

# Target Capability List: Summary of Outcomes

Source: September 2007 Target Capabilities List

## Common Target Capabilities

1. Planning
2. Communications
3. Risk Management
4. Community Preparedness and Participation
5. Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination

## Prevent Mission Area

6. Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
7. Intelligence Analysis and Production
8. Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement
9. CBRNE Detection

## Protect Mission Area

10. Critical Infrastructure Protection
11. Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
12. Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation
13. Laboratory Testing

## Response Mission Area

14. On-Site Incident Management
15. Emergency Operations Center Management
16. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
17. Volunteer Management and Donations
18. Responder Safety and Health
19. Emergency Public Safety and Security Response
20. Animal Disease Emergency Support
21. Environmental Health
22. Explosive Device Response Operations
23. Fire Incident Response Support
24. WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
25. Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place
26. Isolation and Quarantine
27. Search and Rescue (Land-Based)
28. Emergency Public Information and Warning
29. Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
30. Medical Surge
31. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
32. Mass Prophylaxis
33. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)
34. Fatality Management

## Recover Mission Area

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

## COMMON

**1. Planning:** Plans incorporate an accurate threat analysis and risk assessment and ensure that capabilities required to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards events are available when and where they are needed. Plans are vertically and horizontally integrated with appropriate departments, agencies, and jurisdictions. Where appropriate, emergency plans incorporate a mechanism for requesting State and Federal assistance and include a clearly delineated process for seeking and requesting assistance from appropriate agency(ies).

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

**3. Risk Management:** Federal, State, local, tribal and private sector entities identify and assess risks, prioritize and select appropriate protection, prevention, and mitigation solutions based on reduction of risk, monitor the outcomes of allocation decisions, and undertake corrective actions. Additionally, Risk Management is integrated as a planning construct for effective prioritization and oversight of all homeland security investments.

**4. Community Preparedness And Participation:** 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.

**5. Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination:** Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, 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.

## PREVENT

**6. Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings:** 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.

**7. Intelligence Analysis and Production:** Timely, accurate, and actionable intelligence/information products are produced in support of prevention, awareness, deterrence, response, and continuity planning operations.

**8. Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement:** Suspects involved in criminal activities related to homeland security are successfully deterred, detected, disrupted, investigated, and apprehended. All counterterrorism-related cases are aggressively prosecuted.

**9. CBRNE Detection:** Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected and characterized at borders and ports of entry, critical locations, events, and incidents.

## PROTECT

**10. Critical Infrastructure Protection:** The risk to, vulnerability of, and consequence of an attack on 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.

**11. Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense:** Threats to food and agriculture safety are prevented, mitigated, and eradicated; trade in agricultural products is restored; affected products are disposed of; affected facilities are decontaminated; public and plant health are protected, notification of the event and instructions of appropriate actions are effectively communicated with all stakeholders; and confidence in the U.S. food supply is maintained.

**12. Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation:** Potential exposure to disease is identified rapidly by determining exposure and mode of transmission and agent; interrupting transmission to contain the spread of the event; and reducing number of cases. Confirmed cases are reported immediately to all relevant public health, food regulatory, environmental regulatory, and law enforcement agencies. Suspected cases are investigated promptly, reported to relevant public health authorities, and accurately confirmed to ensure appropriate preventive or curative countermeasures are implemented. An outbreak is defined and characterized; new suspect cases are identified and characterized based on case definitions on an ongoing basis; relevant clinical specimens are obtained and transported for confirmatory laboratory testing; the source of exposure is tracked; methods of transmission identified; and effective mitigation measures are communicated to the public, providers, and relevant agencies, as appropriate.

**13. Laboratory Testing:** Potential exposure to disease is identified rapidly by determining exposure and mode of transmission and agent; interrupting transmission to contain the spread of the event; and reducing number of cases. Confirmed cases are reported immediately to all relevant public health, food regulatory, environmental regulatory, and law enforcement agencies. Suspected cases are investigated promptly, reported to relevant public health authorities, and accurately confirmed to ensure appropriate preventive or curative countermeasures are implemented. An outbreak is defined and characterized; new suspect cases are identified and characterized based on case definitions on an ongoing basis; relevant clinical specimens are obtained and transported for confirmatory laboratory testing; the source of exposure is tracked; methods of transmission identified; and effective mitigation measures are communicated to the public, providers, and relevant agencies, as appropriate.

## RESPONSE MISSION AREA

**14. On-Site Incident Management:** The event is managed safely, effectively and efficiently through the common framework of the Incident Command System.

**15. Emergency Operations Center Management:** The event is effectively managed through multi-agency coordination for a pre-planned or no-notice event.

**16. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution:** Critical resources are available to incident managers and emergency responders upon request for proper distribution and to aid disaster victims in a cost-effective and timely manner.

**17. Volunteer Management and Donations:** The positive effect of using volunteers and donations is maximized to augment incident operations.

**18. Responder Safety and Health:** No illnesses 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

**19. Emergency Public Safety and Security Response:** 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 public risks; and any crime/incident scene preservation issues are addressed.

**20. Animal Disease Emergency Support:** Foreign animal disease is prevented from entering the United States by protecting the related critical infrastructure and key assets. In the event of an incident, animal disease is detected as early as possible, exposure of livestock to foreign diseases is reduced, immediate and humane actions to eradicate the outbreak are implemented, public and animal health and the environment are protected, continuity of agriculture and related business is safely maintained and/or restored, and economic damage is minimized. Trade in agricultural products and domestic and international confidence in the U.S. food supply are safely maintained or restored.

**21. Environmental Health:** After the primary event, disease and injury are prevented through the quick identification of associated environmental hazards, including exposure to infectious diseases that are secondary to the primary event as well as secondary transmission modes. The at-risk population (i.e., exposed or potentially exposed) receives the appropriate countermeasures, including treatment or protection, in a timely manner. The rebuilding of the public health infrastructure, removal of environmental hazards, and appropriate decontamination of the environment enable the safe re-entry and re-occupancy of the impacted area. Continued monitoring occurs throughout the recovery process in order to identify hazards and reduce exposure.

**22. Explosive Device Response Operations:** Threat assessments are conducted, the explosive and/or hazardous devices are rendered safe, and the area is cleared of hazards. Measures are implemented in the following priority order: ensure public safety; safeguard the officers on the scene (including the bomb technician); collect and preserve evidence; protect and preserve public and private property; and restore public services.

**23. Fire Incident Response Support:** Dispatch and safe arrival of the initial fire suppression resources occur within jurisdictional response time objectives. The first unit to arrive initiates the Incident Command System (ICS), assesses the incident scene, communicates the situation, and requests appropriate resources including any necessary mutual aid or cross-discipline support. Firefighting activities are conducted safely and fire hazards are contained, controlled, extinguished, and investigated, and the incident is managed in accordance with emergency response plans and procedures.

<p><b>24. WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>25. Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place:</b> Affected and at-risk populations (and companion animals to the extent necessary to save human lives) are safely sheltered-in-place or evacuated to safe refuge areas.</p>
<p><b>26. Isolation and Quarantine:</b> Individuals who are ill, exposed, or likely to be exposed are separated, movement is restricted, basic necessities of life are available, and their health is monitored in order to limit the spread of a newly introduced contagious disease (e.g., pandemic influenza). Legal authority for those measures is clearly defined and communicated to all responding agencies and the public. Logistical support is provided to maintain measures until danger of contagion has elapsed.</p>
<p><b>27. Search and Rescue (Land-Based):</b> The greatest numbers of victims (human and, to the extent that no humans remain endangered, animal) are rescued and transferred to medical or mass care capabilities, in the shortest amount of time, while maintaining rescuer safety.</p>
<p><b>28. Emergency Public Information and Warning:</b> Government agencies and public and private sectors receive and transmit coordinated, prompt, useful, and reliable information regarding threats to their health, safety, and property, through clear, consistent information-delivery systems. This information is updated regularly and outlines protective measures that can be taken by individuals and their communities.</p>
<p><b>29. Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment:</b> Emergency Medical Services (EMS) resources are effectively and appropriately dispatched and provide pre-hospital triage, treatment, transport, tracking of patients, and documentation of care appropriate for the incident, while maintaining the capabilities of the EMS system for continued operations.</p>
<p><b>30. Medical Surge:</b> Injured or ill from the event are rapidly and appropriately cared for. Continuity of care is maintained for non-incident related illness or injury.</p>
<p><b>31. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution:</b> Critical medical supplies and equipment are appropriately secured, managed, distributed, and restocked in a timeframe appropriate to the incident.</p>
<p><b>32. Mass Prophylaxis:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>33. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services):</b> Mass care services, including sheltering, feeding, and bulk distribution, are rapidly provided for the population and companion animals within the affected area.</p>
<p><b>34. Fatality Management:</b> Complete documentation and recovery of human remains and items of evidence (except in cases where the health risks posed to personnel outweigh the benefits of recovery of remains). Remains receive surface decontamination (if indicated) and, unless catastrophic circumstances dictate otherwise, are examined, identified, and released to the next-of-kin's funeral home with a complete certified death certificate. Reports of missing persons and ante mortem data are efficiently collected. Victims' family members receive updated information prior to the media release. All hazardous material regulations are reviewed and any restrictions on the transportation and disposition of remains are made clear by those with the authority and responsibility to establish the standards. Law enforcement agencies are given all information needed to investigate and prosecute the case successfully. Families are provided incident specific support services.</p>
<p><b>RECOVER MISSION AREA</b></p>
<p><b>35. Structural Damage Assessment:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>36. Restoration of Lifelines:</b> Lifelines to undertake sustainable emergency response and recovery activities are established.</p>
<p><b>37. Economic and Community Recovery:</b> Economic impact is estimated; priorities are set for recovery activities; business disruption is minimized; and individuals and families are provided with appropriate levels and types of relief with minimal delay.</p>