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# 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



FEMA

# 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

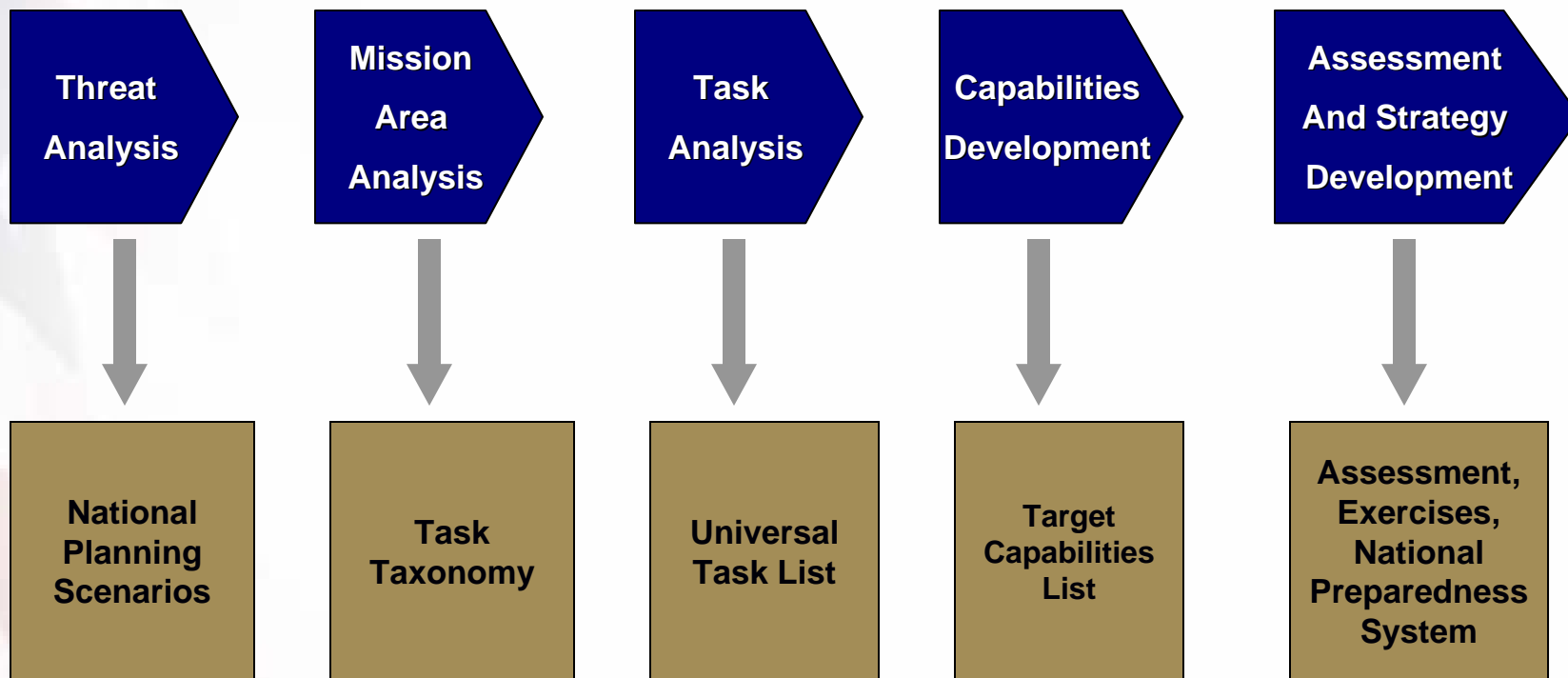
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## Capabilities...

- 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



TOOLS





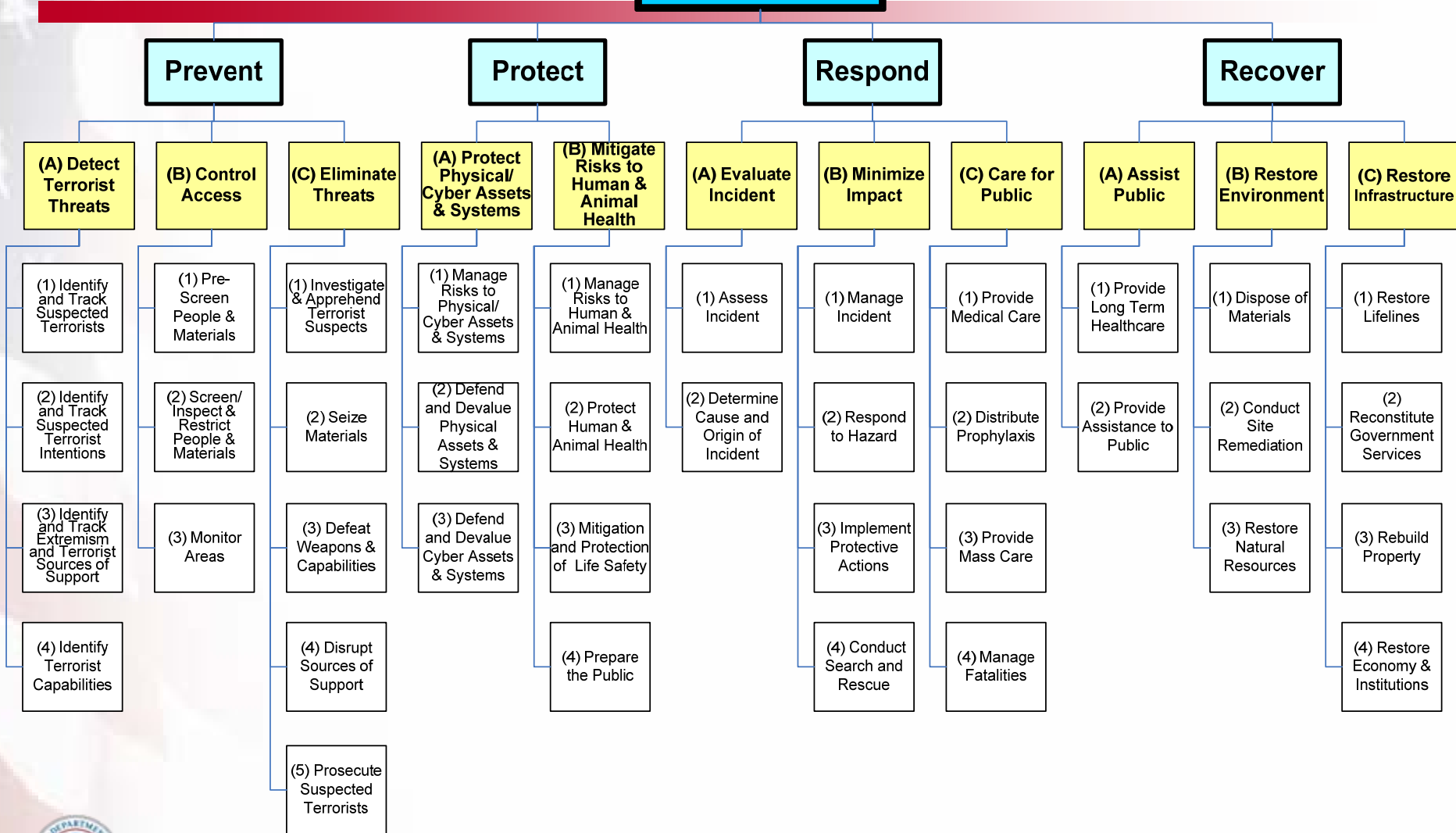
# National Planning Scenarios

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- 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



# All-Hazards Taxonomy





# Universal Task List

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- 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



# Target Capabilities List

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## 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

## **Common**

- Planning
- Communications
- Risk Management
- Community Preparedness and Participation

## **Prevent Mission Area**

- Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
- Intelligence Analysis and Production
- Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations
- CBRNE Detection

## **Protect Mission Area**

- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation
- Public Health Laboratory Testing

## **Respond Mission Area**

- Onsite Incident Management
- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Responder Safety and Health

## **Respond Mission Area (cont)**

- Public Safety and Security Response
- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Environmental Health
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Medical Surge
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)
- Fatality Management

## **Recover Mission Area**

- Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment
- Restoration of Lifelines
- Economic and Community Recovery

# 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

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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

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**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

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**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

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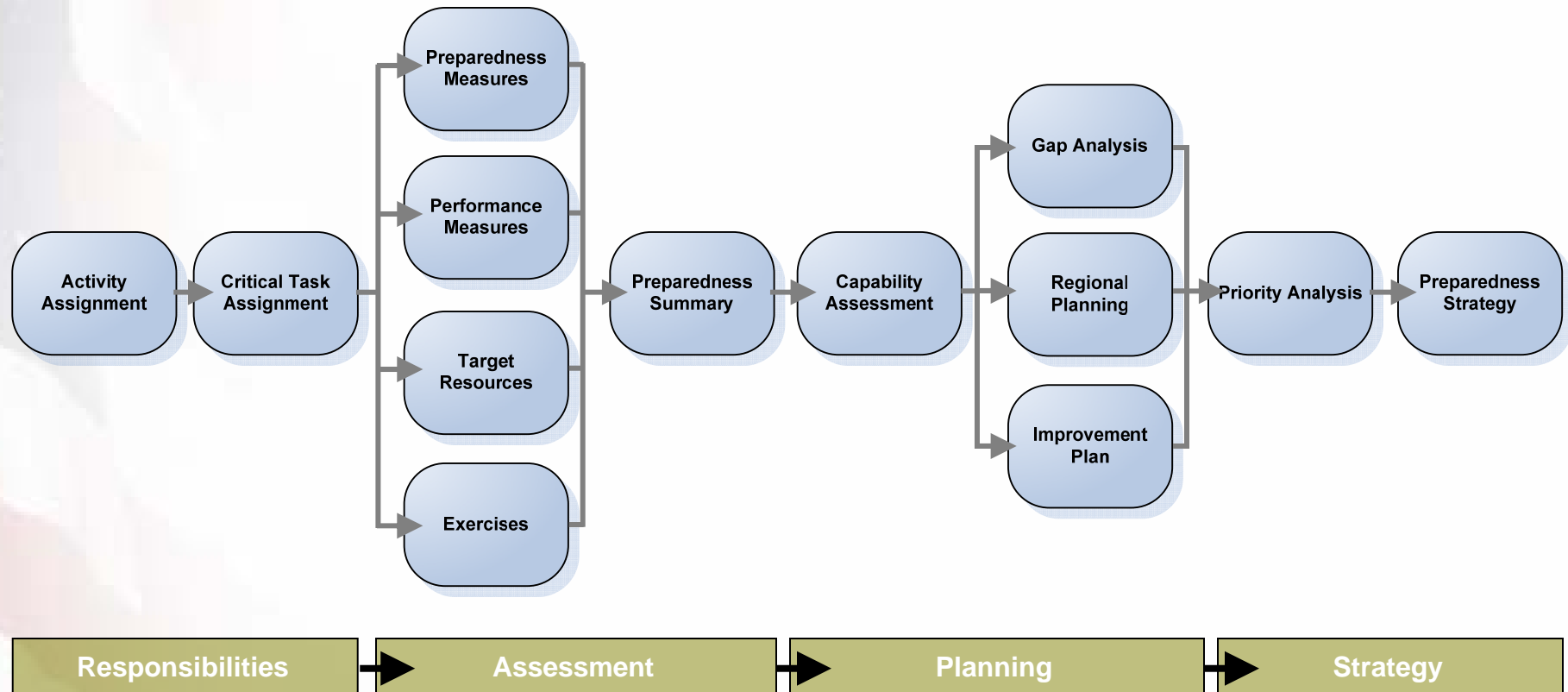
**NPS consists of a series of steps that walks the user through a capability planning and assessment process**

**Major components of NPS include:**

- Clarification of Responsibilities
- Assessment
- Capability Planning
- Priority Setting and Strategy



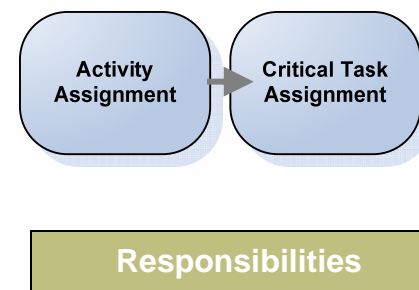
# Preparedness Process Supported by NPS



# 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

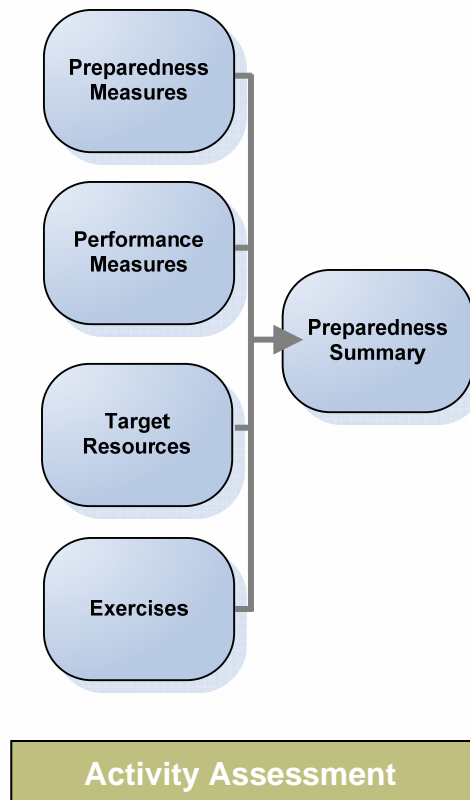
**Preparedness Measures** – Has the entity taken preparedness actions (e.g., plans, procedures) to build the capability

**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?



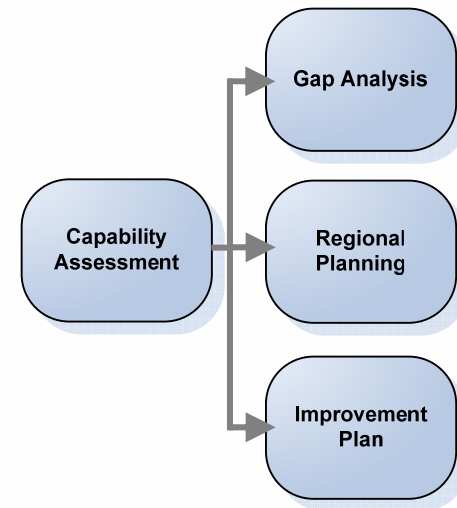
# Capability Planning

**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.

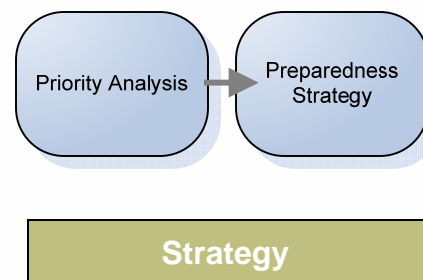


Capability Planning

# 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

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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., DND, EPA, DOE, DOI)



# Proposed State Role

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- 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

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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.

