

APPENDIX B: KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THE NYS HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY AND FEMA NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DOCTRINE

COMMON CAPABILITIES

Planning: The ability to develop, validate, and maintain plans to address identified threats and hazards.

Interoperable and Emergency Communications: The ability to ensure public safety agencies and other community partners can communicate with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized.

Public Information and Warning: The ability to deliver coordinated, prompt, and actionable information to the public through the use of clear, consistent approaches and leveraging multiple delivery methods.

Citizen Awareness and Preparedness: The ability to ensure citizens are fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any threat or hazard.

Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG): The ability to develop and implement plans and programs to maintain essential operations and government services during an emergency.

Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO): The ability to coordinate with the private sector and other non-governmental organizations to leverage their resources and subject-matter expertise.

PREVENTION AND PROTECTION CAPABILITIES

Information-Sharing and Intelligence Analysis: The ability to receive, analyze and distribute accurate, timely, and actionable information and intelligence to agencies and key stakeholders, including the private sector.

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection: The ability to identify and protect critical infrastructure and key resource sites through risk management and by improving protections against all threats and hazards.

Cyber Security: The ability to protect cyber networks and services from damage, unauthorized use, and exploitation and restore systems that are compromised.

CBRNE Detection and Interdiction: The ability to detect and interdict CBRNE materials at points of manufacture, transport, and use. (CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives)

Law Enforcement Counter-Terrorism Operations: The ability to support the range of activities taken by law enforcement to detect, investigate, and conduct operations related to potential terrorist activities.

RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management: The ability to establish and operate an EOC to support onsite incident management activities during an event.

Onsite Incident Management: The ability to establish a unified and coordinated operational structure at the scene of an incident.

CBRNE Response and Decontamination: The ability to assess and manage the consequences of a hazardous materials release, either accidental or intentional.

Search and Rescue Operations: The ability to deliver search and rescue capabilities and assets to affected communities, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Law Enforcement Response Operations: The ability to leverage law enforcement assets and specialty teams (e.g., Bomb Squads, SWAT Teams, Dive Teams) to support site security and response to terrorist attacks and other hazards.

Firefighting Support and Operations: The ability to coordinate and implement fire suppression operations and support mutual aid within the fire service.

Mass Care and Sheltering: The ability to provide life-sustaining services to communities in need, with a focus on evacuating, sheltering, hydrating, and feeding the individuals most impacted during an event, including special needs populations.

Transportation: The ability to prioritize transportation infrastructure restoration to provide for the efficient movement of citizens, responders, and goods into and out of areas impacted during an event through the utilization of various transportation systems and routes.

Health Emergency Preparedness: The ability to support health emergency preparedness by developing and maintaining the ability to identify public health threats, provide medical countermeasures, and surge the hospital system to manage large numbers of sick or injured during any incident.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Operations: The ability to dispatch the appropriate EMS resources, provide immediate triage and pre-hospital treatment, communicate and provide transportation to an appropriate healthcare facility.

Fatality Management: The ability to provide effective, efficient mass fatality services to communities in need, including body recovery and victim identification, the development of temporary mortuary solutions, and coordination with victims' families.

Logistics and Resource Management: The ability to identify, inventory, mobilize, and dispatch available critical resources (including those obtained via mutual aid and donations) and human capital throughout the duration of an incident.

DISASTER RECOVERY/MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Damage Assessment: The ability to conduct damage assessments in conjunction with partners at multiple levels of government to help inform resources needed to ensure an efficient recovery from an incident.

Debris Management: The ability to develop and maintain debris management plans to restore public services and ensure public health and safety in the aftermath of a disaster.

Restoration of Infrastructure and Critical Services: The ability to initiate and sustain the restoration of critical services to affected communities, including drinking water, wastewater, electricity, transportation services, and economic services through effective planning and other related efforts.

Recovery: The ability to provide ongoing support to communities after a major incident occurs to help rebuild affected areas and to increase their resiliency to face future incidents to include long-term housing and infrastructure replacement.

Mitigation: The ability to, through traditional mitigation programs and other efforts build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and infrastructure to reduce their vulnerability to any threat or hazard.