Devise Response Plans and Secure Grants Funding for the Four Most Difficult Terrorism Scenarios

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Homeland Security Summit

Scenario-Based Preparedness Planning and Grants Funding Opportunities for First Responders



- **Emergency Response Strategies**
  Update from the White House Office of Homeland Security
- **Access to Grants Funding**
  Where Homeland Security Funds Are and How to Get Your Share
- **Interactive Training Simulations**
  The Four Major Terrorism Scenarios Every First Responder Should Know

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Homeland Security Summit

Scenario-Based Preparedness Planning and Grants Funding Opportunities for First Responders



The Can't-Miss Homeland Security Event of 2002

Hands-on Training in Preparedness and Response, Emergency Planning, and Crisis Management Strategies for Local Law Enforcement, Fire, Public Health, and EMS Agencies

Emergency Response Strategies

Update from the White House Office of Homeland Security

- Reviewing and Assessing the Adequacy of Federal Emergency Response Plans
- Coordinating Domestic Exercises, Simulations and Activities for Training First Responders
- Update on the Creation of the Department of Homeland Security and New Strategies to Combat Terrorism

Access to Grants Funding

Where Homeland Security Funds Are and How to Get Your Share

- Implications of the New Federal Agency Reorganization
- Where the Money Is for State and Local First Responders
- Successful Grant Writing: What Federal Agencies Look For

Interactive Training Simulations

The Four Major Terrorism Scenarios Every First Responder Should Know

* Scenario One: Persistent Chemical Agent Attack
* Scenario Two: Biological Agent Attack
* Scenario Three: "Dirty Bomb" Radiological Dispersion Device Attack
* Scenario Four: Conventional Attack -With Non-Persistent Nerve Agent Present During Response

PLUS: Addressing Possible Cyber Attack Complications

October 28-30, 2002 *The Wyndham City Center Hotel* *Washington, D.C.*

Presented By:

The Law Enforcement Development Center
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MIPT Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism
Preventing and deterring terrorism or mitigating its effects

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Devise Response Plans and Secure Grants Funding for the Four Most Difficult Terrorism Scenarios

Key Reasons to Attend

1. Analyze the appropriateness of plans, policies, procedures and other preparedness elements currently in place or under development

2. Employ greater leadership in preparing for and managing response to the consequences of WMD mass casualty terrorism incidents, especially FEAR and other less understood consequences

3. Gain a working understanding of the federal reorganization and identify the federal agencies responsible for administering grant funding to state and local first responders

4. Determine the adequacy of the level of training for disaster and emergency management staff on the consequences of mass casualty terrorism

5. Determine the adequacy of your jurisdiction's resources (e.g., personnel, material, and personal protective and other equipment) for response

Dear Emergency Response Professional:

Update From The White House Office of Homeland Security

Working alongside the President, the leadership in the Office of Homeland Security has developed a national strategy that starts with understanding the funding needs and planning capacities of first responders at the state and local level. The Administration has also proposed creating a Department of Homeland Security to consolidate federal preparedness, investigative and response efforts.

To gain a better understanding of the new federal reorganization and funding programs for state and local first responders you are invited to attend ***The 2002 Homeland Security Summit: Scenario-Based Preparedness Planning and Grants Funding Opportunities for First Responders*** on October 28-30, 2002, at the Wyndham City Center Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Interactive Training Simulations: The Four Major Terrorism Scenarios Every First Responder Should Know

In the days before the opening of the conference, attendees will be divided up into classes of 30-40 to ensure equitable stakeholder representation from the vast array of service and response areas. The smaller breakout sessions will review identical scenarios and are designed to enhance productive facilitation, instruction and participation. Each class will then go through four half day scenarios led by expert instructors. The four major scenarios include: Persistent chemical attack Los Angeles International Airport; Biological attack at the Fiesta Bowl, Tempe Arizona; "Dirty Bomb" radiological dispersion device with cyber attack complications, Richmond, VA; and a Conventional attack with a non-persistent nerve agent present during response, Roanoke, VA.

Where Homeland Security Funds Are and How to Get Your Share

The new federal budget will call for more than $3.5 billion for enhanced communication, equipment, and training to facilitate state and local preparedness against terrorist attacks. However, the funding process will most likely be competitive. Knowing where to locate grants, as well as what federal agencies look for in applications, can be crucial to your success. The post conference workshop on federal reorganization and locating the new federal funding will map out the federal agencies and programs that can provide assistance to state and local first responders.

I hope that you will join us as we bring together federal, state and local emergency response units to discuss best practices and lessons learned on this most pressing issue. Space will be limited for this event so be sure to contact us right away. Please register yourself and your team today by calling 703-894-0481 or visit us on-line at www.PerformanceWeb.org.

Sincerely,

Todd Coleman

Todd Coleman
Director
Law Enforcement Development Center
The Performance Institute

Day One: October 28, 2002

8:30 An Update from the White House Office of Homeland Security

One of the main objectives of the Office of Homeland Security is to coordinate national efforts to prepare for and mitigate the consequences of terrorist threats or attacks within the United States. Hear from the Deputy Director from this office on:

- Update on the Creation of the Department of Homeland Security and the New National Strategy to Combat Terrorism
- Coordinating Domestic Exercises, Simulations and Activities for Training Federal, State, and Local Employees Who Would be Called Upon to Respond to Such a Threat or Attack
- Coordinating National Efforts to Ensure Public Health Preparedness for a Terrorist Attack
- Coordinating Federal Assistance to State and Local Authorities

Mark Holman, *Deputy Director and Deputy Assistant to the President, Office of Homeland Security, The White House **

9:30 Case Study: The Response at the Pentagon

On September 11, 2001, Special Agent Chris Combs of the FBI's National Capital Response Squad, was on site at the Pentagon four minutes after the attack. In this presentation, he shares his first-hand experience on coordinating the multi-agency response to a major event.

- Master the Logistics of Responding to a Major Crisis
- Operational Do's and Don'ts Based on First Hand Experience
- Prioritizing Your Issues: Responder Safety, Rescue and Recovery, Setting Up Perimeters, Collecting Evidence
- Practical Applications for Planning and Response: What to Prepare for Based on What Actually Happens

Chris Combs, *Special Agent, National Capital Response Squad, FBI*

11:00 Break

11:15 Information and Network Security During the War on Terrorism: Preparing for Cyber Attacks

Geobridge is a corporation specializing in three major facets of network security. They conduct risk assessments, vulnerability and penetration analysis, and overall security audits for many of the large international financial institutions, Fortune 1000 corporations and major government departments both in the U.S. and internationally. In this session, hear from the company president on:

- How the nature and threat of cyber terrorism has changed after September 11th
- Identifying and assessing external threats
- Identifying and assessing internal threats within your agency
- Government-wide initiatives to sure up network/information security within their agencies

Tom Mitchell, President and CEO, GEOBRIDGE Corporation

12:30 Luncheon

1:30 Plenary Session- Introduction to Scenario Exercises

In the days before the opening of the conference, attendees will be divided up into classes of 30-40 to ensure equitable stakeholder representation from the vast array of service and response areas. The smaller breakout sessions will review identical scenarios and are designed to enhance productive facilitation, instruction and participation. During this session, each attendee will be given their room assignment and hear from the facilitators on the purpose, objectives, roles of participants, and expected outcomes of the exercises. There will also be a brief presentation on Terrorist Mass Casualty Tactics and the Growing Threat of WMD Terrorism-Related Incidents

Mark Morgan, *President and Director, Crisis and Consequence Solutions, Inc.*

2:00 Breakout Sessions for:



PERSISTENT CHEMICAL ATTACK

Los Angeles International Airport

October 28, 2002

LOS ANGELES, CA - The LAX airport police dispatch center is overwhelmed with radio and telephone reports of explosions and casualties in several different terminals of the Los Angeles International Airport. Air traffic control suspends landing and take-off operations.

Airport police are reporting dead and injured passengers, airport employees, and airline personnel at terminals 1, 4, 5 and 7. Initial estimates indicate that several hundred people are victims of what appears to be a terrorist attack. Reports include information that many conscious victims are screaming, "My skin is on fire!" City fire, police and medical responders are arriving on the scene and the fire chief establishes himself as the Incident Command and the airport police mobile command center is functioning as an incident command center. The airport control tower begins diverting flights to other airports. Paramedics suspect that the attackers used some type of chemical "blister" agent in the attack. Reports of "burning or stinging" skin heighten their fears.

- Taking Control of the Incident: The Federal, State and Regional Response
- Establishing Perimeters, Quarantine Areas, and Precautionary Zones
- Logistical Contingencies: Coordinating Multi-Agency Activity
- Preparing and Alerting Area Hospitals to Initial First Responder Exposure
- Response Actions vs. Investigation
- Decontamination, Re-entry, and Restoration operations

5:30 Adjourn

Day Two: October 29, 2002

8:30 Breakout Sessions For:

BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

Fiesta Bowl, NCAA Championship

January 1, 2003

TEMPE AZ - An Arizona Police Officer stops two men for driving erratically and at a high rate of speed. The two men are headed east on Interstate near Phoenix. The routine traffic stop proved to be anything but routine when the trooper approached the car to find both the driver and passenger visibly ill. Acting suspiciously and appearing to be overdosing on some drug, the office took the two men into custody and delivered to the nearest emergency room for testing and treatment. Both men complained of high fever, chills, and severe headaches.

The next day in Tempe, miles away from the events unfolding in Phoenix, the University of Virginia Cavaliers and the University of Tennessee Volunteers are playing for the national champi-onship. With a slight overcast, a light breeze from the south and the score knotted at 17 just after the start of the second half, the packed stadium is buzzing with emotion. With all eyes trained on each play, hardly anyone pays attention to the small single-engine airplanes towing advertising banners or the helicopter buzzing overhead. The Goodyear blimp, in the area for the broadcast, complains to the FAA about the helicopter flying too close to its airspace.

About two hours after the end of the national championship game, the hospital that admitted the two men apprehended by the Police the night before diagnoses them as having primary pneu-monic plague. With a diagnosis made involving a disease with epidemic potential, the hospital notifies the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, which notifies the FBI. Primary pneumonic plague is often assumed to be related to purposeful aerosol dissemination.

Scared by their illness and the persuasive nature of the joint FBI and State Police interrogation, the men break down and confess to being part of a group that weaponized the plague with the intention of releasing the plague at the national championship football game that day. For their part in conspiracy, the two had helped deliver drums marked “pesticide - biohazard” to a small airfield not far from Tempe.

The CDC activates its EOC, the State’s Emergency Operations Center in is on full alert, and further Federal response actions are in progress. Responders face many challenges:

- Assessing the Incident - The Migration of Exposed Victims Across the Nation Following the End of the Game
- Initiating the Appropriate Public Health Operations
- Arranging for Rapid Medical Treatment of Victims
- Determining Incubation Period and Taking Definitive Action to Limit the Number of Casualties.
- A Nationwide Response by CDC and Health and Human Services- What it Will Mean for Your Jurisdiction
- Public Fear: Managing the Public Health Response to False Symptoms and the “Worried Well”

12:15 Luncheon

1:15 Breakout Sessions For:



”DIRTY BOMB”

Radiological Dispersion Device with Cyber Attack Complications

October 29, 2002

Richmond, VA - There is an explosion in downtown Richmond, Virginia, near the CSX train tracks and below I-95, adjacent to the James River. The rail yard is rocked by the explosion and several rail cars, occupied and empty, are tossed on their sides, spilling their contents onto the ground and into the nearby James. I-95 is visibly damaged and traffic comes to a stop on the bridge. Chunks of the bridge railing are missing and the asphalt is buckled upward in the road. . Automobile traffic in the area not immediately affected by the blast is slowed and horns are honking.

A moment after the explosion, WRVA, the originating station for the Emergency Alert System (EAS) in the Richmond area, receives a telephone call claiming responsibility for the explosion and urging the activation of EAS. The caller identifies himself as a member of the Earth Liberation Federation or ELF and states; “We used a homemade atomic bomb to blow up the train tracks near Interstate 95.” Local, state, and national broadcasts (both radio and television) immediately pick up the story and begin to broadcast the tape of the call.

News reports indicate widespread power outage Web sites and servers crash at many companies and agencies throughout Richmond. Among the largest organizations affected are Capital One Financial, the Virginia Department of the Treasury, the Virginia Department of Accounts, and the Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, as well as Philip Morris USA. Several area hospitals, public schools, Richmond International Airport’s Control Tower, White Oak Semiconductor, Richmond Times-Dispatch newspaper and its Web site experience information system problems. The local chapter of the American Red Cross and The Virginia Lottery Web sites are also affected. Strangely, Web sites at smaller agencies and businesses throughout Richmond and even some in the area of the explosion do not crash. There is also a general power outage in a portion of the area around the blast, as well as several blocks near the Richmond Coliseum and Monroe Park.

- Managing the Dangers of Public Fear and Spontaneous Evacuation from Surrounding Areas
- Determining a Radiological Dispersion and Taking Immediate Action
- Taking Control of the Incident: The Federal, State and Regional Response
- Establishing Perimeters, Quarantine Areas, and Precautionary Zones
- Response Actions vs. Investigation
- Counteracting Cyber-Attack Complications

5:15 Adjourn

Day Three: October 30, 2002

8:30 Breakout Sessions For:



CONVENTIONAL ATTACK

Non-Persistent Nerve Agent Present During Response

October 30, 2002

ROANOKE,VA - Students at Forest Park New American School, in Roanoke, Virginia, prepare to go on a field trip to the Virginia Museum of Transportation on Norfolk Avenue. In another part of town, a special charter tourist bus exploring the city is traveling north on Boulevard Street toward the Shaffer's Crossing tunnel under the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks en route to US Highway 460. The tour bus slows as it comes to the narrow underpass. A freight train is approaching traveling east to west. Among its cargo are shipments of liquefied anhydrous ammonia (DOT #1005) and chlorine (DOT #1017). As it nears the crossing, a popping sound is heard and the train suddenly derails, careens down the bank on its side and into the bus. Diesel fuel from the train is spilling on the bus, over injured and dead passengers, and onto the ground.

About 150 feet upwind of this dreadful accident, on Boulevard Street SW at the corner of Salem Avenue SW, is a large F250 work truck with a camper top. The tailgate is down and two people in the truck seem unconcerned about the accident they have just witnessed. In fact, they are preoccupied with carrying out their duties. Because of the recent scare about disease-carrying mosquitoes, the local Health Department has been spraying pesticides all summer. The men check their connections and begin their spraying operation. One man operates the nozzle, waving it slowly from side-to-side, while the other man monitors the flow of pesticide inside the truck camper, both are wearing gloves and protective masks.

Fire trucks, police, ambulances, and other rescue personnel arrive on the scene and attempt to extract the victims of both vehicles without stepping in the spilled liquids. HAZMAT personnel have parked a safe distance (500 feet) from the accident site and are quickly suiting up. Their headgear is slung around their neck, in case they need their mask at a moment's notice.

As law enforcement personnel discuss the situation, the Roanoke Police department begins diverting traffic away from the accident site. The sprayers continue their operation, oblivious to the rescue workers before them.

A police officer directing traffic 100 feet upwind from the wreck suddenly collapses and begins to jerk and twitch uncontrollably. Several drivers at the detour site exit their vehicles and attempt to help him. They too, fall to the ground and begin to shake. Some cars in the line of halted traffic roll down the street, out of control. A rescue worker hears horns honking and notices the people jerking on the ground and yells to the on scene commander. The HAZMAT workers spin around to see what is happening. Just a suddenly, they too begin to flail in their protective suits, their bodies spasming as they too hit the pavement.

The principal at Forest Park New American School, on Melrose Avenue NW, calls 911 to report that several students and teachers are feeling ill; some students are tired and have upset stomachs, others complain of headaches and blurred vision. Several adults and students at the school who were waiting to board the bus for the field trip all feel weak and nauseous.

- Determining The Affected Area
- First Responders Safety
- Decontamination, Re-entry, and Restoration Operations-Persistent vs. Non-Persistent Issues
- Public Fear: Managing the Public Health Response to False Symptoms and the "Worried Well"
- Mass Casualty Public Health Issues Related to Youth

12:15 Luncheon

1:15 APPLICATION WORKSHOP: Identifying and Obtaining Grants for Emergency Preparedness and Response

Last year, the Bush administration proposed spending more than $37 billion on homeland security. In addition to a massive federal reorganization, $3.5 billion of the proposed funding was allocated for state and local first responders to enhance readiness. At the end of September of this year, final decisions on the reorganization and funding levels will be made.

The first half of this workshop will focus on the reorganization of federal agencies and programs responsible for facilitating efforts with state and local first responders. There will be a comprehensive discussion of where the federal government has allocated the money, what agencies are responsible for administering funds, and what type of grant programs are available under the reorganization

The second half of this workshop will focus on what federal agencies look for in grant applications as well as key success factors for identifying funding sources and writing successful applications.

- Navigating the Reorganization and What it Will Mean For State and Local First Responders
- The New First Responder Grant Programs- Where The Money is and How it will be Administered
- Obtaining First Responder Grants- What Federal Agencies Look for in the Application Process

David Kaufman, *Chief of State and Local Coordination, Office of National Preparedness, Federal Emergency Management Agency*
Bruce Clemonds, *Grants Projects Specialist, Missouri State Highway Patrol*

5:00 Adjourn

About the Scenario Facilitators

Mark J. Morgan, MSA (Facilitator/Instructor)

Mark Morgan has well over twenty years of experience in the fields of infrastructure protection, counter-terrorism, governance, risk management, emergency, disaster, and crisis management, preparedness and response. He has held a series of progressively responsible management positions, including managing vital, sensitive, high profile programs in both the public and private sectors, including classified national security projects. His efforts have included infrastructure protection and terrorism preparedness capabilities in all-hazard; all-risk program plans for over ten years and includes working with:

- Governmental crisis, disaster and emergency preparedness, response and management programs at the Federal, State, and local levels - he served as the US Army's biological warfare and terrorism subject matter expert from 1984 until 1988 and conducted his first mass casualty terrorism for the US Secret Service in 1984 and the FBI in 1987, for the National Disaster Medical System, Mr. Morgan has served on the WMD Training Initiatives, and the Issues for Definitive Care Facilities steering committees.;
- Corporate programs, particularly in the chemical, energy, consumer products, and health care fields from the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) level to working with first responders; and
- Communities to blend stakeholders from every sector - public/private, Federal, State, and local governmental, corporate, associations, and individual response activities - into a coordinated effort.

Howard Murphy, CEM((Facilitator/Instructor)

Mr. James Howard Murphy possesses more than 12 years of task and program management experience. Major areas of concentration are terrorism counteraction, national security, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) counter-proliferation, emergency management operations, and complex medical operations management, including experience as an incident commander on numerous multiple casualty incidents. He also possesses more than 16 years of emergency management experience at the local and state levels, more than 15 years of command or acting command of U.S. Army and Army National Guard combat arms and combat service support (medical) units, and more than 19 years of experience as an emergency responder, primarily in pre-hospital EMS and special medical program operations, including management of a large emergency medical service, founding member of a special technical rescue unit, participation as a tactical paramedic, and participation within the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) as a Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) member. He also served as the Medical Administrator and Supervisor of Medical Services for the Defense Special Weapons Agency on Johnston Atoll, supporting the U.S. chemical weapons storage and demilitarization program. After leaving Johnston Atoll in 1995, Mr. Murphy was employed by Science Applications Corporation (SAIC) and managed the medical operations oversight mission for the U.S. Army's Program for Chemical Demilitarization, providing inspections, planning support and training at the eight U.S. chemical weapons storage and demilitarization facilities and supporting the training and exercise (mass casualty incident response) programs through the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) in the ten states participating in the CSEPP. He currently serves a senior analyst (contractor) to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP).

Rave Reviews From Previous Events:

"Excellent Instructors! Great Training Course; Will Definitely Recommend Attendance for Other Staff in Future Courses."

-Jonathon Eric Rumph
Alexandria Police Department

"This was the best put-together conference I have been to in a long time! Very professional and dynamic speakers."

-Kathy Zoner
Cornell University Police

"A lot of great ideas that I can take back to better our agency."

-Paul Rapp
Ohio Department of Public Safety

Recommended Audience for the Exercise Core Recommended Audience

- Chief Elected/Appointed Official
- Fire Chief
- Sheriff, Police Chief
- Director, Emergency Services
- Director, Public Works
- Director, Public Health and Safety
- Public Information Officer
- Chief Financial Officer
- Legal Counsel
- Chief Medical Examiner/Coroner
- Communications Director Other Potential Participants
- Coordinator of Volunteer Organizations
- Director, Emergency Medical Service (EMS)
- Transportation Authority (Port Authority, Airport Authority, and/or Area Transportation Authority, etc.)*
- Director, Hazardous Materials Team (HMT)*
- State and/or federal Representatives, as appropriate*
- Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Representative*
- Public Health Service Representative
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Representative
- Representatives of neighboring jurisdictions
- Evacuation Coordinator*
- Mass Care Coordinator*
- Resource Manager

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To learn more about exhibit and sponsorship opportunities at Performance Institute educational seminars and conferences, please contact Shawn Keeley at 703-894-0481.

Hotel Information:

The 2002 Homeland Security Summit: Scenario-Based Preparedness Planning and Grants Funding Opportunities for First Responders will be held at the Wyndham City Center Hotel in Washington, DC. The Wyndham City Center Hotel is situated minutes from the monuments in Washington, DC.

A limited number of rooms have been reserved at the hotel at a discounted rate of $150 per night. Please contact the hotel at (800) 526-7495 by October 7, 2002 to make reservations. Be sure to ask for the Performance Institute conference rate. The Wyndam City Center Hotel will ensure that your conference experience is not only educational but also comfortable and enjoyable in every aspect.

Wyndham City Center Hotel
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Conference Only:	$995	$795
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Group discounts are available. Contact the Performance Institute regarding group rates.
Contact Shawn Keeley at (703) 894-0481 or Keeley@PerformanceWeb.org

Administrative note: A 10% cancellation on registration will be assessed if you cancel less than 3 weeks from the date of the event. As speakers are confirmed six months before the event, some speaker changes or topic changes may occur in the program. The Performance Institute is not responsible for speaker changes, but will work to ensure a comparable speaker is located to participate in the program.

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The Performance Institute houses the Law Enforcement Development Center—a national consortium of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies working together to address common challenges. Agency members set the agenda and determine the activities and services to be provided by the LEDC.

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- Racial Profiling and Traffic Stop Management
- Performance Measurement and Accountability
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- Use of Force (Investigations and Training
- Community Relations and Outreach

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- Access to LEDC expertise each month for consultation and research assistance
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Membership fees are scaled based on the size of your agency. For more information, contact Shawn Keeley at 703-894-0481. The Law Enforcement Development Center: Common Challenges, Community Solutions

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