Annex One

FY 2014 State of California Final Capability Targets

Planning

- Review and update local and state plans in accordance with timelines established for each plan.

- Coordinate and ensure alignment during development and publishing of state and local catastrophic plans, mitigation plans, and operational plans inclusive of all 58 counties, tribes, public and private partners, volunteer organizations, and neighboring states.

- Conduct after action reviews, workshops, seminars, drills and exercises, including statewide biennial exercises, to validate and refine local, county, and state emergency management plans, that address prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for identified threats and hazards.

Information and Warning

- Educate California's population on threats and hazards in their community throughout all 58 counties and all tribal areas.

- Maintain and improve information and warning systems such as reverse 911, earthquake early warning, and MyPlan/MyHazard.

- Provide warning of the expected impacts during an unfolding event such as a flood for 1,000,000 people, including messaging on how to take appropriate actions.

- Coordinate local, state and federal public information strategy within 12 hours after an incident to communicate information such as location and activation schedule of shelters and Family Assistance Centers as well as information related to missing persons and fatalities in an appropriate cultural and linguistic manner.

- Establish communications within 24 hours after an incident to update the populace at regular intervals in all of California's 58 counties, tribal areas, surrounding states, and federal partners on response efforts and other information (e.g. details of public/individual assistance programs) relevant to the incident.

- Employ multiple information dissemination platforms to include private media outlets, public address systems, and social media to distribute guidelines for additional assistance available to the public after the close of the immediate operational response.

Operational Coordination

- Coordinate the restoration of services and facilities during the first 72 hours after an incident to enable communications, water distribution, power generation, fuel refinement, and logistics operations as prioritized by the UCG through the implementation of a joint Incident Action Plan (IAP) that is adjusted as temporary sources of water, power, and fuel are acquired and consumed by local jurisdictions in the incident area.

- Activate and maintain Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and Department Operations Centers (DOCs) at the state, operational area, and municipality level in accordance with state and local response plans.

- Coordinate all requests for state, federal and private sector resources and support through the State Operations Center (SOC) for the duration of the incident.

Forensics and Attribution

- Coordinate the deployment of evidence collection teams in accordance with requests by all local, state, and federal partners within the first 72 hours of the discovery of materials suspected of being used in the preparation or actual execution of a terrorist attack or involved in an intentional/accidental hazard.

- Coordinate collection of all evidence at the site of the event, transport material to designated collection point, and analyze collected material according to procedures and timelines established by the lead agency for the incident.

Intelligence and Information Sharing

- Disseminate initial information reports via the State Threat Assessment System (STAS) on ongoing terrorism events to 100% of designated federal, state, local, and private sector partners, to include Terrorism Liaison Officers (TLOs), analysts employed outside the STAS by state, local organizations, or task forces at various levels of government in accordance with timelines set by operational guidelines or plans.

- Coordinate the dissemination of information bulletins and intelligence reports produced by federal, state, local, and private sector partners to 100% of recipients designated for access to sensitive information regarding threats and hazards.

- Collect, process, and disseminate information for use at the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) in accordance with established protocols to assist in maintaining situational awareness, processing requests for mutual aid, and assessing impacts of the event.

Interdiction and Disruption

- Intercept 100% of persons and/or material identified as associated with a potential terrorist act.

- Assist in the simultaneous investigation or apprehension of 100% of suspects associated with a potential terrorist act.

- Intercept 100% of all bomb-making material deliveries going to personnel suspected of involvement in a terrorist threat that are in a quantity necessary to make a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED).

- Halt or divert the deployment of a VBIED at 100% of the critical infrastructure/key resources sites evaluated as having the highest risk to cause significant loss of life or widespread loss of vital services.

- Implement quarantine stations at all ports of entry in accordance with California's communicable disease plan(s) and CDC guidance.

Screening, Search, and Detection

- Detect, identify and locate 100% of the personnel suspected as involved in a potential terrorist act at mass gathering locations or critical infrastructure.

- Discover or locate 100% of bomb-making materials obtained by personnel suspected of involvement in a potential terrorist act.

- Deploy sensors such as license plate readers and additional personnel to locate 100% of VBIEDs in transit.

- Implement systems to track the extent of natural (e.g. fire, flood, earthquake, pandemic, animal/plant disease), technological (e.g. hazardous material release), and man-made events (e.g. terrorist incidents) that provide designated recipients in all 58 operational areas access to real-time data.

- Maintain Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) for additional personnel and laboratory capacity in response to human pandemic and animal/plant disease.

Access Control and Identity Verification

- Design, implement, and annually exercise best practices and protocols in cooperation with public, private, and tribal partners to verify with 100% accuracy through physical and technological means, the identity of 75,000 individuals authorized admittance to area affected by an incident.

- Coordinate with local governmental entities to control access by additional temporary workers to the affected areas during recovery using physical checks of badges or identification cards for a period starting no later than 24 hours after an incident and lasting until the area is declared safe for the general public to re-enter.

- Implement credentialing program with public, private and tribal partners to verify identity and authorization to work in a contaminated area for first responders from multiple federal, state, and local agencies during a response.

- Control access to quarantine stations at all ports of entry or other designated quarantine area in accordance with California's communicable disease plan(s) and CDC guidance.

Cybersecurity

- Design, implement, and annually exercise a Cyber Response Plan that outlines procedures for all phases of the emergency management cycle when addressing cyber threats and hazards.

- Disseminate updates to best practices for cybersecurity on a quarterly basis.

- Implement updated/current cybersecurity technology, protocols, and user training at the state level to protect computer and telecommunications networks needed in a large-scale incident response from technical and non-technical attacks (e.g. strong passwords, firewalls, software updates/patches of operating system, access control to restricted data, employee information assurance training, and open network encryption).

- Assess cyber risks and provide countermeasures in accordance with California Department of Technology guidelines to protect critical infrastructure within 24 hours of an incident.

Physical Protective Measures

- Identify physical measures to protect borders, critical infrastructure, and/or the citizens of California in a collaborative process between federal, state and local partners.

- Prioritize employment of identified measures at critical infrastructure assets according to existing federal, state, and local risk-based criteria.

- Implement measures at the state and local level in cooperation with federal and private partners to reduce risk at the highest priority assets to include increased protective measures at 100 high risk critical infrastructure sites across California through the use of cameras, sensors, barriers, lighting, or other identified physical protective measures.

- Train 3,000 state and local law enforcement personnel on critical infrastructure assessment methods and protective measures such as on-site vulnerability assessments, critical infrastructure or intelligence analysis techniques, risk-reduction methodologies, counter IED training, and terrorist activity indicators, warnings and pre-operational surveillance tactics.

Risk Management for Protective Programs and Activities

- Identify 100% of threats and hazards of concern to all communities, organizations and individuals affected by the eight core capabilities listed as Protective in the National Preparedness Goal through the regional catastrophic plans, State Hazard Mitigation Plan, local mitigation plans and the State Preparedness Report.

- Assess impacts posed by identified threats and hazards to regions, at-risk populations, critical infrastructure sectors and individual critical infrastructure assets.

- Prioritize risk according to existing federal, state, and local risk-based criteria.

Supply Chain Integrity and Security

- Execute mitigation planning and annual exercises that examine security and resilience of supply chains to support 3 million people requiring food and other commodities due to lack of services, loss of residence, or as visitors or commuters stranded by a potentially catastrophic incident.

- Prioritize top lifelines (water, electricity, fuel, transportation and communications) to assist in the re-establishment of essential services and movement of critical resources.

- Maintain and enhance state laboratory system equipped for rapid identification of select agents in order to determine whether products and animals are free from these agents and to assist in the response to simultaneous multi-jurisdictional outbreaks of animal disease or the appearance of contamination in high-risk food products.

Community Resilience

- Implement a sustainable California community resilience strategy that coordinates a public information campaign concerning resiliency, supports Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and other volunteer-based programs, and establishes community information systems for mitigation and response.

- Develop and maintain plans that coordinate the activities of California communities and private sector partners through state, local, and federal emergency management functions before, during, and after an incident in order to prevent and mitigate emergencies, expedite response activities, maximize resources, and facilitate a return to normalcy.

- Continue to develop public and private partnerships in order to promote key relationships with private industry via Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), allowing delivery of goods and services through a clear, formalized process that is made available to the State Operations Center.

- Make risk information concerning major threats and hazards such as earthquake, flood, and wildfire available to the public to assist in understanding risks faced by individual property owners and the community through web-based or other easily accessible means.

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction

- Review State Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years and implement recommendations relevant to the development and sustainment of resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure.

- Promote business continuity plans, physical assessments of critical infrastructure, retrofitting of state structures, and planning groups consisting of subject matter experts/stakeholders that identify community lifelines, determine vulnerabilities, and close gaps in resilience, in accordance with the state and local plans.

- Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure lifelines so as to reduce California's vulnerability to identified threats and hazards (e.g. increase laboratory capacity and reliability of medical reporting systems for pandemic and animal disease, promote business continuity plans that address cyber incidents, and establish ordinances and building codes for earthquake resistant structures in accordance with recognized best practices).

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment

- Assess the impacts of identified incidents on the resilience of affected jurisdictions as part of an established After-Action Review (AAR) process.

- Provide risk assessment tools and resilience-related information gathered through planning activities to affected jurisdictions in order to establish informed and defensible capability targets and commit appropriate resources drawn from the whole community toward closing the gap between a target and a current capability, or for sustaining existing capabilities.

- Develop a Statewide Risk Management Plan modeled upon the National Infrastructure Protection Plan risk management framework.

- Establish priorities for recovery operations as part of a review of catastrophic plans or other strategic planning activities.

Threat and Hazard Identification

- Review the threats and hazards identified in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years.

- Perform an annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) in concert with federal, state, local, tribal, public, and private partners.

- Perform a triennial review of the Catastrophic Incident Base Plan that establishes the Concept of Operations (CONOP) for the joint federal and state response to, and recovery from, a catastrophic incident in the state of California.

Critical Transportation

- Assign, within 24 hours of an incident, staging areas and other support locations for use by federal, state, local and private partners.

- Inspect, reestablish, and maintain land (including pipelines), sea, and air routes within the first 72 hours after an incident in order to move first responders into the area affected by the incident and to safely sustain approximately three million persons in the vicinity of the incident or evacuate them out of the impacted zone, including up to 12,500 persons seriously injured and 43,000 persons with injuries not requiring hospitalization.

Environmental Response/Health and Safety

- Conduct health and safety hazard assessments within 36 hours of the incident by deploying hazardous material response teams over a geographical area spanning 7,000 square miles and containing up to 140,000 potential hazardous material incidents in order to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, remove, dispose of, or minimize discharges of oil or the release of hazardous materials.

- Prioritize debris clearance for airfields, ports and critical supply lines during the first 72 hours.

- Deploy resources during the first 72 hours after an incident to assess, respond to, mitigate, and eliminate threats to public safety, including hazardous materials spills and releases, debris, damaged structures, and other potential public health threats.

- Restore sanitation systems within 72 hours that may potentially release untreated sewage due to damage and lack of power supply.

- Coordinate countermeasures, decontamination, and carcass disposal during simultaneous outbreaks of animal disease.

Fatality Management

- Support the collection, transportation and processing of 7,000 human remains within 72 hours of an incident by coordinating additional resources to establish morgues, storage sites, and Family Assistance Centers.

- Support the collection, transportation and processing of more than 2,000 human remains per day during peak periods of a pandemic.

- Coordinate deployment of federal teams to support mortuary operations, assist with DNA testing of unidentified decedents, and coordinate repatriation of remains of foreign nationals.

- Deploy resources to morgues, storage sites, and Family Assistance Centers in order to implement state and local stress management/crisis intervention strategies.

Infrastructure Systems

- Conduct tabletop exercises to identify critical infrastructure systems affected by threats and hazards of concern within California and design plans to restore them, updating the plans every two years.

- Stabilize critical infrastructure functions within the first 72 hours after an incident to include energy, transportation, telecommunications, water, and public health and medical systems.

- Prioritize delivery of resources and repairs during the first 72 hours after an incident.

- Repair major transportation links within two years to include an estimated 42 key freeway sections, 600 destroyed bridges, 320 severely damaged bridges, rail mass transportation assets, and airport facilities.

Mass Care Services

- Mobilize resources within 72 hours of an incident to provide life-sustaining services to the affected human and animal population consisting of an estimated 3 million people and in need potentially of shelter, water, sanitation, medical treatment, mental health treatment, functional needs assistance, veterinary services, and/or support in reunifying with families.

- Inspect 2,600 potential temporary shelter structures within the first 72 hours after an incident prior to placing them into operation.

Mass Search and Rescue Operations

- Coordinate the deployment of law enforcement, fire, and search and rescue assets within the first 72 hours after an incident with the capability to simultaneous search for and rescue 4,500 people plus animals spread across a variety of environments, including damaged high-rises, rural and urban areas, flooded areas, and spaces contaminated by chemical, biological, or radiological material.

On-scene Security and Protection

- Coordinate the deployment of local, state, and federal law enforcement resources within the first 72 hours after an incident over a 7,000 square mile area to conduct life-safety, security, and public order activities.

- Sustain post-incident security for up to several months after the incident through coordinated mutual aid from jurisdictions outside the affected region using local, state and federal law enforcement and/or security assets to control access, maintain order, and secure key facilities such as shelters, points of distribution, base camps, and government installations.

- Coordinate with local law enforcement and private security companies to update Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) and contracts to support security and protection efforts in affected areas.

Operational Communications

- Establish and maintain interoperable emergency communications within the first 72 hours after an incident by deploying emergency communications assets to support incident response organizations.

- Reestablish regional communications within 24 hours that capture situational awareness at the state level.

- Conduct communications exercises annually to train responders and civilian aid groups, and to identify gaps in communications systems.

Public and Private Resources

- Reestablish essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities through a collaborative process involving state, local, tribal and private sector entities during the first 72 hours after an incident.

- Sustain and expand MOU programs to identify and use state, local, tribal and private sector services and resources for community-wide deployment of assets to re-establish essential services disrupted by a disaster, continue maintenance of essential services during the response to the disaster, and restore all services following a disaster.

- Exercise MOU programs dealing with public and private services and resources every two years.

Public Health and Medical Services

- Complete triage and initial stabilization during the first 72 hours after an incident of 12,500 people with serious injuries and an additional 43,000 other people requiring medical treatment, but not hospitalization.

- Assess damage to all hospitals, other health care facilities, laboratories, and supporting utility systems within the area affected by a catastrophic event during the first 72 hours after the incident.

- Identify shortages of medical equipment, health supplies and personnel during the first 72 hours of an event and prioritize the transportation of assistance into the affected area.

- Gather resources during the first 72 hours after an incident in order to establish Government-Authorized Alternate Care Sites and other mechanisms for treatment no later than 72 hours after an incident.

- Integrate state, local, and federal pandemic plans and protocols to improve rapid, prioritized medical countermeasure deployment.

- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and investigation capabilities through the use of web-based system linking state and local government, clinical, and field reporting of disease detection and surveillance.

Situational Assessment

- Provide all local, state, and federal decision makers with decision-relevant information during the first 72 hours after an incident regarding the nature and extent of the event by completing an impact assessment that includes all of the critical information requirements needed by emergency operations centers in accordance with state catastrophic and operations plans.

- Share information on an ongoing basis to all authorized first responders, emergency managers, and public/private partners concerning potential or ongoing incidents through designated tools, to include internet accessible databases, geographic information systems (GIS), and standardized report formats.

- Address, in operational plans, essential elements of information (EEI) needed by emergency managers to effectively coordinate the response to a catastrophic incident, conduct a tabletop exercise (TTX) with decision makers annually to validate EEI, and update the plans at least every two years.

Economic Recovery

- Identify infrastructure sites in collaboration with private sector partners that contribute to resilience, accessibility, and sustainability that are in need of restoration within one year after an incident.

- Maintain systems at the state and local level to assist individuals, private entities, and public organizations recover from declared disasters in accordance with applicable state and local laws, regulations and policies.

- Remove 81 million tons of debris, consisting of building materials, personal property, and sediment generated by an incident within six months of the event.

Health and Social Services

- Restore health services within 60 days after an incident for approximately 1 million individuals displaced by an incident to include providing acute care (hospital/EMS) and chronic care (medical special needs, mental health), conducting patient evacuation/movement, maintaining public health related systems and programs (food assistance, water delivery, vector control, food and water quality inspection, disease surveillance) and supporting ongoing mandatory and self-evacuations.

- Restore social service networks after an incident by means that include the rapid deployment of Cal Works program sites into the affected area along with eligibility workers in sufficient numbers to assist the affected population.

- Exercise the ability for the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) and Cal Works to mobilize and provide disaster relief, determine the gaps in health and social services, and update plans every year.

Housing

• Determine, on an ongoing basis, the number/type of housing units impacted in state regions under various threats and hazards identified at the state and local level through predictive modeling.

• Create Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) with private entities and between government agencies that can provide temporary housing and update the MOAs every two years.

• Provide immediate sheltering after an incident for 542,000 people and 100,000 animals with provisions to last up to 60 days.

• Assess incident caused structural damages to 100% of affected residential housing within 30 days.

• Transition to temporary housing, including the use of rebuilt or repaired homes or other temporary housing within 60 days after an incident.

Natural and Cultural Resources

• Collaborate with California state agencies, tribal, local, private, public, and federal partners and those investigating the incident to assess 100% of natural and cultural assets within the affected area and mitigate impacts to these sites within 60 days after an incident.

• Address recovery efforts within one year after the event for natural resources including watershed protection, reforestation and ecosystem restoration, and within two years, repair and restore affected cultural resources.