

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2007 HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM
STATE HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM (SHSP)
TARGET CAPABILITIES LIST

Target Capabilities for the State of New Hampshire Local SHSP Competitive Grant Applications

Interoperable 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 and service agencies to talk within and across entities and jurisdictions via radio and associated communications systems, exchanging voice, data and/or video with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, when authorized. It is essential that public safety has the intra-agency operability it needs, and that it builds its systems toward interoperability.

Successful Outcome: A continuous flow of critical information is maintained as needed among multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary emergency responders, command posts, agencies, and governmental officials for the duration of the emergency response operation in compliance with National Incident Management System (NIMS). To accomplish this, the jurisdiction has a continuity of operations plan for public safety communications to include the consideration of critical components, networks, support systems, personnel, and an appropriate level of redundant communications systems in the event of emergency.

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 all hazards. This requires a role for citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response.

Successful Outcome: There is a structure and a process for ongoing collaboration between government and nongovernmental resources at all levels; volunteers and nongovernmental resources are incorporated in plans and exercises; the public is educated and trained in the four mission areas of preparedness; citizens participate in volunteer programs and provide surge capacity support; nongovernmental resources are managed effectively in disasters; and there is a process to evaluate progress.

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Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings:

The Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings 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.

Successful Outcome: Locally generated threat and other criminal and/or terrorism-related information is identified, gathered, entered into an appropriate data/retrieval system, and provided to appropriate analysis centers.

Information Sharing and Dissemination:

The Information Sharing and Dissemination capability provides necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Information Sharing and Dissemination is the multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary exchange and dissemination of information 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 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.

Successful Outcome: Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across Federal, State, local, tribal, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness of, prevention of, protection against, and response to a threatened or actual domestic terrorist attack, major disaster, or other emergency.

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

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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 capacity. However, only the CBRNE detection specific tasks to these cross-cutting elements have been identified in this capability:

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.

Successful Outcome: Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected and characterized at borders, critical locations, events and incidents.

Critical Infrastructure Protection:

The Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) capability enables of public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and engage in protecting critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) in order to detect, prevent, deter, degrade and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the critical infrastructure and key resources.

Successful Outcome: The risk to, vulnerability of, and consequence of attack to critical infrastructure are reduced through the identification of critical infrastructure; conduct, documentation, and standardization of risk assessments; prioritization of assets; decisions regarding protective and preventative programs; and implementation of protective and preventative plans.

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).

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Successful Outcome: The incident is managed safely, effectively, and efficiently through the integration of facilities, resources (personnel, equipment, supplies and communications), and procedures using a common organizational structure that is the ICS.

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.

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 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 materials, electrical hazards, collapsed structures, debris, acts of violence and others.

Successful Outcome: No illness or injury to any first responder, first receiver, medical facility staff member or other skilled support personnel as a result of preventable exposure to secondary trauma, chemical/radiological release, infectious disease, or physical and emotional stress after the initial incident or during decontamination and incident follow-up.

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

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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).

Successful Outcome:

The incident scene is assessed and secured, access is controlled, security support is provided to other response operations (and related critical locations, facilities, and resources), emergency public information is provided, while protecting first responders and mitigating any further effect to the public at risk, and any crime/incident scene preservation issues have been addressed.

WMD/Hazardous Materials Response & 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.

Successful Outcome:

Hazardous materials release is rapidly identified and mitigated; victims exposed to the hazard are rescued, decontaminated, and treated; the impact of the release is limited; and responders and at-risk populations are effectively protected.

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.

Successful Outcome:

Affected and at-risk populations (and companion animals) are safely sheltered-in-place and/or evacuated to safe refuge areas, in order to obtain access to medical care, physical assistance,

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shelter, and other essential services, and effectively and safely reentered into the affected area, if appropriate.

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).

Successful Outcome:

Injured or ill from the event are rapidly and appropriately cared for. Continuity of care is maintained for non-incident related illness or injury.

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.

Successful Outcome:

Critical medical supplies and equipment are appropriately secured, managed, distributed, and restocked in a timeframe appropriate to the incident.

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 followUp and monitoring of adverse events, as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.

Successful Outcome:

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Appropriate drug prophylaxis and vaccination strategies are implemented in a timely manner upon the onset of an event to prevent the development of disease in exposed individuals. Public information strategies include recommendations on specific actions individuals can take to protect their family, friends, and themselves.

Structural Damage and Mitigation 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.

Successful Outcome:

Accurate situation needs and damage assessments occur. The full range of engineering, building inspection, and enforcement services are implemented, managed, and coordinated in a way that maximizes the use of resources, aids emergency response, implements recovery operations, and restores the affected area to pre-event conditions. Mitigation projects to lessen the impact of similar future events are identified and prioritized.

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.

Successful Outcome:

Sufficient lifeline services are available to safely support ongoing recovery activities.