

AI for Disasters + Emergencies: **A Way Forward**

August 4, 2026
The AIDE Report

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Letter from The Markle Foundation

Emergency managers operate where and when the stakes are highest. They must make decisions in moments of uncertainty, coordinate across fragmented systems, and protect our communities. Their mission is at the heart of public service: protecting lives and supporting communities when it matters most.

The Markle Foundation ("Markle") has long supported moments of change where technology and public service intersect, with a focus on using technology to serve the public and advance civil society. From its earliest days backing Sesame Street to its most recent projects expanding opportunity through Rework America, strengthening how institutions coordinate to protect national security and helping shape how health data is shared, our work has been guided by a simple belief: progress is strongest when it is built on multi-sector, nonpartisan collaboration and includes those it is meant to serve. Our new initiative, AI for Disasters + Emergencies (AIDE), is born of that same approach.

As AI reshapes the world around us, Markle set out to help ensure that civil society has a seat at the table in defining how AI can be applied for public good. This technology has the ability to improve how we live and work, but also presents serious risk around trust. The public sector must actively participate in shaping the responsible use of AI, ensuring that its deployment creates value while addressing risks in real-world conditions.

The work of emergency managers reflects the full complexity of community service, bringing together government agencies, technology partners, community organizations, volunteers, and private sector partners in moments when coordination, trustworthy information, and clarity are essential. If AI can be shaped and deployed to support emergency management, it can serve as a model for how to engage civil society more broadly around AI and build greater trust in public institutions.

AIDE focuses on the practical conditions emergency managers need before AI can be used safely and effectively: trusted guidance, training, procurement support, and tools shaped around real operating conditions.

The findings and recommendations in this report reflect both promise and urgency. They aim to guide sustained investment in people, education, and research, and in the shared foundations that enable responsible adoption across the field. They respond to the urgency by making and advancing immediately actionable recommendations and solutions.

We believe this moment calls for partnership. It calls for humility in how we listen and ambition in how we act. And it calls for a sustained commitment to ensure that as technology advances, as it inevitably will, it does so in ways that strengthen the public institutions and the people at the heart of them.

That is the work ahead.

Ellen V. Futter
President

Jenna Peters
AIDE Executive Project Director

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* With special appreciation to Steve Denning for his devoted service on the Markle Board and his commitment to the use of AI for public good.

Executive Summary

The Markle Foundation launched the AIDE Initiative to advance the responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI) across the emergency management community. AI has the potential to improve information synthesis, enhance communications and planning, reduce administrative burden, and enhance decision-making while keeping humans in the loop. By reducing administrative burden, AI can help emergency management devote more capacity to mission-critical work only people can do.

From October 2025 through spring 2026, AIDE collaborated with two partners to develop a clearer picture of the field and the barriers to effective AI adoption. Aspen Digital¹ engaged with practitioners and experts to assess what emergency managers and the broader emergency management community need, where they see promise, what concerns them, and their experiences with how they are currently using AI. RAND² independently assessed the AI product landscape, identifying 1,179 AI-enabled products from 717 technology companies across 45 emergency management task areas, as well as barriers to adoption and diffusion.

These findings are documented in two reports, ***Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management*** from Aspen Digital and ***AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways*** from RAND included as Appendices A and B. Together, they provide the evidence base for AIDE's next phase and point to a clear adoption gap: useful AI tools are emerging and emergency managers can identify impactful use cases, but many agencies lack the capacity and trust needed to use those tools responsibly.

AIDE's next phase is designed to close that "last mile" gap by helping emergency managers identify and select appropriate use cases, evaluate tools, mitigate risks, and move from informal experimentation to responsible, effective, and scalable use. It will focus on six actions

that together are intended to activate and accelerate AI adoption: convening the AIDE Summit, launching an education program, developing the AIDE Playbook, supporting capacity-building pilots, advancing applied research, and forming an enduring AIDE Alliance.

This work will require coordination across the emergency management community, which throughout this report refers broadly to public agencies, technology partners, researchers, funders, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), faith-based organizations, nonprofits, and community partners involved in emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Emergency management is an endeavor that involves the entire community, and as such, AIDE will focus on building the foundation of collaboration needed for responsible and effective AI adoption at scale.

This Report identifies the support needed to enable emergency managers to evaluate use cases and AI tools, manage risk, and adopt useful applications in ways that improve service to communities. Critically, it also aims to build public trust in the appropriate use of AI as a force for public good through collaborative civil society engagement.

¹ Aspen Digital, a program of the Aspen Institute, convenes thinkers and doers to anticipate how our world is changing in the age of AI. Aspen Digital finds signal in the noise, elevates thoughtful ideas, and inspires collaboration across industry, government, and civil society to shape solutions that work for all.

² RAND is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization that provides leaders with the information they need to make evidence-based decisions.

Introduction: What's at Stake and Why This Moment Matters

The emergency management community is being asked to do more as natural disasters become more frequent, costly, and complex. Billion-dollar disasters in the United States rose from roughly six per year in the first decade of this century to about 24 per year between 2020 and 2024.³ Many emergency managers are meeting these demands with constrained teams and limited funding.

Despite these challenges, emergency management is meeting the growing demands with commitment and creativity. The question is how to better support their work, and AI may be a critical part of the answer.

The AIDE Initiative was created to examine where AI can support emergency management, what risks must be managed, and what should be in place before tools are adopted in service of communities. To ground this effort, AIDE began by listening to the practitioners and community experts closest to the work. Aspen Digital conducted dozens of workshops and interviews with experts, documenting practitioner needs, promising use cases, adoption barriers, and the requirements for responsible use. In parallel, RAND assessed the product landscape across emergency management functional areas, identifying where tools are concentrated and where gaps remain.

Together, this work revealed a gap between emerging AI capabilities and the day-to-day realities many emergency managers face. AIDE's work centers on that gap, with a focus on the people who would use these tools and the communities they serve. Emergency managers are identifying targeted AI uses, especially in analysis-heavy parts of the work, but they are also asking how AI can be integrated into operations without creating new risks or burdens.

AI's near-term promise is to serve as a force multiplier by helping teams process complex inputs and act on them more efficiently. But its impact will depend on the foundations that support responsible adoption. The emergency management community will need the tools necessary to evaluate, procure, integrate, and govern AI technologies effectively. Like earlier technology shifts in the field, from GIS to social media to virtual emergency operations centers, AI will require new ways of working and sustained attention to transparency, data protection, accuracy, and oversight.

This Report is intended for the emergency management community that supports the critical phases of disaster management⁴ and should be used in conjunction with jurisdiction-specific legal, procurement, cybersecurity, and operational reviews. It is a companion to the findings of Aspen Digital and RAND, summarizing the main implications of that work and describing the actions AIDE recommends taking next to support responsible AI adoption across emergency management.

³ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 4

⁴ Preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery

What AIDE Learned: Demand Is Clear, Adoption Needs Support

AIDE's collaboration with Aspen Digital and RAND highlighted what emergency management needs from AI and what barriers must be addressed for effective adoption at scale.

Aspen Digital: What the Emergency Management Community Is Telling Us

Aspen Digital's work looked at the demand side of the equation: the people who decide whether and how AI is used in emergency management.

Between December 2025 and March 2026, Aspen Digital convened dozens of emergency managers, public officials, researchers, and nonprofit and intergovernmental leaders to identify the most promising opportunities for AI in emergency management. Through an initial workshop series, the AIDE Initiative asked emergency managers about their greatest priorities and challenges. Leveraging these insights, the AIDE Initiative facilitated subsequent workshops with multi-sector experts to explore whether AI could augment critical emergency management functions and mitigate persistent challenges.

Participants identified 40 use cases for AI in emergency management and clear opportunities to support information-intensive work, indicating by far the strongest interest in situational awareness, followed by planning, public information and warning, and operational coordination. At the same time, they emphasized that trust, accountability, privacy, and judgment must remain central to any use of AI. Emergency managers are interested in what AI can do, but they want practical tools, clear safeguards, and evidence that the technology can support their mission.

"Participants identified 40 use cases for AI in emergency management and clear opportunities to support information-intensive work."



Several functions are seen as most critical to save lives, protect property, and enable recovery

Public information and warning, planning, and operational coordination came up most frequently as the functions central to mission success.⁵ These are cross-cutting capabilities with significant interdependencies across functions. Situational awareness was also viewed as particularly important given the role accurate situational assessments play in guiding operational decisions and aligning partners through a common operating picture.

Emergency managers first described the functions they view as most critical or challenging, then explored which of these functions could benefit the most from AI.

Situational awareness is the most consistently challenging function, but planning and administrative work are considerable burdens

Across jurisdictions, emergency managers most frequently described situational awareness and planning as the most burdensome functions; however, administrative tasks such as grant administration, exercises, and knowledge retention also create persistent challenges.⁶ AI could help reduce and streamline this workload so staff can focus on the decisions that require judgment and expertise.

Where emergency managers see the most promising AI use cases

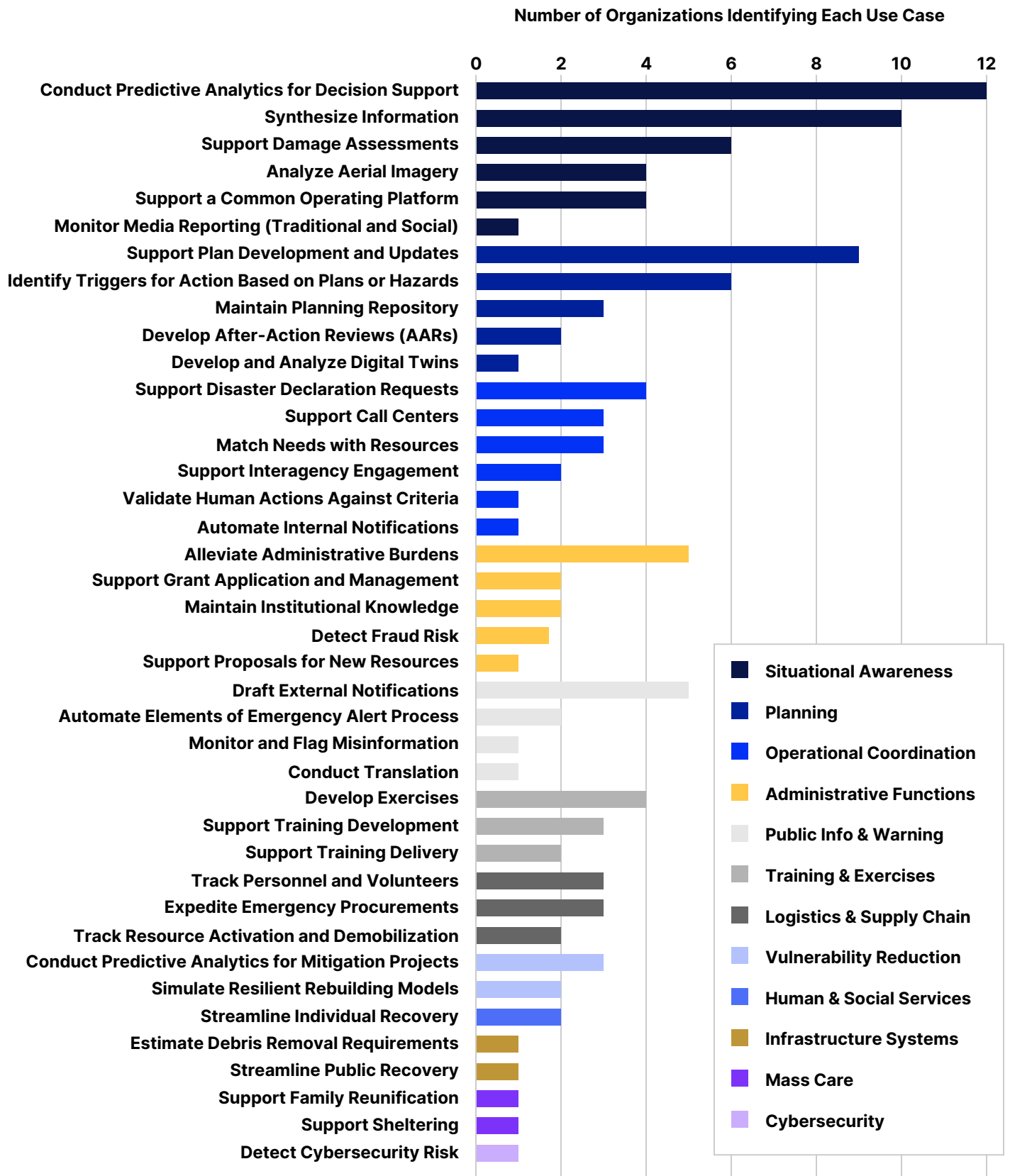
By far, emergency managers described situational awareness AI use cases as the most valuable, given the resource- and data-intensive nature of that work. Planning use cases were prioritized half as frequently, but more frequently than other functions.⁷ Emergency managers are short on time, synthesis, and usable signals, and AI may be most valuable where it helps staff draft, summarize, translate, organize, search, check, or synthesize information faster.

⁵ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 11

⁶ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 12

⁷ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 17

Figure 1:
Promising Use Cases for AI to Augment Emergency Management⁸



⁸ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 18



Adoption is already happening, but unevenly and informally

Some participants reported using officially approved tools within their agencies, while others described staff using personal large language model (LLM) accounts, carefully limiting inputs to public information because organizational guidance was unclear.⁹ Informal use without governance signals risk and unmet demand.

Emergency management concerns reflect professional discipline

Emergency managers raised concerns about accuracy, privacy, security, overreliance, and that AI could weaken reliance on the knowledge and judgment that the field depends on.¹⁰ These are the conditions that responsible adoption must address. Emergency managers need tools that augment decision-making, while preserving accountability and managing risk.

Successful adoption requires more than good tools

Through the extensive workshop discussions, Aspen Digital arrived at a set of guiding principles for AI adoption, including that AI should be human-centered, transparent, adaptable, scalable, and resource-conscious,¹¹ and the conditions that need to be in place for adoption to be successful: strong leadership and governance, organizational culture and capacity, a clear value proposition developed through iteration, agile procurement, and alignment and interoperability with existing IT and data maturity. Without these conditions, even promising tools are unlikely to take hold.

⁹ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 16

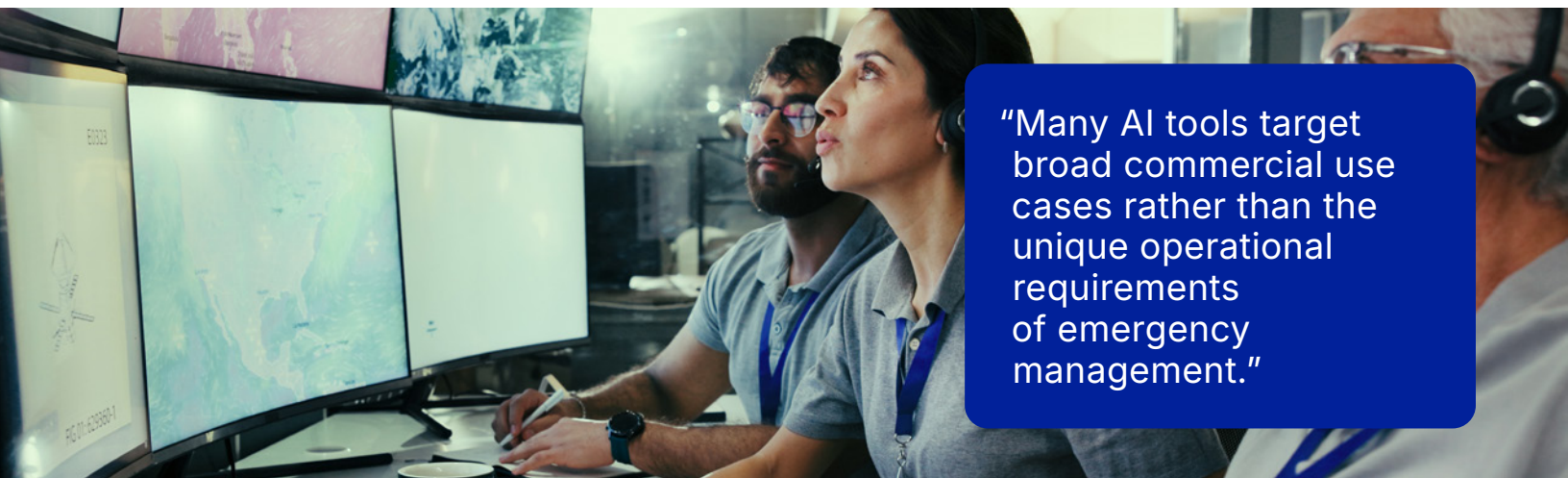
¹⁰ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 3

¹¹ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 22

RAND: What the Market Offers and What Adoption Requires

RAND looked at the supply side of the question: what AI-enabled products are already available, what parts of emergency management do they address, and what would make them usable for agencies in practice? RAND conducted an independent assessment of the product landscape across 45 emergency management task areas, identifying 1,179 AI-enabled products from 717 technology companies, as well as where tools are concentrated and where gaps remain between available products and responsible use.

The findings show a market that is active but uneven. RAND identified products across preparedness, response, and recovery, with the strongest concentration in response-related functions; however, the assessment also found a practical problem. Many AI tools target broad commercial use cases rather than the unique operational requirements of emergency management, and even promising products often face significant barriers to adoption.¹² The result is a mismatch between what the market offers and what emergency management needs to use AI effectively.



"Many AI tools target broad commercial use cases rather than the unique operational requirements of emergency management."

The market is strongest in response, and thinnest in the less visible work that happens before and after a disaster

Product coverage is heaviest in response, including hazard monitoring, incident coordination, operational decision support, damage assessment, public alerts, and evacuation support.¹³ It is moderately represented in recovery, and thinnest in preparedness, even though emergency managers spend much of their time on that work. The landscape mirrors broader emergency management funding trends, where the largest share of resources historically flowed toward response, while preparedness and mitigation receive comparatively less sustained investment, despite the fact that they may yield significant savings in time and cost over time.¹⁴ Investments in preparedness and mitigation that strengthen infrastructure and resilience may also enhance national security more broadly.

"The landscape mirrors broader emergency management funding trends, where the largest share of resources historically flowed toward response, while preparedness and mitigation receive comparatively less sustained investment."

¹² AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways, pg. 57

¹³ AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways, pg. 14

¹⁴ AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways, pg. 51

Not all products are built for emergency management

Some products are purpose-built for the field or have documented use in emergency management contexts, while others are general-purpose tools that are widely available, often lower cost, and potentially useful across many tasks, but designed around broader workflows rather than the

specific challenges of emergency management. Emergency managers evaluating a general-purpose AI tool still need to determine whether it fits their operational needs, data governance requirements, risk tolerance, and staff capacity.

Fragmented products create adoption barriers

Many products address only narrow slices of emergency management work, creating a stacking problem. Agencies may need separate tools for different functions, each with its own contract, data requirements, integration needs, training

demands, and support model. Some tools also depend on other tools to function. For large agencies, this complexity slows adoption. For smaller and under-resourced agencies, it can prevent adoption altogether.

The adoption burden is substantial and often invisible from the outside

Many products require complex integrations and depend on continuous connectivity, while opaque pricing often makes it difficult for agencies to estimate total cost before procurement. Vendor support varies widely, and around-the-

clock technical assistance may not be offered.¹⁵ These are critical considerations and determine whether a product can move from promising demonstrations to actual use.



¹⁵ AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways, pg. 36

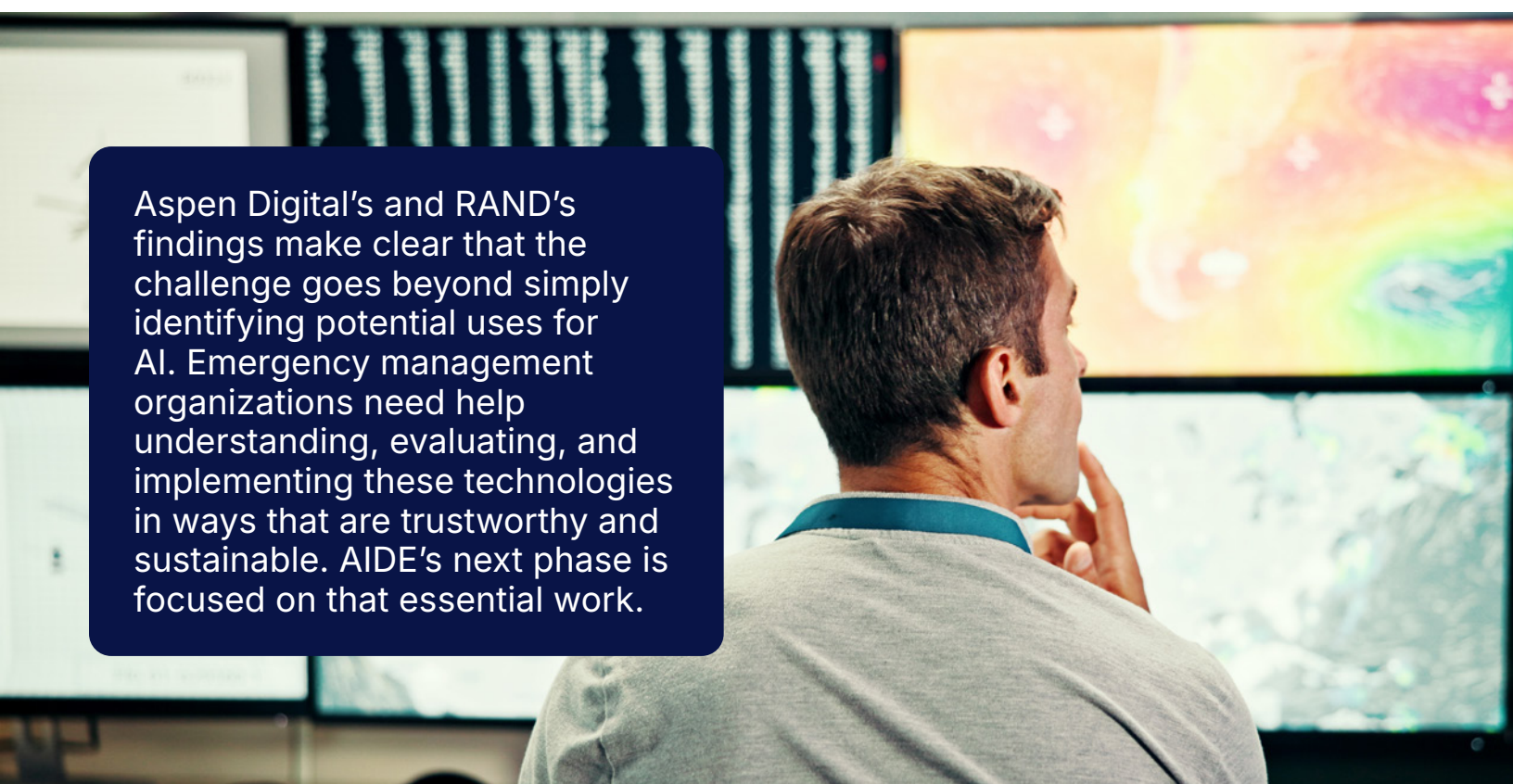
Some of the clearest needs remain underserved

RAND identified three gaps that are especially important. Multi-organization coordination is weakly automated across the product landscape, despite being the defining feature of how emergency management actually operates. People-facing work is thinner than operational and technical products, with fewer tools focused on the human side of sheltering, case management, reunification, behavioral health, and long-term recovery.¹⁶ As noted above, preparedness and recovery remain underserved by AI products. These gaps point to an important opportunity for targeted investment and product development.

“Multi-organization coordination is weakly automated across the product landscape, despite being the defining feature of how emergency management actually operates.”

The risk is real and must be managed

Privacy concerns are widespread because many products process sensitive information, and legal and cybersecurity concerns affect a meaningful share of the market.¹⁷ Before procurement, emergency managers need to know what data a tool will use, where that data will be stored, how outputs are validated, what happens when systems fail, what support is available, and what contractual commitments a vendor will make.



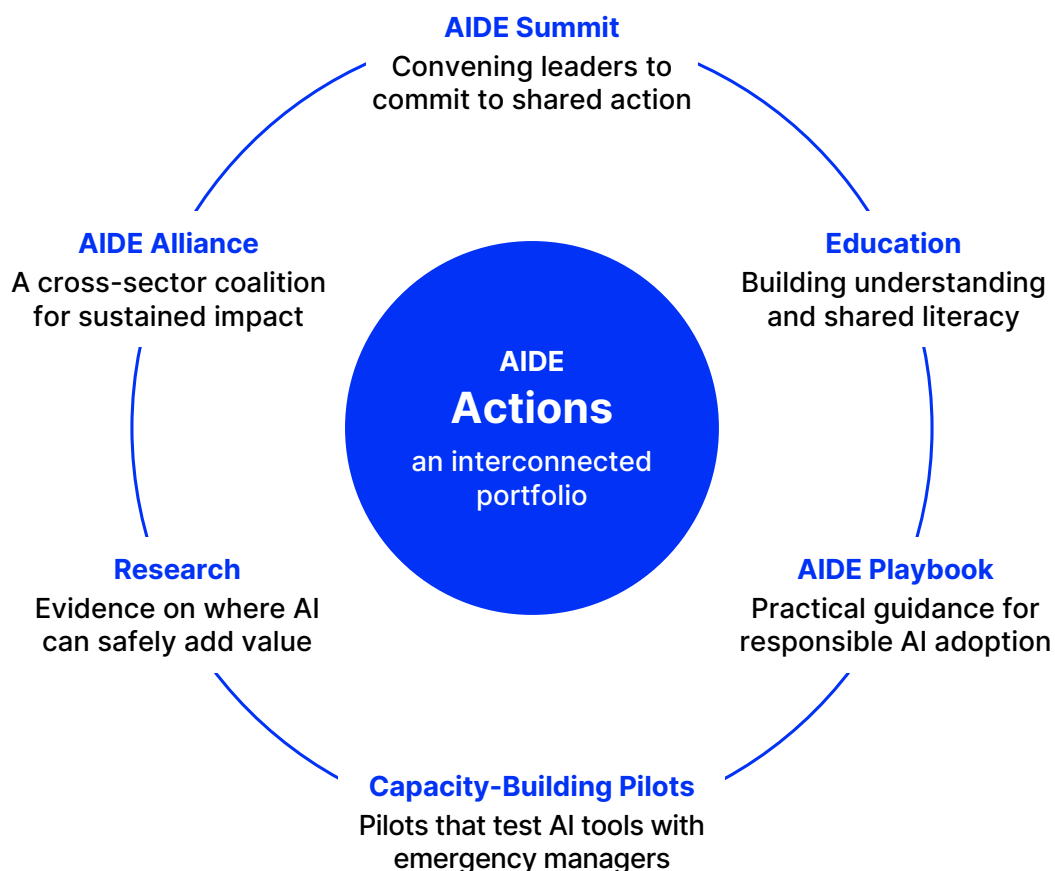
Aspen Digital's and RAND's findings make clear that the challenge goes beyond simply identifying potential uses for AI. Emergency management organizations need help understanding, evaluating, and implementing these technologies in ways that are trustworthy and sustainable. AIDE's next phase is focused on that essential work.

¹⁶ AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways, pg. 28

¹⁷ AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways, pg. 40

From Findings to Action: Building Capacity to Make AI Adoption Successful

AIDE's next phase will focus on six connected actions: the AIDE Summit, Education, the AIDE Playbook, Capacity-Building Pilots, Research, and the AIDE Alliance. Each is intended to address a different part of the adoption challenge identified by Aspen Digital and RAND. Taken together, they create a foundation and pathway to effective and scalable adoption of AI throughout emergency management, agnostic of natural disaster type.



1. The AIDE Summit

The AIDE Summit aims to move the field from shared interest to shared action. Responsible AI adoption in emergency management will depend on information-sharing and multi-sector relationships: emergency managers learning from peers, technology companies hearing from practitioners, researchers understanding field constraints, funders seeing where investment can matter most, and community partners helping to keep AI grounded in public trust.

Taking place on September 8-9, 2026, in Austin, Texas, the Summit will bring together emergency management leaders and the wider network that supports communities to share, learn, and commit to action to help save lives. It will focus the field on what emergency managers need to adopt AI responsibly and where and how multi-sector involvement can help.

During the Summit, AIDE will share findings from its work with Aspen Digital and RAND in order to ground the conversation in what the field is seeing now, including practitioner priorities, product landscape insights, adoption

barriers, and gaps between available tools and effective use. The Summit will give participants a forum to test those findings, sharpen the path forward, and identify where coordinated, collaborative action is needed.

The Summit's value should be measured by what participants are prepared to carry forward: a clearer sense of how they can help advance responsible AI adoption that enhances emergency management and the communities it serves.

2. Education

The emergency management community seeks a stronger foundation in AI concepts and usage.¹⁸ AIDE's education program is designed to help emergency managers understand AI basics and become informed and careful users and evaluators of AI. That fluency is necessary to understand what AI can and cannot do, identify appropriate use cases, ask better questions of vendors, manage risks, and explain why adoption requires preparation.

Most available AI training is designed for broad audiences rather than the specific needs of emergency management. Some training focuses on product use while giving limited attention to the governance, public trust, data, procurement, and operational complexities that shape adoption in this field. Emergency managers need learning opportunities that reflect the realities of their work, including limited staff time, uneven technical support, sensitive information, and high-consequence decisions. AIDE is advancing an education program for the broader emergency management community, built around short learning modules that can be delivered in person, or virtually, and are tied to questions practitioners face on the job. Topics may include AI basics, large language models (LLMs), prompt design, output review, data handling, leadership, use-case selection, and common risks,

including privacy and cybersecurity. More advanced sessions may address organizational readiness, vendor evaluation, implementation planning, and sustaining adoption over time.

AIDE intends to meet emergency managers where they already learn, including conferences, professional associations, workshops, and other trusted partner channels. The program will focus on questions emergency managers are already facing: when is AI appropriate, what information should not be entered into a tool, how outputs should be checked, and what agencies should ask vendors before procurement.

¹⁸ Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management, pg. 27

3. The AIDE Playbook

The AIDE Playbook will help emergency managers and practitioners navigate the process of AI adoption. It will provide a framework for emergency management organizations to assess where they are on their AI journey and identify actions to build readiness and capacity for responsible AI adoption. The Playbook will be organized around seven stages of adoption that reflect how organizations typically progress from exploration to sustained use.

Table 1:
AI Adoption Framework: Stages

Stage	What it means for emergency management
PREPARE	Build organizational capacity to make responsible decisions about AI adoption.
SCAN	Identify where AI can support mission needs and build a shared understanding of potential benefits and risks.
PLAN	Assess specific AI tools and use cases for mission fit, feasibility, readiness, and risk.
COMMIT	Establish leadership, secure resources, and define expectations for responsible, mission-aligned use.
EXERCISE	Launch AI in a controlled setting tied to operational workflows, train staff on relevant tasks, and refine based on experience.
EXPAND	Extend successful use cases, document lessons learned, and measure operational value.
INTEGRATE	Incorporate approved AI workflows into policies, training, exercises, and day-to-day operations, and assign long-term ownership.

The Playbook is intended to make responsible AI adoption more accessible and navigable. It will help emergency management organizations move from uncertainty to action, whether they are just beginning to explore AI or preparing to evaluate more complex use cases. It is designed to be useful, especially when staff time, technical capacity, and market clarity are limited.

4. Capacity-Building Pilots

AI experimentation is already happening across emergency management, but often informally. Staff may be using approved or publicly available tools to summarize notes, draft messages, translate materials, review plans, or support after-action reporting. AIDE's pilots are intended to turn that experimentation into tested and documented workflows.

AIDE is developing pilots with a small, deliberately selected cohort of emergency management organizations to test AI-enabled workflows in structured settings and produce materials the broader field can use. The pilots are designed to bridge the “last mile” between guidance and implementation by working directly with agencies to apply responsible AI practices in daily operations.

Each participating organization will work alongside an interdisciplinary team with expertise in AI, data, technology implementation, organizational change, and emergency management. The goal is to build organizational capacity by identifying and addressing barriers to responsible AI adoption that can be tackled through the pilot, including workforce training, workflow design, prompt engineering, data integration, leadership alignment, and change management. The pilots will focus on tools agencies already have access to or can reasonably obtain, rather than starting with new platforms that require long procurement cycles or complex approvals. By the end of a pilot,

participating agencies should have the workflows, training, governance, and organizational capacity needed to use approved AI tools responsibly over time.

The broader emergency management community should also benefit from what the pilot sites learn. AIDE will also produce materials that other jurisdictions can adapt, such as prompt libraries, workflow playbooks, training guides, governance templates, review protocols, and candid lessons about where AI adds value or introduces risk.

AIDE is exploring partnership opportunities in locations that reflect variation in size, geography, hazard profile, and readiness. By working closely with a small number of varied sites, AIDE can help the field learn quickly, understand what works, and build approaches that are replicable at scale.

5. Research Priorities

AIDE will support new research work to advance a portfolio of applied studies, partnerships, commissioned research, and grants. The goal is to help the field learn from early adoption while also shaping the next generation of tools and practices.

Areas of consideration for AIDE's research agenda may include the following.

1. First, what is early adoption teaching emergency management? Research can examine how agencies are using AI-enabled tools, where adoption is gaining traction, what barriers remain, and what helps organizations move from experimentation to sustained use.
2. Second, does AI improve the work as emergency managers experience it? Research can examine where AI saves time and money, where it shifts work rather than reducing it, when human review is essential, and what makes a tool reliable enough to use in practice.
3. Third, how can research help shape the next generation of AI tools for emergency management? In areas where field needs are clear but the market remains thin, AIDE can support research and partnerships that translate practitioner needs into prototypes, evaluation methods, and implementation approaches the field can use.

There may also be specific areas that merit further research. Two that have come up are situational awareness and resilience monitoring, and others that may emerge. Further, AIDE's research might also help the field learn from what is happening now, anticipate what comes next, and turn that learning into action.

6. The AIDE Alliance

Responsible AI adoption in emergency management will require ongoing multi-sector coordination. The AIDE Alliance aims to sustain the multi-sector community by providing a neutral, multi-sector, nonpartisan forum where emergency managers and the broader network that supports them can share lessons learned, align on responsible use and best practices, and respond to new challenges.

The Alliance is intended to complement existing professional associations and public agencies by focusing specifically on supporting the field collectively as it navigates AI and other transformative technologies.

A sustained exchange among practitioners, researchers, technology partners, funders, and community organizations can help keep AI adoption grounded in operational realities and human needs. The Alliance can help ensure research addresses field needs, technology partners understand emergency management workflows, and lessons from pilots and early adopters reach the broader field.

It can support research and partnerships that translate practitioner needs into prototypes, evaluation methods, and implementation approaches the field can use.

The Alliance can help keep practitioners, community organizations, volunteers, and civil society at large at the table as AI evolves. It is intended as a lasting platform for learning and action, with membership, working groups, regional collaboration, and shared priorities evolving as needs change. A strong steering group will help set the Alliance's early direction and ensure it remains grounded in the needs of emergency managers and the communities they serve.

What Comes Next

AIDE's next phase aims to help emergency managers move from AI possibility to trusted use. The AIDE Summit, education program, AIDE Playbook, capacity-building pilots, research priorities, and AIDE Alliance are different parts of the same effort: building the competence and confidence, relationships, and support needed to use AI effectively and responsibly.

This report presents AI as a tool both with promise and limits, rather than a solution to the hardest problems in emergency management. Experienced judgment, trusted relationships, local knowledge, and the human care that communities need before, during, and after disasters remain essential. Likewise, the capacity, governance, and resource challenges that shape emergency management will continue to require sustained attention beyond the capabilities of AI.

However AI can help emergency management work through these challenges. It can help teams make more sense of complex information faster, turn plans into more usable tools, reduce routine administrative work, and support decisions under pressure. Used well, AI creates more room for the human judgment, relationships, and care that remain at the center of emergency management.

AI is already entering the systems emergency managers use and the information systems communities rely on. Emergency management can respond reactively, or it can shape AI adoption around the values the whole community already depends on: service, accountability, coordination, trust, and care for people in moments of greatest need.

Emergency management has always been a shared civic function. No single agency, organization, or sector does this work alone, and AI adoption will be no different. The field will change. What matters is that change happens deliberately, responsibly, and in service of the communities that depend on emergency managers to get it right.

This is the work AIDE is advancing:

Enabling emergency management to use AI in ways that are useful now, sustainable over time, and grounded in the belief that AI should strengthen the people and institutions that communities depend on in times of acute need.

■ Appendices

Appendix A: *Practitioner Perspectives and the Potential of AI in Emergency Management* — Aspen Digital

Appendix B: *AI and the Future of Emergency Management: Market Supply and Adoption Pathways* — RAND