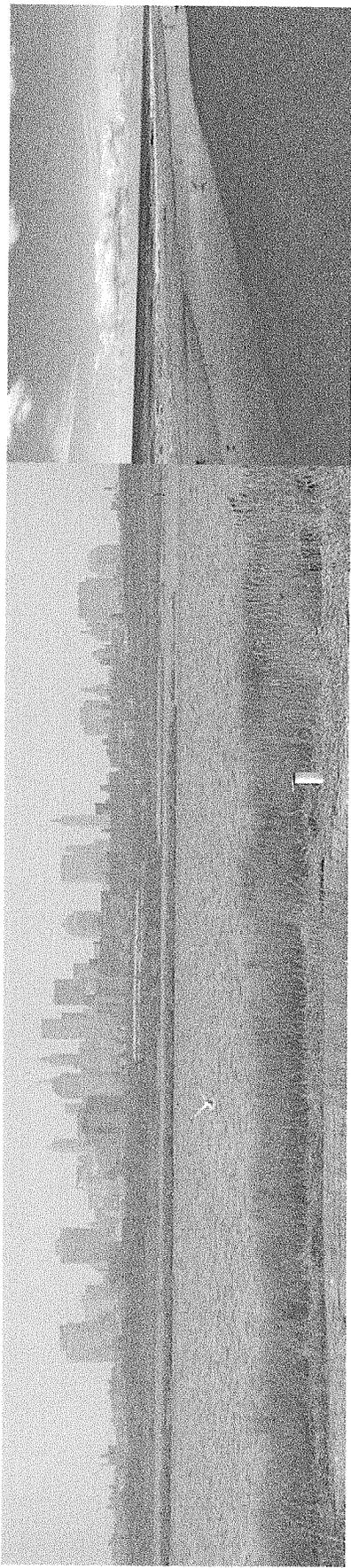
⚡ ALERTS ✓ SAFETY TIPS

+ SHELTERS 📷 PHOTOS



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<http://www.fema.gov/continuity-operations>
<http://www.fema.gov/es/continuidad-de-operaciones>



Incorporate local perspectives into flood protection

Help us understand what your local community values and needs.

Take the survey at

www.coastal-values.org

This survey takes about 10 to 15 minutes to complete. Responses are anonymous and confidential. For your participation, you will be entered into a raffle for a \$500 Amazon gift card. Also, you may nominate a local organization to receive \$1000. Thank you!



Science and Resilience Institute
@ Jamaica Bay

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 2016

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH, 2016

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Americans have been tested by trial and tragedy since our earliest days -- but year after year, no matter the hardship, we pull through and forge ahead. Fifteen years after the attacks of September 11, we reflect on our strength as a Nation when anything threatens us. Today, as the residents of Louisiana mourn the loss of loved ones and face tremendous damage caused by historic floods, we are reminded of what Americans do in times like these -- we see the power of love and community among neighbors who step up to help in extraordinarily difficult circumstances. Preparing ourselves to meet the unknown challenges of tomorrow is a duty we all share, and when confronted with crisis or calamity, we need to have done everything possible to prepare. During National Preparedness Month, we emphasize the importance of readying ourselves and our communities to be resilient in the face of any emergency we may encounter.

Although my Administration continues doing everything we can to keep the American people safe, it is each citizen's responsibility to be as prepared as possible for emergencies. Whether in the form of natural disasters like hurricanes and earthquakes, or unspeakable acts of evil like terrorism, danger can arise at unexpected times and places. Fortunately, there are many things that individuals, families, and communities can do to improve their readiness. I encourage all Americans to take proactive steps to prepare for any situation that may occur -- including signing up for local alerts, checking insurance coverage, documenting valuables, creating a plan for emergency communication and evacuation, and having a fully stocked disaster supply kit on hand. And I encourage those in the business community to prepare their employees, develop a business continuity plan, and engage in community-level planning to help ensure our communities and private sector remain strong when faced with an emergency. For information on how to better prepare for emergencies that are common in your area, or to learn about resources that may be available for increasing preparedness, visit www.Ready.gov or www.Listo.gov.

In the face of unpredictable threats and hazards, we are committed to improving access to information and raising awareness of the importance of precautionary measures. Leaders across our country should take the time to review the 2016 National Preparedness Report and find ways to address the vulnerabilities it highlights. All Americans can play a role in fulfilling our National Preparedness Goal by addressing the risks that affect them and participating in preparedness activities across our Nation.

We continue to collaborate with State, local, and tribal partners, along with those in the public and private sectors, to ensure that communities in crisis do not have to face these dangers alone. In addition to coordinating relief efforts and providing rapid response, we have focused on supporting the needs of survivors, investing in affected neighborhoods, and helping them rebuild their communities to be better, stronger, and more resilient. Federal agencies are also working to share resources with the public, promote the tools and technologies that could help during disasters, and offer preparation strategies. We launched America's PrepareAthon! to bring communities together and help them plan for emergencies, and on September 30, we encourage a national day of action to spur preparedness efforts from coast to coast.

Disasters have become more frequent and severe as our climate changes; both urban and rural areas are already feeling the devastating consequences, including severe droughts and higher sea levels, intense storms and wildfires, and more powerful hurricanes and heat waves. Climate change poses an imminent and lasting threat to our safety and national security, and it is critical that we invest in our infrastructure and integrate the preparedness efforts of our communities to improve our ability to respond to and recover from the effects of our changing climate and extreme weather events.

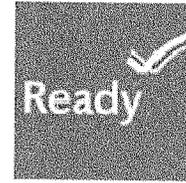
This month, we pay tribute to the courageous individuals who rush to the scene of disaster for their dedication to our safety and security, no matter the price. Let us recognize that each of us can do our part to prepare for emergencies, help those affected by disasters, and ensure all our people have the necessary resources and knowledge to protect themselves. Together, we will remain strong and resilient no matter what befalls us.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 2016 as National Preparedness Month. I encourage all Americans to recognize the importance of preparedness and work together to enhance our resilience and readiness.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-first.

BARACK OBAMA

#



2016 September National Preparedness Month and National PrepareAthon! Day Messages

Topline Messages

- It's important to know what disasters could happen in your community and how to prepare for them.
- Each year, September is recognized as National Preparedness Month. It serves as a reminder that we all must take action to prepare, now and throughout the year, for the types of emergencies that could affect us where we live, work, and also where we visit.
- Preparedness is a shared responsibility. While government plays a role, each of us - including individuals, organizations and businesses - has important things we can do to be ready for the unexpected.
- We're more mobile than ever – whether at work, at school or on the go. This time of the year, school is back in session. And, across many parts of the country there are continuous threats from flood, severe weather and wildfire. For more than 20 states and U.S. territories, we are entering the peak of Hurricane Season.
- There are three things you can do to be better prepared:
 - **Make an emergency plan** so families know how to reconnect and reunite when an emergency strikes.
 - **Download the FEMA App** for disaster resources and to receive weather alerts, safety tips, and reminders (in English and Spanish) so you can have peace of mind and be ready for the unexpected.
 - **Practice your preparedness.** In case you are not with your family during an emergency, practice how you will communicate with each other; digitize important documents and plan a safety drill or exercise at your place of work.
- There are easy-to-use tools available for families, organizations and communities for many disasters, to include floods, tornadoes, hurricanes and wildfires at Ready.gov.
- National PrepareAthon! Day, September 30, is a perfect time to take a few minutes to discuss your emergency plan –with your family and also with within your business or organization. It's a day of action when families, organizations, and entire communities get better prepared for hazards and other emergencies.
- This year, the Ready Campaign is building out its Don't Wait. Communicate campaign to incorporate more social media resources to reach families where they are and encourage families to take time to talk about their emergency preparedness.



Key Messages

Make A Plan

- A family emergency communication plan is critical to making sure the entire household knows who to contact, how to reach each other, and where to meet up in an emergency.
- With increasing mobility, it's more important than ever to take time with family and friends to talk about what to do if there is a disaster and make a plan. It only takes minutes, and it can save lives.
 - Talk with your family about how you'll reconnect and create your family emergency communication plan. Share phone numbers. Identify a central point of contact and school/work emergency numbers.
 - Talk with friends and colleagues about how you'll get alerts for those events that offer some warning (e.g., tornados, hurricanes, flooding).
 - Organizations and businesses: update your emergency operations and continuity plans. Schedule times to conduct drills/exercises and share preparedness messaging with employees and stakeholders.
 - Use our easy *How To Prepare Your Organization* resources to prepare your employees and your organization for hurricanes, wildfires, tornadoes, floods and more.

Download the FEMA App

- If you have one, use your smartphone or tablet to download the FEMA app or another weather app for your local area and make sure your device receives warnings from the Wireless Emergency Alert System.
- The App allows you to sign up for weather alerts from the National Weather Service for up to five locations across the country. It's an easy way to get weather updates on parents and family who live out of town, kids who are away at college or for when you're traveling. Knowing about worsening weather conditions early can give you peace of mind...you'll be ready for the unexpected.
- Download the FEMA mobile app for disaster resources, weather alerts, and safety tips, in English and Spanish. The app provides a customizable checklist of emergency supplies and directions to open shelters. The latest feature of the app allows you to receive reminders to take important steps to prepare your home and family for disasters.
- Go to Ready.gov for more details or download it for free on the iTunes App Store and Google Play.

Practice preparedness

- Take time to *practice* preparedness. Set aside a little bit of time to ...
 - Plan where to meet and practice an evacuation with your family.



- Digitize important documents.
- And even help plan a safety drill or exercise at your place of work or organization.
- FEMA and our many preparedness partners are sharing Public Service Announcements and social media messaging to urge everyone to practice preparedness by having preparedness conversations with family, friends and colleagues.
- Whether it's your family holding a fire drill or your business or organization conducting an exercise to practice evacuation, shelter-in-place or response to an attack by an active shooter, you are building "muscle memory" so you will know what to do during an *actual* emergency.
- You won't be alone. During September and especially on September 30, National PrepareAthon! Day, cities and counties across the country are planning events to bring together schools, the business community, city government, houses of worship, hospitals, individuals and families to participate in drills and activities for hazards in their areas.
- We encourage you to sign up and register your participation in America's PrepareAthon! at www.ready.gov/prepare.

Additional Messages/If Asked

September 11 Anniversary

- National Preparedness Month and the Ready Campaign were born out of the September 11, 2001 attacks to increase and strengthen citizen preparedness and community resilience.
- NPM reminds us that we can work together to share the responsibility for preparing for *all* types of hazards – natural disasters as well as other unexpected emergencies.

Private Sector Preparedness

- Businesses of all sizes should prepare for all hazards to prevent loss of life, property, or disruption to operations.
 - Review and update your business continuity plan and ensure your workforce knows what to do in case of emergency. Resources are available on web sites such as Ready.gov/business and the Sba.gov/disaster-planning.
 - Encourage your employees to update their family emergency plan, to stay connected during severe weather while at work, and develop alternate methods of communication.

FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness Awards

- On September 13, The FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness (ICP) Awards program will be held at the White House to highlight innovative local practices and achievements. These awards recognize



individuals and organizations who have made outstanding contributions toward making their communities safer, better prepared, and more resilient.

- The ICP award winners have demonstrated compassion for others, innovative new approaches to preparing for disasters, and a drive to make a difference in their communities.

Topic-specific messaging:

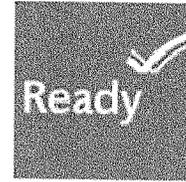
Flood Preparedness

- Flooding is the nation's most frequent, and costly natural disaster.
- Just a few inches of water from a flood can cause tens of thousands of dollars in damage.
- Flood insurance ensures that consumers have adequate financial protection against the devastating effects of flooding.
- Learn your flood risk.
- Typically, it takes 30 days after purchase for a policy to take effect, so it's important to obtain a policy before floodwaters rise.
- Chances are that your home is your biggest investment, and you have put more than money into it: you have put your time and heart into it. Protect what matters with flood insurance.
- Go to FloodSmart.gov and learn how to protect your investment.
- Flood insurance can provide peace of mind knowing you will be covered in the event of a flood.
- Make sure you're prepared. Before the threat of flooding is imminent, make sure you:
 - Have a plan.
 - Build an emergency kit.
 - Purchase a flood insurance policy if you do not already have one.
 - Itemize and take pictures of possessions.
- Contact your agent or an agent in your area to buy a flood insurance policy.

Hurricane Preparedness

Be prepared if you lose power

- If you or anyone in your household depends on medical devices that are powered by electricity, this is a first priority. Talk to your medical equipment company to find out what will happen to your equipment during a power outage.



- Store supplies you will need to live at home with no power. Even if you are in an area that is not asked to evacuate, you may still lose power and the water supply to your home. Depending on the strength of the hurricane and its impact on your community, you could be in your home with no power or other basic services for up to several weeks. Think about items you require for this situation. Keep these supplies on hand in your home. For a full list of supplies for your emergency supply kit, visit [ready.gov/build-a-kit](https://www.ready.gov/build-a-kit).
- Have extra compatible batteries for a battery-operated radio, flashlights, and your cell phone or any device that can run on battery power. Consider having a hand crank radio or cell phone charger.
- Consider buying a NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards receiver that receives broadcast alerts directly from the National Weather Service. You can purchase these at many retail outlets, such as electronics and big box stores, or online.
- When in doubt, throw it out! Most standard size refrigerators and freezers can maintain a cool temperature for several hours, but if your power has been out for an extended period of time, don't risk it. Learn more about food safety during an emergency at USDA.

Have an emergency supply bag.

- Food, water, medication, batteries and important documents are just some of the basic emergency supplies you'll want to have ready in a "Go Bag" that you can grab quickly before evacuating. Take time now to make a list of the things you would need or want to take with you if you had to leave your home quickly. Don't forget cash.

Know your zone; plan your evacuation routes and transportation and identify a place to stay.

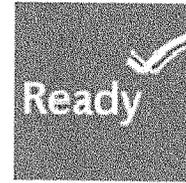
- Many communities have designated "evacuation routes" and some even have evacuation zones. Know your community's local hurricane evacuation plan and identify several escape routes from your location in case roads are blocked. If you plan to evacuate by car, keep your car fueled and in good condition. Keep emergency supplies and a change of clothes in your car. If a hurricane threatens your community, follow the advice of your local officials. If they say to evacuate, leave early.

Practice how you will communicate with family members.

- In a dangerous situation, your first thoughts will be the safety of your family and friends. In case you are not together when authorities issue a tropical storm or hurricane watch, or a tropical storm or hurricane warning, practice how you will communicate with each other. Remember that sending texts is often faster than making a phone call. Visit [ready.gov/prepare](https://www.ready.gov/prepare) for resources on developing a [family emergency communication plan](#).

Wildfire Preparedness

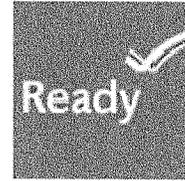
- **Have a Go Bag with essential items you can grab-and-go because every minute counts.**
- **Stay informed.** Sign up to receive local emergency alerts and warnings on your cell phone. Make sure your cell phone receives warnings from the Wireless Emergency Alert System by checking with your service provider.



- **Download the FEMA app for disaster resources, weather alerts, and safety tips.** The app provides a customizable checklist of emergency supplies, directions to open shelters and open recovery centers, tips on how to survive more than 20 natural and manmade disasters, and weather alerts from the National Weather Service for up to five locations across the nation. The latest feature of the app enables users to receive push notifications to their devices to remind them to take important steps to prepare their homes and families for disasters.
- **Have a family communication plan.** A family emergency communication plan is critical to making sure the entire household knows who to contact, how to reach each other, and where to meet up in an emergency. Visit ready.gov/prepare and download *Be Smart. Take Part. Create Your Family Emergency Communication Plan*.
- **Gather the important documents you will need to start your recovery and keep them in a safe place.** Have all of your insurance, personal, medical, and legal papers in one place and store backup copies on a USB drive. Visit ready.gov/prepare and download *Be Smart. Protect Your Critical Documents and Valuables* for a helpful checklist of other documents you may need.
- **Document and Insure Your Property.** Take the time now to review your homeowners or renters insurance policy. *Be Smart. Take Part. Document and Insure Your Property* can help you get started.
- **Know your evacuation route, as well as an alternative route.** Know your community's local evacuation plan. If your local authorities issue an evacuation order for your area, you should know where to go and have a couple of routes in mind in case roads are blocked.
- **Prepare your home** and its surroundings within 100 feet. Within this area, you can take steps to reduce potential exposure to flames and radiant heat. Create a 100-foot safety zone around your house by cleaning roofs, gutters, decks, porches of debris, and prune tree branches and shrubs within 15 feet of a chimney regularly.
- Use fire resistant materials for construction, renovation, and landscaping to protect your property.
- **Plan ahead** by practicing two ways out of your neighborhood, and designate a meeting place.
- Keep addresses visible. Clearly mark all driveway entrances and display your house number. Inspect chimneys at least twice a year. Use 1/8-inch mesh screen beneath porches, decks, floor areas, and the home itself. Make a plan for care of pets in case of evacuation.
- To help increase awareness about the risk of wildfire in communities, refer to the Wildfire Urban Interface Resource Toolkit at www.usfa.fema.gov/wui_toolkit.

Active Shooter

- Recent national tragedies remind us that the risk for an active shooter incident is real. It can happen anywhere and at any time. The best way to make sure you and your loved ones stay safe is to prepare ahead of time. Taking a few steps now – and mentally rehearsing what to do – can help you react quickly when every second counts.



- Of course there's no way to anticipate every situation, but FEMA's developed a short resource with information about what you can do before, during and after an active shooter incident that can help keep you safe. Visit ready-dot-gov-slash-prepare to download the information.

Background on National Preparedness Month:

- National Preparedness Month raises public awareness about preparedness for emergencies and disasters that could affect our citizens, while encouraging whole community engagement in planning and participating in activities that promote personal safety, health and independence. More information is available at www.ready.gov/september.
- The 2016 National Preparedness Month theme is "*Don't Wait. Communicate. Make Your Emergency Plan Today.*" In support of the theme, FEMA and its partners are highlighting the importance of making an emergency communication plan for how your family will get to a safe place; how you will contact one another; and how you will get back together following a disaster.
- Each week of National Preparedness Month will drive individuals, families, communities, businesses, and organizations to become more disaster aware by providing resources that promote taking action to prepare. The fourth week of National Preparedness Month leads up to National PrepareAthon! Day on September 30 when the nation will come together to take action and practice preparedness actions in advance of an emergency.
- Each week of National Preparedness Month has a designated theme:
 - Week 1 (August 28-September 3): Promote National Preparedness Month
 - Week 2 (September 4-10): Preparing Family and Friends
 - Week 3 (September 11-17): Preparing Through Service
 - Week 4 (September 18-24): Individual Preparedness
 - Week 5 (September 25-30): Lead-up to National PrepareAthon! Day
- Twice a year, on September 30 and April 30, our nation observes National PrepareAthon! Days to bring attention to our efforts needed to create a more resilient nation. America's PrepareAthon! is a grassroots, community-based campaign for action to get families, organizations, and entire communities better prepared for hazards and other emergencies. To learn more, visit www.ready.gov/prepare.
- The *Ready Campaign* establishes four universal building blocks of preparedness – Be Informed, Make a Plan, Build a Kit and Get Involved – and raises awareness about the importance of preparing. America's PrepareAthon! builds on this foundation and provides a focused national call to action for individuals and organizations to take simple, specific actions to increase their preparedness for a potential local disaster.
- America's PrepareAthon! works to build a more resilient nation by increasing the number of individuals who understand which disasters could happen in their community, know what to do to be safe and



mitigate damage, take action to increase their preparedness, and participate in their communities' planning meetings.

Louisiana Declaration Summary and Recovery (as of 8/29)

- FEMA, along with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and volunteers from around the country, continues to support and assist flood survivors in Louisiana.
- Since President Obama's major disaster declaration to 20 parishes in South Louisiana, more than **128,000** households registered for FEMA assistance – with FEMA approving more than **\$385million** for survivors so far. That includes **\$108 million** in advanced flood insurance payments and **\$277 million** for temporary rental assistance, essential home repairs, and other disaster-related needs.
- **Housing Assistance:** As housing remains a priority for state and federal officials, Louisiana's Shelter At Home Program, funded by FEMA, is now accepting applications. This allows residents who qualify to safely live in their own homes as temporary shelters while they plan and carry out permanent repairs. Detailed information, guidelines and online pre-registration for the Shelter at Home program are available at www.ShelteratHome.Louisiana.gov.
 - In addition to the state's Shelter at Home program, the Multi Family Lease and Repair Program may provide funds to make rental units livable again in order to lease them to provide temporary housing to eligible disaster survivors. Interested property owners can call 225-382-1464 or email fema-ia-dhops@fema.dhs.gov.
 - Rental property resources may be found at www.lahousingsearch.com.
- **FEMA** has 22 open Disaster Recovery Centers where survivors can meet face-to-face with recovery specialists. To find the nearest Disaster Recovery Center visit www.fema.gov/DRC.
- More than **1,700 families** are being housed in hotels or motels through **FEMA's Transitional Sheltering Assistance** program to provide short-term lodging for eligible survivors who are currently residing in a personal vehicle, hotel or motel, shelter, or place of employment.

Flint Michigan Federal Response

- Since the President first authorized FEMA to provide commodity support in January 2016, FEMA has provided more than 20 million liters of water, more than 243,000 water filter replacement cartridges, and 50,000 water and pitcher filters.
 - Since January FEMA has provided commodities, including bottled water, to the State of Michigan under the terms of the Emergency Declaration. The State of Michigan has been and will continue to be responsible for providing bottled water to the residents of Flint.
- This emergency assistance provided to the State of Michigan in support of the response to the emergency conditions resulting from contaminated water in the city of Flint was extended from the original 90 day period through August 14, 2016. FEMA will continue to provide water commodities through the completion of the Emergency Declaration on August 14, 2016.



- The federal support to Flint continues as well, and is being led by HHS, which has led a unified coordination group of federal agencies in supporting the state and local response through a variety of efforts, including water testing, lead blood testing, technical assistance and health education and community outreach.

If asked: No further time extensions will be granted. Assistance provided under an Emergency Declaration is intended to meet immediate, emergency needs.

Background

- On January 16, 2016, President Barack Obama *declared an emergency* for Genesee County in the State of Michigan, limited to Direct Federal Assistance, as a result of the water contamination issue in the city of Flint. FEMA, in coordination with the state, was authorized to provide water, water filters, water filter cartridges, testing kits, and other necessary related items for a period of up to 90 days from the date of the declaration. On March 14, the State of Michigan requested an extension of the *Emergency Declaration* beyond the originally specified 90 days ending on April 14, 2016. The State's request for a time extension was approved on March 25. This extension was approved until August 14, 2016. The additional time was granted based on the need outlined in the Governor's request.
- The Governor's request for an expedited *major disaster declaration* was denied on January 16, 2016 because the event did not meet the criteria outlined in the Stafford Act, and on January 20, 2016 the Governor appealed that denial. The appeal was denied on January 22, 2016.
- On January 19, 2016, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was designated as the lead federal agency responsible for coordinating federal government response and recovery efforts in Flint, Michigan.
- Since that time, HHS has led a unified coordination group of federal agencies—including HHS agencies, FEMA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—in supporting the state and local response to the water contamination through a variety of efforts, including water distribution and testing, lead blood testing, technical assistance and health education and community outreach.
- On January 22, 2016, FEMA determined that Governor Snyder's request for an Emergency Declaration that would include Individual and Households Program and emergency protective measures was not appropriate for this event. On March 2, the Governor appealed this request.
- The Governor's appeal of FEMA's denial of an Emergency Declaration that would include Individual and Households Program and emergency protective measures was denied on March 14, 2016, because the federal government, state agencies, voluntary groups as well as faith-based and community organizations are already actively working to ensure the impacted residents of Flint receive the necessary commodities, supplies and services to access safe drinking water. These factors demonstrate additional Stafford Act assistance is not warranted for this event.

If Asked WHY another extension of the Emergency Declaration is not "appropriate" for this event:



- Emergency Declarations are intended to provide temporary, emergency, supplemental assistance to a state.
 - Assistance under this type of a declaration is limited in duration (up to 90 days per the Jan 16, 2016 Emergency Declaration) and amount (up to \$5m before Congressional notification).
 - Additionally, assistance provided under an Emergency Declaration is intended to meet immediate, emergency needs, and may not be used for permanent repairs or infrastructure improvements.
- Finally, the State of Michigan has demonstrated that it, along with voluntary groups and faith-based and community organizations, has the capacity and ability to provide bottled water and other water commodities to the residents of Flint.
 - The State of Michigan has coordinated the provision of bottled water to residents since before FEMA arrived.
 - The State has demonstrated that it can provide water to the residents of Flint without FEMA's assistance.

Fire Management Assistance Grant Programs

- Through the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program, federal assistance can be provided to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
- The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.
- There have been 38 FMAGs this fiscal year in: Washington State (16), California (2), Montana (1), Nevada (2), Wyoming (3), New Mexico (2), Colorado (1), Utah (1), Oregon (1), Arizona (1), New Hampshire (1), Oklahoma (4), Kansas (2), and Texas (1).
- The FMAG Program allows for the provision of assistance under Section 403, Essential Assistance of the Stafford Act (also considered to be Public Assistance Category B (Emergency Work)). A 75 percent Federal cost share to be applied to all fire management assistance grants.
- FMAGP allows State, Indian tribal and local entities to apply to the Grantee for subgrants.



National Household Survey, 2015



FEMA

Individual and Community Preparedness Division

Survey Background

Nationally representative survey of adult, U.S. population in non-institutional settings

- **Sample Size:** 5,008 respondents
- **Mechanism:** Telephone (cellular and landline)
- **Average Length:** 11 minutes



FEMA

Methodology

Oversample

- Hazard-specific: tornado, flood, hurricane, wildfire, earthquake, extreme heat, winter storm, and nuclear explosion
 - Defined by FIPS and ZIP codes
 - Oversamples for tornado, flood, hurricane, wildfire, extreme heat, and winter storm are made up of counties that have historical occurrences of each corresponding hazard. For earthquake, the counties were selected based on USGS data as those with the highest expected incidence of significant shaking within a 50 year period.
 - Oversample for nuclear explosion is made up of zip codes representing the 16 largest cities across the country

Survey Design

- Core module administered to all respondents
- Tailored question module administered to all, but worded for specific hazard
- Hazard-specific module administered to specific oversample group
- National sample randomly assigned to toxic chemical gas release and infectious disease outbreak question modules



FEMA

NHS 2015 Summary Findings

- In July 2015, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conducted a nationally representative household survey to measure household and individual preparedness and awareness of preparedness information.
- The survey also included a series of oversamples in U.S. counties where specific hazards present a relevant risk to those populations. These hazards included: **earthquakes, extreme heat, floods, hurricanes, nuclear events, tornadoes, wildfires, and winter storms.**
- The survey findings indicate that specific levers can be used to influence and increase overall individual and community preparedness.
 - The survey’s findings also indicate that having an increased awareness of the necessary steps to take to prepare for a specific hazard can motivate individuals to take steps to prepare for that particular hazard.
 - This raised awareness also increases the likelihood individuals will take the basic (i.e., non-hazard-specific) preparedness steps to develop and discuss a household emergency plan; make copies of critical documents; store supplies; and know how and where to get real-time alerts and warnings.



Summary: Awareness

- **Awareness**
 - Overall results indicate awareness of preparedness information varied by hazard.
 - Respondents living in areas with a history of hurricanes were significantly more likely to have read, seen, or heard information on hurricane preparedness within the past six months.
 - A majority (66%) of individuals living in these hurricane-prone counties reported being informed on how to prepare for a hurricane.
 - The tornado oversample was the next most prepared group.
 - A smaller majority (53%) of respondents living in tornado-prone counties reported being informed on how to prepare for a tornado.



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Summary: Awareness and Action

- **Awareness and Action**
 - The results of the survey indicate there is a *positive relationship between awareness of preparedness information and taking steps to prepare for a disaster.*
 - This was most prominent among those living in historical winter storm areas where those who reported having read, seen, or heard information on how to prepare were significantly more likely to report they had taken steps to prepare as a result of seeing the information.
 - Additionally, those who reported they were aware of preparedness information were also more likely to report having taking basic preparedness steps.
 - These individuals were more likely to have developed and discussed a household emergency plan, to have taken steps to safeguard copies of critical documents, and report they know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings in the event of a disaster in their community.



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Summary: Experience and Action

- **Experience and Action**
 - Individuals living in areas with a history of a specific hazard and who have experienced the impact of that hazard are significantly more likely to report they had taken basic steps to prepare themselves and their household. For example:
 - Individuals living in historical **hurricane** areas who have experienced the impacts of a hurricane are significantly more likely to have developed and discussed a **household emergency plan**.
 - Individuals living in historical **tornado** areas who have experienced the impacts of a tornado are significantly more likely to know how to get **real-time alerts and warnings**.
 - Similarly, those living in historical **earthquake** areas and who have experienced the impacts of an earthquake are significantly more likely to have developed and discussed a **household emergency plan**.



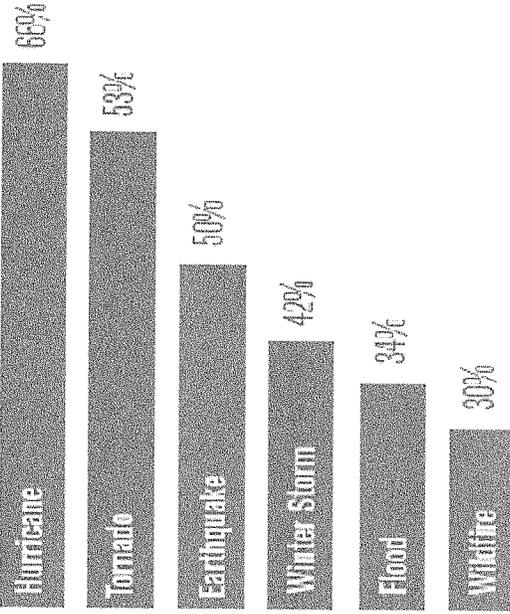
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Awareness of Hazard-specific Preparedness Information

- Those living in areas with a history of hurricanes are significantly more likely to have read, seen or heard information on how to better prepare for a hurricane within the past six months
- More than one-half of those living in areas with a history of tornadoes have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a tornado within the past six months
- Those living in historical wildfire areas are less likely to have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for wildfires within the past six months

Awareness of Preparedness Information

Within the past six months the percent of people who have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a specific disaster



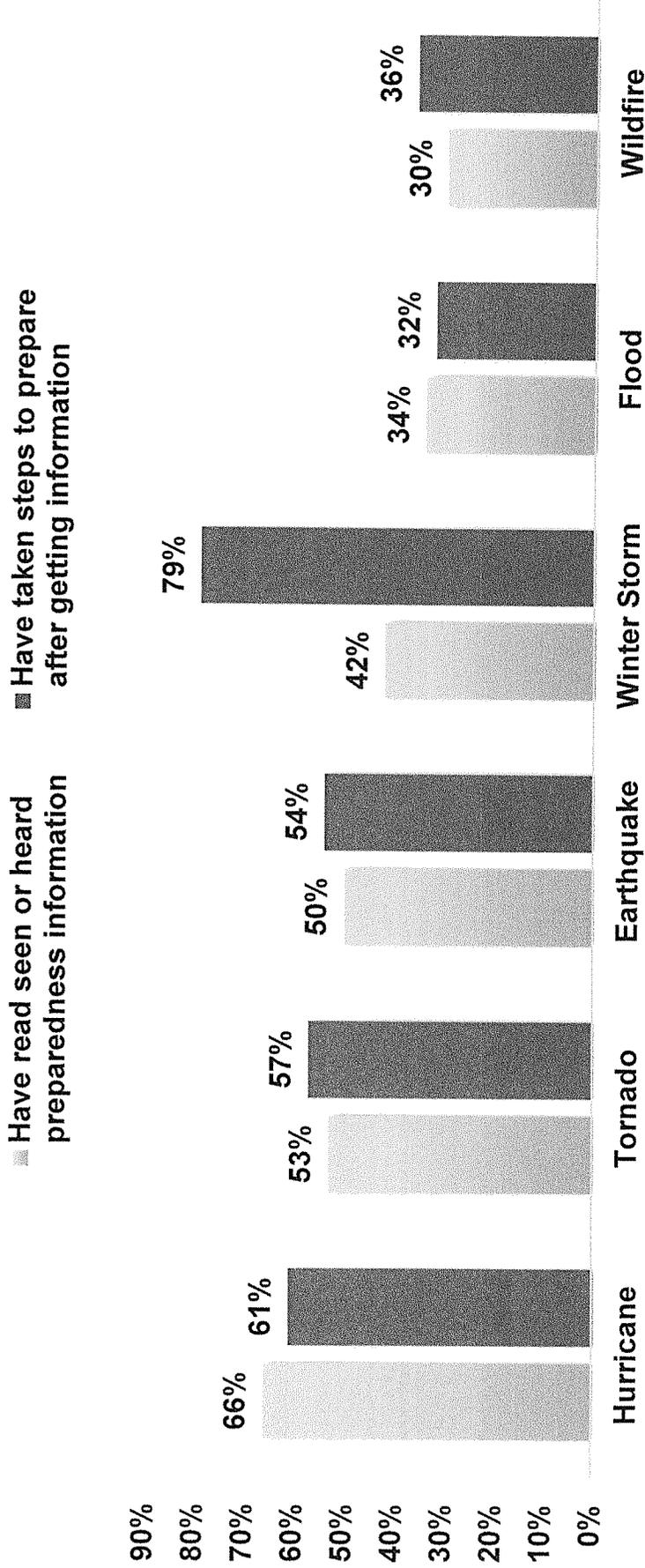
SOURCE: National Household Survey, 2015

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Awareness and Action



KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Individuals living in historical hurricane areas are more likely to report having recently read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare.
- When compared to the other hazards, individuals living in areas with a history of winter storms are significantly more likely to have taken steps to prepare after receiving information on how to better prepare.



FEMA

Hurricane Findings



FEMA

Preparedness Planning: Hurricane

Hazard	Have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan	Know how to get real-time alerts and warnings	Have copies of critical documents safeguarded	Have enough supplies set aside in home to get through three days	Have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year
Hurricane	55%	74%	64%	66%	26%
Tornado	47%	74%	71%	69%	34%*
Earthquake	44%*	56%*	56%	64%	38%*
Winter Storm	40%*	67%	60%	65%	30%
Flood	43%*	72%	67%	62%	33%
Wildfire	46%*	68%	60%	68%	31%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- More than one-half of those living in historical hurricane areas have developed and discussed a household emergency plan. They are also more likely than those in other hazard areas to have developed and discussed a household emergency plan.
- Those living in historical hurricane areas are the least likely to have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise within the past year.



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Preparedness Planning: Household Plan

Hazard	Percent with Household plans	Plan Specifics					
		Evacuation details		Process for getting in touch		Checking on neighbors	
		Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population
Hurricane	55%	80%	44%	86%	47%	65%	35%
Tornado	47%	55%*	26%	85%	40%	68%	32%
Earthquake	44%*	53%*	23%	83%	36%	61%	27%
Winter Storm	40%*	47%*	19%	86%	34%	64%	25%
Flood	43%*	48%*	21%	85%	36%	73%*	31%
Wildfire	46%*	62%*	28%	81%	37%	61%	28%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Those living in areas with a history of hurricanes are significantly more likely than those living in the other hazard areas to have a household plan that includes details on evacuating their community. However, they are significantly less likely than those living in floods areas to include information on checking on neighbors.



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Awareness and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have read, seen or heard information on preparing	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Have emergency supplies set aside	
		Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard		
Hurricane	66%	67%	32%	69%	54%	75%	48%
Tornado	53%	59%	34%	72%	69%	71%	66%
Earthquake	50%	60%	28%	67%	45%	70%	58%
Winter Storm	42%	46%	35%	63%	58%	72%	60%
Flood	34%	55%	37%	75%	64%	72%	58%
Wildfire	30%	56%	41%	71%	55%	76%	65%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Once they have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a hurricane, those living in historical hurricane areas are significantly more likely to have developed a household plan, taken steps to safeguard critical documents, and put aside emergency supplies in their home.



FEMA

Experience and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have experienced the impact of the hazard		Protective Actions					
			Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Have emergency supplies set aside	
			Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience
Hurricane	89%	58%	30%	66%	46%	67%	56%	
Tornado	46%	57%	39%	74%	68%	70%	67%	
Earthquake	86%	46%	34%	57%	49%	67%	45%	
Winter Storm	86%	40%	38%	62%	51%	68%	51%	
Flood	37%	47%	41%	69%	66%	71%	58%	
Wildfire	19%	58%	43%	80%	55%	79%	65%	

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Close to nine in 10 adults living in historical hurricane areas have experienced the impacts of a hurricane. These individuals are more likely to report taking steps to prepare for a disaster.
- Individuals who have experienced the impacts of a hurricane are significantly more likely to have developed and discussed a household emergency plan and have taken steps to safeguard critical documents.



FEMA

Tornado Findings



FEMA

Preparedness Planning: Tornado

Hazard	Have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan	Know how to get real-time alerts and warnings	Have copies of critical documents safeguarded	Have enough supplies set aside in home to get through three days	Have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year
Hurricane	55%	74%	64%	66%	26%*
Tornado	47%	74%	71%	69%	34%
Earthquake	44%	56%*	56%	64%	38%
Winter Storm	40%	67%	60%	65%	30%
Flood	43%	72%	67%	62%	33%
Wildfire	46%	68%	60%	68%	31%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Close to two-thirds of those living in areas with a history of tornadoes know how to get real-time alerts and warnings. A majority have also taken steps to prepare by safeguarding critical documents and putting aside emergency supplies.



FEMA

Preparedness Planning: Household Plan

Hazard	Percent with Household plans	Plan Specifics					
		Evacuation details		Process for getting in touch		Checking on neighbors	
		Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population
Hurricane	55%	80%*	44%	86%	47%	65%	35%
Tornado	47%	55%	26%	85%	40%	68%	32%
Earthquake	44%	53%	23%	83%	36%	61%	27%
Winter Storm	40%	47%	19%	86%	34%	64%	25%
Flood	43%	48%	21%	85%	36%	73%	31%
Wildfire	46%	62%	28%	81%	37%	61%	28%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Among those living in areas with a history of tornadoes who have emergency household plans, a majority say their plans include a process for household members to get in touch with each other if they are not together when a disaster happens and checking on neighbors in the event of a disaster.



FEMA

Awareness and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have read, seen or heard information on preparing	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings	
		Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard
Hurricane	66%	67%	32%	69%	54%	80%	62%
Tornado	53%	59%	34%	72%	69%	82%	65%
Earthquake	50%	60%	28%	67%	45%	73%	40%
Winter Storm	42%	46%	35%	63%	58%	82%	56%
Flood	34%	55%	37%	75%	64%	81%	67%
Wildfire	30%	56%	41%	71%	55%	80%	63%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Once they have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a tornado, those living in historical tornado areas are significantly more likely to have developed a household plan and say they know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings for disasters in their communities.



FEMA

Experience and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have experienced the impact of the hazard	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings	
		Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience
Hurricane	89%	58%	30%	66%	74%	72%	
Tornado	46%	57%	39%	74%	80%	68%	
Earthquake	86%	46%	34%	57%	60%	32%	
Winter Storm	86%	40%	38%	62%	69%	56%	
Flood	37%	47%	41%	69%	74%	71%	
Wildfire	19%	58%	43%	80%	78%	65%	

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Less than one-half of adults living in historical tornado areas have experienced the impacts of a tornado. These individuals are significantly more likely to know how to get real-time alerts and have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan.



FEMA

Earthquake Findings



FEMA

Preparedness Planning: Earthquake

Hazard	Have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan	Know how to get real-time alerts and warnings	Have copies of critical documents safeguarded	Have enough supplies set aside in home to get through three days	Have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year
Hurricane	55%*	74%*	64%	66%	26%
Tornado	47%	74%*	71%	69%	34%
Earthquake	44%	56%	56%	64%	38%
Winter Storm	40%	67%*	60%	65%	30%
Flood	43%	72%*	67%	62%	33%
Wildfire	46%	68%*	60%	68%	31%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Those living in historical earthquake areas are significantly less likely than those in other hazard areas to say they know how to get real-time alerts and warnings for disasters. However, they are more likely to have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year.



FEMA

Note: * Denotes a significant difference from Earthquake oversample 21

Preparedness Planning: Household Plan

Hazard	Percent with Household plans	Plan Specifics					
		Evacuation details		Process for getting in touch		Checking on neighbors	
		Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population
Hurricane	55%	80%*	44%	86%	47%	65%	35%
Tornado	47%	55%	26%	85%	40%	68%	32%
Earthquake	44%	53%	23%	83%	36%	61%	27%
Winter Storm	40%	47%	19%	86%	34%	64%	25%
Flood	43%	48%	21%	85%	36%	73%*	31%
Wildfire	46%	62%	28%	81%	37%	61%	28%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Among those living in areas with a history of earthquakes who have emergency household plans, a majority say their plans include a process for household members to get in touch with each other if they are not together when a disaster happens and include checking on neighbors in the event of a disaster.
- Those living in areas with a history of earthquakes are significantly less likely than those living in floods areas to have household emergency plan that include information on checking on neighbors.



FEMA

* Denotes a significant difference from Earthquake oversample 22

Awareness and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have read, seen or heard information on preparing	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings	
		Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard
Hurricane	66%	67%	32%	69%	54%	80%	62%
Tornado	53%	59%	34%	72%	69%	82%	65%
Earthquake	50%	60%	28%	67%	45%	73%	40%
Winter Storm	42%	46%	35%	63%	58%	82%	56%
Flood	34%	55%	37%	75%	64%	81%	67%
Wildfire	30%	56%	41%	71%	55%	80%	63%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Once they have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for an earthquake, those living in earthquake areas are significantly more likely to have developed a household plan, taken steps to safeguard critical documents, and say they know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings for disasters.



FEMA

Experience and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have experienced the impact of the hazard	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Have emergency supplies set aside	
		Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience
Hurricane	89%	58%	30%	66%	46%	67%	56%
Tornado	46%	57%	39%	74%	68%	70%	67%
Earthquake	86%	46%	34%	57%	49%	67%	45%
Winter Storm	86%	40%	38%	62%	51%	68%	51%
Flood	37%	47%	41%	69%	66%	71%	58%
Wildfire	19%	58%	43%	80%	55%	79%	65%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- A majority of adults living in earthquake areas have experienced the impacts of an earthquake. These individuals are significantly more likely to have developed and discussed a household emergency plan.



FEMA

Winter Storm Findings



FEMA

Preparedness Planning: Winter Storm

Hazard	Have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan	Know how to get real-time alerts and warnings	Have copies of critical documents safeguarded	Have enough supplies set aside in home to get through three days	Have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year
Hurricane	55%*	74%	64%	66%	26%
Tornado	47%	74%	71%	69%	34%
Earthquake	44%	56%*	56%	64%	38%
Winter Storm	40%	67%	60%	65%	30%
Flood	43%	72%	67%	62%	33%
Wildfire	46%	68%	60%	68%	31%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Those living in areas with a history of winter storms are least likely to have developed and discussed a household emergency plan and are less likely to have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise.



FEMA

*** Note:** Denotes a significant difference from Winter Storm oversample

Preparedness Planning: Household Plan

Hazard	Percent with Household plans	Plan Specifics					
		Evacuation details		Process for getting in touch		Checking on neighbors	
		Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population
Hurricane	55%	80%*	44%	86%	47%	65%	35%
Tornado	47%	55%	26%	85%	40%	68%	32%
Earthquake	44%	53%	23%	83%	36%	61%	27%
Winter Storm	40%	47%	19%	86%	34%	64%	25%
Flood	43%	48%	21%	85%	36%	73%*	31%
Wildfire	46%	62%*	28%	81%	37%	61%	28%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Among those living in areas with a history of winter storms who have emergency household plans, a majority say their plans include a process for household members to get in touch and include checking on neighbors.



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Note: * Denotes a significant difference from Winter Storm oversample

Awareness and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have read, seen or heard information on preparing	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings	
		Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard
Hurricane	66%	67%	32%	69%	54%	80%	62%
Tornado	53%	59%	34%	72%	69%	82%	65%
Earthquake	50%	60%	28%	67%	45%	73%	40%
Winter Storm	42%	46%	35%	63%	58%	82%	56%
Flood	34%	55%	37%	75%	64%	81%	67%
Wildfire	30%	56%	41%	71%	55%	80%	63%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Once they have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a winter storm, those living in historical winter storm areas are significantly more likely to have developed a household emergency plan, and say they know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings for disasters.



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Experience and Preparedness Planning

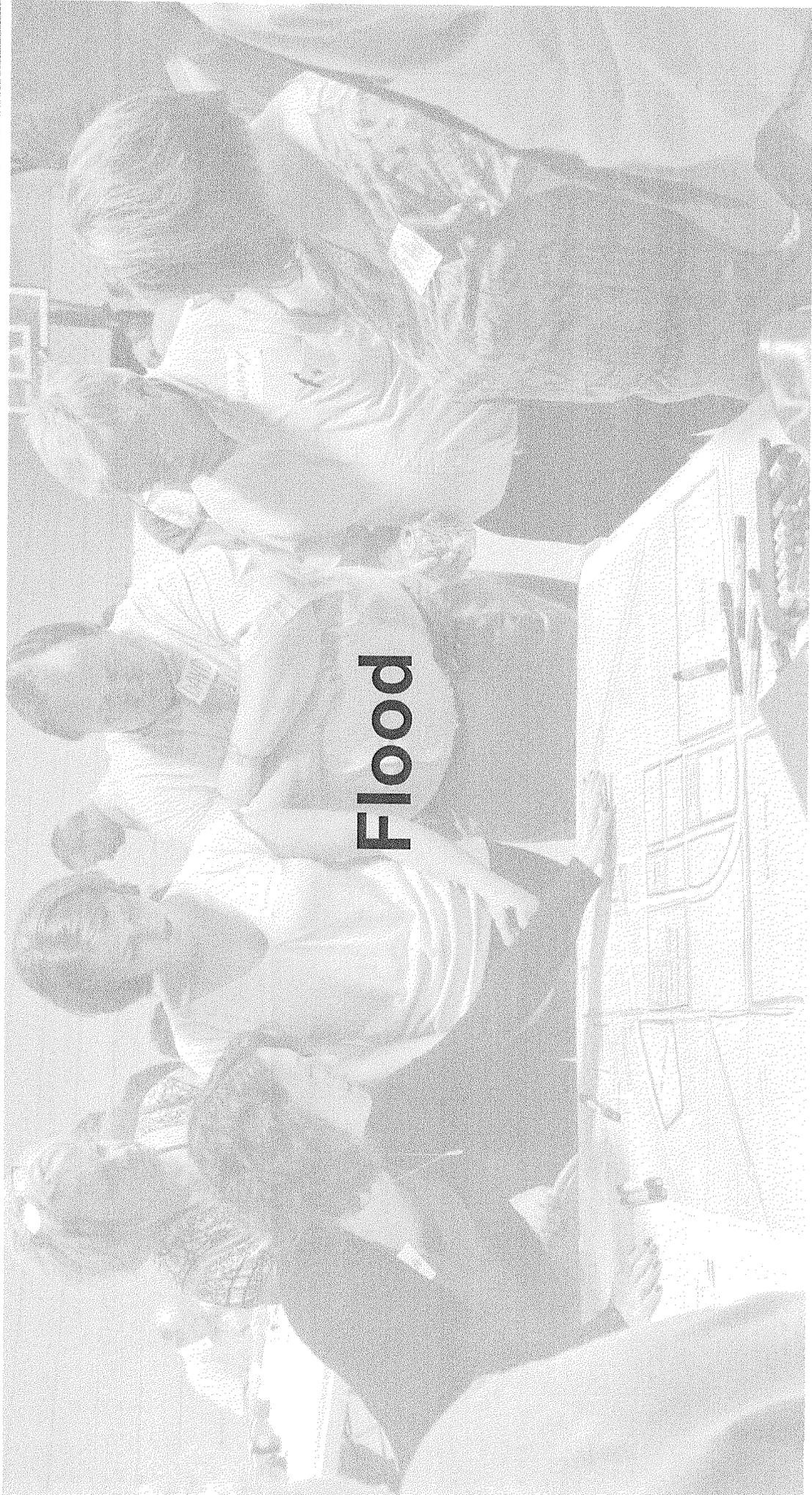
Hazard	Percent who have experienced the impact of the hazard	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings	
		Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience
Hurricane	89%	58%	30%	66%	46%	74%	72%
Tornado	46%	57%	39%	74%	68%	80%	68%
Earthquake	86%	46%	34%	57%	49%	60%	32%
Winter Storm	86%	40%	38%	62%	51%	69%	56%
Flood	37%	47%	41%	69%	66%	74%	71%
Wildfire	19%	58%	43%	80%	55%	78%	65%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Similar to historical hurricane and earthquake areas, a majority of adults living in historical winter storm areas have experienced the impacts of a winter storm.



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Flood



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Preparedness Planning: Flood

Hazard	Have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan	Know how to get real-time alerts and warnings	Have copies of critical documents safeguarded	Have enough supplies set aside in home to get through three days	Have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year
Hurricane	55%*	74%	64%	66%	26%
Tornado	47%	74%	71%	69%	34%
Earthquake	44%	56%*	56%*	64%	38%
Winter Storm	40%	67%	60%	65%	30%
Flood	43%	72%	67%	62%	33%
Wildfire	46%	68%	60%	68%	31%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- More than one-half of those living in historical flood areas have taken steps to prepare by safeguarding critical documents, setting aside enough supplies and knowing how to get real-time alerts and warnings for disasters in their communities.



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* Denotes a significant difference from Flood oversample

Preparedness Planning: Household Plan

Hazard	Percent with Household plans	Plan Specifics					
		Evacuation details		Process for getting in touch		Checking on neighbors	
		Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population
Hurricane	55%*	80%*	44%	86%	47%	65%	35%
Tornado	47%	55%	26%	85%	40%	68%	32%
Earthquake	44%	53%	23%	83%	36%	61%*	27%
Winter Storm	40%	47%	19%	86%	34%	64%	25%
Flood	43%	48%	21%	85%	36%	73%	31%
Wildfire	46%	62%*	28%	81%	37%	61%*	28%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Among those living in historical flood areas, who have emergency household plans, a majority say their plans include a process for household members to get in touch with each other if they are not together when a disaster happens. Additionally, they are more likely to have plans that include checking on neighbor in the event of a disaster.



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* Denotes a significant difference from Flood oversample

Awareness and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have read, seen or heard information on preparing	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Have emergency supplies set aside	
		Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard		
Hurricane	66%	67%	32%	69%	54%	75%	48%
Tornado	53%	59%	34%	72%	69%	71%	66%
Earthquake	50%	60%	28%	67%	45%	70%	58%
Winter Storm	42%	46%	35%	63%	58%	72%	60%
Flood	34%	55%	37%	75%	64%	72%	58%
Wildfire	30%	56%	41%	71%	55%	76%	65%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Once they have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a flood, those living in historical flood areas are significantly more likely to have emergency supplies set aside and to say they know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings for disasters.



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Experience and Preparedness Planning

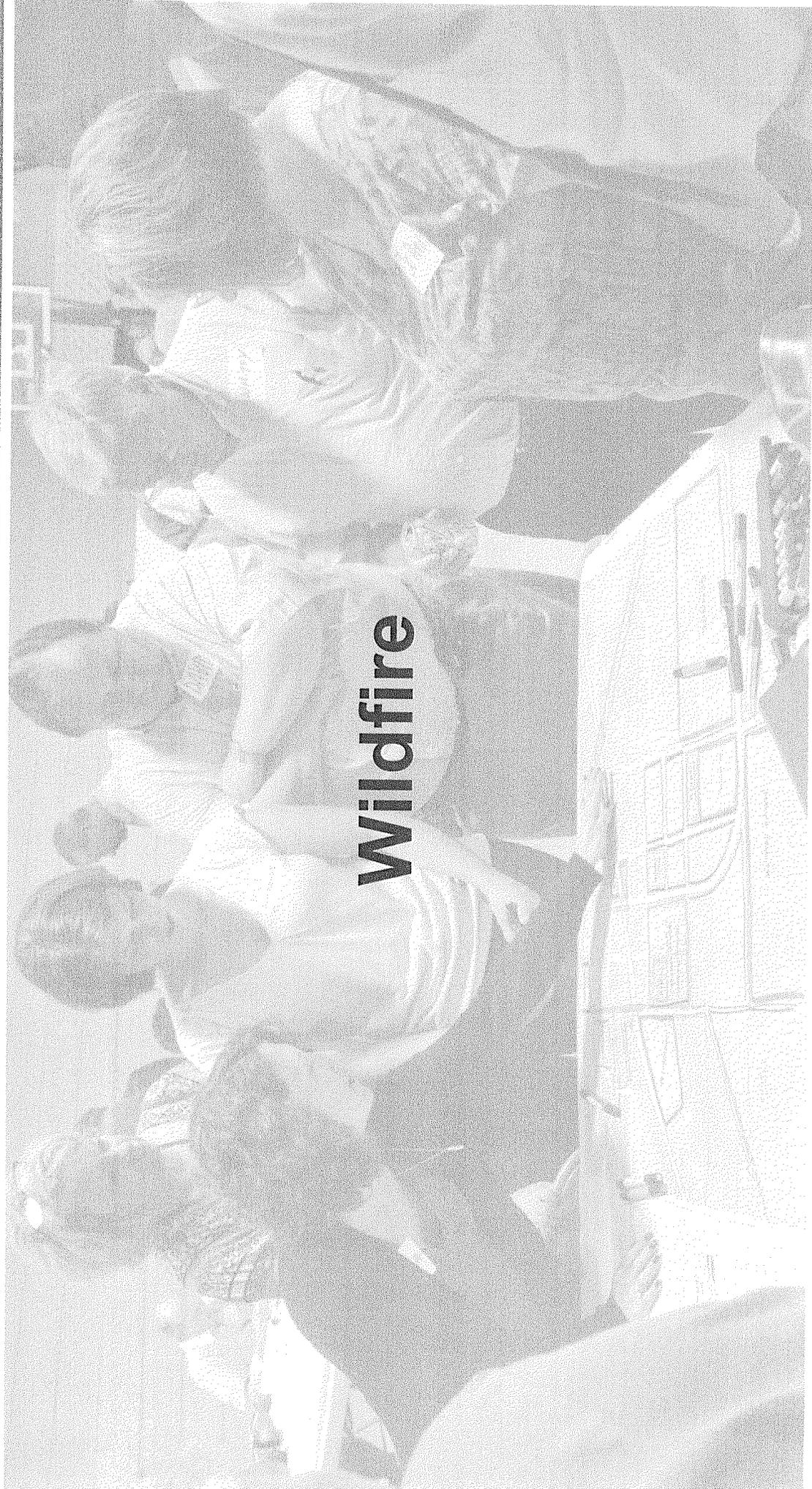
Hazard	Percent who have experienced the impact of the hazard	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Have emergency supplies set aside	
		Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience
Hurricane	89%	58%	30%	66%	46%	67%	56%
Tornado	46%	57%	39%	74%	68%	70%	67%
Earthquake	86%	46%	34%	57%	49%	67%	45%
Winter Storm	86%	40%	38%	62%	51%	68%	51%
Flood	37%	47%	41%	69%	66%	71%	58%
Wildfire	19%	58%	43%	80%	55%	79%	65%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Just over a third of adults living in areas with a history of floods have experienced the impacts of a flood. These individuals are more likely to report taking steps to prepare for a disaster.
- Those who have experienced the impacts of a flood are significantly more likely to have emergency supplies set aside for a disaster.



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Wildfire



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Preparedness Planning: Wildfire

Hazard	Have developed and discussed a household preparedness plan	Know how to get real-time alerts and warnings	Have copies of critical documents safeguarded	Have enough supplies set aside in home to get through three days	Have participated in a disaster preparedness drill or exercise in the past year
Hurricane	55%*	74%	64%	66%	26%
Tornado	47%	74%	71%*	69%	34%
Earthquake	44%	56%*	56%	64%	38%
Winter Storm	40%	67%	60%	65%	30%
Flood	43%	72%	67%	62%	33%
Wildfire	46%	68%	60%	68%	31%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- A majority of those living in areas with a history of wildfires have taking steps to prepare by setting aside emergency supplies, safeguarding copies of critical documents, and knowing how they will get real-time alerts and warnings in a disaster.



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Note: * Denotes a significant difference from Wildfire oversample

Preparedness Planning: Household Plan

Hazard	Percent with Household plans	Plan Specifics					
		Evacuation details		Process for getting in touch		Checking on neighbors	
		Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population	Percent of Plans	Percent of Population
Hurricane	55%*	80%*	44%	86%	47%	65%	35%
Tornado	47%	55%	26%	85%	40%	68%	32%
Earthquake	44%	53%	23%	83%	36%	61%	27%
Winter Storm	40%	47%*	19%	86%	34%	64%	25%
Flood	43%	48%*	21%	85%	36%	73%*	31%
Wildfire	46%	62%	28%	81%	37%	61%	28%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Among those living in historical wildfire areas, who have emergency household plans, a majority say their plans include evacuation details, a process for household members to get in touch and checking on neighbors in the event of a disaster.



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Note: * Denotes a significant difference from Wildfire oversample

Awareness and Preparedness Planning

Hazard	Percent who have read, seen or heard information on preparing	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warning	
		Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard	Have seen, read or heard	Have NOT seen, read or heard
Hurricane	66%	67%	32%	69%	54%	80%	62%
Tornado	53%	59%	34%	72%	69%	82%	65%
Earthquake	50%	60%	28%	67%	45%	73%	40%
Winter Storm	42%	46%	35%	63%	58%	82%	56%
Flood	34%	55%	37%	75%	64%	81%	67%
Wildfire	30%	56%	41%	71%	55%	80%	63%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Once they have read, seen, or heard information on how to better prepare for a wildfire, those living in historical wildfire areas are significantly more likely to have taken steps to prepare for a disaster. They are significantly more likely to have developed and discussed a household emergency plan, taken steps to safeguard critical documents, and say they know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings in a disaster.



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Experience and Preparedness Planning

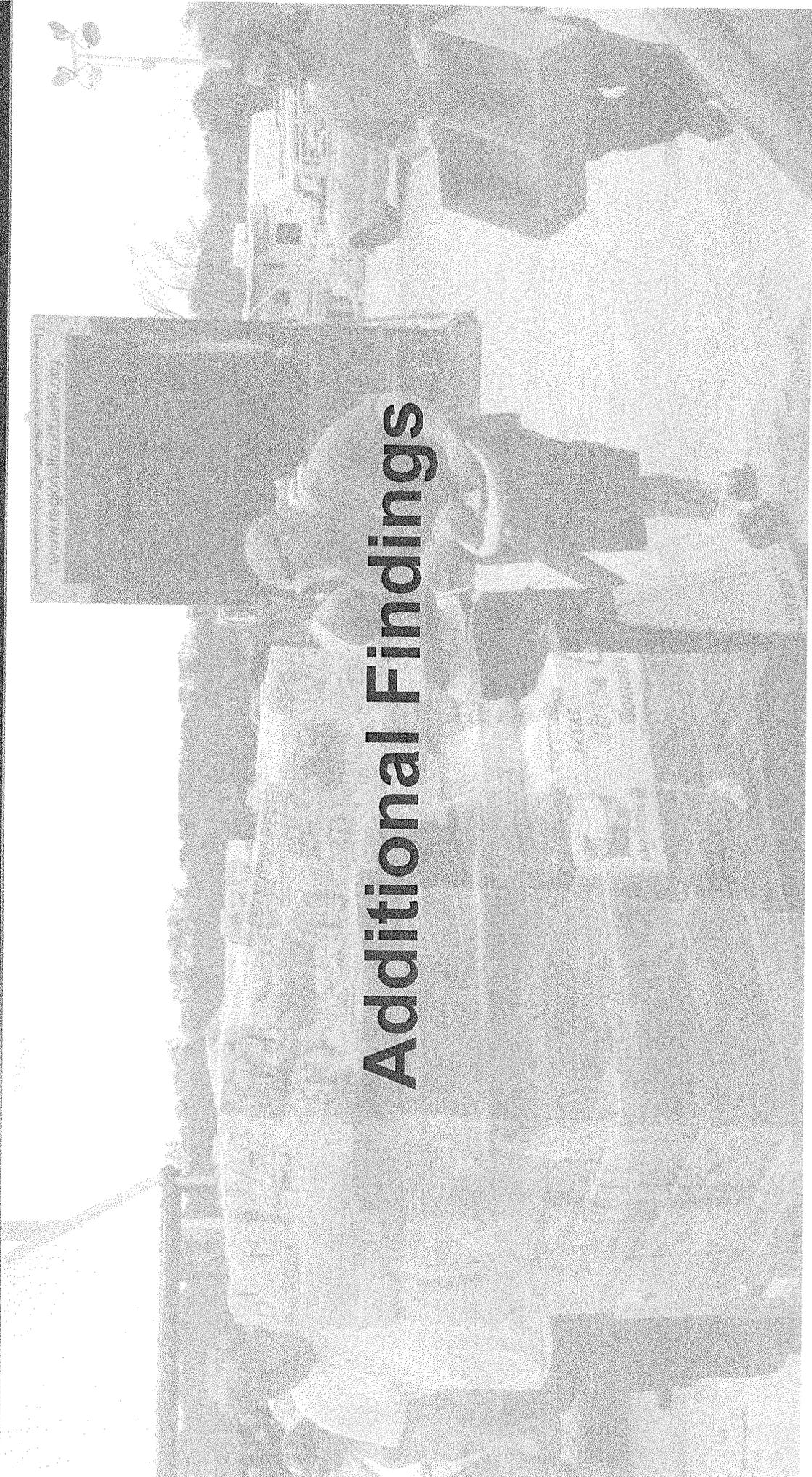
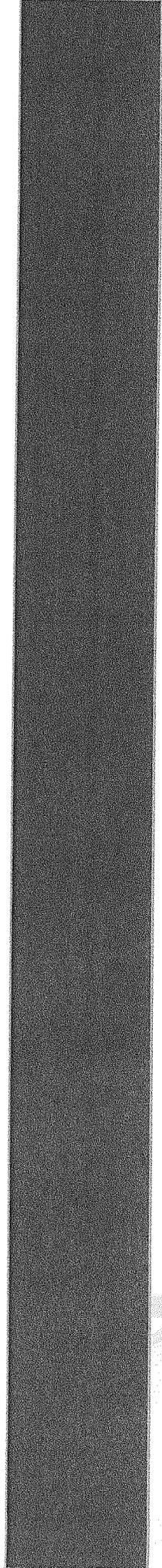
Hazard	Percent who have experienced the impact of the hazard	Protective Actions					
		Have developed and discussed an emergency plan		Have safeguarded copies of critical documents		Know how they will get real-time alerts and warning	
		Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience	Experience	No experience
Hurricane	89%	58%	30%	66%	46%	74%	72%
Tornado	46%	57%	39%	74%	68%	80%	68%
Earthquake	86%	46%	34%	57%	49%	60%	32%
Winter Storm	86%	40%	38%	62%	51%	69%	56%
Flood	37%	47%	41%	69%	66%	74%	71%
Wildfire	19%	58%	43%	80%	55%	78%	65%

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Less than one in five adults living in areas with a history of wildfires have experienced the impacts of a wildfire. These individuals are more likely to report taking steps to prepare for a disaster.
- Those who have experienced the impacts of a wildfire are significantly more likely to have a household emergency plan, taken steps to safeguard critical documents, and significantly more likely to know how they will get real-time alerts and warnings in a disaster.



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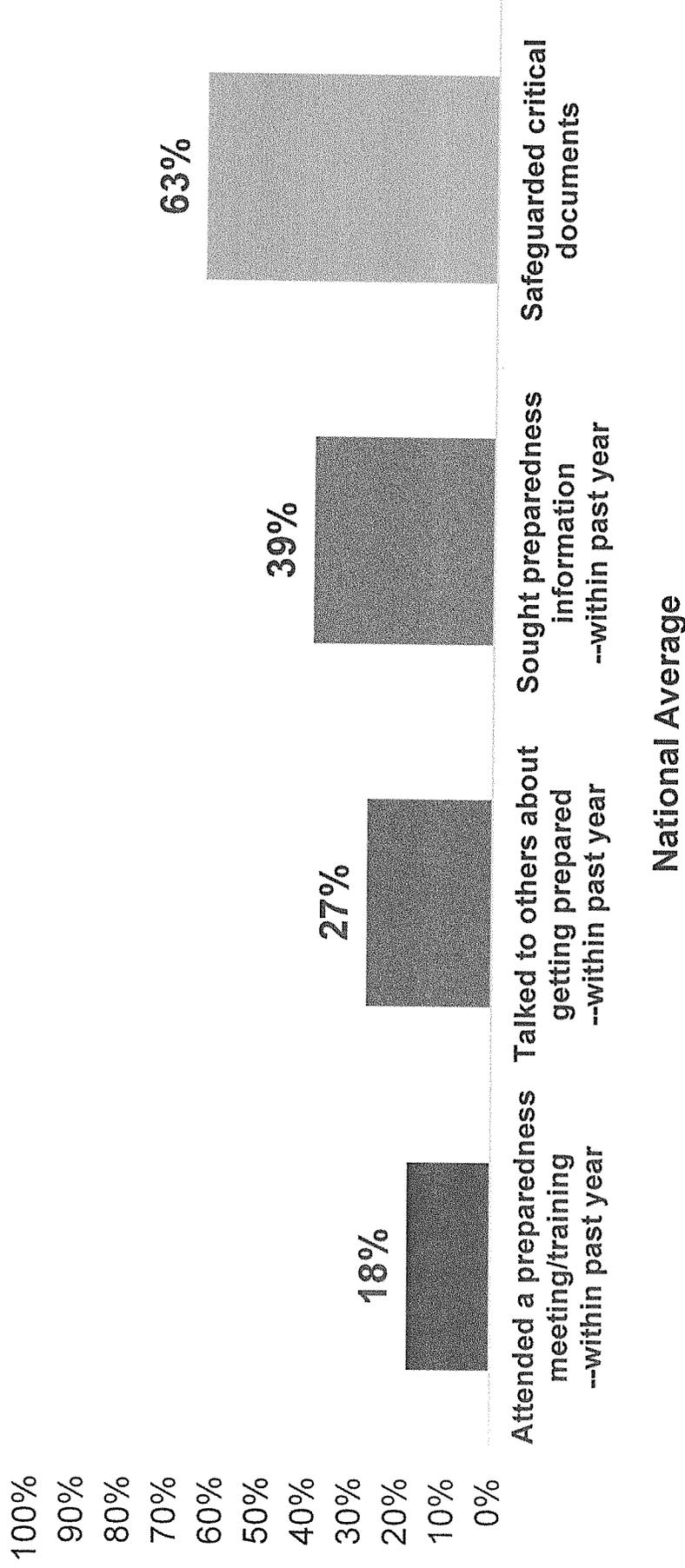
Additional Findings



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Preparedness Planning: Other Activities



KEY TAKEAWAY:

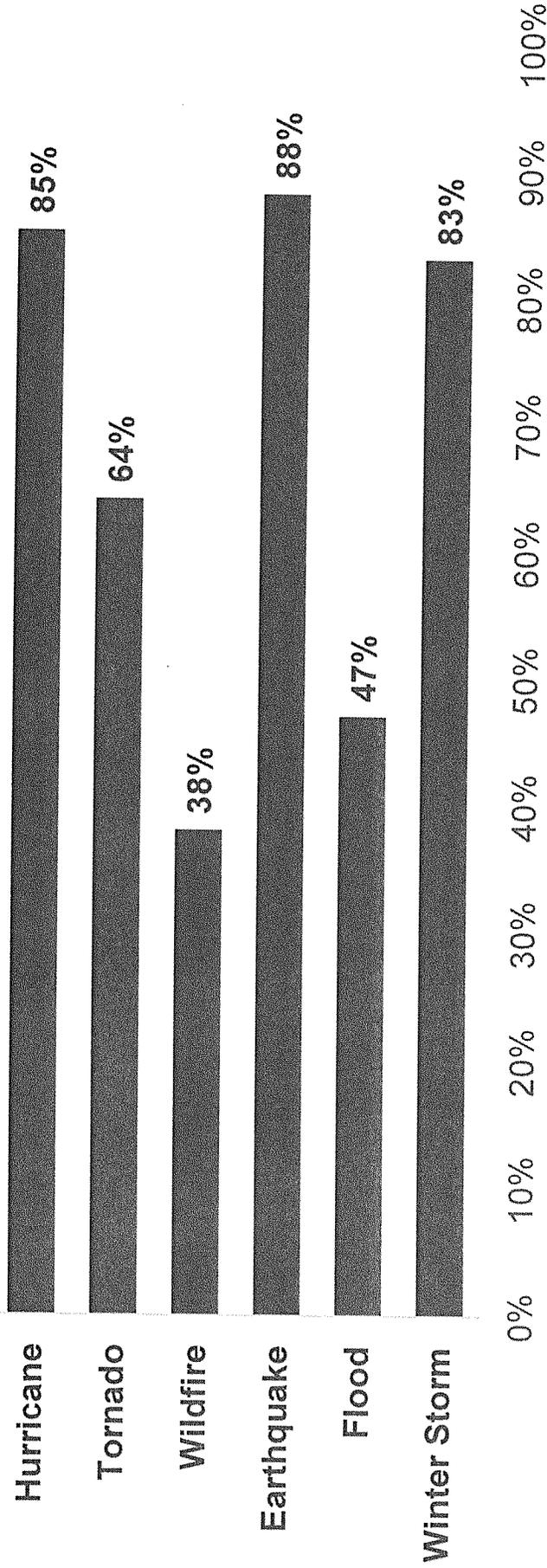
- A majority of the population have taken steps to prepare by having copies of critical documents such as identification, insurance, and banking information stored in a fireproof/waterproof location or stored electronically.
- Within the past year, more than a third of the population have sought information on how to prepare for disasters.



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Risk Perception

Percent who think it is **LIKELY** to have a/an (**SPECIFIC HAZARD**) happen where they live



HIGHLIGHTS:

- Individuals living in areas with a history of wildfires are less likely to perceive they are at risk for the disaster. The same is true for those living in areas with a history of floods, as less than half think it is likely for a flood to happen where they live.



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Confidence in Preparedness

Hazard	Confident in ability to take steps to prepare (Note: % 4s & 5s combined)	Preparing can help quite a bit or a great deal
Hurricane	78%	59%
Tornado	66%	50%
Wildfire	59%	38%
Earthquake	63%	59%
Flood	63%	41%
Winter Storm	77%	43%

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Individuals living in areas with a history of hurricanes are most confident in their ability to take the necessary steps to prepare for a hurricane.
- Individuals living in areas with a history of wildfires are least likely to think taking steps to prepare would be helpful in the event of a wildfire.



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Hazard Specific: Key Findings



Flood

- Four out of 10 (40%) of those living in historical flood areas have a “go-bag” with emergency supplies in case they need to evacuate quickly
- 32% of those who received flood preparedness information took steps to prepare after getting information on how to better prepare



Wildfire

- Slightly less than half (46%) of those living in historical wildfire areas have a “go-bag” with emergency supplies in case they need to evacuate quickly
- Just over a third (36%) of those who received wildfire preparedness information took steps to prepare after getting information on how to better prepare



Hurricane

- 41% of those living in historical hurricane areas have a “go-bag” with emergency supplies in case they need to evacuate quickly
- 61% of those who received hurricane preparedness information took steps to prepare after getting information on how to better prepare



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Hazard Specific: Key Findings



Tornado

- 73% of those living in historical tornado areas have emergency plans with information on where to **shelter from a tornado at HOME**
- Slightly more than half (53%) have emergency plans with information on where to **shelter from a tornado at WORK**
- 48% have emergency plans with information on where to **shelter from a tornado at SCHOOL**



Earthquake

- Slightly more than half (54%) of those who received earthquake preparedness information took steps to prepare after getting information on how to better prepare
- 59% of those living in historical earthquake areas have taken steps to **reduce potential flying and falling items at HOME**



Winter Storm

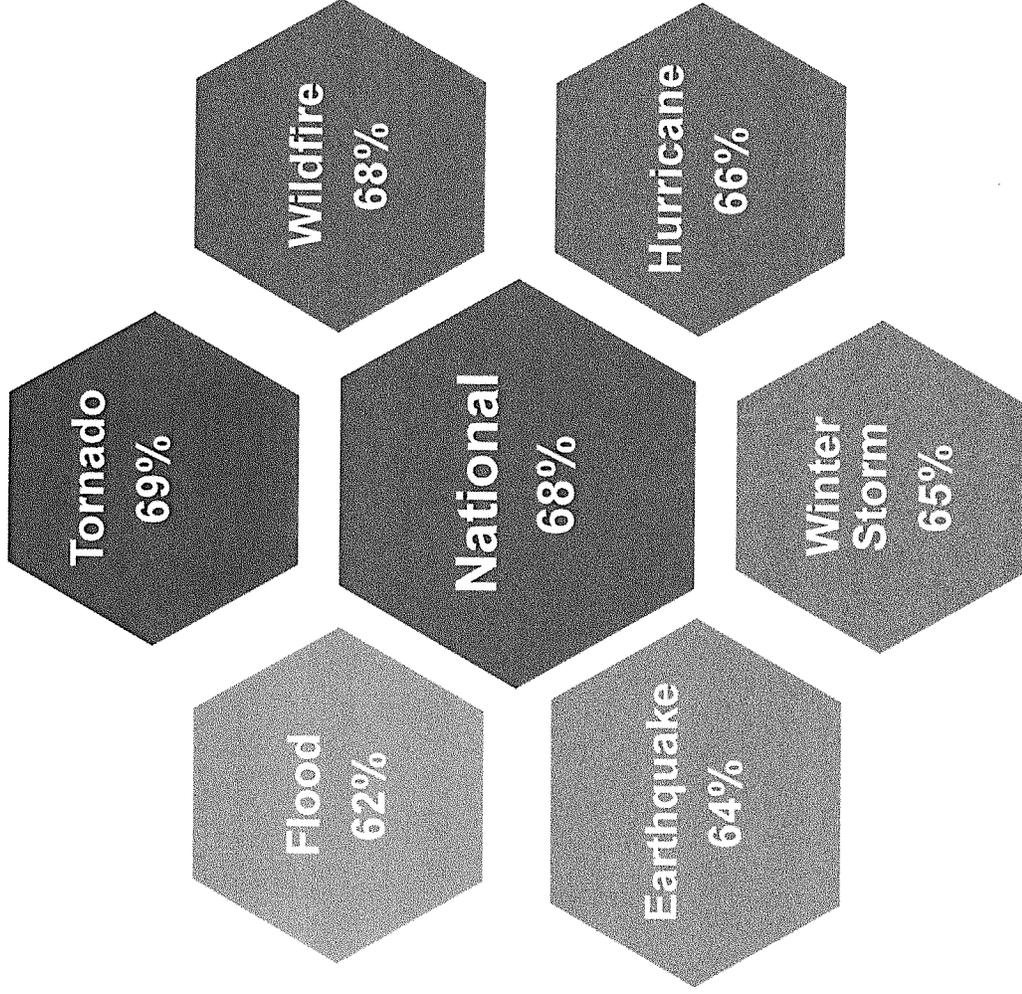
- Nearly eight out of 10 (79%) of those who received winter storm preparedness information took steps to prepare after getting information on how to better prepare



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Preparedness Planning: Supplies

Have enough SUPPLIES set aside to get through **THREE DAYS**



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