National Preparedness System

Current Prototype & Proposed Implementation Approach
Our Challenge…

- Recent events remind us how devastating domestic crises can be
  - We are vulnerable to unforeseen acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and accidents
  - The toll on lives and property can be significant with the effects felt well beyond the point of origin
  - Major incidents quickly exceed the capacity of any single jurisdiction to respond
  - We need the ability to plan for and assess the capacity of agencies and organizations at all levels to fulfill their roles in a shared response
Implementation of National Preparedness Goal

- As Required by HSPD-8:

- National Preparedness Goal: A NATION PREPARED with coordinated capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards in a way that balances risk with resources.

- The Target Capabilities List (TCL) defines the capabilities required to support the goal.

- The National Preparedness System (NPS) provides a tool to assist jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations at all levels to plan for, assess, and track capabilities in a shared environment. It integrates various efforts to provide the comprehensive picture of preparedness and progress toward achieving the Goal.
Capabilities

Capabilities...

• provide the means to achieve measurable outcomes
• through the performance of critical tasks
• under specified conditions
• to target levels of performance
• with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained and exercised personnel that achieves the desired outcome
Capabilities Planning Process and Tools

- Threat Analysis
  - National Planning Scenarios
- Mission Area Analysis
  - Task Taxonomy
- Task Analysis
  - Universal Task List
- Capabilities Development
  - Target Capabilities List
- Assessment and Strategy Development
  - Assessment, Exercises, National Preparedness System

TOOLS
National Planning Scenarios

- Scenario 1: Nuclear Detonation – Improvised Nuclear Device
- Scenario 2: Biological Attack – Aerosol Anthrax
- Scenario 3: Biological Disease Outbreak – Pandemic Influenza
- Scenario 4: Biological Attack – Pneumonic Plague
- Scenario 5: Chemical Attack – Blister Agent
- Scenario 6: Chemical Attack – Toxic Industrial Chemicals
- Scenario 7: Chemical Attack – Nerve Agent
- Scenario 8: Chemical Attack – Chlorine Tank Explosion
- Scenario 9: Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake
- Scenario 10: Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane
- Scenario 11: Radiological Attack – Radiological Dispersal Devices
- Scenario 12: Explosives Attack – Improvised Explosive Device
- Scenario 13: Biological Attack – Food Contamination
- Scenario 14: Biological Attack – Foreign Animal Disease
- Scenario 15: Cyber Attack
Universal Task List

- The Universal Task List (UTL) helps us answer the question: What do we need to do to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from threats?

- The UTL
  - Identifies tasks that must be performed
  - Defines task interdependence and interrelationship
  - Does NOT address how or who performs task
  - Provides common language and reference
  - Approximately 4,800 tasks
The Target Capabilities List (TCL)

- Defines preparedness

- Defines capabilities required to achieve the four homeland security missions: Prevent, Protect, Respond, and Recover

- Provides the basis for assessing preparedness and to improve decisions related to preparedness investments and strategies

- Defines capabilities and national targets to prepare the Nation for major all-hazards events such as those defined by the National Planning Scenarios

- Assumes shared responsibility for preparedness across local, tribal, State, and Federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and citizens
### Phase I Capabilities

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<th>Common</th>
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<td>Planning</td>
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<td>Communications</td>
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<td>Community Preparedness and Participation</td>
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<th>Prevent Mission Area</th>
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<td>Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings</td>
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<td>Intelligence Analysis and Production</td>
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<td>CBRNE Detection</td>
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<th>Protect Mission Area</th>
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<td>Critical Infrastructure Protection</td>
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<td>Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense</td>
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<td>Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation</td>
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<td>Public Health Laboratory Testing</td>
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<th>Respond Mission Area (cont)</th>
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<td>Animal Health Emergency Support</td>
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<td>Explosive Device Response Operations</td>
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<td>Firefighting Operations/Support</td>
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<td>WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination</td>
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<td>Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection</td>
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<td>Isolation and Quarantine</td>
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<td>Urban Search and Rescue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Public Information and Warning</td>
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<td>Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment</td>
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<td>Medical Surge</td>
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<td>Medical Supplies Management and Distribution</td>
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<td>Mass Prophylaxis</td>
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<td>Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)</td>
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<td>Fatality Management</td>
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<th>Recover Mission Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of Lifelines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic and Community Recovery</td>
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## Phase II Capabilities

### Prevent Mission
- Identification and tracking of suspected terrorists*
- Identification and tracking of terrorist motivations*
- Determination and tracking of terrorist support*
- Recognition and tracking of extremism*
- Determination of terrorist ability to execute threats*
- Defeat weapons*
- Pre-entry detection
- Port of entry inspection
- Infrastructure/facility access screening
- Transportation screening
- Credentialing for Identity and Background Verification
- Border control
- Interdiction/seizure of materials
- Interdiction/seizure of terrorist assets
- Denial of access to materials which may be weaponized
- Prosecution of suspects

### Protect Mission
- Defense and devaluation of physical assets and systems
- Defense and devaluation of cyber assets and systems
- Environmental monitoring

### Protect Mission (Cont.)
- Natural hazard monitoring
- Mitigation and Life safety protection
- Infectious Disease Control

### Respond Mission
- Incident scene investigation
- Water rescue
- Functional and Medical Sheltering
- Tactical Operations

### Recovery Mission
- Post-surge healthcare services
- Long term assistance of affected persons
- Resettlement of affected persons
- Debris and hazardous waste management
- Site remediation
- Natural resource restoration
- Reconstitution of government services
- Restoration of economy and institutions

* Working groups will not formed for these capabilities which will be addressed by the National Implementation Plan being developed by the intelligence community.
# Capability Summaries

Capability Summaries Include:

- Definition
- Outcome
- Relationship to NRP Emergency Support Function/Annex
- Major Activities
- Critical Tasks
- Preparedness Measures and Metrics
- Performance Measures and Metrics
- Capability Elements (Resources)
- Planning Assumptions
- Planning Factors
- National Target Levels
- Assignment of Responsibility
- Linked Capabilities
- References
National Preparedness System – Purpose

The National Preparedness System (NPS) is being developed as a tool that:

- Supports capabilities-based planning and assessment
- Uses the Target Capabilities List (TCL) as the basis for planning and assessment
- Facilitates intergovernmental, interjurisdictional, interdisciplinary, and public/private sector coordination
- Addresses multiple reporting requirements
- Provides a comprehensive picture of National preparedness
Requirements for National Preparedness System*

- HSPD-8 and Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) require a comprehensive system to assess, on an on-going basis, the Nation’s capabilities and overall preparedness, including operational readiness.

- PKEMRA: “Within 12 months, and annually thereafter, submit to Congress a report on the Nation’s level of preparedness for all-hazards.” It also requires that State submit an annual preparedness report.

- The Target Capabilities List (TCL) provides a framework and guide for all-hazards preparedness. Stakeholders have indicated that while it contains useful information, they are not sure how to use it.

- A tool with wide utility is needed to meet national preparedness requirements, and facilitate use of a capabilities-based approach to planning and preparedness.

* The current prototype is referred to as the “National Preparedness System (NPS) but may be renamed based on PKEMRA language and/or your feedback
PKEMRA Requirements: Assessment

- **Comprehensive Assessment System:** Assess, on an on-going basis, the Nation’s prevention capabilities and overall preparedness, including operational readiness.

*Shall assess:*
  - Compliance with national preparedness system, NIMS, NRP, other plans
  - Capability levels at the time of assessment against target capability levels defined by the TCL
  - Resource needs to meet the desired target capability levels defined by the TCL
  - Performance of training, exercises, and operations
PKEMRA Requirements: National Report

- **National Preparedness Report:** By Oct 4, 07 and annually, submit to Congress a report on the Nation’s level of preparedness for all hazards.

  *Report shall include:*
  - Assessment of how Federal assistance supports the national preparedness system
  - Results of the comprehensive assessment
  - Review of the Federal Response Capability Inventory
  - Assessment of resource needs to meet preparedness priorities established by Administrator in TCL, including
    - Estimate of the amount of Federal, State, local, and tribal expenditures required to attain the preparedness priorities
    - The extent to which the use of Federal assistance during the preceding fiscal year achieved the preparedness priorities
PKEMRA Requirements: State Report

- **State Preparedness Report:** By January 4, 2008 and annually, a State receiving Federal preparedness assistance from DHS shall submit a report to the Administrator on the State’s level of preparedness.

*Report shall include:*

- An assessment of State compliance with the national preparedness system, NIMS, NRP, and other related plans and strategies
- An assessment of current capability levels and a description of target capabilities levels
- An assessment of resource needs to meet the preparedness priorities established by Administrator in the TCL, including:
  - An estimate of the amount of expenditure required to attain the preparedness priorities
  - The extent to which the use of Federal assistance during the preceding fiscal year achieved the preparedness priorities
National Preparedness System

A prototype is under development to meet requirements identified in HSPD-8 and Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) by:

- Supporting capabilities-based planning and assessment
- Facilitating intergovernmental, inter-jurisdictional, interdisciplinary, and public/private sector coordination
- Providing a comprehensive picture of National preparedness
- Creating a tool to meet Federal and State reporting requirements established by HSPD-8 and PKEMRA
Contributors to the System

Effective implementation of NPS will require participation by all stakeholders:

- Federal agencies with homeland security responsibilities
- Regional interagency planning groups
- State homeland security and other agencies
- Local jurisdictions and agencies
- Tribes
- Non-government organizations
User Groups Guiding System Design

Stakeholder User Groups will guide development

Two Groups
- State/Local/Federal Stakeholder Group
- Federal Stakeholder Group

The User Groups will
- Identify information needed by policy makers and managers
- Identify desired functionality
- Identify desired report capabilities
- Identify relationship with other existing systems
- Test the system
- Encourage use
National Preparedness System Components

NPS consists of a series of steps that walks the user through a capability planning and assessment process

Major components of NPS include:
- Clarification of Responsibilities
- Assessment
- Capability Planning
- Priority Setting and Strategy
Preparedness Process Supported by NPS

Responsibilities

Assessment

Planning

Strategy
Clarify Responsibilities

**Activity Assignment** – What Activities is a jurisdiction taking responsibility to perform? What is the expectation for other jurisdictions to perform in support?

**Critical Task Assignment** – Who within a jurisdiction is going to perform the activity? Who is the Primary Contact?
Activity Assessment

**Preparedness Measures** – Has the entity taken preparedness actions (e.g., plans, procedures) to build the capability

**Performance Measures** – Is the entity prepared to perform this activity to the required level of performance?

**Resources** – Does the entity have the necessary resources?

**Exercises** – Has the entity validated its preparedness via an exercise?

**Preparedness Summary** – What is the overall assessment of preparedness for this activity?
**Capability Planning**

**Capability Assessment** – A self-assessment of the Capability, based on the composite of the Activity assessments which the system automatically generates.

**Gap Analysis** – Tool to assist in evaluating the preparedness of a jurisdiction as a composite of the support expected and provided.

**Regional Planning** – Tool to assist in evaluating the preparedness of a jurisdiction or region by geographic boundaries.

**Improvement Plan** – Based on the Gap Analysis and Regional Planning, a list of actions needed to enhance the capability.
**Preparedness Strategy Development**

**Priority Analysis** – A tool to evaluate all the Capabilities using a variety of factors for the purpose of identifying specific capabilities to focus efforts and funds.

**Preparedness Strategy** – Based on the outcome of Priority Analysis and the Improvement Plan, the Preparedness Strategy is a formal strategy outlining how a jurisdiction will proceed to fulfill its role in achieving the vision of a nation prepared.
Proposed Regional Approach to Implementation

FEMA Regions play a leading role in:

- Building and managing target capabilities with their State and local partners within their Region
- Coordinating and facilitating implementation of capabilities-based Regional planning and assessment
- Assessing and reporting, in collaboration with their State and local partners, on Regional preparedness
Proposed Regional Administrator Role

Regional Administrator establishes interagency team of Federal representatives, with support from the National Preparedness Directorate, to work with States on meeting PKEMRA preparedness Requirements

- Region Preparedness and/or Response
- Grant Program Preparedness Officer
- HHS Regional
- USDA Regional
- Coast Guard, as appropriate
- FBI/Justice
- National Guard and/or NORTHCOM
- Other Federal Agency representatives, as appropriate (e.g., DNDO, EPA, DOE, DOI)
Proposed State Role

- Governor appoints State point of contact to facilitate process
- State determines how NPS will be implemented within State
  - Includes all local jurisdictions
  - Includes larger jurisdictions only
  - Assessment at regional level
  - Combination
  - Level at which NPS is implemented may vary by capability
- State POC assigned POC in other State agencies and local jurisdictions
- State participates in collaborative planning and assessment process with local jurisdictions and coordinates federal participation
- State reviews and validates local information
Proposed NPS Implementation Schedule

- **Summer 07**: Finalize approach, NPS tool, and training and communication materials based on stakeholder input.
- **Fall 07**: Field test NPS in several States.
- **Late 07**: Training and implementation planning meetings with Federal regional staff.
- **Early 08**: Roll out and regional or state NPS training.
  kickoff meeting in the State.
- **Dec 08**: Complete first planning and assessment process.
- **Jan 09**: State Preparedness Reports submitted.
- **Sept 09**: National Preparedness Report submitted to Congress.
NPS Field Testing Process

States commit to participate in field test.

Each State:
- Selects one or more related capabilities to test
- Identifies one or more local jurisdictions to participate in test
- With local jurisdiction(s), identifies agencies and nongovernmental and private sector organizations that have a role in the capability
- Convenes working group meeting(s) to work through the NPS planning and assessment process for the capability

Federal Team:
- Determines which agencies have a role in the capability selected by the State
- Participates in State meetings
- Serves as contacts for clarifying federal role
Preparation for Field Testing

Federal regional representatives invited to participate in NPS State and Local Stakeholder Meetings.

- June 26-27 in Denver
  - Review and input of NPS process and tool
  - Discussion of field testing implementation
- July 24-25 in Washington, DC
  - Review and input on new NPS tool components
  - Review and input on training and communication materials
- August 28-29 (location TBD)

Briefing and training on NPS to prepare Fed reps for June Stakeholder meeting is scheduled for June 25 in Denver.

Other meetings as requested by Federal representatives.