DISASTER NEWS YOU CAN USE

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INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS CONSULTING

December 2025

Whats Inside:

This Month in Disaster History

1811 and 1812 New Madrid Seismic Sequence

The 1811-1812 New Madrid earthquakes represent one of the most significant seismic events in United States history, occurring in the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ), a region spanning southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, northwestern Tennessee, and southwestern Kentucky. This sequence began on December 16, 1811, with a magnitude estimated between 7.5 and 8.1, followed by major aftershocks on January 23, 1812 (magnitude 7.3-7.8), and February 7, 1812 (magnitude 7.5-8.0), along with thousands of smaller tremors. Scientifically, these intraplate earthquakes originated from the reactivation of ancient faults in the Reelfoot rift, a failed rift system formed about 600 million years ago during continental rifting. Unlike earthquakes at plate boundaries, such as those along the San Andreas Fault, the NMSZ events result from compressive stresses within the North American plate, causing buried faults to slip and release accumulated strain. The zone's geology, featuring thick layers of unconsolidated sediments from the Mississippi embayment (deposited over the last 5 million years atop older Paleozoic rocks), amplified ground shaking and facilitated widespread liquefaction, where water-saturated sands lose strength and behave like fluids during intense vibrations.

The immediate impacts of the 1811-1812 sequence were profound, ...

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Systems Approach to EM

Bridging Theory with Practice

The systems approach to disaster management represents a holistic paradigm that integrates complex interactions among various elements to enhance preparedness, response, and recovery from catastrophic events. Unlike traditional linear models that focus on isolated cause-and-effect relationships, this approach views disasters as outcomes of dynamic interrelationships within interconnected systems, emphasizing sustainability, resilience, and stakeholder participation. It draws from systems theory, which defines a system as a collection of structural and nonstructural elements connected to achieve objectives through resource allocation, energy flow, and information exchange. By addressing the rising frequency and severity of disasters—driven by factors such as climate change, population growth, and urbanization—this method promotes...

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Disaster History

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1811 and 1812 New Madrid Seismic Sequence

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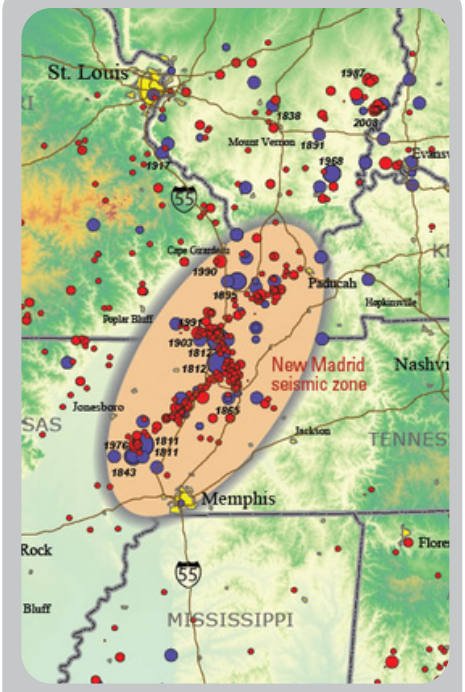
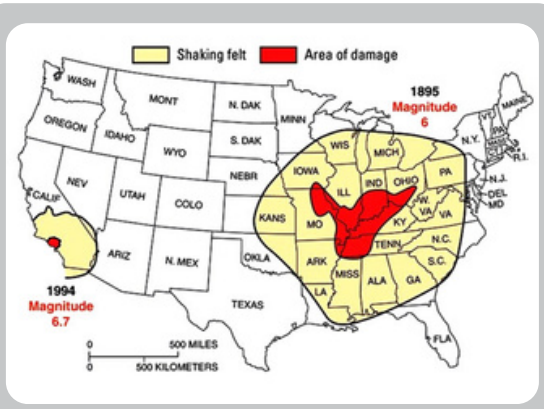
given the era's sparse population of around 3,000 settlers in the epicentral area. Eyewitness accounts described violent ground warping, with uplift and subsidence creating temporary waterfalls in the Mississippi River and causing it to flow backward briefly near New Madrid, Missouri. Liquefaction led to massive sand blows—eruptions of sand, water, and mud—covering fields and forming craters up to tens of meters wide, while fissures opened along riverbanks, triggering landslides along the Chickasaw Bluffs in Tennessee. Structures, primarily log cabins, suffered minimal widespread destruction due to low density, but chimneys collapsed, and boats on the river were capsized by waves. The quakes were felt over 1 million square miles, ringing church bells in Boston and cracking sidewalks in Washington, D.C., and caused environmental changes like the damming of streams and the sinking of forests, forming Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee. Human casualties were low, estimated in the dozens, but Native American communities, such as the Cherokee and Shawnee, experienced disruptions, with some interpreting the events as omens.



Topographic map showing earthquakes greater than magnitude 2.5 (circles) of the central United States. Source: USGS

These earthquakes are part of the ongoing seismic activity in the New Madrid Seismic Zone, which has produced several other significant events of magnitude 5.0 or greater in historical times. Besides the 1811-1812 sequence, notable quakes include the January 4, 1843, earthquake near Lepanto, Arkansas, with an estimated magnitude of 6.0-6.3; the October 31, 1895, event near Charleston, Missouri, at magnitude 6.6; and the November 9, 1968, earthquake in southern Illinois at magnitude 5.4. These events demonstrate the zone's capacity for moderate to strong shaking outside of major sequences, often causing local damage such as cracked chimneys and minor structural issues, though far less severe than the 1811-1812 impacts. Paleoseismic studies reveal a historic trend of large earthquakes (magnitude 7 or greater) recurring approximately every 500 years, with evidence of prehistoric quakes around 1450 A.D., 900 A.D., 300 A.D., and earlier around 2350 B.C., based on liquefaction features like sand blows and disrupted soil layers. This recurrence interval, combined with frequent smaller earthquakes (below M5) occurring about every few days, indicates persistent low-level activity interspersed with rare but powerful bursts, distinguishing the NMSZ as one of the most active intraplate zones in the eastern United States.



Damage-range comparison between a moderate New Madrid zone earthquake. Source: USGS

If a similar magnitude 7-8 sequence occurred today, the consequences would be catastrophic due to the region's increased population of over 15 million and critical infrastructure. Ground shaking could reach intensities of IX-X on the Modified Mercalli scale in epicentral areas, leading to the collapse of unreinforced masonry buildings, bridges, and pipelines in cities like Memphis, St. Louis, and Little Rock. Liquefaction would exacerbate damage over 10,000 square kilometers, causing lateral spreading that buckles highways, railroads, and levees, potentially flooding low-lying areas along the Mississippi River. Economic losses could exceed $300 billion, including disruptions to national supply chains, as the zone hosts major ports, refineries, and interstate highways. Power outages might last weeks, affecting millions, while landslides and sand blows could bury farmland and contaminate water supplies. Casualties could number in the thousands, with emergency response hampered by damaged transportation networks and secondary hazards like fires from ruptured gas lines.

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Disaster History

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1811 and 1812 New Madrid

Continued

Contemporary lessons from the New Madrid events emphasize the importance of paleoseismology in understanding recurrence patterns, revealing that large quakes happen every 500 years through analysis of liquefaction features like sand dikes and archaeological artifacts in buried layers. This has taught scientists that intraplate zones can produce devastating events without surface faulting, urging a focus on subsurface imaging and probabilistic hazard modeling. For the emergency management community, key considerations include preparing for multi-state coordination, as impacts span eight states, and addressing vulnerabilities in liquefaction-prone soils, where factors like sediment saturation amplify risks. Planners must prioritize resilient infrastructure, public education on "drop, cover, and hold on" protocols, and integration of seismic data into urban planning to avoid high-risk zones.

Local, state, and federal emergency management agencies are actively collaborating on targeted preparations for a future New Madrid earthquake. At the local level, entities such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Memphis District maintain dedicated earthquake response plans, while cities in high-risk areas conduct community drills and education campaigns. State agencies, coordinated through CUSEC across eight member states, organize events like the 2025 Regional Resiliency Workshop and support planning scenarios, with examples including Tennessee's June 2025 statewide disaster drill involving over 30 agencies in a simulated catastrophic earthquake and Arkansas's May 2025 NMSZ planning workshop. Federally, FEMA continues to lead the New Madrid Seismic Zone Catastrophic Planning Project—initiated in 2006—to develop multi-state response and recovery strategies, complemented by annual participation in the Great Central U.S. ShakeOut drill held on October 16, 2025. Additionally, federal initiatives, including FEMA's National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, fund research and grants for strengthening bridges and schools, while public resources like the USGS handbook "Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country" educate residents on home safety kits and recovery planning.

References

- *Central United States Earthquake Consortium. (n.d.). New Madrid Seismic Zone Catastrophic Planning Project.*
- *Central United States Earthquake Consortium. (2025). 2025 CUSEC Regional Resiliency Workshop.*
- *Tennessee Emergency Management Agency. (2025, June 16). Statewide Disaster Drill Unites 30+ Agencies in Preparedness Effort*
- *The Great Central U.S. ShakeOut. (n.d.). 2025 Great Central US ShakeOut.*
- *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Memphis District. (n.d.). Earthquake Response.*
- *U.S. Geological Survey. (n.d.). The New Madrid Seismic Zone.*

Disaster Resource Center

Free Tool Kits & Resources

Whether you are dealing with a declared disaster or need program guidance, ISC is there to help you.

Hazard-Specific Tool Kits

Disaster Resource Center

Best Practices Library

On-Call Expert Support

Systems Approach to EM

Continued...

Bridging Theory & Practice of Systems Approach to EM

Continued

integrated decision-making that balances economic, social, and environmental concerns. For instance, it transforms attitudes toward disaster mitigation by considering entire regions at risk, evaluating all costs and benefits, and exploring multiple alternatives for damage reduction. This framework is particularly vital in urban contexts, where disasters are seen as ongoing risks embedded in long-term planning cycles, aiming to enable communities to absorb shocks while maintaining essential functions.

Central to the systems approach are key theoretical topics that categorize the elements involved in disasters. Natural systems encompass geophysical and environmental components like the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere, which generate hazards such as earthquakes, floods, or storms and interact constantly with human influences. Human-made systems, or constructed environments, include infrastructure like buildings, roads, bridges, and utilities, which grow in complexity over time and amplify vulnerability through interdependencies—such as power grids failing and cascading effects on water treatment or hospitals. Human activity systems involve social, economic, cultural, and political dynamics, where populations act as decision-makers in mitigation and recovery, often exacerbating risks through land use changes or resource exploitation. Disaster management systems themselves integrate these elements into an iterative process of prevention, response, and recovery, guided by principles like partnerships, uncertainty management, and a geographic focus to foster long-term sustainability. These systems are dynamic and interconnected, with disasters arising from their interactions, requiring a shift from siloed responses to holistic views that account for feedback loops and evolving complexities.

The systems approach employs a range of methods and tools to analyze and address these complexities, with simulation standing out for modeling disaster scenarios and predicting outcomes. Simulation techniques, such as system dynamics or agent-based models, handle nonlinear relationships...

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Systems Approach to EM

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Bridging Theory & Practice of Systems Approach to EM

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and constraints, enabling assessments of flood evacuations, health-care responses to earthquakes, or patient flows in emergency departments by incorporating variables like social factors and warning systems. Risk management complements this by identifying probabilities, assessing vulnerabilities through tools like fault tree analysis or failure mode evaluations, and prioritizing investments to minimize humanitarian and economic impacts—often using actuarial models from re-insurers. These tools emphasize understanding interdependencies and tipping points, allowing for proactive measures like elevating critical assets or decentralizing infrastructure to enhance resilience.

Further methods include multi-organizational and multi-objective analysis, which address the collaborative nature of disaster management across governments, utilities, and sectors. This involves optimizing conflicting goals—such as cost efficiency, population safety, environmental integrity, and resiliency—using techniques like goal programming, evolutionary algorithms, or multi-objective evolutionary approaches integrated with GIS for tasks like evacuation planning or post-disaster housing allocation. Resource management focuses on allocating limited assets dynamically, often via optimization models like linear or dynamic programming to minimize recovery time and disruptions. Decision support systems tie these together, leveraging data science, IoT sensors, and GIS for real-time monitoring and scenario evaluation, clarifying assumptions and supporting policy-making in uncertain environments.

In summary, the systems approach offers a robust framework for navigating the multifaceted challenges of disaster management, promoting adaptive and sustainable strategies amid global uncertainties. By integrating theoretical systems perspectives with practical tools, it empowers communities to build resilience, transforming potential catastrophes into opportunities for equitable and efficient recovery.

References

- *Harrison, C. G., & Williams, P. R. (2016). A systems approach to natural disaster resilience. Sustainable Cities and Society, 23, 104-113.*
- *Simonović, S. P. (2015). Systems approach to management of disasters: A missed opportunity? IDRiM Journal, 5(2), 70-81.*
- *Simonović, S. P. Systems approach to disaster management, methods and applications. Wiley, 2011.*

Case Study: Applying the Systems Approach to Management of Disasters to FEMA Reform

Applying the systems approach to FEMA reform involves adopting a holistic, interconnected framework that integrates natural, human-made, human activity, and disaster management systems to enhance the agency's effectiveness in preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. This method would restructure FEMA by emphasizing interdependencies among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial entities, as well as private sectors and communities, shifting from siloed operations to collaborative, resilient models like the Whole Community approach, which views communities as complex systems with diverse demographics, social networks, and resources to build collective capacity and address vulnerabilities through mapping, dialogue, and multi-sector partnerships. Reforms could incorporate tools such as simulation modeling for scenario planning, risk management to prioritize investments and assess cascading effects, multi-organizational analysis for optimizing conflicting objectives across stakeholders, resource management via dynamic optimization, and decision support systems leveraging data and GIS for real-time, adaptive decision-making. By embedding these elements, FEMA reform—such as transitioning to grant-based assistance, elevating the agency to cabinet-level status, and modernizing staffing for cross-sector coordination—would foster sustainable, equitable outcomes, enabling proactive resilience amid increasing disaster complexities driven by climate change and urbanization.

Disaster Policy & Research

November 2025

News & Policy

- Kaua'i adopts first-ever framework to guide post-disaster recovery, redevelopment
- Hawai'i needs more firebreaks. Maui is making it happen
- Trump killed a crucial disaster database. This nonprofit just saved it.
- US tsunami warning system, reeling from funding and staffing cuts, is dealt another blow
- Los Angeles put politics first — and sparked its worst-ever wildfire
- Rebuilding in Malibu after Palisades Fire is complex and moving slow
- Alabama emerges as a US leader in disaster readiness
- The data center dilemma: Understanding America's new grid challenge
- Federal, provincial, and territorial ministers responsible for emergency management meet over shared priorities
- Latest FEMA acting administrator steps down, with no permanent chief tapped by Trump
- FEMA to Texas? Disaster agency mulls move to Lone Star State
- Families of Camp Mystic campers, counselors who died in Texas flood file lawsuits
- USDA launches new round of disaster relief aimed at uncovered farmers and 'shallow losses'
- Communities are reducing wildfire risk. Will their insurance bills go down?*
- Why this hurricane season felt off
- Rising threats to critical infrastructure in the US
- Burying its head in the sand, Australia is worryingly complacent to catastrophic risk
- The Trump administration is softening its tone on FEMA
- FEMA to get new interim director ahead of agency review report
- Trump refused to send disaster aid to Chicago after two devastating storms
- State auditor calls hurricane recovery efforts in NC a 'disaster' in new report
- Zombie fires: How Arctic wildfires that come back to life are ravaging forests
- Electricity prices jump after Trump rejects disaster aid for Michigan utilities

Research & Innovations

- Gap in efforts to protect businesses from wildfires, expert says
- New Wildfire Guardian spray gives 90% fire protection for homes, can be 'game changer' for wildfires
- Raw materials: The risk to disaster recovery
- How code-compliant key safes can reduce door damage and response times during school emergencies
- Research uses AI, drones to detect and track wildfires
- How drones and AI are transforming disaster management across South Africa
- The AI that maps the floods: How SatGPT is building Asia-Pacific's disaster resilience
- Responding to disaster in Alaska's remote arctic villages
- Visualize the data: How one airport prioritizes its emergency plans
- DHS is deploying a powerful surveillance tool at college football games
- Behavioral differences in K-12 and college shooters' interactions with parents, peers, and teachers
- How connected ops transforms emergency response
- Critical infrastructure and the AI control problem
- Powering through crisis: Microgrids and emergency response

International News

- Hurricane Melissa death toll rises to 67 as insured losses in Jamaica could top $4 billion
- Government of Canada provides update on 2025 wildfires as support continues
- South Korea strengthens local disaster risk reduction cooperation through study visit to Bonn
- Powerful 6.3 earthquake hits northern Afghanistan, killing 20 and damaging historic Blue Mosque
- Typhoon Kalmaegi brings rain and destruction to Vietnam as death toll nears 190 in Philippines
- Some residents evacuated in Trepassey as heavy winds, rain continue to pound Canadian provinces
- Powerful tornado in Brazil kills 6 people and injures hundreds more
- Powerful earthquake rattles northern Japan, tsunami advisory lifted after 3 hours
- Two dead as horror floods cause mudslide in Italy and turn roads into rivers

Preparedness Best Practice:
Community Engagement Strategies

Public participation helps drive decision-making in a community and informs the public, government representatives, and elected officials on important issues. Outreach and education engage the whole community and establish a participation process that is inclusive of all groups and reflect a representative sample of a community. The benefits of effective public outreach and education should not be underestimated.

- Build consensus and support
- Increase awareness & understanding
- Anticipate public concerns & attitudes
- Engage groups that are underrepresented in your community
- Improve the ease of implementation
- Maintain credibility and legitimacy
- Improve quality of decisions
- Minimize cost and delay
- Avoid confrontation

Community Outreach & Engagement
- Community Workshops and Fairs
- Focus Group Facilitation
- Stakeholder Interviews and Data Analysis
- Community Preparedness Surveys
- Community Preparedness Campaigns
- Social Media Campaigns

Public Education & Development
- Curriculum Development
- Course Development
- Competency-Based Curriculum Mapping
- Public Service Announcements
- Traditional Classroom Based Training & Drills
- Tabletop, Functional, Full-Scale Exercises

Outreach & Education Technologies
- Website Development
- Social Media Monitoring
- Learning Management Systems
- Computer-Based Trainings
- Special Effects & Video Production
- Virtual Reality Simulations
- Interactive Community Displays

The Importance of Understanding Organizational Networks in a Community

The inclusion of important community organizational networks in preparedness campaigns will result in more informed community stakeholders, increase credibility and legitimacy of the message, and involve critical partners in the decision-making process.

Innovations in Public Engagement

In today's digital age, holding public workshops and meetings is not enough to effectively engage community stakeholders and generate the necessary reach. Accessibility to information has increased the need to ensure information is reliable and accurately reflects the community's unique attributes.

Response Best Practices:

Transitioning from Response to Recovery

Transitioning from Response to Recovery: Adapting Management Philosophies and Structure

It is commonly recognized that the recovery phase of a disaster starts during response operations. In fact, past research has found that community disaster recovery success mobilizes quickly and engages the disaster-stricken community when conditions are optimal to create social empowerment and foster a momentum for disaster resiliency long after the disaster has passed. Disasters provide a window of opportunity, but this window can be small if it is ignored.

Recovery cannot wait until those occupied with response and short-term recovery activities have the time and space to start thinking about recovery. A discrete and well resourced recovery focus, operating simultaneously as response activities, should be established to ensure that communities transitioning out of response are well-positioned to find themselves ahead of the curve in organizing and planning for major reconstruction and redevelopment that is necessary for recovery. The processes utilized for facilitating recovery are more flexible, context based, and collaborative in approach than the task-oriented approach used during the response phase of an incident. Recovery processes should be scalable and based on demonstrated recovery needs.

To accommodate the changing needs of the response and recovery environments, it is essential to adjust the organizational structures and decision-making mechanisms, which will drive actions throughout the recovery phase. The transition occurs in the EOC when the objectives and priorities shift from addressing life safety tasks to restoring the community to normal. Emergency Support Functions (ESF) will transition to Recovery Support Functions (RSF) and will determine short and long-term priorities and provide guidance on recovery activities. Aligning the ESFs and RSFs will ensure continuity of response and recovery activities. Continual coordination is imperative to address ongoing recovery needs, timely addressing community recovery challenges, and making informed decisions.

Case Study: Detailed Damage Assessments

360 Degree Damage Inventory Windshield Survey

With the introduction of new FEMA program timelines and opportunities, documenting your disaster damages has never been more important. Being able to show your community before and after the devastation is critical in securing vital disaster assistance funding and advocating to FEMA and others well after the disaster has left the mainstream news cycle. With our 360 Degree Damage Windshield Survey, communities can not only conduct detailed street-level damage assessments of their community within hours but also document the before/after the disaster for future reference. This new technology serves as a best practice for securing disaster assistance funding for your community. Click on the image to see this technology in action.

See the 360 Damage Inventory Windshield Survey in Action

Learn More About Disaster Recovery Innovations

Recovery Best Practices:

20 Critical Actions to FEMA PA

20 Critical Actions for Navigating FEMA's Public Assistance Program

Phase 1 - Before the Storm

1. Prepare disaster-specific cost codes to document expenditures.
2. Create administrative cost procedures to ensure FEMA reimbursement.
3. Establish pre-disaster contracts for debris removal and monitoring.
4 Establish governance procedures to make important disaster recovery decisions.

Phase 2 - Landfall

1. Gather all your policies such as insurance, pay policy, contractor and vendor contracts, and procurement policy and upload into the FEMA Grants portal.
2. Document donated/volunteered resources to offset local share.
3. Ensure all emergency contracts are properly procured per C.F.R. §§ 200.317 – 200.326.
4. Thoroughly track debris removal activities to expedite funding.

Phase 3- Assessing Damages

1. Activate disaster recovery operations immediately.
2. Thoroughly document all disaster related damages.
3. Systematically organize your disaster documentation.
4. Make use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs or Drones) to assess and document damages.

Phase 4 - Managing Disaster Assistance Funding & Community Recovery

1. Understand the pros and cons of FEMA's Grant Portal.
2. Utilize disaster grant management software to track and manage disaster assistance funds.
3. Engage the whole community and unite community stakeholders throughout the disaster recovery process.
4. Identify a Champion to lead the community's disaster recovery efforts.

Phase 5 - Disaster Recovery Closeout

1. Ensure that all supporting and backup documentation for disaster assistance grant funding is well organized.
2. Use a cloud-based knowledge/content management system to store all supporting and backup documentation in an electronic format.
3. Promote and celebrate the community's disaster recovery progress.
4.Sustain community resiliency for future generations by memorializing the event.

Need Disaster Recovery Assistance?

Free Access to Resources & Expertise

Mitigation Best Practices

Elevate Hazard Risk with Community Vulnerabilities Analysis

Past disaster events, both natural and manmade, seem to indicate that disasters are not problems that can be viewed or solved as isolated instances, but instead stem from the complexity of disasters and the intricate relationships society shares with both its natural and constructed environments. In other words, disasters are social constructs and that large-scale hazard events exacerbate the preexisting conditions of the community. This understanding provides clarity that a community's threat and hazard risks is a function not only of a community's core capabilities and potential hazard impacts but also provides support that consideration must be made to evaluate the community's pre-disaster conditions that either heighten or reduce its vulnerability to disaster. When disasters do happen, they have a cascading impact on a community and its residents, essential services, and critical assets. These direct and cascading impacts from disaster are increasing because our communities are becoming increasingly complex and interconnected. This fundamental finding of community risk was described by Dr. Denis Mileti in 1999 and illustrated in the following diagram.

Disasters are symptoms of broader and more basic problems. Many disaster losses – rather than stemming from unexpected events – are the predictable result of interactions among three major systems: the physical environment, which includes hazardous events; the social and demographic characteristics of the communities that experience them; and the buildings, roads, bridges, and other components of the constructed environment. **(Mileti, 1999).**

It is commonly recognized throughout the field of emergency management that the THIRA provides a core foundation of a comprehensive emergency management program and a framework to guide and inform preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation efforts for all hazard threats. It should be noted, however, that a THIRA that is supported by a thorough risk assessment and vulnerability analysis has much greater usefulness than a simple output of hazard risk prioritization and projected capability needs. The information and data that informs the risk analysis process should be used to support, serve as a reference, or even validate program and operational considerations; and, should ultimately improve the decision making of those involved in comprehensive emergency management activities. Additionally, a comprehensive risk assessment and vulnerability analysis should offer efficiency by providing a strategy that is scalable, flexible, and compliant with state and federal grant, administrative programs, or legal requirements that guide program measures and activities.

EM365 CVR2 Tool

The Odysseus EM365 software comes with a robust database as well as geospatial and scientific analysis tools to comprehensively assess a community's unique vulnerabilities and hazard risks.

Learn More About the CVR2

IThe Community Vulnerability Risk, & Resiliency (CVR2) tool provides a systematic method to analyze over 4,500 evidence-based indicators and measurement of community vulnerabilities, capabilities, mitigation, and hazard risks. The CVR2 goes beyond FEMA's National Risk Map and provides context for accurate and relevant comprehensive EM strategies.

Disaster News

Current FEMA Disaster Declarations: November 2025

November proved to be a very slow month for emergency, disaster, and fire management assistance grant declarations. The President did not authorize any declarations during the month of November.

FEMA Review Council Meeting

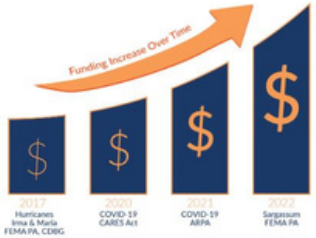
December 11, 2025

CANCELLED

Status of the FEMA Review Council

The FEMA Review Council's public meeting scheduled for December 11, 2025—to deliberate and vote on draft recommendations including significant downsizing, halving the workforce, block grants for states, raising aid thresholds, and retaining FEMA within the Department of Homeland Security—was abruptly canceled without prior notice. The postponement stemmed from White House officials not being fully briefed on the latest draft (despite some DHS perceptions otherwise), compounded by anger over a media leak of the report; no new date has been announced, delaying approval and leaving recommendations pending further review before presidential submission.

Maximize Vital Community Disaster Recovery & Mitigation Funds



Odysseus Features for Disaster Grant Management Solutions

Industry Innovations

ODYSSEUS™
EM365

672%	300X	99%	54X	97%
INCREASE IN PROGRAM EFFICIENCY	STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION	REGULATORY & PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	RETURN ON INVESTMENT	PERFORMANCE RATING

The Industry's First Comprehensive Emergency and Disaster Program Management Software

Odysseus™ offers a suite of tools and systems designed, dedicated to the efficient management of comprehensive disaster and emergency management programs. The union of technological and programmatic features offers organizations an efficient and effective method to systematically design, develop, maintain, and continually improve all elements of a comprehensive emergency management program.

Click Here to Learn More About Our Innovative Technology

EM Innovations in Work

Odysseus™ EM-365
Statewide Comprehensive EM Program Management

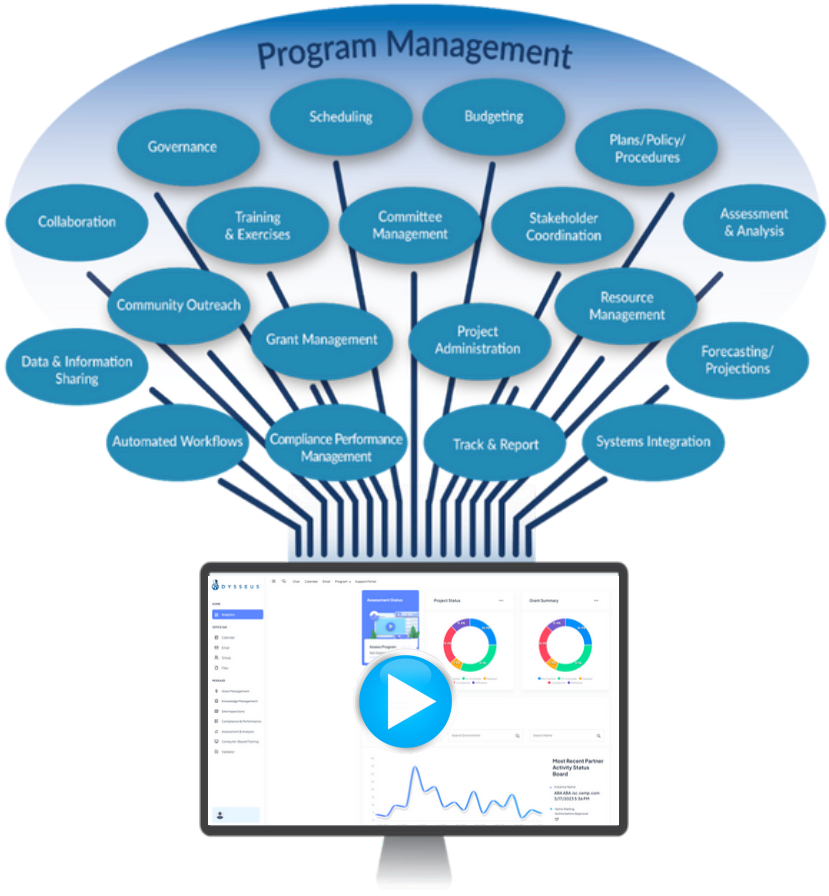
State Emergency Management Agencies

Although they provide much needed resources and capabilities during the time of a crisis or disaster, a State emergency management agency's (EMA) operational focus extends far beyond the response phase of an incident. The reality is that the success of a State EMA's response operation is intimately related to its ability to systematically track, guide, direct, monitor, manage, and administer all aspects of a comprehensive emergency management program across all state agency, county and municipal government partners, regional authorities, and other stakeholders.

Although the value is unmeasurable, many states think that coordinating a statewide comprehensive emergency management program would be a formidable task that would require significant resources. That's not true anymore.

Odysseus™ offers state emergency management agencies a software solution for managing a unified statewide comprehensive emergency management program. Odysseus'™ "system-of-systems" architecture gives state EMA's a force multiplier to manage EMA program requirements statewide.

Designed by our team of leading emergency managers and software technicians, Odysseus™ offers a unique State EMA program management platform. It is a program management tool and allows for the full integration of other incident management software programs.

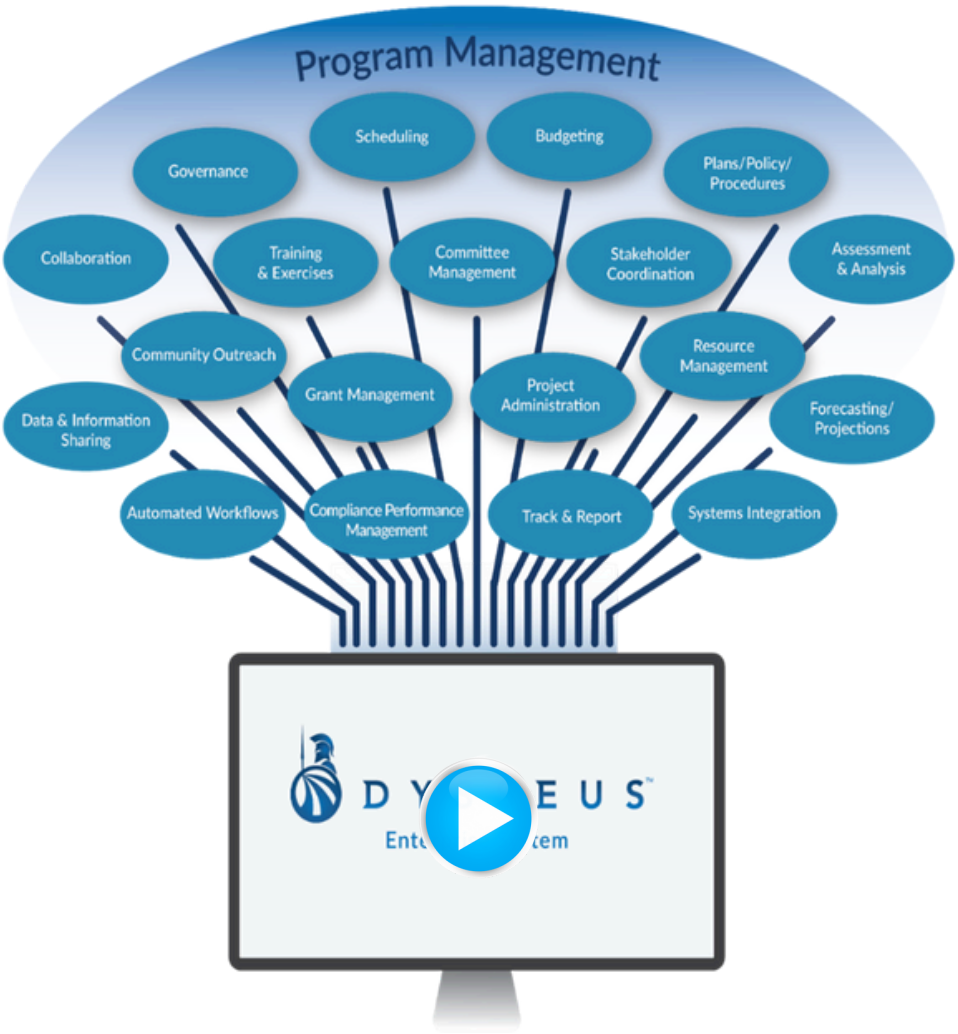


ODYSSEUS™ IN WORK

Disaster Recovery – FEMA Public Assistance
Streamlining the FEMA Public Assistance Program

Odysseus Features for FEMA Public Assistance Solutions

- Conduct Field Survey of Damages
- Report FEMA Damage Inventory
- Track Debris Monitoring
- Identify Status of FEMA Projects, Payments & Disbursements
- Assess Hazard Mitigation
- Real Time Tracking of FEMA PA Funds
- Monitor FEMA Compliance & Program Reporting
- Manage & Track Progress of Community Recovery Projects
- Track Eligible DAC and non-DAC Expenditures
- Evaluate Contractor Performance
- Expedite Programmatic Closeout
- Store Supporting Documentation
- Train Staff on FEMA PA Requirements and Drive Accountability
- Compatibility & Integration with Other Financial Management Systems
- Maximize Federal Funding Possibilities
- Identify Recovery Funding Gaps
- Adaptable and Customizable to Meet Your Needs



Building a More Resilient Future

INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS CONSULTING

Click Below to Learn How We Build a More Resilient Future

ABOUT US

Integrated Solutions Consulting is a professional services firm focused on developing and implementing comprehensive crisis and consequence management solutions. We are a team of innovative problem-solvers that combine experience and evidence-based knowledge to deliver practical, best practice results across multiple industries to make communities safer and more resilient

Top Supplier Performance Rating
dun & bradstreet
97.1%
Successful Performance

We help our clients by providing comprehensive emergency management consulting services that use data-driven research, sophisticated crisis modeling and seasoned consultants to help our clients manage unexpected emergency and disaster situations.

Expertise: Disaster Recovery

ISC's Knowledge, Expertise, & Performance

Over the past three decades, ISC has worked with FEMA, state, and municipal clients to mobilize thousands of highly qualified technical staff to the most significant disasters in U.S. history, to EOCs and JFOs across the country. Under our contracts to provide professional technical disaster recovery services and navigating the statutory authorities of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, we have been instrumental in assisting our clients with identifying, administering, and managing tens of billions of dollars in federal disaster assistance funding.

OUR PROGRAM & KNOWLEDGE CAPABILITIES:

- FEMA Public Assistance Program Management
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- FEMA Individual Assistance Program Support
- FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grants
- FEMA Community Disaster Loans
- FEMA Section 428 Alternative Public Assistance Program
- HUD Community Development Block Grant Program Management
- Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief (FHWA)
- National Flood Insurance Program
- State Managed Catastrophic Relief Fund Programs
- US Small Business Administration Disaster Assistance Loan Program
- USDA Farm Service Agency Disaster Assistance Program

ISC offers our clients a unique blend of emergency management professionals with expertise in disaster recovery operations and disaster assistance programs. Our team has supported local governments, states, tribal nations, and non-government organizations on a litany of disaster recovery operations, disaster assistance programs, community disaster recovery planning, and other special disaster recovery projects around the nation.

INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS CONSULTING

Learn More About Our Disaster Recovery Services

Although disasters are devastating and disruptive, it is important to recognize that every disaster brings about opportunity for communities to improve their conditions and to build a more resilient future. The better communities prepare for disaster, the better they can capitalize on the opportunity to break the disaster cycle.

Contracting Made Easy!

ISC offers numerous competitively procured - and federally compliant - contract vehicles across the Nation. Contracting with ISC takes only minutes.

Learn More About Our Contract Vehicles