

Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) National Preparedness ~

Development of the Mitigation Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP)



July 12, 2012

Today's Outcomes

- **An understanding of the Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8)**
- **Clearer definition of the Federal Mitigation role within PPD-8 to deliver core capabilities and coordinate operations**
- **Substantive input from Federal partners on the direction and content of the Mitigation Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP)**

What is PPD-8?

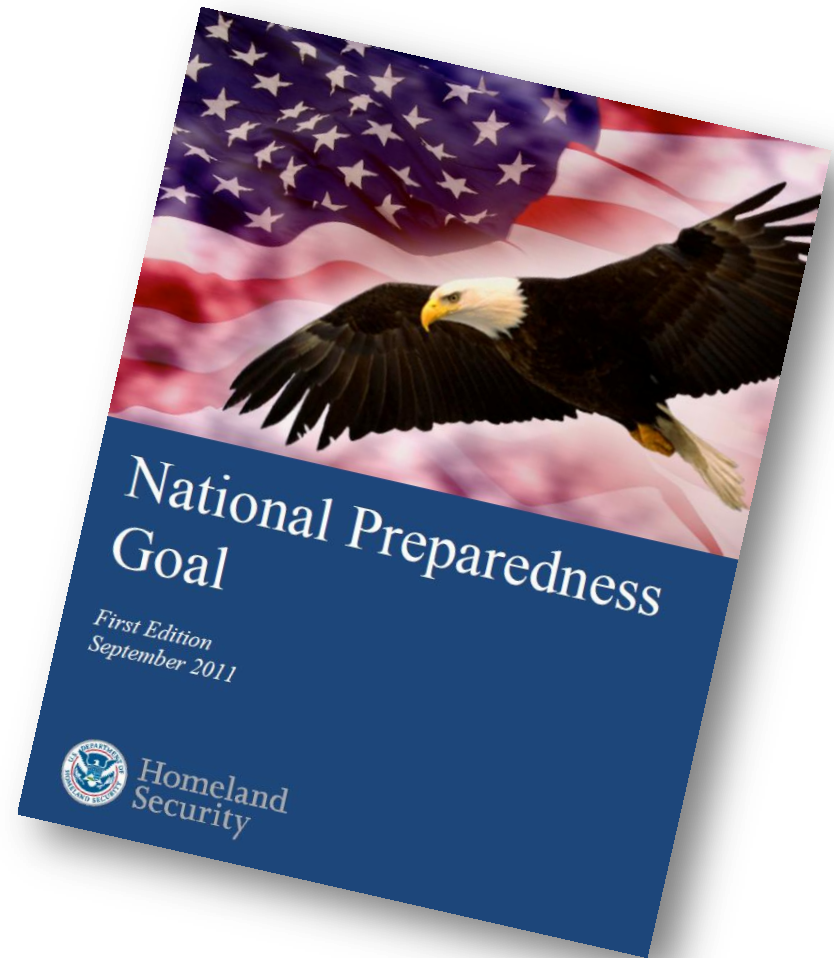
- PPD-8 is a Presidential Policy Directive to strengthen the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including:
 - Acts of terrorism,
 - Cyber attacks,
 - Pandemics, and
 - Catastrophic natural disasters
- It highlights that National preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens.
- Outlines the development of a National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness System and 5 National Planning Frameworks.

How will the PPD-8 effort be delivered?

- Develop a **National Preparedness Goal** with core capabilities necessary for national preparedness and performance objectives to measure progress towards enhancing those capabilities
- Assemble and create tools and guidance to develop a **National Preparedness System** to enable the Nation to meet the Preparedness Goal
- Develop **National Planning Frameworks** and **Federal Interagency Operational Plans** that utilize the National Preparedness System to identify the roles of responsibilities of the departments and agencies with roles in the five mission areas of preparedness

The National Preparedness Goal was released in September 2011

The **National Preparedness Goal (NPG)** provides the capabilities required to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the Nation.



The preceding PPD-8 components inform the Federal Interagency Operational Plans



Five mission areas contribute to preparedness

Prevention

Preventing, avoiding, or stopping a threatened or an actual act of terrorism.

Protection

The capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.

Mitigation

The capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Response

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

Recovery

The capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.

Mitigation is the Thread that Permeates the Fabric of National Preparedness

What are Mitigation's core capabilities as described in the NPG?



Mitigation Capability

Cross-Cutting Capability

Threats and Hazard Identification

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment

Planning

Public Information and Warning

Community Resilience

Long Term Vulnerability Reduction

Operational Coordination

Capability Description

Threats and Hazard Identification

Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine frequency and magnitude; and incorporate into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment

Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.

Planning

Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.

Public Information and Warning

Develop approved hazard mitigation plans that address all relevant threats/hazards in accordance with the results of their risk assessment within all states and territories

Threats and
Hazard
Identification

Risk and
Disaster
Resilience
Assessment

Planning

Public
Information
and Warning

Community
Resilience

Long Term
Vulnerability
Reduction

Operational
Coordination

Capability Description

Community
Resilience

Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish Mitigation and improve resilience.

Long Term
Vulnerability
Reduction

Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused incidents by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents.

Operational
Coordination

Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports execution of core capabilities.

The Mitigation FIOP operationalizes the NMF and provides guidance to Federal Partners



The **Mitigation FIOP** address critical tasks; responsibilities; and resourcing, personnel, and sourcing requirements necessary to achieve the desired end-state for the Mitigation mission area as described in the NPG. The FIOP enables the delivery of the core capabilities described in the NMF.

The Mitigation FIOP...

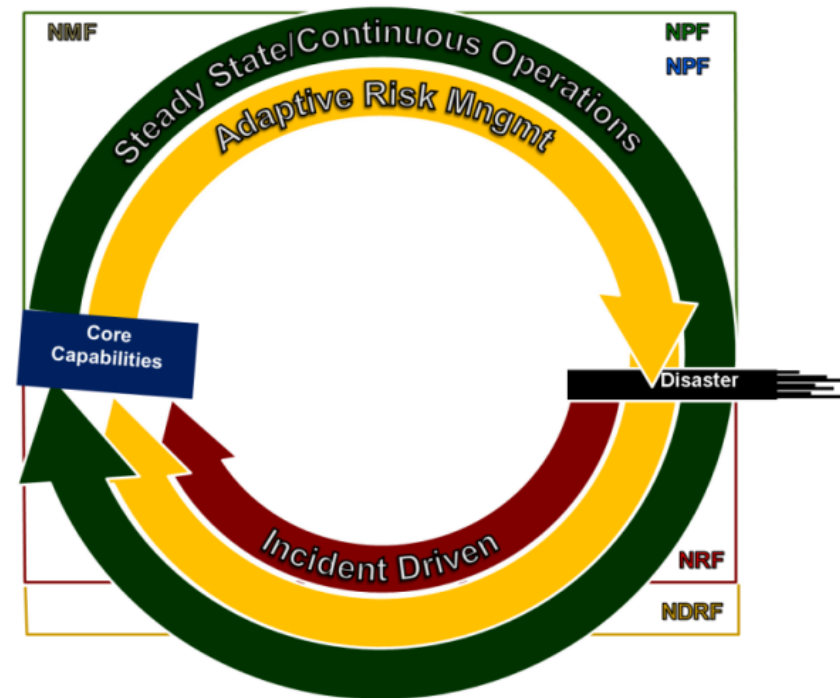
- Provides guidance for how *Federal* departments, agencies, coordinating structures, and interagency partnerships should use the Mitigation FIOP as a guide to build a hazard resilient nation through mitigation
- Describes the mechanisms to enable the Federal family to deliver the mitigation core capabilities under existing authorities, programs, and coordinating structures in concert with nongovernmental and private sector organizations, and local, state, territorial and tribal governments
- Establishes the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG) as a senior level entity to coordinate mitigation efforts across the Federal Government and assess the effectiveness of mitigation capabilities as they are developed and deployed across the Nation
- Recognizes success relies upon a whole community approach but is dependent upon federal interagency collaboration and integration

Organization of the Mitigation FIOF

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Existing Authorities
- 3.0 Concept of Operations (ConOps)
- 4.0 Federal Roles and Responsibilities
- 5.0 Connection to Other Mission Areas
- 6.0 Federal Interagency Operation Plan Review, Monitoring, and Update Guidance
- 7.0 Conclusion
- Annex A: Delivery of Mitigation Core Capabilities
- Annex B: Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG) Charter

The ConOps provides a common platform to Federal partners for implementation of Mitigation

- Mitigation operations are managed under **multiple management systems**. Individuals and communities who practice mitigation do not necessarily share identical resource types, terms, delivery mechanisms or expertise, yet manage to deliver mitigation capabilities by working in concert and sharing resources.
- Mitigation capabilities are delivered both during **steady state operations** and **incident driven operations** (under existing authorities as well as those under other preparedness frameworks).
- **Adaptive risk management** activity is driven by cycles, indicators and changes that occur outside of incidents.



Under this ConOps, federal partners adhere to the appropriate management systems

- Where command and control models are required under other frameworks, mitigation capabilities will integrate into the appropriate management system (e.g. NIMS) for the governing framework. Federal partners will coordinate activity around shared objectives rather than uniform structures during steady state operations.

Mitigation Operational Structures	
Steady State / Ongoing Operations	Post Incident
Adaptive Risk Management	
Joint Objective Management Federal agencies deliver mitigation capabilities around the shared objectives identified in this ConOps with a set of common principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leadership• Autonomy• Contribution and Initiative• Self Organization• Clear Objectives	NIMS When Mitigation capabilities are delivered under the authority of incident driven frameworks (i.e. NRF, NDRF) Federal agencies will adhere to the appropriate management systems identified for Response or Recovery interagency operations plans (i.e., NIMS). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flexibility• Standardization

Effective delivery of mitigation capabilities occurs under an identified set of shared objectives

- **Act as Stewards of Federal Dollars and Assets** - Federal partners are responsible to protect Federal investments using available risk analysis and ensure risk conscious Federal action and resource deployment.
- **Identify Joint Implementation Opportunities** - Coordinating and sharing the value of expended Federal resources allows for mutually supportive resilience activity at the Federal level. Identifying opportunities to jointly manage resources and demonstrating the shared value of Federal risk management action is the responsibility of mitigation coordinating structures through the MitFLG.
- **Implement Programs Efficiently and Effectively** - Program efficiency can be achieved through various approaches including reducing redundancy, sharing data, and using common procedures and platforms.
- **Engage across the whole community** - Federal agencies both support local mitigation activities and deliver their own capabilities. This includes both identifying and supporting Federal best practices and coordinating delivery through field, regional and headquarters offices to ensure a continuity of Federal support.

The Mitigation FIOP defines Federal Roles and Responsibilities to implement Mitigation

- The FIOP seeks to identify where specific authorities exist or areas where coordination and collaboration will improve the Federal government's implementation of the National Mitigation Framework. The Mitigation ConOps governs the management and delivery of Federal capabilities only.
- Federal executive departments and agencies are encouraged to develop and maintain department-level operations plans, as deemed necessary by the respective department or agency.
- Department-level operations plans should describe how the organization will deliver mitigation core capabilities to fulfill its responsibilities as outlined in the NMF and the Mitigation FIOP, within its existing authorities and funding limitations.

Establishment of MitFLG

MitFLG is being established to coordinate mitigation efforts across the Federal Government and assess the effectiveness of mitigation capabilities as they are developed and deployed across the Nation.

The MitFLG includes relevant Federal, local, state, and tribal organizations. It is chaired by FEMA in consultation with leadership in the Department of Homeland Security, and will coordinate with the relevant National Security Council Interagency Policy Committees.

We want to hear your thoughts...

- **How do you think the Mitigation FIOP will be received at your Department of Agency?**
- **What are the potential challenges for adoption and implementation?**
- **How do you see yourself engaging in response to the Mitigation FIOP?**
- **How could we improve upon the FIOP? What would make it better and more applicable for your organization?**

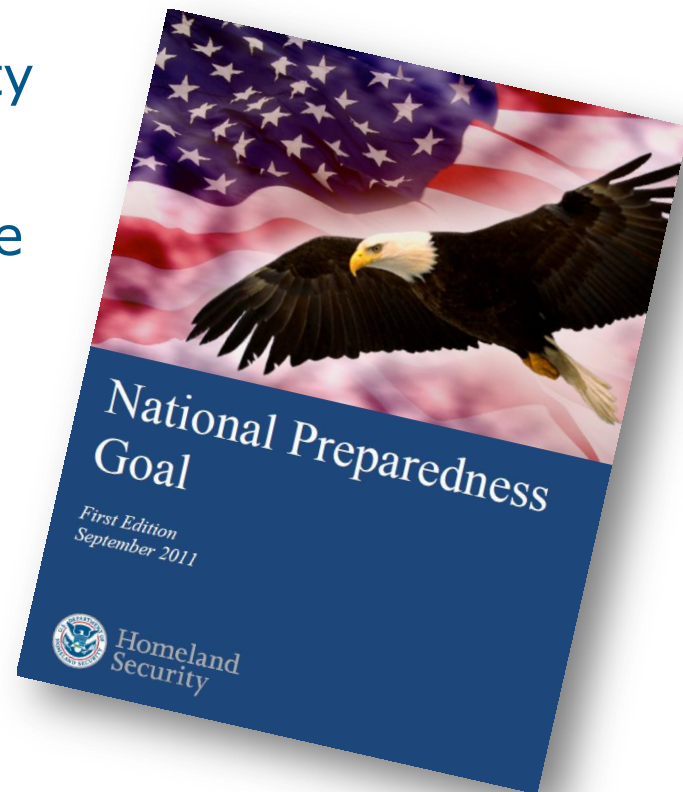
For more information on PPD-8 and the Mitigation FIOP visit:

<http://www.fema.gov/prepared/ppd8.shtm>

Background

National Preparedness Goal: Mitigation Mission Area

Mitigation includes those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is focused on the premise that individuals, the private sector, communities, critical infrastructure, and the Nation as a whole are made more resilient when the consequences and impacts, the duration, and the financial and human costs to respond to and recover from adverse incidents are all reduced.



National Preparedness Goal: Mitigation Mission Area

Although Mitigation is the responsibility of the whole community, a great deal of mitigation activity occurs at the local level. The assessment of risk and resilience must therefore begin at the community level and serve to inform our state, regional, and national planning. For risk information to result in specific risk reduction actions, leaders—whether elected in a jurisdiction, appointed in a given department, a nongovernmental director, a sector official, or in business or communities—must have the ability to recognize, understand, communicate, and plan for a community's future resilience. The establishment of trusted relationships among leaders in a community prior to a disaster can greatly reduce the risks to life, property, the natural environment, and well-being. When these leaders are prepared, the whole community matures and becomes better prepared to reduce the risks over the long term.

National Preparedness Goal: Mitigation Mission Area

Given the draining impact of disasters and catastrophic incidents on the Nation, Mitigation stands as a critical linchpin to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to life, property, and well-being. Without a change in our long-term planning, the Nation's risks and associated consequences will continue to escalate. Spanning across community planning, critical infrastructure, public health, and future land use, Mitigation requires an understanding of the threats and hazards that, in turn, feed into the assessment of risk and disaster resilience in the community. The whole community, therefore, has a role in risk reduction, by recognizing, understanding, communicating, and planning for a community's future resilience. Mitigation links the long-term activities of the whole community to reduce or eliminate the risk of threats and hazards developing into disasters and the impacts of the disasters that occur.