

State Issues Nonproliferation Compliance Report

During the summer of 2014, the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance issued the 2014 compliance report. Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments was released in July, and provides a detailed assessment of the adherence to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements or commitments of the U.S. and other nations.

The compliance report is made up of four parts: U.S. compliance with arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments; compliance with treaties and agreements concluded bilaterally with the Soviet Union or its successor states; other nations' (including successor states') compliance with multilateral agreements; and other nations' (including successor states') compliance with their international commitments.

The section of the report that addresses U.S. compliance provides a short background on the processes and controls across executive branch agencies that ensure U.S. plans and programs remain in compliance with their international obligations. This includes interagency reviews that are conducted as appropriate. **IAJ**

State, Interagency Partner to Counter Terrorists

On September 10, 2014, acting Deputy Coordinator for Homeland Security and Multilateral Affairs Hillary Batjer Johnson addressed the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security to discuss the threat posed by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) terrorists with Western passports.

In her remarks, the deputy coordinator stated that the State Department remains “gravely concerned” by terrorist activity in Syria and Iraq. She went on to discussed cooperative efforts between the Departments of State and Homeland Security (DHS) and other interagency and foreign partners. These efforts include border screening efforts and global aviation security efforts between State, DHS, the Terrorist Screening Center, and foreign partners.

State is also leading interagency efforts to engage in terrorism prevention. These efforts include facilitating information exchanges with foreign partners, building partner capacity, and developing shared objectives focused on addressing the foreign fighter threat. **IAJ**

FEMA Releases National Protection Framework

During the summer of 2014, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released the first edition of their National Protection Framework. The National Protection Framework is one of five National Planning Frameworks which cover the five preparedness mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Each Framework describes whole-of-community efforts to address the mission areas.

The National Protection Framework describes what the whole community should do to safeguard against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other threats or hazards. It describes the core capabilities, roles and responsibilities, and coordinating structures that facilitate the protection

of individuals, communities, and the Nation.

The National Protection Framework's eleven core capabilities include:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Access Control and Identity Verification
- Cybersecurity
- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Physical Protective Measures
- Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
- Screening, Search, and Detection
- Supply Chain Integrity and Security

The National Protection Framework recognizes, values, and leverages existing coordinating structures, and coordinates protection capabilities through existing partnerships at all levels of government and with the private sector and NGOs

The National Prevention Framework, National Mitigation Framework, and National Response Framework were released in May 2013. **IAJ**

FEMA Issues Federal Interagency Operational Plans

In July 2014, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released the Federal Interagency Operational Plans (FIOPs). The FIOPs describe how the federal government aligns resources and delivers core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal, which is "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."

FIOPs have been developed to build upon four of FEMA's five mission areas outlined in the National Planning Frameworks – prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery.

- The prevention FIOP is meant to facilitate an effective federal law enforcement, investigative, intelligence, and operational response to threatened or actual acts of terrorism within the United States, and is focused on federal departments' and agencies' use of prevention core capabilities to resolve imminent threats and prevent attacks and follow-on attacks against the United States.
- The mitigation FIOP is directed toward federal agency operations, but is not limited to disaster-focused authorities and capabilities. The FIOP establishes a joint system for supporting local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area partners and delivers public resources in a coordinated, effective, and proficient manner.