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INTEGRATED PREPAREDNESS PLANNING TEAM

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PURPOSE

The purpose of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) – formerly known as the Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) – is to document the process necessary to strengthen the core capabilities that are deemed essential in preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from threats and hazards. PEMA’s Training and Exercise Program employs a progressive approach that combines all-hazard planning, trainings, and realistic exercises to enhance Pennsylvania’s overall preparedness capabilities.

The IPP displays the preparedness activities of PEMA and its partners for 2022-2024. This plan reduces the duplication of efforts by promoting communication and coordination amongst partners between state agencies, in the counties, and throughout the region.

Maintenance & Review

PEMA is the primary agency responsible for providing direction and oversite of the Commonwealth’s IPP. A major review and update to the IPP occurs annually during the Integrated Preparedness Plan Workshop (IPPW). The IPP is a dynamic document and is updated to reflect changing needs and priorities. PEMA has transitioned the IPP calendar to an online calendar, located on PEMA’s website. This ensures that the most up-to-date information is available to all stakeholders at any given time.

Integrated Preparedness Plan Workshop (IPPW)

Each year, an IPPW is held to review and update PEMA’s IPP. In 2021, the workshop was held on December 14th. The IPPW provides a collaborative environment where Pennsylvania jurisdictional, non-profit, and private sector partners can meet and collaborate on plans to enhance the Commonwealth’s preparedness. The review and update process for the IPP consists of the following three objectives:

1. Identify or validate the primary threats and hazards with the potential to impact Pennsylvania.

2. Identify the FEMA-designated and state leadership priority areas and core capabilities essential to combatting the identified threats and hazards; and

3. Outline the cycle of preparedness activities that will provide the most value in strengthening the identified priority areas and core capabilities.
Top Threats and Hazards

As part of the review of the IPP for 2022-2024, the Integrated Preparedness Plan Planning Group (IPPPG) identified the top potential threats and hazards that have the ability to impact Pennsylvania. To identify the threats and hazards, the IPPPG considered many sources including the Pennsylvania Hazard Mitigation Plan, the annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), and local, national, and global historical events.

Threat and hazard identification is important as it allows PEMA to focus its preparedness efforts on the incidents and events most likely to occur or be most severe. In addition, this version of the plan will incorporate climate change impacts as a priority area for Pennsylvania. *Figure 1* below demonstrates the identified threats and hazards perceived to be a top priority for Pennsylvania (in no particular order).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Hazards</th>
<th>Technological</th>
<th>Human - Caused Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Erosion</td>
<td>Building and Structure Collapse</td>
<td>Civil Disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>Mass Food/Animal Feed Contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Levee Failure</td>
<td>Opioid Addiction Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Temperature</td>
<td>Cyber-terrorism</td>
<td>Terrorism/Domestic Violent Extremism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam</td>
<td>Nuclear Incident</td>
<td>Transportation Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailstorm</td>
<td>Utility Interruption</td>
<td>Urban Fire and Explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor’easter</td>
<td>Conventional Oil and Gas wells</td>
<td>Coal Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive Species</td>
<td>Gas and liquid pipelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unconventional oil and gas wells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous materials release</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1*
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR)

PEMA is committed to preserving the physical, psychological, and economic safety and security of the Commonwealth, its residents, and its visitors. The IPPPG recognizes that Pennsylvania contains Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) that may be at greater risk of being targeted or harmed by threats and hazards. It is essential to incorporate CIKR into the planning, training, and exercise process. The vast majority of CIKR are privately owned and operated; therefore, the private sector must be included in the preparedness process to effectively manage real-world emergencies. *Figure 2* below displays both Critical Infrastructure and Mass Gatherings and Special Events specific to Pennsylvania that may be especially vulnerable to threats and hazards (in no particular order):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Infrastructure</th>
<th>Mass Gatherings and Special Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Pipelines</td>
<td>• Groundhog’s Day – Punxatawney, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Schools</td>
<td>• Sporting Events in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Roads</td>
<td>• Little League World Series – Williamsport, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rail Roads</td>
<td>• Tall Ships – Erie, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Levees / Dams</td>
<td>• Gubernatorial Inaugurations</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Emergency Services Facilities</td>
<td>• Political Conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Government Facilities</td>
<td>• Clean Energy Ministerial – Pittsburgh, PA (September 21-23, 2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water / Waste-Water Treatment Facilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Electric/Power stations &amp; grids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Power Plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 2*
Priority Areas and Core Capabilities

The *National Preparedness Goal* has established 32 core capabilities that are deemed critical elements necessary to achieve and maintain a comprehensive level of preparedness. The core capabilities are organized by the five emergency management mission areas: *prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.*

FEMA, as part of the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), has designated five national priority areas for improvement as they relate to emergency management capabilities. Each priority area has a list of associated core capabilities. It is recommended under the EMPG that training and exercise programs increase capability for high-priority core capabilities with low capability levels, validate capability levels, and maintain and/or sustain current capabilities. Below are the five designated priority areas for 2021* with their associated core capabilities:

1. **Catastrophic Disaster Housing**
   - Housing
   - Planning
   - Situational Assessment
   - Physical Protective Measures

2. **Resilient Communications**
   - Operational Communications
   - Planning
   - Public Information and Warning
   - Operational Coordination
   - Intelligence and Information Sharing
   - Cybersecurity
   - Physical Protective Measures
   - Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction
   - Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
   - Threats and Hazards Identification
   - Infrastructure Systems

3. **Disaster Financial Management**
   - Planning
   - Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
   - Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
   - Community Resilience
   - Economic Recovery

4. **Evacuation Plan/Annex**
   - Planning
• Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
• Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
• Threats and Hazards Identification
• Operational Coordination
• Long-term Vulnerability Reduction

5. **Logistics – Distribution Management Planning**
• Logistics and Supply Chain Management
• Supply Chain Integrity and Security

* FEMA has yet to release the EMPG priority areas for 2022. These will be incorporated into the document as soon as that information is released.

**Commonwealth’s Priority Core Capabilities**

The IPPPG conducted an analysis of After-Action Reports (AARs), the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (THIRA/SPR), as well as solicited county, task force, and state agency input during the IPPW to determine which of the core capabilities were most essential to focus on during the upcoming preparedness cycle. Figure 3 shows the core capabilities that were identified the most frequently through various inputs identified above and will be the Commonwealth’s focus for 2022-2024:

Mass Search and Rescue Operations  
Operational Communications  
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS  
Public Information & Warning  
Operational Coordination  
Cybersecurity  
Situational Assessment  
Logistics & Supply Chain Management  
Planning  
Environmental Response, Health & Safety  
Mass Care Services

*As identified in PA SPR – overall trends/mentions*

*As most frequently identified in county-submitted IPPs*

**Figure 3**

The following section provides a brief description of the essential core capabilities and any identified preparedness activities that would support the strengthening of the associated capability. Some activities may support multiple core capabilities and may be listed as such. It is important to also note that the preparedness activities identified are not an all-inclusive list, and there are other activities that may support the associated capabilities as well. Planned activities can be found on the Integrated Preparedness Calendar. For the purposes of this plan, “preparedness activities” encompass Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) elements.
Operational Coordination

According to the *National Preparedness Goal*, the Operational Coordination core capability establishes and maintains “a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.”

**Supporting Preparedness Activities:**
- G – 191, ICS/EOC Interface
- G – 205, Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role
- G – 402, ICS Overview for Executive/Senior Officials
- G/E – 2300, Intermediate Emergency Operations Center Functions
- ICS – 300, Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents
- ICS – 400, Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff
- IS – 100, Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)
- IS – 200, ICS for Single Resource and Initial Action Incidents
- IS – 700, Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- IS – 800, Introduction to National Response Framework (NRF)
- IS – 2200, Basic Emergency Operations Center Functions
- MGT – 346, Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Operations for All-Hazards Events
- O – 305, Type 3 All-Hazards Incident Management Team
- PEMA’s May 2022 Full-Scale Exercise
- National Qualification System/PEMA Qualification System implementation
- ESF 13/Civil Unrest Annex Workshop (State Agencies)
- FEMA Virtual Tabletop Series (VTTX)
- Rescue Task Force classes

Cybersecurity

According to the *National Preparedness Goal*, the Cybersecurity core capability seeks to “protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communication systems and services (and the information contained therein). Cybersecurity has become extremely important as many of our emergency functions rely on cyber systems, networks, and assets.”

**Supporting Preparedness Activities:**
- AWR – 136, Essentials of Community Cybersecurity
- AWR – 384-W, Cyber Identity and Authentication
- E – 553, Resilient Accord Cybersecurity Planning
- MGT – 384, Community Preparedness for Cyber Incidents
- MGT – 385, Community Cybersecurity Exercise Planning
- MGT – 452, Physical and Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure
- MGT – 465, Recovering from Cybersecurity Incidents
- PER– 256, Comprehensive Cyberterrorism Defense (CCD)
• PER – 257, Cyberterrorism First Responder (CFR)
• PA Cyber Incident Annex to the CEOP
• PA Cyber Incident Annex Tabletop Exercise

**Situational Assessment**

Situational Assessment, per the *National Preparedness Goal*, provides “all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.”

**Supporting Preparedness Activities:**
- E – 143, Advanced Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture
- E – 190, ArcGIS for Emergency Managers
- E – 948, Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture
- E – 964, Situation Unit Leader
- G – 557, Rapid Needs Assessment
- WebEOC training
- PEMA CRCC Situational Awareness Section Training (PEMA staff only)
- PEMA’s May 2022 Full-Scale Exercise
- Dataminr Software
- Keystone Emergency Management System (KEMS) development

**Operational Communications**

According to the *National Preparedness Goal*, the Operational Communications core capability seeks to “ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.”

**Supporting Preparedness Activities:**
- AWR – 221-W, Principles of Effective Campus Public Emergency Communications
- AWR – 329, Leveraging Tools for Coordinated Community Disaster Communications
- E/L – 969, NIMS ICS All-Hazards Type III Communications Unit Leader (COML)
- EOC Radio Drills
- G – 272, Warning Coordination
- G-291, Joint Information System/Center Planning for Tribal, State, and Local Public Information Officers
- IS – 242, Effective Communication
- IS – 247, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- IS – 251.a, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) for Alerting Authorities
- IS-951 DHS Radio Interoperability
• PEMA’s May 2022 Full-Scale Exercise
• Emergency Support Function 2 Workshop – Communications
• PA Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TIC-P)
• PEMA Communications Plan
• P25 System rollout
• SEVAN System Upgrade/Replacement
• NAWAS/PAWAS

Public Information and Warning

According to the National Preparedness Goal, the Public Information and Warning core capability seeks to “deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community using clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.”

Supporting Preparedness Activities:
• E – 388, Advanced Public Information Officer
• E – 389/393/394, Master Public Information Officer
• E/L – 105, Public Information and Warning
• E/L – 952, NIMS/ICS All-Hazards Public Information Officer Course
• G – 272, Warning Coordination
• G – 290/289/291, Basic Public Information Officer Course (G – 290)/Public Information Officer Awareness Course (G – 289)/JIS/JIC Planning for Tribal, State, and Local PIOs (G –291)
• IS – 29, Public Information Officer Awareness
• IS – 42, Social Media in Emergency Management
• IS – 242, Effective Communication
• IS – 247, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
• IS – 248, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) for the American Public
• IS – 251, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) for Alerting Authorities
• MGT – 318, Public Information in an All-Hazards Incident
• MGT– 902, Managing Public Information for All Hazards Incidents
• PER – 304, Social Media Platforms for Disaster Management
• PER – 343, Social Media Engagement Strategies
• PER – 344, Social Media Tools and Techniques
• Mesonet & Alerting Tool System Updates
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services

According to the *National Preparedness Goal*, the Public Health and Medical Services core capability seeks to “provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.”

**Supporting Preparedness Activities:**
- AWR – 111, Basic Emergency Medical Services Concepts for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Events
- AWR – 314, Medical Countermeasures for Public Health Emergencies
- AWR – 314-W, Medical Countermeasures Awareness for Public Health Emergencies
- AWR – 341, Disaster Preparedness for Healthcare Organizations within the Community Infrastructure
- IS – 520, Introduction to Continuity of Operations Planning for Pandemic Influenzas
- IS – 522, Exercising Continuity Plans for Pandemics
- MGT – 319, Medical Countermeasures: Points of Dispensing (POD), Planning and Response
- MGT – 341, Disaster Preparedness for Healthcare Organizations within the Community Infrastructure
- MGT – 403, Response Planning for People with Access Functional Needs in Rural Communities
- MGT – 409, Community Healthcare Planning and Response to Disasters
- MGT– 901, Healthcare Leadership for Mass Casualty Incidents
- PER – 211, Medical Management of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Events
- PER – 320, Personal Protective Measures for Biological Events

Mass Search and Rescue Operations

The *National Preparedness Goal* defines the core capability of Mass Search and Rescue Operations as delivering “traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.”

**Supporting Preparedness Activities:**
- E/L-0986, ICS All-Hazards Air Support Group Supervisor
- E/L-0987, ICS All-Hazards Introduction to Air Operations
- O-305, All-Hazard Incident Management Team
- O – 322, Incident Command for Structural Collapse Incidents
- PER – 213, Wide Area Search
- S – 470, Air Operations Branch Director
• USCG – Basic Inland SAR Course (BISC)
• USCG – Inland SAR Planning Course (ISPC)
• PEMA’s May 2022 Full-Scale Exercise
• ESF 9 Workshop – Search and Rescue (State Agencies)
• State Incident Management Team
• Swiftwater Rescue Teams (statewide)
• Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team (HART)
• Transitioning of in-state USAR system to NIMS-Typing Guidelines

Logistics and Supply Chain Management

The Logistics and Supply Chain Management core capability aims to “deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.”

Supporting Preparedness Activities:
• E-288, Local Volunteer and Donations Management
• E-967, NIMS ICS All-Hazards Logistics Section Chief Course
• E-968, NIMS ICS All-Hazards Logistics Section Chief Train-the-Trainer
• IS-026, Guide to Points of Distribution
• IS-245.a, Introduction to the Federal Priorities and Allocations System
• IS-288.a, The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Emergency Management
• L – 660, Staging Area Manager
• FEMA Virtual Supply Chain Course (currently only a pilot)
• PEMA CRCC Logistics training (PEMA Staff only)
• PEMA’s May 2022 Full-Scale Exercise
• ESF 7 Workshop – Logistics Management and Resource Support (State Agencies)
• PA & County Distribution Management Plans
• PA Business EOC Dashboard
• Pennsylvania Road Closure Framework
• Pennsylvania Travel Restriction & Ban Framework

Planning

The National Preparedness Goal defines the core capability of Planning as conducting “a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.”

Supporting Preparedness Activities:
• AWR – 356, Community Planning for Disaster Recovery
• E – 103, Planning: Emergency Operations
• E – 237, Planning Process Theory and Application
• E – 962, NIMS ICS All-Hazards Planning Section Chief Course
• IS – 011.a, Animals in Disasters: Community Planning
• IS – 235.c, Emergency Planning
• MGT – 360, Incident Command: Capabilities, Planning, and Response Actions for All Hazards
• MGT – 418, Readiness: Training Identification and Preparedness Planning
• MGT – 460, Planning for Disaster Debris Management
• Pennsylvania Climate Leadership Academy
• PEMA’s May 2022 Full-Scale Exercise
• Election-Related Exercises and Planning Efforts (Statewide)
• Winter Weather & Road Closure/Ban Framework Workshop (State Agencies)
• Pennsylvania Response Incident Support Manual (PRISM)
• Special and Large Events Planning & Exercises

Environmental Response/Health and Safety

According to the National Preparedness Goal, the purpose of the Environmental Response/Health and Safety core capability is to “conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.”

Supporting Preparedness Activities:
• AWR – 118, Biological Incidents Awareness
• AWR – 358, Hazardous Materials Awareness
• PER – 272, Hazardous Materials Technician
• PER – 322, Hazardous Materials Operations
• Nuclear Power Plant Plume Exercise
• PEMA HAZMAT Exercises
• County Hazardous Materials Response Teams

Mass Care Services

The core capability titled Mass Care Services, per the National Preparedness Goal, provides “life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.”

Supporting Preparedness Activities:
• E – 418, Mass Care - Emergency Assistance Planning and Operations
• E – 419, Mass Care - Emergency Assistance Shelter Field Guide Training for States and Local Communities
• G – 108, Community Mass Care and Emergency Assistance
• IS – 405, Mass Care/Emergency Assistance Overview
• American Red Cross – Shelter Fundamentals
Methodology and Tracking

All preparedness activities adhere to the current guidelines and regulations of the EMPG wherever required. In addition, the Commonwealth exercise program seeks to be Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)-compliant to ensure a consistent approach to planning, conducting, and evaluating exercise activities as well as implementing improvement planning. According to HSEEP, exercise priorities and objectives should be designed with an increasing level of complexity over time. Figure 4 below demonstrates the HSEEP progressive approach.

Figure 4
Training and Exercises Requirements

PEMA is a recipient of EMPG funding. FEMA requires recipients to prioritize grant funding to demonstrate how EMPG Program-funded investments support closing capability gaps or sustaining capabilities identified in the THIRA/ SPR process and other relevant information sources, such as: 1) AARs following exercises or real-world events; 2) audit and monitoring findings; 3) Hazard Mitigation Plans; and/or 4) other deliberate planning products. Each jurisdiction receiving EMPG funds must adhere to the following minimum training & exercise-related requirements, as outlined in the FEMA Federal Grants Preparedness Manual (Appendix H):

1. EMPG-funded recipients and subrecipients are required to implement NIMS. EMPG-funded personnel must take the following NIMS courses: IS-100, IS-200, IS-700, IS-800 AND either the FEMA Professional Development Series (PDS) or the Emergency Management Professional Program Basic Academy.
2. Develop and maintain a progressive exercise program that aligns with the HSEEP.
4. Complete a THIRA every three years and an SPR annually, each to be annually submitted by December 31.
5. Beginning in FY 2022, implement the National Qualification System (NQS) or NQS-based system.

Preparedness Activity Considerations

The IPP was developed through an extensive data gathering process to adequately capture the emergency management preparedness priorities of the Commonwealth. The preparedness priorities were compiled from many sources, including: federal grant program priority areas; PEMA leadership priorities; the Commonwealth’s and Task Forces’ THIRA/SPR submissions; stakeholder input; and After-Action Reviews/Improvement Plans (AAR/IP) from previous exercises.

In 2021, Task Forces and state agencies identified their respective planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs during the annual THIRA & SPR process. An IPPW was held at PEMA Headquarters in Harrisburg on December 14, 2021. Participants had the option of participating either virtually or in-person due to the ongoing COVID pandemic.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Preparedness Priorities for 2022-2024

Based on the above-mentioned considerations, the Commonwealth has identified the following priorities as the focus for the multi-year cycle of preparedness (in no particular order):

- Incorporating Climate Adaptation into Preparedness Activities
- Work to Standardize Special Teams to National Standards Statewide
- Develop or Update Supporting Plans to CEOP
  - Aviation Annex
  - Distribution Management Plan
  - Search & Rescue Plan
- Enhancing Cybersecurity
- Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets/Crowded Places
- Enhancing Information and Intelligence Sharing and Analysis
- Combating Domestic Violent Extremism
- Addressing Emergent Threats
- Adapting to the Post-Pandemic Environment
- Continued Development and Use of WebEOC Capabilities & Applications Statewide
- Utilization & Monitoring of Social Media/ Situational Assessment
- Whole Community Preparedness
  - PEMA Qualification System/NQS Implementation
  - Increasing the Availability of Training & Exercise Opportunities
    (particularly ICS, AHIMT, and Position-Specific)
- Resilient Communications
### Appendix A - Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAR</td>
<td>After Action Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHIMT</td>
<td>All-Hazard Incident Management Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBRNE</td>
<td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEOP</td>
<td>Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERT</td>
<td>Community Emergency Response Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIKR</td>
<td>Critical Infrastructure Key Resources</td>
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<td>CRCC</td>
<td>Commonwealth Response Coordination Center</td>
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<td>EMPG</td>
<td>Emergency Management Performance Grant</td>
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<td>EOC</td>
<td>Emergency Operations Center</td>
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<td>FE</td>
<td>Functional Exercise</td>
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<td>Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program</td>
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<td>Independent Study</td>
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<td>Joint Information System</td>
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<td>LMS</td>
<td>Learning Management System</td>
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<td>Mutual Aid Agreement</td>
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<td>National Incident Management System</td>
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<td>National Response Framework</td>
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<td>PEMA</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>POD</td>
<td>Commodity Point of Distribution /Medical Point of Dispensing</td>
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<td>RWE</td>
<td>Real World Event</td>
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<td>THIRA/SPR</td>
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<td>TTX</td>
<td>Table Top Exercise</td>
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<td>VTTX</td>
<td>Virtual Table Top Exercise</td>
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<tr>
<td>UASI</td>
<td>Urban Area Security Initiative</td>
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Appendix B - Key Terms

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) - Any system or asset vital to Pennsylvania whose incapacity or destruction would cause a devitalizing impact on physical, psychological, or economical security, public health or safety or any combination thereof.

Core Capabilities – Thirty-two (32) distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

Exercise - An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; improving individual performance; identifying gaps in resources; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) - A program that provides a set of guiding principles for exercise programs, as well as a common approach to exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Improvement Plan (IP) - The IP identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes target dates for their completion. The IP is developed in conjunction with the After-Action Report.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

Progressive Approach - A progressive approach designated by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program that includes the use of various exercises aligned to a common set of exercise program priorities and objectives with an increasing level of complexity over time. (Progressive exercise planning does not imply a linear progression of exercise types).

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - The NIMS standard was designed to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive system for incident management. It is a nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

National Preparedness Goal - The National Preparedness Goal defines the core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation. The Goal emphasizes actions aimed at achieving an integrated, layered, and all-of-
Nation preparedness approach that optimizes the use of available resources. Specifically, the Goal defines success as: “A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.”
Appendix C – Integrated Preparedness Activity Calendar

The updated Pennsylvania Integrated Preparedness Calendar can be found on PEMA’s website (a link to the calendar can be found below). This calendar is continually maintained and updated by the Training and Exercise Division at the PEMA and provides the most up-to-date picture of preparedness activities* statewide.

https://www.pema.pa.gov/Preparedness/Training-Exercises/Pages/Pennsylvania-Integrated-Preparedness-Calendar.aspx

* Activities that have been shared with PEMA Training & Exercise Division