

Ensuring the flow of essential supplies is a foundation of community resilience and recovery. The considerations below provide a framework for private sector operators and government agencies to navigate bottlenecks and keep resources moving. By aligning activities, agencies can ensure that life-sustaining goods reach survivors more reliably. If you have questions about how to implement or engage these activities or would like to see additional actions added, please email [john@alanaid.org](mailto:john@alanaid.org).

### Freight, Fuel, and Supply Chains

- **Bottleneck Risk:** Identify and harden "midstream" bottlenecks, such as major fuel hubs or bridge networks, where physical damage can impact entire regions from their supply chains.
- **Secure Freight Corridors:** Establish designated routes for essential goods. The public sector should provide security for drivers and cargo to ensure the movement of fuel and food through unstable areas.
- **Load Prioritization:** Collaborate with private partners to distinguish between "high-value" (tech/auto) and "life-essential" (water/food/fuel) cargo to prevent non-essential goods from clogging damaged transit routes.

### Front Line Worker Support

Employees are survivors first and workers second. Recovery depends on stabilizing the individual.

- **Employee Home Stability:** Recognize that private sector staffing depends on the "stabilization" of the employee's home (power, water, safety). If workers are focused on family survival, they cannot report to work.
- **Logistical Support for Relief Crews:** If the private sector brings in "mutual aid" workers from outside the region, the public sector should consider waivers to allow them to enter the region and operate if their license does not include that state.
- **Cash Flow & Financial Resilience:** In a failed communications environment, electronic payments will cease. Prepare for a "bill of lading" or IOU-based economy and the security risks associated with a sudden shift toward cash-heavy or credit-fragile transactions.

## Energy and Utilities

The degradation of the power grid requires a shift from "restoration" thinking to "alternative infrastructure" management.

- **Generator Dependency Management:** Anticipate a region-wide transition to parallel power systems. This creates a secondary supply chain crisis for diesel fuel, mechanical parts, and specialized labor.
- **Regulatory Flexibility:** Establish pre-approved protocols for emergency waivers (e.g., air quality and labor hours). Ensure these waivers have sufficient longevity to prevent operational whiplash during the recovery phase.
- **Critical Site Prioritization:** Review and expand the definition of "critical facilities" to include private sector lifelines—such as grocery distribution centers and fuel terminals—not just hospitals and government buildings.

## Water, Sanitation, and Public Health

- **Workforce Sustenance:** Recognize that the inability to operate sanitation systems creates a public health barrier to housing relief workers and sheltering residents.
- **Waste Management Surge:** Prepare for organic waste (spoiled food). The public sector should facilitate expedited landfill access and provide security for disposal sites to mitigate "dumpster-diving" liability and health risks.

## Public Sector Governance & Strategy

- **Information Sharing & Surveillance:** Maintain a unified operating picture that includes private sector facility status. Intelligence gaps in highway, rail and port viability must be closed early to inform state-level resource requests.
- **Deconfliction:** The public sector should deconflict competing resource requests (e.g., who gets the limited diesel supply: a hospital, a water pump, or a grocery distribution center?).
- **Transition Planning:** Prepare for the "surge in inspectors" required to recertify facilities as they transition from emergency waivers back to standard regulatory compliance.