

## Course Resources

### *Community Planning for Economic Recovery*

Resources from the Slide Presentation	Description and Link to Resource
<b>NTED – National Training and Education Division</b> <i>from FEMA</i>	<p>A full catalog of courses at no cost. Subjects range from Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) terrorism, cybersecurity, and agro-terrorism to citizen preparedness and public works. NTED courses include multiple delivery methods: instructor led (direct deliveries), train-the-trainers (indirect deliveries), customized (conferences and seminars), and web-based. NTED courses can be taken at a training facility or be brought to your location on request.</p> <p><a href="http://firstrespondertraining.gov">http://firstrespondertraining.gov</a></p>
<b>Whole Community</b> <i>from FEMA</i>	<p>FEMA’s definition and resources relating to the concept of <i>whole community</i>.</p> <p><a href="http://fema.gov/whole-community">http://fema.gov/whole-community</a></p>
<b>Billion dollar disasters</b> <i>from NOAA</i>	<p>NOAA’s (The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) weather data going back to 1980 tracking climatological and weather related disasters that cost upwards of \$1,000,000,000 (adjusted for inflation). Data can be visualized and downloaded by type or year.</p> <p><a href="http://ncdc.noaa.gov/billions">http://ncdc.noaa.gov/billions</a></p>
<b>Preparedness Wizard</b> <i>from NCDP</i>	<p>The Preparedness Wizard online tool from NCDP, Columbia University, is a useful resource. It can help determine the potential disasters in a state/community, based on historical disaster data. It also contains resources on personal and family preparedness.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/NCDP-Preparedness-Wizard">http://bit.ly/NCDP-Preparedness-Wizard</a></p>
<b>Natural Hazards Index</b> <i>from NCDP</i>	<p>The Natural Hazards Index from NCDP, Columbia University, is another popular tool to better determine the hazards in a community or geographic region. Users can click on each county to view its hazard index value, and the level of hazard for each individual disaster. Layers describing the relative level of hazard from each individual disaster are also available as choropleth maps with red areas representing high, orange representing medium, and yellow representing low levels of hazard.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/NCDP-Hazards-Index">http://bit.ly/NCDP-Hazards-Index</a></p>

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<b>Myopic voters and natural disaster policy</b>	<p>An academic journal article that shows when politicians are seen responding to disasters, they gain more votes. However, this is counterproductive to resilience because preparedness is more important, but politicians are not rewarded for preparedness.</p> <p><a href="#">HEALY, A., &amp; MALHOTRA, N. (2009). <i>Myopic Voters and Natural Disaster Policy</i>. American Political Science Review, 103(3), 387-406. doi:10.1017/S0003055409990104</a></p>
<b>5 Year Plan</b>	<p>There are numerous resources for how to construct a 5 Year Plan for disaster resilience, but the one highlighted in the course comes from Ellicott City, Maryland. It can be used as a template to follow.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/5-Year-Plan">http://bit.ly/5-Year-Plan</a></p>
<b>Stafford Act</b> <i>from DHS/FEMA</i>	<p>Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288)</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/Stafford-Act">http://bit.ly/Stafford-Act</a></p>
<b>PPD #8 – National Preparedness</b> <i>from DHS/FEMA</i>	<p>Presidential Policy Directive #8 is titled “National Preparedness” and it addresses the concept that resilience is best achieved when everybody is involved. It is strategic in that it discusses specific goals for preparedness, and frameworks and plans that help reach the goals by involving the whole community.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/PPD-8">http://bit.ly/PPD-8</a></p>
<b>PPD #21 – Critical Infrastructure</b> <i>from DHS/FEMA</i>	<p>Presidential Policy Directive #21 is titled “Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience” and it addresses the concept of ownership in infrastructure. There are sometimes grey areas in disaster preparedness, usually in the form of uncertainty about who is responsible for what.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/PPD21-Critical-Infrastructure">http://bit.ly/PPD21-Critical-Infrastructure</a></p>
<b>NRF – National Response Framework</b> <i>from DHS/FEMA</i>	<p>The NRF deals with many issues that would arise in any organization and their respective government agencies. The response mission includes 15 core capabilities that have direct relevance to any organization. You can learn more at the link below.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/NRF3rdEd">http://bit.ly/NRF3rdEd</a></p>
<b>NDRF – National Disaster Recovery Framework</b> <i>from DHS/FEMA</i>	<p>National Disaster Recovery Framework: Library of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Planning &amp; Capacity Building (CPCB) Recovery Support Function</li> <li>• Economic Recovery Support Function</li> <li>• Health &amp; Social Services (HSS) Recovery Support Function</li> <li>• Housing Recovery Support Function</li> <li>• Information Sheet: National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function</li> <li>• National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition</li> <li>• Natural &amp; Cultural Resources (NCR) Recovery Support Function</li> </ul> <a href="http://bit.ly/NDRF-library">http://bit.ly/NDRF-library</a>
<b>BCP Appraisal Tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Red Cross “Ready Rating” tool: gives you a number score and suggested improvements <a href="http://readyrating.org">http://readyrating.org</a></li> <li>• FEMA’s “PS-Prep” program for Private Sector Preparedness and voluntary preparedness accreditation and certification <a href="http://fema.gov/get-certified">http://fema.gov/get-certified</a></li> </ul>
<b>CPI – Community Preparedness Index</b>	<p>Created by the Resilient Children Resilient Communities (NCDP with Save the Children) project as a way to assess community preparedness.</p> <a href="http://Savethechildren.org/CPI">http://Savethechildren.org/CPI</a>
<b>HAZUS</b> <i>from FEMA</i>	<p>GIS tool for hazard mapping from FEMA that works within ArcGIS 10.4</p> <a href="http://Fema.gov/hazus">http://Fema.gov/hazus</a>
<b>ArcGIS Business Analyst Tool</b> <i>from ESRI</i>	<p>ESRI ArcGIS: Business Analyst Tool for assessing the economically important and high-employment businesses of an area (click “Economic Development”)</p> <a href="http://bit.ly/ArcGIS-Business-Analyst">http://bit.ly/ArcGIS-Business-Analyst</a>
<b>SoVI – Social Vulnerability Index</b> <i>from USC-HVRI</i>	<p>University of South Carolina: Social Vulnerability Index shows a US map of social vulnerability from the University of South Carolina’s Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute. This tool is based on extensive research, and the map shows the areas (in red) that we would expect to be slowest to recover after a disaster, based on 29 socio-economic variables.</p> <a href="http://bit.ly/USC-SoVI">http://bit.ly/USC-SoVI</a>
<b>SVI – Social Vulnerability Index</b> <i>from CDC</i>	<p>Centers for Disease Control (CDC): Social Vulnerability Index data, maps, and tools. By using this online tool, it is very easy to generate a map of an area, and select between 5 different vulnerability focuses: socioeconomic, household composition and disabilities, minorities and languages, housing and transportation, or a combination map of overall vulnerability.</p> <a href="https://svi.cdc.gov">https://svi.cdc.gov</a>
<b>Multipliers</b> <i>from the BEA</i>	<p>Multipliers (for the multiplier effect) can be purchased for a specific region or industry through the US Bureau of Economic Analysis</p> <a href="http://bea.gov/regional/rims/rimsii">http://bea.gov/regional/rims/rimsii</a>

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<b>Economic Development Resources by State</b> <i>from the EDA</i>	<p>State by state listings of the various Economic Development Districts, Revolving Loan Fund operators, and University Centers that EDA directly works with and financially supports in the realm of regional and local economic development. The Economic Development Districts may be of particular interest to promoting “Community Planning for Economic Recovery”; these EDDs are typically serve as the gateways for EDA investments via the CEDS process.</p> <p><a href="http://Eda.gov/resources">http://Eda.gov/resources</a></p>
<b>CEDS – Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy</b> <i>from the EDA</i>	<p>The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) contributes to effective economic development in America’s communities and regions through a locally-based, regionally-driven economic development planning process The CEDS successfully serves as a means to engage community leaders, leverage the involvement of the private sector, and establish a strategic blueprint for regional collaboration. EDA requires that each CEDS contain sections and considerations on economic resiliency as per 13 CFR Section 303.7 (b): “A CEDS must be the result of a continuing economic development planning process, developed with broad-based and diverse public and private sector participation. Consistent with section 302 of PWEDA, each CEDS must promote Regional resiliency and be unique and responsive to the relevant Region”.</p> <p><a href="http://Eda.gov/ceds">http://Eda.gov/ceds</a></p>
<b>SBA Loans</b>	<p>Small Business Administration loans made available to jurisdictions after disaster declarations. Can apply for them at a disaster site, by mail, or online.</p> <p><a href="http://Disasterloan.sba.gov/ela">http://Disasterloan.sba.gov/ela</a></p>
<b>CDBG-DR</b> <i>from HUD</i>	<p>Community Development Block Grants for Disaster Recovery. HUD (US. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development) provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to Presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/CDBG-DR-HUD">http://bit.ly/CDBG-DR-HUD</a></p>

## Planning Templates

<p><i>For municipal emergency planning, use:</i> <b>CEMPs – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans</b></p>	<p>A jurisdiction’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a framework for an effective comprehensive emergency management program. A CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions, policies, operational goals and objectives, and mechanisms through which a jurisdiction will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support emergency management efforts through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.</p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/learnCEMP">http://bit.ly/learnCEMP</a> <b>How to Develop and Maintain Emergency Operations Plans, Version 2.0</b> <a href="http://bit.ly/FEMA-CEMP">http://bit.ly/FEMA-CEMP</a></p>
<p><i>For grant planning, use:</i> <b>IDIS</b> <i>from HUD</i></p>	<p>The Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) provides HUD (US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development) with current information regarding the program activities underway across the Nation, including funding data. HUD uses this information to report to Congress and to monitor grantees. IDIS is the draw down and reporting system for the five CPD formula grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Housing Trust Fund (HTF), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA); and for the CPD competitive grant program HOPWA Competitive. Grantees also use IDIS for Consolidated Planning.</p> <p><a href="http://hudexchange.info/programs/idis">http://hudexchange.info/programs/idis</a></p>
<p><i>For mitigation planning, use:</i> <b>Hazard Mitigation Planning</b> <i>from FEMA</i></p>	<p>Hazard mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is most effective when implemented under a comprehensive, long-term mitigation plan. State, tribal, and local governments engage in hazard mitigation planning to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events. Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.</p> <p><a href="http://fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning">http://fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning</a></p>

## Additional Resources for Hazard/Risk Analysis

*Note:* This list is a series of resources that can allow organizations to better understand what sorts of hazards and risks exist in their area. These resources are by no means comprehensive.

### **Floods**

- *Pew Trusts:* Fact sheets on 10 states’ preparation and mitigation efforts of flooding. Includes county level information on annual potential flood risk, frequency of floods, risk of hurricanes, etc.
  - <http://bit.ly/Pew-Floods>
- *FEMA:* Flood Map Service Center: Maps of risk of flooding for areas in the United States
  - <https://msc.fema.gov/portal>

- *FEMA*: Data Visualization: Historical Flood Risks and Costs (choose your state and county)
  - <http://bit.ly/FEMA-flood-data>

### **Earthquakes**

- *United States Geological Survey*: Comprehensive library of resources for earthquake risk
  - <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/>

### **Severe Storms, Hurricanes, Tornadoes**

- *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*: Storm Prediction Center
  - <http://spc.noaa.gov>
- *NCDP*: The Hurricane Sandy Place Report: Evacuation Decisions, Housing Issues and Sense of Community
  - <http://bit.ly/Hurricane-Sandy-Report>

### **Fires**

- *United States Forest Service*: Wildfire hazard potential maps
  - <http://bit.ly/Wildfire-Risk>
- *FEMA*: Data Visualization: Fire Incidents for States and Counties
  - <http://bit.ly/FEMA-fire-data>

### **Overall Risk**

- *Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety*: Toolkit that can help business owners understand what disasters to be concerned about, how to plan for recovery, and how to do vulnerability assessments.
  - <http://bit.ly/Small-Business-Toolkit>
- *Northern Maine Development Commission*: Example of ways to assess and mitigate risk of disasters to businesses for a state.
  - <http://bit.ly/Maine-Disaster-Plan>
- *Munich Reinsurance Company*: Historical data on the economic losses and fatalities experienced from disasters.
  - <http://natcatservice.munichre.com>
- *World Bank*: Hazard modeling for multiple types of disasters, at the worldwide level.
  - <http://bit.ly/World-Bank-Global-Risk>
- *FEMA*: Data visualization of disasters by states, counties, and tribal territories since 1953
  - <http://fema.gov/data-visualization>