

are ambitious. ~~These are not targets for any single jurisdiction or agency; achieving these targets will require a national effort involving the whole community. Each mission area relies on the whole community to ensure success. This includes children,¹ individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, diverse communities, and people with limited English proficiency.~~

Three core capabilities span all five mission areas: Planning, Public Information and Warning, and Operational Coordination. These common core capabilities serve to unify the mission areas and, in many ways, are necessary for the success of the remaining core capabilities. Additionally, a number of core capabilities directly involve more than one mission area and are listed in each mission area as appropriate.

~~The core~~Core capabilities ~~and targets~~, like the risks we face, are not static. They will be vetted and refined, taking into consideration the risk and resource requirements as requirements evolve, ~~during the planning process established through PPD-8.~~

Risk and the Core Capabilities

Understanding the greatest risks to the Nation's security and resilience is a critical step in identifying the core capabilities, ~~and capability targets~~. All levels of government and the whole community should present and assess risk in a similar manner to provide a common understanding of the threats and hazards confronting our Nation. The information gathered during a risk assessment also enables a prioritization of preparedness efforts and an ability to identify our capability requirements across the whole community.

A Strategic National Risk Assessment (SNRA) ~~was conducted in 2011.~~² A review of those findings is currently underway. Initial results of the review indicate that a wide range of threats and hazards continue to pose a significant risk to the Nation, affirming the need for an all-hazards, capability-based approach to preparedness planning. Key findings include:

- Natural hazards, including hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, wildfires, and floods, present a significant and varied risk across the country. Weather-related hazards also present potentially more severe consequences due to future impacts of climate change.
- A virulent strain of pandemic influenza could kill hundreds of thousands of Americans, affect millions more, and result in economic loss. Additional human and animal infectious diseases, including those previously undiscovered, may present significant risks.
- Technological and accidental hazards, such as dam failures, oil or chemical substance spills or releases, have the potential to cause extensive fatalities and severe economic impacts, and the likelihood of occurrence may increase due to aging infrastructure.
- Terrorist organizations or affiliates may seek to acquire, build, and use weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Conventional terrorist attacks, including those by "lone actors" employing explosives and armed attacks, present a continued risk to the Nation.

¹ Children require a unique set of considerations across the core capabilities and capability targets contained within this document. It is strongly encouraged that this be taken into consideration as part of any integrated planning effort.

² The complete results of the Strategic National Risk Assessment are classified. For an unclassified summary, see <http://www.fema.gov/ppd8>.

Comment [A]: Caution against putting anything time-specific in here to avoid unnecessarily dating the doc down the line.

Comment [A]: Recommend deleting "was conducted... review", and adding an "s" to indicate

72 The core capabilities, like the risks we face, are not static. They will be vetted and refined, taking
73 into consideration the risk and resource requirements as requirements evolve.

74 **Risk and the Core Capabilities**

75 Understanding the greatest risks to the Nation's security and resilience is a critical step in
76 identifying the core capabilities. All levels of government and the whole community should
77 ~~present and assess and present~~ risk in a similar manner to provide a common understanding of
78 the threats and hazards confronting our Nation. The information gathered during a risk
79 assessment also enables a prioritization of preparedness efforts and an ability to identify our
80 capability requirements across the whole community.

81 The Strategic National Risk Assessment (SNRA) indicates that a wide range of threats and
82 hazards continue to pose a significant risk to the Nation, affirming the need for an all-hazards,
83 capability-based approach to preparedness planning. Key findings include:

- 84 ▪ Natural hazards, including hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, ~~drought~~, wildfires, ~~winter~~
85 ~~storms~~, and floods, present a significant and varied risk across the country. ~~Climate change~~
86 ~~has the potential to cause the consequence of weather-related hazards to become more~~
87 ~~severe. Weather-related hazards also present potentially more severe consequences due to~~
88 ~~future impacts of climate change.~~
- 89 ▪ A virulent strain of pandemic influenza could kill hundreds of thousands of Americans, affect
90 millions more, and result in economic loss. Additional human and animal infectious diseases,
91 including those ~~previously~~ undiscovered, may present significant risks.
- 92 ▪ Technological and accidental hazards, such as ~~transportation system failures~~, dam failures
93 ~~and~~ oil or chemical ~~substance~~ spills or releases, have the potential to cause extensive
94 fatalities and severe economic impacts. ~~In addition, these hazards and the likelihood of~~
95 ~~occurrence~~ may increase due to aging infrastructure.
- 96 ▪ Terrorist organizations or affiliates may seek to acquire, build, and use weapons of mass
97 destruction (WMD). Conventional terrorist attacks, including those by "lone actors"
98 employing explosives and armed attacks, present a continued risk to the Nation.
- 99 ▪ Cyber attacks can have ~~their own~~ catastrophic consequences, ~~which in turn, and~~ can
100 ~~lead~~ cause to other hazards, such as power grid failures or financial system failures. ~~These~~
101 ~~follow-on hazards increase, which magnify~~ the potential impact of cyber incidents.
- 102 ▪ ~~Some events, such as explosives attacks or earthquakes, generally cause more localized~~
103 ~~impacts, while other events, such as human pandemics, may cause impacts that are dispersed~~
104 ~~throughout the Nation, thus creating different types of impacts for preparedness planners to~~
105 ~~consider.~~

106 These findings supported the update of the core capabilities. Additionally, the Response and
107 Recovery mission areas go one step further by focusing on a set of core capabilities based on the
108 impact of a ~~series of no-notice~~ cascading incidents. Such ~~an~~ incidents would likely stress the
109 abilities of our Nation. A set of planning factors, drawing across three hazards identified by the
110 Strategic National Risk Assessment (i.e., a large-scale earthquake, a major hurricane, and a
111 WMD attack), were developed to mimic this cascading incident and identify the necessary core
112 capabilities.

Comment [A]: 63

Comment [A]: 2015 SNRA Finding
4/16

Comment [A]: 2015 SNRA Finding
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Comment [A]: 118

Comment [A]: 232

Comment [A]: 2015 SNRA Finding
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Comment [A]: 65

Comment [A]: 233

Comment [A]: 119

Comment [A]: 422

Comment [A]: 2015 SNRA Finding
4/16

Comment [A]: 426 (major hurricane
is not no-notice) (b)(6)