National Preparedness System (NPS)

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The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (2006)

- Required the President to develop a set of national policies to guide preparedness for all hazards, with the goal of reducing or preventing potentially devastating consequences.
  - Required the establishment of a *national preparedness goal* (the Goal) and *national preparedness system*.
  - Called for updates to the Goal as necessary to ensure the nation’s ability to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.
  - Required the Goal must be consistent with the National Incident Management System and National Response Framework.
- On March 30, 2011, Presidential Policy Directive 8: *National Preparedness* (PPD 8) was issued and met many aspects of PKEMRA.
# National Preparedness Efforts

**Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The end we wish to achieve</th>
<th>National Preparedness Goal</th>
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<td>The means to achieve it</td>
<td>National Preparedness System (NPS)</td>
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<td>The delivery; how we use what we build</td>
<td>National Planning Frameworks</td>
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<tr>
<td>The reporting of our progress</td>
<td>National Preparedness Report (NPR)</td>
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<td>The sustained engagement</td>
<td>An ongoing campaign of national preparedness</td>
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FEMA - U.S. Department of Homeland Security
National Preparedness Goal

The Goal is:

A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.
The 2015 National Preparedness Goal Refresh

- FEMA is leading efforts to update the National Preparedness Goal in 2015 to focus on the following:
  - Critical areas for improvement identified during real-world events, lessons learned, and implementation of the National Preparedness System have;
  - Specific, critical gaps were identified among the core capabilities.
  - Preparedness doctrine updates to ensure alignment with relevant directives and policy subsequently released by the White House (e.g., PPD-21, E.O. 13636 – Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity).

- Timeline: Summer 2015.
The 2015 National Preparedness Goal Refresh

- Retitled core capabilities include:
  - Public and Private Services and Resources (Response) – retitled to Logistics and Supply Chain Management; and
  - Public Health and Medical Services (Response) – retitled to Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services.

- One new core capability:
  - Fire Management and Suppression (Response)

- Proposed updates to core capability definitions:
  - Screening, Search, and Detection (Prevention and Protection)
  - Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities (Protection)
  - Health and Social Services (Recovery)
  - Public and Private Services and Resources (Response)
  - Public Health and Medical Services (Response)
### The 2015 National Preparedness Goal Refresh

**Example of Proposed Change**

- Protection Mission Area: *Physical Protective Measures*

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<th>Current Definition</th>
<th>Proposed Definition</th>
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<td>Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.</td>
<td>Implement and maintain risk-informed countermeasures, and policies protecting people, borders, structures, materials, products, and systems associated with key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors.</td>
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The 2015 National Preparedness Goal Refresh

Example of Proposed Change

- Response Mission Area: *Public and Private Services and Resources*

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<td>Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.</td>
<td>Deliver essential <em>commodities, equipment, and services</em> in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the <em>coordination of access</em> to community staples. <em>Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.</em></td>
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National Preparedness System (NPS)
National Preparedness System (NPS)  
Identifying and Assessing Risk & Estimating Capability Requirements

- By understanding risk, communities can make smart decisions about how to manage and plan for natural, man-made, and technological hazards, including developing needed capabilities.

- The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process allows jurisdictions to identify threats and hazards of greatest concern.

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Process

**STEP 1**  
Identify Threats and Hazards of Concern
- List of Threats/Hazards

**STEP 2**  
Give Threats and Hazards Context
- Context Descriptions for Threats/Hazards

**STEP 3**  
Establish Capability Targets
- Capability Target Statements

**STEP 4**  
Apply the Results
- Resource Requirements

FEMA
National Preparedness System (NPS)
Building and Sustaining Capabilities

- Includes a **combination of resources and efforts**, including personnel, equipment, facilities, training, education, and grants.

- Emphasizes the need to identify, connect to, and strengthen community resources by **leveraging the expertise and capacity of stakeholders**.

- Promotes the development or expansion of **resource management practices** including resource typing, credentialing, and mutual-aid agreements.
National Preparedness System (NPS)
Planning to Deliver Capabilities

The National Planning System:

- Establishes a holistic approach to building and sustaining a nationwide planning capability by describing three levels of planning:
  - Strategic
  - Operational
  - Tactical

- Supports the development of risk-driven and capability-based plans.

- Promotes the integration of plans across the whole community and all five mission areas.

- Provides common methodology and guidance for developing plans.
Frameworks were written for each of the five mission areas (i.e., Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery). Each of the Frameworks:

- Identifies the scope of the mission area.
- Summarizes roles and responsibilities.
- Includes respective core capabilities.
- Defines the coordinating structures.
- Describes relationships to other mission areas.
- Provides ideas for applying the Frameworks.
National Planning System

National Planning Frameworks

Prevention
Covers the capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop an imminent threatened or actual act of terrorism.

Protection
Covers the capabilities necessary to safeguard against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, or other threats.

Mitigation
Covers the capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the effects of disasters. Focuses on resilience.

Response
Covers the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Recovery
Covers the capabilities necessary to help State and local communities recover from a disaster.
National Planning System

Framework Roles and Responsibilities

- Individuals, families, and households
- Communities
- Non-governmental organizations
- Private-sector entities
- Local governments
- State, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments
- Federal government
National Planning System

Federal Interagency Operational Plans

- The FIOPs provide an integrated approach to synchronize planning efforts and clarify roles and responsibilities. Each FIOP:
  - Describes the coordinating structures for the Federal interagency and appropriate members from the community.
  - Outlines the roles and responsibilities for Federal departments and agencies with regard to the mission area.
  - Provides the structures associated with the delivery of the individual core capabilities.
National Preparedness System (NPS)
Validating Capabilities

- Exercises, remedial action management programs, and assessments.
- National Exercise Program.
The NPR summarizes how prepared we are as a nation.

2014 Overarching Key Findings (excerpts):
- Embracing a new approach to recovery
- Defining emergency policy and planning initiatives
- Integrating tribal nations

National areas for improvement:
- Cybersecurity
- Infrastructure systems
- Health and social services
- Housing
- Long-term vulnerability reduction
National Preparedness System (NPS)
Reviewing and Updating
Build and Sustain Preparedness

- Preparedness Campaign (America’s PrepareAthon!)
- Community engagement/preparedness efforts
- Federal preparedness assistance (grants and technical assistance)
- Research and development
Learn more online: http://www.fema.gov/nationalpreparedness

Send us e-mail: PPD8-Engagement@fema.dhs.gov