

SALEM COUNTY WORKING GROUP



FORM 100 APPLICATION FOR HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Salem County Working Group Goals and Objectives	3
Salem County Working Group Requirements for HSGP Funding Requests.....	4
Criteria for Awarding Homeland Security Grant Funds in New Jersey	4
Federal Fiscal Year 2007 Program Guidance	4
Federal Fiscal Year 2008 Program Guidance	5
Federal Fiscal Year 2009 Program Guidance	6
Federal Fiscal Year 2010 Program Guidance	6
Homeland Security Grant Programs Described.....	7
The National Priorities.....	8
The Target Capabilities List	9
The 37 Target Capabilities	10
Appendix A	
Target Capabilities and HSGP Investment Areas	17
Appendix B	
Target Capabilities and National Priorities	19

SALEM COUNTY WORKING GROUP STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the National Preparedness Priorities established by the Department of Homeland Security and with the State Homeland Security Strategy adopted by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, the Salem County Working Group has adopted the following goals and objectives in an effort to develop the capabilities required locally to detect, deter, disrupt and prevent acts of terrorism as well as the capacity to respond to and recover from an all-hazards event. Requests for funding submitted to the Salem County Working Group should support one of the goals and objectives listed below:

GOAL I: PREVENT TERRORIST ATTACKS

OBJECTIVE: Enhance the county's intelligence and information collection, analysis, sharing and dissemination capabilities to provide durable, reliable, actionable, timely and effective information and intelligence in a multijurisdictional and multidisciplinary environment.

GOAL II: PROTECT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO TERRORISM

OBJECTIVE: Reduce the vulnerability and the risk of a terrorist attack on critical infrastructure and key resources by developing protective plans and implementing preventative programs.

OBJECTIVE: Enhance government's capacity/capabilities to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack and ensure continuity of government during and after an event by developing viable and effective plans.

GOAL III: RESPOND TO INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY

OBJECTIVE: Enhance New Jersey's first responder preparedness using the Preparedness Cycle: Plan; Organize, Train, & Equip; Exercise; and Evaluate & Improve.

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen communications (voice, data and information) and emergency notification/warning capabilities.

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen health and healthcare response capabilities so that injured, ill, exposed populations are rapidly and appropriately cared for or protected.

OBJECTIVE: Enhance regional collaboration to develop partnerships across multiple jurisdictions to build and share capabilities.

GOAL IV: RECOVER FROM TERRORIST ATTACK(S) AND RESTORE QUALITY OF LIFE

OBJECTIVE: Restore infrastructure and other government services to the impacted area.

OBJECTIVE: Restore quality of life to impacted populations with minimal delay.

SALEM COUNTY WORKING GROUP REQUIREMENTS FOR HSGP FUNDING REQUESTS

1. Proposals must support the goals and objectives of the Salem County Working Group.
2. Proposals must satisfy the requirements of the Homeland Security Grant Program as specified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
3. Proposals must satisfy any and all additional requirements specified by the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.
4. Proposed equipment items must be listed on the US Department of Homeland Security's Authorized Equipment List (AEL).
5. Proposals must be submitted in writing to the Salem County Working Group. *An Application for Homeland Security Funding (Salem County Working Group Form 100)* must be completed to satisfy this requirement.
6. Cost estimates must be obtained in accordance with New Jersey's Local Public Contracts Law and provided to the Working Group along with the written proposal.

No proposals shall be put to a vote without satisfying these requirements.

CRITERIA FOR AWARDING FEDERAL AND STATE GRANT HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDS IN NEW JERSEY

Pursuant to New Jersey State Executive Order 5 the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (OHSP) has been designated as the State Administrative Agency for all Homeland Security and Preparedness related federal grants. In an effort to establish clear, transparent guidelines for the allocation and distribution of discretionary funding based upon risk, the Director of OHSP establishes the following basic criteria:

To the extent possible, all investments should:

1. Follow a risk-based system: Risk being defined as a function of threat, vulnerability and consequence assessment.
2. Significantly benefit New Jersey's emergency response community.
3. Link to our state preparedness goals to prevent terrorist attacks; protect critical infrastructure and reduce vulnerability to terrorism; respond to incidents of terrorism quickly and effectively; and recover from terrorist attack(s) and restore quality of life
4. Support the national and state priorities, and target capabilities, e.g., interoperability, regionalization, and information sharing
5. Avoid duplication where wasteful

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2007 (FFY07) PROGRAM GUIDELINES

The FFY07 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) is a core homeland security assistance program that provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning, equipment, training and exercise activities and to implement the goals and objectives included in the State Homeland Security Strategies and initiatives in the Program and Enhancement Plan. The FY07 SHSP funding also supports the four mission areas of homeland security (to prevent, to protect, to respond, and to recover). The FY07 SHSP addresses all of the National Priorities,

including the 37 Target Capabilities, as they relate to terrorism. The allowable scope of SHSP activities includes catastrophic events, provided that activities implemented also build capabilities that relate to terrorism. Many of the capabilities included within the TCL are dual-use in nature, in that they can apply to both terrorism preparedness as well as other hazards. Activities under SHSP must support terrorism preparedness and build or enhance capabilities that relate to terrorism in order to be considered eligible, even if the capabilities themselves do not focus exclusively on terrorism. For example, mass evacuation planning supports terrorism preparedness but also other types of catastrophic events.

For guidance on the types of expenditures that are allowable under SHSP please refer to the FY07 2007 Homeland Security Grant Program, Program Guidance and Application Kit, Section III. Program and Application Requirements, pgs. 23-39; Section IV. State Homeland Security Program, pgs. 44-46; and Appendix A at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/grants_hsgp.htm

The FFY07 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) focuses on providing resources to law enforcement and public safety communities, working with their private partners, to support critical terrorism prevention activities such as establishing/enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector. Although other prevention activities continue to be allowable, the priority is the establishment and enhancement of fusion centers. FY 07 LETPP funds may be used for a range of law enforcement terrorism prevention planning activities, including the following: intelligence gathering, and information sharing through enhancing/establishing fusion centers; hardening high value targets; planning strategically; continuing to build interoperable communications; and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector. LETPP funds should be focused on enhancing the Target Capabilities unique to terrorism.

For guidance on the types of expenditures that are allowable under LETPP please refer to the FY07 2007 Homeland Security Grant Program, Program Guidance and Application Kit, Section III. Program and Application Requirements, pgs. 23-39; Section VI. Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program, pgs. 53-57; and Appendix A at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/grants_hsgp.htm.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2008 (FFY08) PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Overarching HSGP funding priorities for this year continue and further narrow the focus on risk-based funding and capability-based planning that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) began three years ago. **FFY 2008 HSGP** will focus on three objectives as its highest priorities. These three objectives are:

- A.** Measuring progress in achieving the National Preparedness Guidelines
- B.** Strengthening improvised explosive device (IED) attack deterrence, prevention, and protection capabilities
- C.** Strengthening preparedness planning

At least 25 percent of the total FY 2008 Homeland Security Grant Program funding must be dedicated toward enhancing capabilities related to objectives **B.** and **C.** above.

At least 25 percent of SHSP award funds and 25 percent of UASI award funds must be dedicated toward law enforcement terrorism prevention-oriented planning, organization, training, exercise and equipment activities.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009 (FFY09) PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Priorities for this year continue to further narrow the focus through the risk-based funding and the capability-based planning process that DHS began four years ago. FY2009 HSGP will focus on the following objectives as its highest priorities:

Priorities for all programs in HSGP:

- a. Addressing Capability Requirements and Measuring Progress in Achieving the National Preparedness Guidelines
- b. National Priority: Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities - *Strengthening Preparedness Planning*

State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Priorities:

- a. National Priority: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities - *Maximizing Information Sharing via the National Network of Fusion Centers*
- b. National Priority: Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis – *Developing and Enhancing Health and Medical Readiness and Preparedness Capabilities*

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities Priorities:

- a. National Priority: Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities - *Strengthening IED Attack Deterrence, Prevention, and Protection Capabilities*
- b. National Priority: Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities - *Strengthen Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection Capabilities*
- c. National Priority: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities - *Maximizing Information Sharing via the National Network of Fusion Centers*

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND PREPARDNESS SPENDING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Salem County is required to budget 50 percent of its FFY09 HSGP award allocation to support regional projects in the following priority order:
 1. Information/Intelligence Sharing Initiatives
 2. Interoperability Communication
 3. Gap needs/projects that are identified in the regional EOP catastrophic planning effort consistent with OHSP grant guidance and FEMA programmatic conditions placed upon the funding.
- b. Salem County is required to budget 25 percent of its FFY09 HSGP award allocation to strengthen preparedness planning through planning, training and exercise activities.
- c. Salem County is required to budget 25 percent of its FFY09 HSGP award allocation to law enforcement terrorism prevention oriented planning, organization, training, exercise and equipment activities. (This may be budgeted separately or included in requirements "a" and/or "b" as described above.)

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2010 (FFY10) PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Federal Guidelines have not been issued as of the date of this Supplement. OHSP's recommendation is to follow the federal guidance issued for the FFY09 program year.

OHSP also recommends that 50% of the County's total award shall be committed toward Regional Projects and/or County Risk Profile Projects; definitions are as follows:

Regional Projects – Two or more jurisdictions working cooperatively on a single project.

County Risk Profile Projects – Projects that address gaps associated with threat/vulnerability/consequence to identified critical infrastructure and key resources within the county risk profile assessment completed by OHSP.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAMS

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) integrates the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program, Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP). This consolidation enhances each program's visibility across homeland security disciplines and helps ensure that available funding is leveraged for maximum impact. The integration of these programs strengthens the coordination across the various programs and encourages regional preparedness efforts.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

- **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP):** SHSP supports the implementation of the State Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs for acts of terrorism. In addition, SHSP supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Goal, NIMS, and the NRP.
- **Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI):** UASI Program funds address the unique planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high threat, high density Urban Areas, and assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.
- **Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP):** LETPP focuses upon the prevention of terrorist attacks and provides law enforcement and public safety communities with funds to support intelligence gathering and information sharing through enhancing/establishing fusion centers; interoperable communications; and collaboration with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector.
- **Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS):** MMRS funds support MMRS jurisdictions to further enhance and sustain an integrated, systematic mass casualty incident preparedness program that enables an effective response during the first crucial hours of an incident. The program prepares jurisdictions for response to the range of mass casualty incidents, including CBRNE, agricultural and epidemic outbreaks, natural disasters and large-scale hazardous materials incidents.
- **Citizen Corps Program (CCP):** The CCP mission is to actively involve all citizens in hometown security through personal preparedness, training, exercises, and volunteer service. CCP funds support Citizen Corps Council efforts to engage citizens in all-hazards prevention, protection, response, and recovery.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- **United States Department of Homeland Security**
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/grants_hsgp.htm
- **New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness**
<http://www.nj.gov/njhomelandsecurity/grants/index.html>

THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The ***National Preparedness Goal*** (The Goal) envisions a national preparedness system in which all entities have target levels of capability in place and effectively communicate and coordinate resources. Implementing such a system will be a complex undertaking. To guide implementation in the short term, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: *National Preparedness* (HSPD-8) calls for the Goal to include ***measurable national priorities*** to be achieved.

ACHIEVING THE NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS PRIORITIES

The National Preparedness Goal establishes measurable priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing needed capabilities. To help correctly balance the potential threat of major events with the requisite resources to prevent, respond to, and recover from them, the Goal also includes seven national priorities. The national priorities were developed after a review of national strategies, directives, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) objectives and priorities, and State homeland security strategies. The priorities fall into two categories: overarching priorities that contribute to development of multiple capabilities, and capability-specific priorities that build selected capabilities from the TCL for which the Nation has the greatest need. Achieving the priorities will help advance national Homeland Security objectives by focusing preparedness efforts and emphasis on the following areas:

OVERARCHING PRIORITIES

- ***Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan:*** Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan nation-wide.
- ***Expanded Regional Collaboration:*** Strengthen regionally-based preparedness by focusing our finite resources on expanded regional collaboration centered on urban areas with the greatest density of population, critical infrastructure, and other significant risk factors.
- ***Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan :*** Strengthen capabilities to protect high-traffic borders, ports, public transit systems, and other high priority critical infrastructure outside the areas of expanded regional collaboration centered on urban areas.

CAPABILITY-SPECIFIC PRIORITIES

- ***Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities:*** Establishing prevention frameworks based on expanded regional collaboration that are linked in a national network will facilitate efforts to achieve information sharing and collaboration capabilities.
- ***Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities:*** Achieve interoperability not only in terms of communications, but also in the broad ability of systems and organizations to provide service and to accept service from one another across jurisdiction lines, enabling them to operate effectively together.
- ***Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities:*** Strengthen national capabilities to prevent and deter acts of terrorism
- ***Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities:*** Establish emergency-ready public health and healthcare entities across the Nation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/assessments/hspd8.htm>

THE TARGET CAPABILITIES LIST

To address national preparedness, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: *National Preparedness* (HSPD-8) which calls for a ***National Preparedness Goal*** that establishes measurable priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing needed capabilities. The Goal utilizes a Capabilities-Based Planning approach to help answer the questions “how prepared are we?” “how prepared do we need to be?” and “how do we prioritize efforts to close the gap?” A central objective of Capabilities-Based Planning is the identification of target levels of capabilities that Federal, State, local, and tribal entities must achieve to perform critical tasks for homeland security missions. Capabilities are combinations of resources that provide the means to achieve a measurable outcome resulting from performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions and performance standards. Version 1.0 of the ***Target Capabilities List*** (TCL) identifies 37 target capabilities.

CAPABILITIES-BASED PLANNING

Capabilities-Based Planning is all-hazards planning. The Goal’s approach focuses efforts on identifying and developing the critical capabilities from the TCL to perform the critical tasks from the ***Universal Task List*** for the ***National Planning Scenarios***. The Scenarios provide common planning factors in terms of the potential scope, magnitude, and complexity of major events that will help to determine the target levels of capability required and apportion responsibility among all potential partners. Developing appropriate capabilities to address this range of scenarios will best prepare the Nation for terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

DEFINING TARGET CAPABILITIES

A capability may be delivered with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel that achieve the intended outcome. The TCL is designed to assist Federal, State, local, and tribal entities in understanding and defining their respective roles in a major event, the capabilities required to perform a specified set of tasks, and where to obtain additional resources if needed.

ACQUIRING NEEDED CAPABILITIES

As these tools and processes are implemented, requests for preparedness assistance will ultimately be expressed as capability needs with clearly defined requirements: why a capability is needed; how the capability will be used; what function the capability will perform; who will need the capability; when the capability will be available; what key performance and other attributes comprise the capability; how the capability will be supported; what skills will be required and how we train responders; and finally, how much the capability will cost.

Just as no single entity would be expected to perform every task, neither would they be expected to have sufficient levels of every capability needed for a major event. Requirements that exceed an entity’s capabilities would be secured through mutual aid or formal requests for assistance from other levels of government. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed a proposed structure that groups similarly situated entities into Tiers based on risk factors such as total population, population density, and critical infrastructure. The Tiers system is designed to strengthen regional planning, coordination, and resource sharing to prepare for incidents of national significance. DHS is conducting additional collaboration to better define critical infrastructure and assign capabilities to Tiers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/assessments/hspd8.htm>

THE 37 TARGET CAPABILITIES:

1. On-Site Incident Management

Onsite Incident Management is the capability to effectively direct and control incident activities by using the Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

2. Emergency Operations Center Management

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management is the capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a pre-planned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities.

3. Volunteer Management and Donations

Volunteer and Donations Management is the capability to effectively coordinate the registration and management of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donations in support of domestic incident management.

4. Responder Safety and Health

Responder Safety and Health is the capability that ensures adequate trained and equipped personnel and resources are available at the time of an incident to protect the safety and health of on scene first responders, hospital/medical facility personnel (first receivers), and skilled support personnel through the creation and maintenance of an effective safety and health program. This program needs to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) "HAZWOPER" standard (29 CFR 1910.120, as implemented by EPA or State authorities) and any other applicable Federal and State regulations. The program also needs to be integrated into the Incident Command System (ICS) and include training, exposure monitoring, personal protective equipment, health and safety planning, risk management practices, medical care, decontamination procedures, infection control, vaccinations for preventable diseases, adequate work-schedule relief, psychological support, and follow-up assessments. This capability identifies the critical personnel, equipment, training, and other resources needed to ensure that all workers are protected from all hazards, including fire (heat and products of combustion), CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive) materials, electrical hazards, collapsed structures, debris, acts of violence, and others.

The Responder Safety and Health capability is a critical component of safe overall emergency management. First responders include police, fire, emergency medical services (EMS), and other emergency personnel, as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators). This extended definition includes a very broad set of workers and a wide range of likely response-related activities, resulting in an increased number of potential hazards and exposures. Building the ability to protect all responders from all hazards is a substantial undertaking that involves prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. This capability supports both the Safety Officer position identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/incident command system (ICS) and the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex to the National Response Plan (NRP). The Type 1 Safety Officer described in this capability has yet to be fully defined (to include managing all of the hazards that first responders are likely to face), but the concept used is the same as the "Disaster Safety Manager" described in Protecting Emergency Responders: Safety Management in Disaster and Terrorism Response (NIOSH, 2004). In addition, the list of services that are critical for this capability is consistent with the actions specified under the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex and in the Guidelines for Haz Mat/WMD Response, Planning and Prevention Training (FEMA, 2003).

During the response to any incident, employers are responsible primarily for the safety and health of their employees. However, the ICS creates a unified safety and health organization under the Safety Officer. In large-scale incidents, because of the number and varieties of hazards and workers, the

Safety Officer would be used more as a Safety Manager. This technical capability therefore does not prescribe a certain level of preparedness for any particular organization, rather it specifies the need for personal protective equipment (PPE), Safety Officers, and so forth and allows local entities to determine the best way to obtain the needed resources (e.g., through mutual aid, State resources, Federal resources) for the first 72 hours of the “initial response” operations.

5. Emergency Public Safety and Security Response

Public Safety and Security Response is the capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area, including crime/incident scene preservation issues as appropriate, safely diverting the public from hazards, providing security support to other response operations and properties, and sustaining operations from response through recovery. Public Safety and Security Response requires coordination among officials from law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS).

6. Critical Infrastructure Protection

The Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) capability enables public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure and key resources so they can detect, prevent, deter, degrade, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources.

7. Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense

Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense is the capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological and radiological contaminants, and other hazards that affect the safety of food and agricultural products. This includes the timely eradication of outbreaks of crop diseases/pests, assessments of the integrity of the food producing industry, the removal and disposal of potentially compromised materials from the U.S. food supply, and decontamination of affected food manufacturing facilities or retail points of purchase or service. This also includes appropriate laboratory surveillance to detect human foodborne illness or food product contamination. It is accomplished concurrent to protecting public health and maintaining domestic and international confidence in the U.S. commercial food supply. Additionally, the public is provided with accurate and timely notification and instructions related to an event and appropriate steps to follow with regard to disposal of affected food or agricultural products and appropriate decontamination procedures.

8. Risk Management

Risk Management is defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) defines Risk Management as “A continuous process of managing—through a series of mitigating actions that permeate an entity’s activities—the likelihood of an adverse event and its negative impact.” Risk Management is founded in the capacity for all levels of government to identify and measure risk prior to an event, based on threats/hazards, vulnerabilities, and consequences, and to manage the exposure to that risk through the prioritization and implementation of risk-reduction strategies. The capability and actions to perform Risk Management may well vary between levels of government; however, the foundation of Risk Management is constant.

9. Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination

The Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination capability provides necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local, and tribal layers of government, the private sector, and citizens. The goal of sharing and dissemination is to facilitate the distribution of relevant, actionable, timely, and preferably declassified or unclassified information and/or intelligence that is updated frequently to the consumers who need it. More simply, the goal is to get the right information to the right people at the right time. An effective intelligence/information sharing and dissemination system will provide durable, reliable, and effective information exchanges (both horizontally and vertically) between those responsible for gathering information and the analysts and consumers of threat-related information. It will also allow for feedback and other necessary communications in addition to the regular flow of information and intelligence.

10. Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement

Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement is the capability that includes the broad range of activities undertaken by law enforcement and related entities to detect, examine, probe, investigate, and conduct operations related to potential terrorist activities. Current and emerging investigative techniques are used, with an emphasis on training, legal frameworks, recognition of indications and warnings, source development, interdiction, and related issues specific to antiterrorism activities.

11. Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators

The Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warning Capability entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw data and information from sources to include human sources, observation, technical sources and open (unclassified) materials. Unlike intelligence collection, information gathering is the continual gathering of only pure, unexamined data, not the targeted collection traditionally conducted by the intelligence community or targeted investigations. Recognition of indicators and warnings is the ability to see in this gathered data the potential trends, indications, and/or warnings of criminal and/or terrorist activities (including planning and surveillance) against U.S. citizens, government entities, critical infrastructure, and/or our allies.

12. Intelligence Analysis and Production

Intelligence Analysis and Production is the merging of data and information for the purpose of analyzing, linking, and disseminating timely and actionable intelligence with an emphasis on the larger public safety and homeland security threat picture. This process focuses on the consolidation of analytical products among the intelligence analysis units at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels for tactical, operational, and strategic use. This capability also includes the examination of raw data to identify threat pictures, recognize potentially harmful patterns, or connect suspicious links to discern potential indications or warnings.

13. Communications

Communications is the fundamental capability within disciplines and jurisdictions that practitioners need to perform the most routine and basic elements of their job functions. Agencies must be operable, meaning they must have sufficient wireless communications to meet their everyday internal and emergency communication requirements before they place value on being interoperable, meaning being able to work with other agencies. Communications interoperability is the ability of public safety agencies (police, fire, EMS) and service agencies (public works, transportation, hospitals, etc.) to talk within and across agencies and jurisdictions via radio and associated communications systems, exchanging voice, data and/or video with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized. It is essential that public safety has the intraagency operability it needs, and that it builds its systems toward interoperability.

14. Emergency Public Information and Warning

The Emergency Public Information and Warning capability includes public information, alert/warning and notification. It involves developing, coordinating, and disseminating information to the public, coordinating officials, and incident management and responders across all jurisdictions and disciplines effectively under all hazard conditions.

15. CBRNE Detection

The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Detection capability provides the ability to detect CBRNE materials at points of manufacture, transportation, and use. This capability includes the detection of CBRNE material through area monitoring, but not by their effects (i.e., signs or symptoms) on humans and animals which is addressed through the public and animal health capabilities. The CBRNE Detection capability does not include actions taken to respond to the consequences of a release or activities to render any CBRNE device safe. The CBRNE Detection capability is not only about technology, but rather the ability to recognize potential CBRNE threats through equipment, education, and effective protocols. The importance of training, communication, and close coordination with key partners, including intelligence, law enforcement, public safety, public health, and international partners, is recognized as a critical enabler for this capability. However, only

the CBRNE detection specific tasks to these cross-cutting elements have been identified in this capability.

Definitions are as follows:

Manufacture: The illegal production of CBRNE material within the borders of the U.S. and its territories.

Transport: The movement of CBRNE material outside, across, and within the borders of the U.S. and its territories.

Use: The deployment, emplacement, or employment of CBRNE material within the U.S. and its territories.

16. Explosive Device Response Operations

Explosive Device Response Operations is the capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct improvised explosive device (IED) response after initial alert and notification. Coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, information collection, and threat recognition, assess the situation and conduct appropriate Render Safe Procedures (RSP). Conduct searches for additional devices and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) threat to the incident site.

17. WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination is the capability to assess and manage the consequences of a hazardous materials release, either accidental or as part of a terrorist attack. It includes testing and identifying all likely hazardous substances onsite; ensuring that responders have protective clothing and equipment; conducting rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conducting geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establishing isolation perimeters; mitigating the effects of hazardous materials, decontaminating on-site victims, responders, and equipment; coordinating off-site decontamination with relevant agencies, and notifying environmental, health, and law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction for the incident to begin implementation of their standard evidence collection and investigation procedures.

18. Fire Incident Response Support

This capability provides coordination and implementation of fire suppression operations, which include the following tasks: assessing the scene, assigning resources, establishing an incident command system (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), communicating the status of the situation, requesting additional resources, establishing a safe perimeter, evacuating persons in danger, rescuing trapped victims, conducting fire suppression, determining the cause of the fire(s), and ensuring the area is left in a safe condition. This capability further includes support necessary to prepare the community and reduce vulnerabilities in the event of a major event.

19. Medical Surge

Medical Surge is the capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing healthcare system (long-term care facilities, community health agencies, acute care facilities, alternate care facilities and public health departments) in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care, within sufficient time to achieve recovery and minimize medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that overwhelm the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity. Planners must consider that medical resources are normally at or near capacity at any given time. Medical Surge is defined as rapid expansion of the capacity of the existing healthcare system in response to an event that results in increased need of personnel (clinical and non-clinical), support functions (laboratories and radiological), physical space (beds, alternate care facilities) and logistical support (clinical and non-clinical equipment and supplies).

20. Mass Prophylaxis

Mass Prophylaxis is the capability to protect the health of the population through administration of critical interventions in response to a public health emergency in order to prevent the development of disease among those who are exposed or are potentially exposed to public health threats. This

capability includes the provision of appropriate follow-up and monitoring of adverse events, as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.

21. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution

Medical Supplies Management and Distribution is the capability to procure and maintain pharmaceuticals and medical materials prior to an incident and to transport, distribute, and track these materials during an incident.

22. Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment

Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment is the capability to appropriately dispatch emergency medical services (EMS) resources; to provide feasible, suitable, and medically acceptable pre-hospital triage and treatment of patients; to provide transport as well as medical care en-route to an appropriate receiving facility; and to track patients to a treatment facility.

23. Isolation and Quarantine

Isolation and Quarantine is the capability to protect the health of the population through the use of isolation and/or quarantine measures in order to contain the spread of disease. Isolation of ill individuals may occur in homes, hospitals, designated health care facilities, or alternate facilities. Quarantine refers to the separation and restriction of movement of persons who, while not yet ill, have been exposed to an infectious agent and may become infectious. Successful implementation will require that sufficient legal, logistical, and informational support exists to maintain these measures. Most experts feel that isolation and quarantine will not stop the outbreak and that if used, the focus will be on cases that might introduce the disease into the state or other geographic area.

24. Fatality Management

Fatality Management is the capability to effectively perform scene documentation; the complete collection and recovery of the dead, victim's personal effects, and items of evidence; decontamination of remains and personal effects (if required); transportation, storage, documentation, and recovery of forensic and physical evidence; determination of the nature and extent of injury; identification of the fatalities using scientific means; certification of the cause and manner of death; processing and returning of human remains and personal effects of the victims to the legally authorized person(s) (if possible); and interaction with and provision of legal, customary, compassionate, and culturally competent required services to the families of deceased within the context of the family assistance center. All activities should be sufficiently documented for admissibility in criminal and/or civil courts. Fatality management activities also need to be incorporated in the surveillance and intelligence sharing networks, to identify sentinel cases of bioterrorism and other public health threats. Fatality management operations are conducted through a unified command structure

25. Planning (Also COOP/COG)

Planning is the mechanism through which Federal, State, local and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations (NGO's), and the private sector develop, validate, and maintain plans, policies, and procedures describing how they will prioritize, coordinate, manage, and support personnel, information, equipment, and resources to prevent, protect and mitigate against, respond to, and recover from Incidents of National Significance. Preparedness plans are drafted by a litany of organizations, agencies and/or departments at all levels of government and within the private sector. Preparedness plans are not limited to those plans drafted by emergency management planners. The preparedness planning capability sets forth many of the activities and tasks undertaken by an Emergency Management planner when drafting (or updating) emergency management (preparedness) plans. Unlike the other target capabilities, the attributes of planning are difficult to quantify, as individual planners may have considerably varied education and experience, and still produce plans that lead to the successful implementation of a target capability. The focus of the Planning Capability should be on successful achievement of a plan's concept of operations using target capabilities and not the ability to plan as an end unto itself. Plans should be updated following major incidents and exercises to include lessons learned. The plans should form the basis of training and should be exercised periodically to ensure that responders are familiar with the plan and be able to execute their assigned role. Thus, it is essential that plans reflect the preparedness cycle of plan,

train, exercise and incorporation of after action reviews and lesson's learned.

26. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution is the capability to identify, inventory, dispatch, mobilize, transport, recover, and demobilize and to accurately track and record available human and material critical resources throughout all incident management phases. Critical resources are those necessary to preserve life, property, safety, and security.

27. Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place

Citizen evacuation and shelter-in-place is the capability to prepare for, ensure communication of, and immediately execute the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population (and companion animals), and/or the organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population (and companion animals) to areas of safe refuge in response to a potentially or actually dangerous environment. In addition, this capability involves the safe reentry of the population where feasible.

28. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding and Related Services)

Mass Care is the capability to provide immediate shelter, feeding centers, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items, and related services to persons affected by a large-scale incident. The capability also provides for companion animal care/handling through local government and appropriate animal-related organizations. Mass care services are also delivered to those in medical shelters. Mass care is usually performed by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as the American Red Cross, or by local government sponsored volunteer efforts, such as Citizen Corps. Medical shelters are the responsibility of local government, and are typically addressed by the medical community and/or its alternate care facilities. State and Federal entities also play a role in public and environmental health by ensuring safe conditions, safe food, potable water, sanitation, clean air, etc.

29. Community Preparedness and Participation

Everyone in America is fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect/mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This requires a role for citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response.

30. Search and Rescue (Land-Based)

Search & Rescue is the capability to coordinate and conduct land-based search and rescue (US&R) response efforts for all hazards, including searching affected areas for victims (human and animal) and locating, accessing, medically stabilizing, and extricating victims from the damaged area.

31. Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation

The Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation capability is the capacity to rapidly conduct epidemiological investigations. It includes exposure and disease (both deliberate release and naturally occurring) detection, rapid implementation of active surveillance, maintenance of ongoing surveillance activities, epidemiological investigation, analysis, and communicating with the public and providers about case definitions, disease risk and mitigation, and recommendation for the implementation of control measures.

32. Laboratory Testing

The Public Health Laboratory Testing capability is the ongoing surveillance, rapid detection, confirmatory testing, data reporting, investigative support, and laboratory networking to address potential exposure, or exposure, to all-hazards which include chemical, radiological, and biological agents in all matrices including clinical specimens, food and environmental samples, (e.g., water, air, soil). Such all-hazard threats include those deliberately released with criminal intent, as well as those that may be present as a result of unintentional or natural occurrences.

33. Animal Disease Emergency Support

Animal Health Emergency Support is the capability to protect, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents that would result in the disruption of industries related to U.S. livestock, other domestic animals (including companion animals) and wildlife and/or endanger the food supply,

public health, and domestic and international trade. It includes the ability to respond to large-scale national and regional emergencies as well as to smaller scale incidents through rapid determination of the nature of the event, initiation of the appropriate response, containment of the disrupting effects, and facilitation of recovery.

34. Environmental Health

Environmental Health is the capability to protect the public from environmental hazards and manage the health effects of an environmental health emergency on the public. The capability minimizes exposures to all-hazards in environmental matrices (i.e., food, air, water, solid waste/debris, hazardous waste, vegetation, and sediments) animal, insect and rodent vectors. The capability provides the expertise to run fate and transport models; design, implement, and interpret the results of environmental field surveys and laboratory sample analyses; develop protective action guides (PAGs) where none exist; and use available data and judgment to recommend appropriate actions for protecting the public and environment. Environmental Health identifies environmental hazards in the affected area through rapid needs assessments and comprehensive environmental health and risk assessments. It works closely with the health community and environmental agencies to link exposures with predicted disease outcomes, disseminating physician education for the diagnosis and treatment of victims based on environmental impact, providing guidance on personal protective equipment (PPE), and advising on environmental health guidelines.

35. Structural Damage Assessment

Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment is the capability to conduct damage and safety assessments of civil, commercial, and residential infrastructure and to perform structural inspections, and mitigation activities. The capability includes being able to provide contractor management, construction management, cost estimating, technical assistance, and other engineering services to support and manage response and recovery operations.

36. Restoration of Lifelines

Restoration of lifelines is the capability to initiate and sustain restoration activities. This includes the immediate repair/replacement of infrastructure for oil, gas, electric, telecommunications, drinking water, wastewater, and transportation services.

37. Economic and Community Recovery

Economic and Community Recovery is the capability to implement short- and long-term recovery and mitigation processes after an incident. This will include identifying the extent of damage caused by an incident, conducting thorough post-event assessments and determining and providing the support needed for recovery and restoration activities to minimize future loss from a similar event.

APPENDIX A.

TARGET CAPABILITIES AND HSGP INVESTMENT AREAS

Investment A:

Implement the National Information Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF)

1. On-Site Incident Management
2. Emergency Operations Center Management
3. Volunteer Management and Donations
4. Responder Safety and Health

Investment B:

Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)

6. Critical Infrastructure Protection
7. Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
8. Risk Management

Investment C:

Enhance Information Sharing and Intelligence Capabilities

9. Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination
11. Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warning
12. Intelligence Analysis and Production

Investment D:

Enhance Communication Capabilities: Voice, Data, Information

13. Communications
14. Emergency Public Information and Warning

Investment E:

Enhance CBRNE Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities

15. CBRNE Detection
16. Explosive Device Response Operations
17. WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
18. Fire Incident Response Support

Investment F:

Enhance Medical and Health Capabilities

19. Medical Surge
20. Mass Prophylaxis
21. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
22. Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
23. Isolation and Quarantine
24. Fatality Management

Investment G:

Enhance Catastrophic Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities (SHSP Only)

25. Planning (Also COOP/COG)
26. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
27. Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place
28. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding and Related Services)
29. Community Preparedness and Participation

Investment H:

Enhance Urban Search and Rescue Capabilities

30. Search and Rescue (Land-Based)

Investment I:

Enhance Disease/Environmental Hazard Exposure Detection, Assessment and Investigation Capabilities (SHSP Only)

31. Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation
32. Laboratory Testing
33. Animal Disease Emergency Support
34. Environmental Health

Investment J:

Enhance Restoration and Recovery Capabilities (SHSP Only)

35. Structural Damage Assessment
36. Restoration of Lifelines
37. Economic and Community Recovery

Investment K:

Enhance Law Enforcement Investigative and Operational Capabilities

5. Emergency Public Safety and Security Response
10. Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement

APPENDIX B.

TARGET CAPABILITIES AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Target Capabilities	
<p><u>Common Capabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Planning 13. Communications 29. Community Preparedness and Participation 8. Risk Management 9. Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination <p><u>Prevent Mission Capabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings 12. Intelligence Analysis and Production 10. Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement 15. CBRNE Detection <p><u>Protect Mission Capabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Critical Infrastructure Protection 7. Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense 31. Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation 32. Laboratory Testing 	<p><u>Respond Mission Capabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On-Site Incident Management 2. Emergency Operations Center Management 26. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution 3. Volunteer Management and Donations 4. Responder Safety and Health 5. Emergency Public Safety and Security Response 33. Animal Disease Emergency Support 34. Environmental Health 16. Explosive Device Response Operations 18. Fire Incident Response Support 17. WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination 27. Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place 23. Isolation and Quarantine 30. Search and Rescue (Land-Based) 14. Emergency Public Information and Warning 22. Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment 19. Medical Surge 21. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution 20. Mass Prophylaxis 28. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding and Related Services) 24. Fatality Management <p><u>Recover Mission Capabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Structural Damage Assessment 36. Restoration of Lifelines 37. Economic and Community Recovery
National Priorities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand regional collaboration • Implement the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan [HSGP Investment Area "A"] • Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan [HSGP Investment Area "B"] • Strengthen information sharing and collaboration capabilities [HSGP Investment Area "C"] • Strengthen communications capabilities [HSGP Investment Area "D"] • Strengthen CBRNE detection, response, and decontamination capabilities [HSGP Investment Area "E"] • Strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities [HSGP Investment Area "F"] • Strengthen planning and citizen preparedness capabilities [HSGP Investment Area "G"] 	