

Compendium of Authorities for FEMA's International Affairs Engagement

March 20, 2015



Historical Overview of FEMA International Engagement

Since 1979, FEMA has played an active role in the development of global emergency management capacities. At one point, FEMA had MOUs with over 30 different countries that sought to build their own capabilities through collaboration with FEMA. As a component of the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA has continued to fulfill a key role in supporting resolution of international issues during domestic disasters, enhancing agency improvement, strengthening mutual capability for disaster response and recovery, and supporting U.S. security and prosperity strategies abroad.

DHS and the State Department have turned to FEMA when “soft diplomacy” was necessary to advance the diplomatic concerns of the country. Working under authority granted to it by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Foreign Assistance Act, FEMA actively partners with other federal agencies in emergency management capacity building efforts.

Strong partnerships with USNORTHCOM, DoD (OSD/Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness program (CMEP), US Forest Service (International Programs Office,) and USAID/OFDA (The Asia Foundation) have given FEMA leadership and subject matter experts the opportunity to engage with their foreign peers and strengthen global capacities. Leveraging **607 Authority** with the financial support of our partners has provided FEMA the opportunity to be an active part of the international emergency management community.

Changing geopolitical conditions, as well as US government priorities, affect the footprint of FEMA’s international engagement. But one constant is the openness to learn from our partners and share from our extensive experience in disaster mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery in the US.

Partnerships with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; international partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector are essential to meet mutual safety and security needs and extend services in a time of flat or declining budgets....

The Department works with other units of government, forms public-private partnerships, and enlists the help of the American people because the homeland security missions cannot be met by one entity alone. Our ability to effectively network ourselves through robust partnerships and operational integration—within DHS, across homeland security partners and stakeholders, and with our international partners—increasingly means the difference between mission success and failure.

**The 2014 Quadrennial
Homeland Security
Review**

Name	<u>The Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended</u>
Date Enacted	November 25, 2002
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA) established the Office of International Affairs (OIA) within the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security. <i>See</i> 6 U.S.C. § 459(a). The HSA also imposed certain duties on OIA’s director, including promoting information and education exchange with nations friendly to the United States in order to promote sharing of best practices and technologies relating to homeland security. The DHS directive (No. 041-02) on international affairs requires that component heads implement DHS international strategy goals by executing programs for international affairs, including through training and information sharing.
Lead Organization(s)	DHS Component Agencies
Major Activities	FEMA supports global DHS engagement through requests for bilateral engagement (Israel, Mexico, Germany and Canada), multi-lateral engagement (Asia Pacific Economic Community, European Union) and in support of DHS and broader U.S. government global interests.

Name	<u>Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as Amended</u>
Date Enacted	November 23, 1988
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>The Stafford Act makes the following references to “neighboring countries” defined as including Canada and Mexico.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pursuant to Sec. 611 of the Stafford Act, which describes detailed functions of administration, “With the approval of the President, the Administrator [of FEMA] may delegate to other departments and agencies of the Federal Government appropriate emergency preparedness responsibilities and review and coordinate the emergency preparedness activities of the departments and agencies with each other and with the activities of the States and neighboring countries.” ○ Pursuant to Sec. 612 of the Stafford Act, which discusses mutual aid pacts between States and neighboring countries, the Administrator of FEMA “shall give all practicable assistance to States in arranging, through the Department of State, mutual emergency preparedness aid between the States and neighboring countries.” <p>Pursuant to Sec. 621 of the Stafford Act, which describes administrative authority, the FEMA Administrator “may employ not more than 100 part-time or temporary advisory personnel (including not to exceed 25 subjects of the United Kingdom or citizens of Canada) as the Administrator considers to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.”</p>
Lead(s)	FEMA
Major Activities	FEMA works closely with both Mexico and Canada in emergency management capacity building, including training and exercises. Regular exchanges between leadership have helped create the opportunity for building resilient communities on our shared borders.

Name	<u>Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended</u>
Date Enacted	September 4, 1961
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	Not Applicable
Scope/Function(s)	Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, authorizes an agency of the U.S. Government to furnish services and commodities to friendly countries, international organizations, and voluntary non-profit relief agencies on an advance of funds or reimbursement basis. Section 607 requires a determination that furnishing such services or commodities is consistent with and in furtherance of the law's purposes and within its limitations. USAID requires that FEMA renews this determination every three years. (Current Section 607 authorization expires at the end of Fiscal Year 2016.)
Lead(s)	USAID/OFDA, FEMA
Major Activities	The most recent project that utilized 607 Authority was in 2014 when FEMA conducted a seismic risk assessment in Cairo for the Egyptian Government using HAZUS earthquake loss estimation model methodology and providing technical training at the 4 th Arab Conference on Astronomy and Geophysics. Activities in Burma, Chile and many other countries are sanctioned under 607.

Name	<u>Compact of Free Association, as Amended</u>
Date Enacted	December 17, 2003
Type	Compact
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	Pursuant to agreements between the United States and The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), respectively, which were enacted by the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act, Public Law 108-188, as amended by the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008, Public Law 110-229, USAID and FEMA will jointly assess disaster needs at the request of FSM or RMI. Upon a disaster declaration by the President of the United States, pursuant to the Compact, USAID and FEMA will jointly prepare a relief and reconstruction plan. FEMA transfers funds from the Disaster Relief Fund to USAID, which implements on-the-ground-assistance consistent with the plan.
Lead(s)	USAID/OFDA, FEMA, DOI
Major Activities	In June 2013, President Obama declared a disaster under the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as amended, due to the ongoing severe drought in the northern half of the country.

Name	<u>Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014</u>
Date Enacted	December 18, 2014
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	Statute
Scope/Function(s)	As relevant, the Act provides: “‘The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall work with officials of the Government of Ukraine to develop a short-term emergency energy assistance plan designed to help Ukraine address the potentially severe short-term heating fuel and electricity shortages facing Ukraine in 2014 and 2015.’”
Lead(s)	DOE, DOS, FEMA
Major Activities	In 2014, FEMA participated in an inter-agency team that deployed to the Ukraine to assist in the development of a national planning process to address potential upcoming energy shortages. In 2015, FEMA will again be working with DOE and DOS pursuant to this legislation.

Name	<u>Executive Order 12656, as Amended</u>
Date Issued	November 18, 1988
Type	Executive Order
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	Executive Order 12656 named FEMA to support the U.S. civil emergency planning mission at NATO. In 2003, Executive Order 12656 was amended by Executive Order 13286, which replaced “Director of FEMA” with “Secretary of Homeland Security.” Nevertheless, the Secretary of Homeland Security delegated this authority back to the FEMA Administrator in DHS Delegation No. 9001.1.
Lead(s)	FEMA
Major Activities	FEMA’s Brussels-based employee serves as the permanent representative to the Civil Emergency Planning Committee and provides support and coordination to national representatives of eight subordinate committees. FEMA supported NATO efforts to improve preparations for high-visibility events in Europe. FEMA provided information on planning for the Chicago NATO Summit and supported a Table Top Exercise on High Visibility Events. IAD staff led a conceptual planning seminar at NATO on <i>Host Nation Support in International Disaster Assistance – Challenges and Perspectives</i> . FEMA shared information on international assistance lessons learned from Hurricane Sandy to inform NATO’s efforts to strengthen international assistance request and deployment procedures under Host Nation Support.

Name	<u>The International Assistance System (IAS) Concept of Operations (IAS/CONOPS)</u>
Date Issued	October 26, 2009 (Under revision 2014-15).
Type	Interagency Concept of Operations
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	The IAS/CONOPS establishes policies and procedures for managing the flow of international resources into the United States under the National Response Framework for a Presidentially declared major disaster under the Stafford Act. It was prepared by an interagency working group under the direction of the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security.
Lead(s)	FEMA, DOS, USAID/OFDA
Major Activities	<p>An inter-agency group has worked to update and refine the IAS/CONOPS, based on real-world experience since its inception. An updated draft has been submitted to the National Security Council, comments have been adjudicated, and the document will be going out for final inter-agency review before publication. The last implementation of the IAS/CONOPS was during the response to Hurricane Sandy when, at the request of the White House, FEMA accepted 15,000 blankets from its Russian counterpart, EMERCOM.</p> <p>In NEP Capstone 2014, the IAS CONOPS was exercised to explore the limits of the U.S. government's ability to accept foreign first responders. The State of Alaska partnered with FEMA in seeking solutions to this issue.</p>

Name	<u>Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America on Emergency Management Cooperation</u>
Date Signed	December 12, 2008
Type	International Agreement
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>This agreement establishes a Consultative Group on Comprehensive Emergency Planning and Management between Canada and the U.S. and identifies general principles of cooperation, subject to domestic laws, as a guide for civil emergency authorities.</p> <p>These principles include using best efforts to facilitate the movement of evacuees and emergency personnel and equipment, avoiding levying Federal taxes on services, equipment and supplies engaged in emergency activities in the territory of the other, etc.</p>
Lead Organization(s)	<p>Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development • Public Safety Canada <p>United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOS, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs • DHS, Office of Policy
Activities	FEMA co-leads three working groups under the EMCG: Response and Recovery; Disaster Risk Reduction (Mitigation and Preparedness); and Exercises and Training. Under Beyond the Border, FEMA also leads a work group exploring areas of collaboration in CBRNE issues.

Name	<u>A Joint Resolution Granting the Consent of Congress to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding</u>
Date Enacted	December 26, 2007.
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>The law provides Congressional consent to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding between the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.</p> <p><i>“The purpose of this compact is to provide for the possibility of mutual assistance among the jurisdictions entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster when the affected jurisdiction or jurisdictions ask for assistance, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, manmade disaster or civil emergency aspects of resources shortages.”</i></p>
Lead Organization(s)	<p>Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Governments • Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development <p>United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments • DOS, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
Activities	FEMA Region I provides administrative support to this binational group composed of northeastern states and their Canadian provincial neighbors. Joint activities regularly include training and exercises and information sharing.

Name	<u>A Joint Resolution Granting the Consent of Congress to the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement</u>
Date Enacted	November 12, 1998.
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>The law provides Congressional consent to the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement entered into between the States of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.</p> <p>“[The] Pacific Northwest emergency management arrangement between the government of the States of Alaska, the government of the State of Idaho, the government of the State of Oregon, the government of the State of Washington, the government of the State of the Providence of British Columbia, and the government of Yukon Territory... recognize the importance of comprehensive and coordinated civil emergency preparedness, response and recovery measures for natural and technological emergencies or disasters, and for declared or undeclared hostilities including enemy attack.”</p>
Lead Organization(s)	<p>Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Governments • Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development <p>United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments • DOS, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
Activities	FEMA Region X provides administrative support this binational group composed of northwestern states and their Canadian provincial neighbors. Joint activities regularly include training and exercises and information sharing.

Name	<u>A Joint Resolution Granting the Consent of Congress to the State and Province Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding</u>
Date Enacted	January 14, 2013
Type	Statute
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>The law provides Congressional consent to the State and Province Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin, and the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.</p> <p><i>“The purpose of this compact is to provide for the possibility of mutual assistance among the participating jurisdictions in managing any emergency or disaster when the affected jurisdiction or jurisdictions ask for assistance, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, manmade disaster or civil emergency aspects of resources shortages.”</i></p>
Lead Organization(s)	<p>Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Governments • Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development <p>United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments • DOS, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
Activities	FEMA Region V provides administrative support this binational group composed of northeastern and mid-western states and their Canadian provincial neighbors. Joint activities include training and exercises and information sharing.

Name	<u>U.S. – Mexico Bilateral Agreement on Emergency Management (2008) and DHS-SEGOB Declaration of Principles (2013)</u>
Date Signed	2008 and 2013
Type	International Agreement
Hazard Type	All Hazards
Scope/Function(s)	FEMA supports Bilateral emergency management engagement with Mexico, as well as collaborating with Mexico’s Civil Protection Agency under the DHS-SEGOB DOP
Lead Organization(s)	FEMA, SEGOB/PCM
Accomplishments	In 2014, a nine point work plan was adopted that will include knowledge exchanges leading to a cross-border hurricane exercise in FY16. USNORTHCOM has agreed to fund an EOC knowledge exchange (this supports Mexico’s new national EOC), and a proposal has been submitted for USNORTHCOM funding for other key elements in the 3-year bilateral work plan. In 2014, Mexico sent a high-level delegation to participate in NEP Capstone 2014.

Name	<u>US – Russia MOU on Cooperation in Emergency Management (1996) and the Bilateral US-Russia Presidential Commission (2009)</u>
Date Signed	July 19, 1996; July 6, 2009
Type	Memorandum of Understanding
Hazard Type	All Hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>On July 16, 1996, the United States and Russia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on ‘Cooperation in Natural and Man-Made Technological Emergency Prevention and Response.’ In this MOU, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Ministry of Emergency Situations (EMERCOM) of Russia were named the executive agents of the agreement and Co-Chairs of the Emergency Management Joint Committee (the “Joint Committee”). On June 26, 2007, U.S. Ambassador Burns and First Deputy Minister of EMERCOM, Mr. Ruslan Tsalikov, signed a ten-year extension to the MOU. Since 1996, the U.S. and Russia have met on an annual/biannual basis to develop yearly work plans and examine the progress towards joint emergency management goals.</p> <p>On July 6, 2009, Presidents Obama and Medvedev created the Bilateral Presidential Commission (BPC), which they chair and which Secretary of State Clinton and Foreign Minister Lavrov coordinate. FEMA and EMERCOM were designated to Co-Chair the Working Group on Cooperation in Prevention and Handling of Emergency Situations (the “BPC WG”), which is one of 22 Commission Working Groups. FEMA Administrator Fugate and EMERCOM Minister Vladimir A. Puchkov serve respectively as the U.S. and Russian Co-Chairs of the Working Group.</p>
Lead Organization(s)	DOS, FEMA, EMERCOM
Accomplishments	This bilateral relationship is one of FEMA’s longest. It has been a very active and productive relationship. While activities are currently on hold, we anticipate that the White House and DOS may want to use the FEMA/EMERCOM relationship as a “foot in the door” should relations thaw. In the past, FEMA coordinated EMERCOM’s efforts in getting its USAR heavy lift team certified by the UN INSARAG.

Name	<u>DHS Security Cooperation Group (SCG) with the German Ministry of the Interior (BMI) (2008)</u>
Date Established	20008
Type	DHS-Germany Bilateral Engagement
Hazard Type	All Hazards
Scope/Function(s)	FEMA is a member of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG) with the German Interior Ministry. Areas of engagement have included in CBRN disaster response capability building/CBRN consequence management and non-police disaster response.
Lead Organization(s)	DHS/FEMA BMI
Activities	<p>On January 21, 2015, FEMA and Germany’s Ministry of Interior (MOI) held a video teleconference DHS-BMI Security Cooperation Group (SCG) Working Group Six (WG-6) on Emergency Management. During the VTC participants discussed the following cooperative projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leveraging the Resources of Faith Based Communities for Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and for combating violent extremism; • current BMI, DHS and NATO Initiatives re the Adoption of Dedicated LTE Networks for First Responder and Emergency Management Communications; • the summary Report on the conclusion of the joint BMI-DHS/S&T VASA Research Project; • plans for 2015 Multinational Community Resilience Group; • proposal for exploring for the bilateral exchange of GIS satellite imagery and data for use in response and recovery operations; <p>Germany also participated in the 2014 Catastrophic Lessons Learned Workshop hosted by FEMA.</p>

The following bilateral MOUs are examples of how FEMA has used its limited international legal authority to engage with foreign countries.

Name	<u>DHS – Israel MOU (2008)</u>
Date Signed	2008; Under revision 2014-15.
Type	Memorandum of Understanding (Non-binding)
Hazard Type	All hazards
Scope/Function(s)	FEMA is the lead for the emergency management work stream working group under existing 2007 and 2008 DHS agreements with Israel. FEMA and Israel’s have met since 2009 annually to develop specific work plan objectives and evaluate exchanges between the two countries in emergency management.
Lead(s)	FEMA
Major Activities	The working group met in November 2014 and updated the annual work plan to continue exploring sharing of HAZUS methodologies to Israel. Israel continues to take advantage of FEMA’s training center in Anniston, Alabama, sending cohorts from the Home Front Command for live agent training.

Name	<u>DHS – Australia MOU on Emergency Management Cooperation (2010):</u>
Date Established	March 28, 2010
Type	Memorandum of Understanding (Non-binding)
Hazard Type	All Hazards
Scope/Function(s)	DHS/FEMA signed a MOU on Emergency Management with the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (AGD) in 2010, which facilitates the exchange of information, best practices, and lessons learned from disasters.
Leads	FEMA, AGD
Activities	<p>FEMA and the AGD held the third bilateral meeting under the MOU in Seattle, Washington in July 2013, where a 2013-2014 Work Plan of Activities was signed by Administrator Craig Fugate and EMA Director General Mark Crossweller.</p> <p><u>AGD Priorities for 2013-2014:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia continues to place a high priority on implementing its National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR), which recognizes that a national, coordinated, and cooperative effort is needed to enhance Australia's capacity to withstand and recover from emergencies and disasters. In July 2013, the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management endorsed three priorities for the next 12-18 months relevant to the NSDR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disaster mitigation; ○ Increased engagement with the private and non-profit sectors; and ○ Improving the resilience of those with access and functional needs, including Indigenous Australians, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, children and youth, and the elderly. • Volunteer management

Name	<u>DHS/FEMA – EU/ECHO Administrative Arrangement</u>
Date Signed	November 16, 2011
Type	Administrative Arrangement (Non-binding)
Hazard Type	All-hazards
Scope/Function(s)	<p>The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, represented by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Directorate General for Humanitarian Assistance and Civil Protection of the European Commission (OCHA) signed an Administrative Arrangement intended to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance disaster resilience, reduce disaster risk and improve international disaster response and coordination between the parties 2. explore processes and share best practices for facilitating coordination during disasters; and 3. expand the respective knowledge bases concerning prevention, preparedness, mitigation (including the adaptation to climate change), response, recovery and resiliency activities. <p>The parties intend to create a framework for information sharing and knowledge exchange under this Administrative Arrangement to further foster coordination in disaster management by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exchanging relevant information and points of contact between the FEMA National Resource Coordination Center (NRCC) and the Commission’s Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) to ensure continuity of contact, dialogue and facilitate coordination when necessary, and to test regularly their respective communication systems
Lead Organization(s)	FEMA, EU/ECHO
Activities	DGECHO participated in the 2014 International Lessons Learned Workshop held at FEMA HQ. Issues of lone-wolf terrorism, and flooding were well received by the participants.

Name	<u>DHS/FEMA – New Zealand Memorandum of Cooperation (2010)</u>
Date Established	December 10, 2010
Type	Memorandum of Cooperation (Non-binding)
Hazard Type	All-hazards
Scope/Function(s)	DHS and the New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management (MCDEM) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in 2010 for the purposes of information sharing in emergency management.
Lead Organization(s)	FEMA, MCDEM
Activities	<p>FEMA and MCDEM held its third annual meeting under the MoC in Seattle, Washington in July 2013 to sign a yearly Work Plan of Activities. The 2013-2014 Work Plan includes proposed information exchanges on capability development, public alert and warning, and disaster recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA and MCDEM also have a history of partnership through engagement in the multilateral work of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, Emergency Preparedness Working Group. • Under a U.S.-New Zealand Joint Committee on Science and Technology, FEMA’s Building Science Division (BSD) and HAZUS team have an ongoing dialogue with New Zealand counterparts to address best practices in risk assessment and modeling.

Name	<u>FEMA – Chile MOU on Emergency Management (2011)</u>
Date Signed	2011
Type	Memorandum of Understanding (Non-binding)
Hazard Type	All Hazard
Scope/Function(s)	At the request of DOS, FEMA signed an MOU with Chile to assist its counterpart (ONEMI) in rebuilding the countries EM program following the catastrophic 2010 earthquake.
Lead Organization(s)	FEMA, ONEMI
Activities	Senior ONEMI officials have met with FEMA leadership, and are working on national legislation to lay a new basis for future EM development. FEMA subject matter experts in HAZUS have worked with their Chilean counterparts in developing capabilities in the area of EQ readiness.

Name	<u>FEMA – Japan Memorandum of Cooperation (2014)</u>
Date Established	December 9, 2014
Type	Memorandum of Understanding (Non-binding)
Hazard Type	All Hazard
Scope/Function(s)	In 2014, the Japanese Cabinet Office and FEMA finalized a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) for the purposes of information sharing in emergency management. The MOC allows FEMA to prioritize cooperation, streamline communication, and ensure that FEMA resources are being used efficiently and effectively in Japanese engagement. FEMA’s International Affairs Division (IAD) has been working with the Japanese Cabinet Office to identify suitable training opportunities at FEMA’s Emergency Management Institute (EMI) for Cabinet Office officials.
Lead Organization(s)	FEMA, Cabinet Office of Japan
Activities	Extensive interaction between the two agencies, including the recent attendance by a FEMA delegation to the world conference on Risk Reduction in Sendai. Japan participated in the 2014 Catastrophic Lessons Learned workshop hosted by FEMA.

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