



# The First Scenario - A Nuclear Attack!

## The First Scenario - A Nuclear Attack!

Jonathan Dodson, National Guard, Page 5

## The "What If" Possibility - A Chilling Report

John Morton, Viewpoint, Page 8

## Citizen-Participation Drills: Beyond Duck and Cover

Joseph Cahill, EMS, Page 11

### ASTM-E 2458

## A Mandatory Sample Of Common Sense

Jason Pastuch, Fire/HazMat, Page 12

### Special Report

## Mid-Atlantic States Brainstorm Planning for Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Submissions

John Morton, Viewpoint, Page 13

## WMD Defense in Eastern Europe And Central Asia

Christopher Hawley, Fire/HazMat, Page 16

## USMA's CTC Addresses Global Terrorism Threat

Christopher Doane & Joseph DiRenzo III  
DOD, Page 17

### Hampton University and ERVE

## Academia Learns a Tragic Lesson

Teresa Walker, Viewpoint, Page 19

## South Carolina, Massachusetts, Indiana, & West Virginia

Adam McLaughlin, State Homeland News  
Page 21

For more details, visit:  
DomesticPreparedness.com  
Since 1998, Integrating Professional  
Communities of Homeland Security



## Audio Interviews

**Lt. Gen. H. Steven Blum, Chief, National Guard Bureau**

**Paul E. Jarris, MD, MBA, Executive Director, ASTHO**



Answer the call with Dräger protection, detection and training.



We first started producing reliable breathing protection apparatus over 100 years ago. Today, we're the world's largest and oldest manufacturer of respiratory protection equipment, producer of miniaturized gas sensors and fire training systems.

From filtering contaminated or toxic air through the most comfortable and most effective filter masks, to escape hoods, to SCBAs ranging in duration from five minutes to four hours, Dräger continues to be the most dependable, preferred brand of respiratory protection.

We offer the most complete training service and systems for firefighters which include fixed and mobile custom-built training galleries and live-fire training units. Our gas detection/monitoring instruments are unmatched with several kits specifically designed for first responders and firefighters for HazMat, ChemBio or Civil Defense.

Wherever human life is at risk, Dräger will answer the call. See your Dräger fire service representative today for hands-on product demonstrations.

Technology for Life®

**PIONEERING SOLUTIONS >>**

Detection  
Personal Protection  
Diving Technology  
System Technology  
Services

**Dräger**safety

## PUBLISHER'S MESSAGE

By Martin (Marty) Masiuk, Publisher



"Preparedness is a process and not a point in time" was the theme of the April issue of DomPrep Journal, in the words articulated by Dr. George Benjamin, Executive Director American Public Health Association. This issue follows up on that theme. As the nuances of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8/National Preparedness Goal take hold, and the implications of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act become reality, training has greater meaning.

One of the mandates is to drill and become better prepared to cope with fifteen scenarios. They are:

<b>Scenario 1: Nuclear Detonation</b> 10-Kiloton Improvised Nuclear Device	<b>Scenario 9: Natural Disaster</b> Major Earthquake
<b>Scenario 2: Biological Attack</b> Aerosol Anthrax	<b>Scenario 10: Natural Disaster</b> Major Hurricane
<b>Scenario 3: Biological Outbreak</b> Pandemic Influenza	<b>Scenario 11: Radiological Attack</b> Radiological Dispersal Devices
<b>Scenario 4: Biological Attack</b> Plague	<b>Scenario 12: Explosives Attack</b> Bombing Using IED
<b>Scenario 5: Chemical Attack</b> Blister Agent	<b>Scenario 13: Biological Attack</b> Food Contamination
<b>Scenario 6: Chemical Attack</b> Toxic Industrial Chemicals	<b>Scenario 14: Biological Attack</b> Foreign Animal Disease
<b>Scenario 7: Chemical Attack</b> Nerve Agent	<b>Scenario 15: Cyber Attack</b>
<b>Scenario 8: Chemical Attack</b> Chlorine Tank Explosion	

This issue highlights the first scenario with a report by Managing Editor John Morton on a new and, unfortunately, highly credible "Day After" study carried out by Harvard and Stanford Universities that spells out in chilling detail what the consequences would be for the United States if terrorists were to detonate even a relatively small (10 kilotons) nuclear device in a major American city. What is worse is that, if a terrorist group is able to obtain one nuclear weapon – by purchase from Iran or North Korea, perhaps – it probably would be able to buy several of them.

Complementing John's article is an exclusive interview with Lieutenant General H. Steven Blum, ARNG, chief of the National Guard Bureau, who provides a high-level insider's look at last month's Vigilant Guard series of exercises in Indiana that brought together several thousand Guardsmen and other military and civilian responders whose mission, coincidentally (or perhaps not), was to cope with the simulated detonation of a nuclear device in downtown Indianapolis. In his own words, the General said this interagency exercise was the "best effort made to date."

Collectively, the Blum interview, the Day After report, and the several other articles included in this issue serve as yet another warning that the United States and its allies are in a race - a race against time. However, what is encouraging as you will read this issue is how local, state, and federal authorities are finally working together to take preparedness to a higher level.

Stay tuned as we work with other preparedness organizations when they drill on the other 14 scenarios.

**Business Office**  
517 Benfield Road, Suite 303  
Severna Park, MD 21146 USA  
www.DomesticPreparedness.com  
(410) 518-6900

### Staff

Martin Masiuk  
Publisher  
mmasiuk@domprep.com

James D. Hessman  
Editor in Chief  
JamesD@domprep.com

John Morton  
Managing Editor & Interviews  
jmorton@domprep.com

Susan Collins  
Creative Director  
scollins@domprep.com

Sharon Stovall  
Web Content Coordinator  
sstovall@domprep.com

Carole Parker  
Subscription Manager  
cparker@domprep.com

### Advertisers in this Issue:

Allen Vanguard

Area Health Education Center  
Of Southern Nevada

AVON

Draeger Safety

Idaho Technology

MSA

PROENGIN, Inc.

ZUMRO, Inc.

© Copyright 2007, by IMR Group, Inc.; reproduction of any part of this publication without express written permission is strictly prohibited.

DomPrep Journal is electronically delivered by the IMR Group, Inc., 517 Benfield Road, Suite 303, Severna Park, MD 21146, USA; phone: 410-518-6900; fax: 410-518-6020; also available at www.DomPrep.com

Articles are written by professional practitioners in homeland security, domestic preparedness, and related fields. Manuscripts are original work, previously unpublished and not simultaneously submitted to another publisher. Text is the opinion of the author; publisher holds no liability for its use or interpretation.



About the Cover: Army National Guard medics from the 637th Chemical Company evacuate "victims" from a rubble site during one of the series of Vigilant Guard exercises last month at the Mascatauck Urban Training Center in Indiana. Photo by Col. Jonathan Dodson, USA (Ret.).

# ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A CHEMICAL CRISIS?

## AP4C

### Handheld Industrial or Military Chemical Alarm Detector

Our new AP4C detector is the most versatile portable detector available. It quickly and simultaneously detects a wide array of hazardous chemical agents. Constructed to rugged military specifications it starts quickly and has no "on-shelf" costs.

# NEW



### Advanced Spectro-Photometry Technology Detects

- Nerve Agents
- Vomiting Agents
- Blister Agents
- Flammable Hydrocarbons
- Blood Agents
- TICs & TIMs
- Homemade Agents
- Precursors

405 N.E. 8th St.,  
Ft Lauderdale, FL 33304  
(954) 760-9990  
FAX (954) 760-9955

e-mail: [contact@proengin.com](mailto:contact@proengin.com)

[www.proengin.com](http://www.proengin.com)



# PROENGIN

## DomPrep Channel Masters

### First Responders:

Brian Geraci  
Fire/HAZMAT  
bgeraci@domprep.com

Theodore Jarboe  
Fire/HAZMAT  
tjarboe@domprep.com

Rob Schnepf  
Fire/HAZMAT  
rschnepf@domprep.com

Joseph Cahill  
EMS  
jcahill@domprep.com

Joseph Watson  
Law Enforcement  
jwatson@domprep.com

### Medical Support:

Jerry Mothershead  
Hospital Administration  
jmothershead@domprep.com

Michael Allswede  
Public Health  
mallswede@domprep.com

### Borders & Ports:

James Hull  
Coast Guard  
jhull@domprep.com

Joseph DiRenzo III  
Coast Guard  
jdirenzo@domprep.com

Christopher Doane  
Coast Guard  
cdoane@domprep.com

### Interviews:

John Morton  
Audio Interviews  
jmorton@domprep.com

### Updates:

Adam McLaughlin  
State Homeland News  
amclaughlin@domprep.com

### Military Support:

Jonathan Dodson  
National Guard  
jdodson@domprep.com

Brent Bankus  
DOD  
bbankus@domprep.com

### Commentary:

Neil Livingstone  
ExecutiveAction  
nlivingstone@domprep.com

# The First Scenario – A Nuclear Attack!

By Jonathon Dodson, National Guard



DomPrep's National Guard correspondent, Col. Jonathan B. ("Jon") Dodson, USA (Ret.), joined Lt. Gen. H. Steven Blum, ARNG, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, on his flight from Andrews Air Force Base to Indiana to participate in the "Vigilant Guard" training exercises last month at the Mascatauck Urban Training Center (MUTC) at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. *DPI* Managing Editor John F. Morton later interviewed Blum, and also discussed the exercise in depth with Dodson. Following are excerpts from the Morton/Dodson discussion.

**Morton:** So Jon, Exercise Vigilant Guard – that was a very significant exercise.

**Dodson:** Yes, it was, John. The Indiana National Guard hosted eleven days of exercises that tested the National Guard as the first military responder agency likely to be called to support the governor of Indiana [Mitch Daniels] and the state emergency management agency.

The exercises ran from May 7 to May 18 and were part of a larger DOD [Department of Defense], Joint Staff, and NorthCom exercise called Ardent Century. There were well over 3,000 people who participated in what was one of the nation's largest homeland-defense training exercises, which involved a simulated nuclear explosion. In that simulation, a 10-kiloton nuclear device "exploded" in Indianapolis. The exercise scenario played out on a sprawling, 1,000-acre rural training area just outside of Indianapolis.

More than 2,000 National Guard troops and hundreds of state and federal emergency response agencies worked through the disaster scenario, which tested the National Guard as the first military responder agency on-site to support the governor and the state emergency management agency. The exercise also demonstrated the capabilities of the Indiana National Guard Joint Force Headquarters, the Joint Task Force-Indiana, and the Emergency Management Assistance

Compact (EMAC) – the latter, as you know, is the process by which state governors reach out to other governors for more assistance when needed.

Among the specific National Guard homeland-defense units whose capabilities were tested were the National Guard Reaction Forces, the WMD (CSTs) [weapons of mass destruction (civil support teams)], and the CERF-P [CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive) enhanced response force-package] units. Vigilant Guard really reinforced the truth that all incidents are local.

**Morton:** How so?

**Dodson:** The first civilian responders on the scene were members of emergency management and response crews from a 700-person rotation out of the Indianapolis area. Among the first to respond to the incident were local and county authorities. Among the civilian first responders at the emergency extraction site were the Indianapolis Fire Department's Engine Companies Numbers 1, 2, and 3, and Ladder Companies Numbers 1 and 2. Also, Shelbyville Fire Department Rescue Company 81 and Grass Company 51, the Moorestown Volunteer Fire Department, the Warren Township Fire Department, and the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department.

**Morton:** That's a huge number of units already. Any others?

**Dodson:** Well, the exercise also demonstrated the capabilities of the Indiana National Guard Joint Force Headquarters, the Joint Task Force-Indiana, and the EMAC [Emergency Management Assistance Compact] process through which governors reach out to other governors when more assistance is needed. Also included in the exercise were some unique National Guard disaster relief units equipped with an integrated satellite communication complex at the incident site.

And there's more. Other specific National Guard units with various specialized homeland-defense capabilities included the

National Guard Reaction Forces, Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams – the WMD-CSTs I mentioned earlier – and the CERF-P teams, which I also mentioned.

**Morton:** *Tell us a little more about the participants themselves – the individual responders, and how they worked together.*

**Dodson:** There were more than 2,000 National Guard personnel from Indiana and surrounding states – all under the command and control of the governor of Indiana through the EMAC process. These National Guard forces were operating and training alongside other first-responder participants, including responders from Indiana city, county, and state agencies, and from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA [Federal Emergency Management Agency] Region V, and the U.S. Department of Energy. So there were a lot of people involved. A huge number.

In addition, you had National Guard units, equipment, and personnel from the Indiana National Guard, the Illinois National Guard, the Ohio National Guard, and the National Guard Bureau. Also, the fire chief from Indianapolis, Chief James L. Greeson, and Police Chief Michael T. Spears; Marion County

Sheriff Frank J. Anderson; Dr. [J.] Eric Dietz, executive director of Indiana's Homeland Security Department; the Indiana Adjutant General – Major General R. Martin Umbarger. The most senior people participating were General Victor E. Renuart Jr. [USAF], the NorthCom commander, and both the governor of Indiana [Daniels] and the lieutenant governor, Becky Skillman.

**Morton:** *That's a crowd and a half already, and illustrates the importance of cooperation and coordination – and of setting up a workable chain of command. Any other individuals or organizations you want to mention?*

**Dodson:** Let's see, you had a lot of other coordinating organizations and agencies participating – the locals, the city of Indianapolis, county and state agencies. Outfits like the Indianapolis Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency with its command, control, and communications element. Also, the National Urban Search and Rescue Response team from FEMA. The Indianapolis Police Department. EPA [the Environmental Protection Agency] was there. The Johnson County incident-management mobile command and communications center, Indianapolis Fire Services, and the Indiana state emergency management office.

Also, state agencies dispatched from the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, including the Indiana State Police, [and] the Indiana Departments of Health, Transportation, and Natural Resources. And I said earlier that the Indiana National Guard responded to the incident to provide support.

In addition, when it became clear that local responders and the incident commander alone could not meet the demands of the situation, additional help was contributed from out-of-state National Guard units.

**Morton:** *Huge. Massive. This was a tremendously large exercise – series of exercises.*

**Dodson:** Very.

**Morton:** *What was the specific exercise scenario?*

**Dodson:** Basically, this exercise tested the first of the fifteen national planning scenarios listed in the HSPD-8 [Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8] National Preparedness Goal.

**Morton:** *The one with the improvised nuclear device?*

**Dodson:** Right. More specifically, the planning scenario postulated a simulated 10-kiloton nuclear device detonating in the greater Indianapolis metropolitan area. That is what drove the deployment of National Guard disaster-assistance units, equipment, and personnel, who had to deal with casualties, infrastructure damage, evacuations, displaced persons, contamination – and lots of other things, of course.

**Morton:** *Can you be more specific about what exactly the exercise tested?*

**Dodson:** It tested the deployment to the incident site; integrated communications – including satellite communications with state and federal agencies; the search and rescue of victims from a rubble building; the extraction and removal of victims from a burning building that had been damaged by conventional explosives; the decontamination of possible chemical and/or biological agents. Also, emergency medical services and medical-evacuation capabilities.

**domestic preparedness.com**

## Domestic Preparedness

NATION'S LEADERS ~ One on One

**Lieutenant General H. Steven Blum**  
**Chief, National Guard Bureau**

LtGen Blum shares his insights on last month's massive series of Vigilant Guard exercises in Indiana, the lessons learned, the deficiencies discovered, the remedies recommended, and the overall state of the nation's homeland-defense forces.

To listen to or download entire audio interview visit [www.DomesticPreparedness.com/Audio\\_Interviews](http://www.DomesticPreparedness.com/Audio_Interviews)  
 Subscribe from iTunes [DomesticPreparedness.com/Podcast](http://DomesticPreparedness.com/Podcast)

**PROENGIN** new **AP4C**

**A World Leader in Over 40 Countries**  
[www.proengin.com](http://www.proengin.com)

**Morton:** Tell us how the Guard handled the communications challenge, Jon – which always seems to be a huge problem.

**Dodson:** It was a no-notice exercise, but integrated satellite communications were established within 30 minutes of the notification by the National Guard's Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment [JCCSE]. JCCSE includes the Joint Incident Site Communications Capability [JISCC], and the Joint Communications Control Center [JCCC].

The JCCSE links an incident site anywhere in the continental U.S. to state and national headquarters and includes all of the vital organizations and supporting net-centric IT capabilities required by the National Guard to support NorthCom, PaCom [the U.S. Pacific Command], StratCcm [the U.S. Strategic Command], and other homeland-defense and DSCA [Defense Support of Civil Authorities] mission partners by extending interagency trusted information sharing and collaboration capabilities to and from the national level, the 54 states and territories, and local incident sites.

The JISCC provides a dedicated unifying communications system that connects military and civilian agencies, allowing them to work together to save lives. The Kentucky JISCC Team 6 served as the Vigilant Guard JISCC.

**Morton:** That's a lot of acronyms to remember. How does the JISCC work?

**Dodson:** The JISCC extends a working network, through a broadband satellite, to those without capabilities. It can use the satellite to tap into radio, telephone, and Internet networks anywhere in the world, and bring them to where they are needed. The JISCC was designated and implemented after Hurricane Katrina identified the problems associated with various civilian/military integrated communications shortfalls – there was no dedicated system in place during Katrina.

**Morton:** Who, or what agencies, are involved with the JCCSE?

**Dodson:** The Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment [JCCSE] involves

such organizational components as the National Guard Bureau and Joint Forces Headquarters-States, Joint Operations Centers, the Joint Communications Control Center, the National Guard Communications Element [NGCE], and other technology infrastructure components. The JCCSE also includes the Joint Information Exchange

*When it became clear that local responders could not meet the demands of the situation, additional help was contributed from out-of-state National Guard units*

Environment, or JIEE – and, in short, encompasses all of the vital organizations and supporting net-centric IT capabilities required by the National Guard to support NorthCom and homeland defense and the DSCA mission partners. It does this by extending interagency trusted information sharing and collaboration capabilities, as I said earlier, to and from the national level, the 54 states and territories, and local incident sites.

**Morton:** You personally took some photos during various phases of the exercise, didn't you?

**Dodson:** Yes, I did. A 10-kiloton nuclear blast at ground level will rubble most buildings within two kilometers of the blast site. It will destroy and damage many other buildings outside of that blast radius. If you look at the accompanying slide show that [DPJ Creative Director] Susan Collins put together, you will see some photos of "Rubble Site MUTC" with search and rescue people and Army National Guard engineers from the 1194th Engineer Company, Ohio Army National Guard personnel from

Chillicothe, Ohio, and others – all of them looking for survivors, sorting through the rubble concrete, evacuating victims, and so forth.

**Morton:** What units were doing the medical treatment and evacuation?

**Dodson:** The Army National Guard medics working on patients at Decontamination Site MUTC are from the 637th Chemical Company, which is attached to the CERF-P, Ohio Army National Guard, from Kettering, Ohio. You'll also see photos of Army National Guard chemical decontamination specialists – from the Ohio Army National Guard, 155th Chemical Battalion (DECON), from Middleton, Ohio – helping victims at Decontamination Site MUTC. They are the ones wearing the yellow DECON suits.

**Morton:** Last question, Jon – does the National Guard have any future exercises like this on the horizon?

**Dodson:** As you will recall, in his interview with us General Blum talked a little about the MUTC exercise and indicated that the Guard has plans to exercise all 15 of the scenarios listed in HSPD-8.

**Morton:** That's right. Let's have a listen.

*Col. Jonathan Dodson, USA (Ret.), is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. He has received a Master of Arts in Industrial/Organizational Psychology from Ohio State University and a Master of Military Art and Science Degree from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. During his active-duty career, he served with the 1st Cavalry Division in the Republic of Vietnam and was an assistant professor on the academic faculty at West Point.*

View The  
Vigilant Guard  
Training Exercise  
Slide Show  
At  
[DomesticPreparedness.com](http://DomesticPreparedness.com)

# The “What If” Possibility – A Chilling Report

By John F. Morton, *Viewpoint*



In a 23-page report released late last month – *The Day After: Action in the 24 Hours Following a Nuclear Blast in an American City* – former senior U.S. defense officials asked,

“What will we *actually* do on the day after prevention fails?”

Weighing the merits of whether the nation’s approach to nuclear terrorist attacks should emphasize prevention or response, the report reiterated the prevailing view that “prevention remains by far the best protection against nuclear terrorism” – and also suggested, hopefully, that “[E]nriching uranium or reprocessing plutonium is beyond the reach of sub-state groups.” But the report also pointed out that setbacks to nuclear counter-proliferation discussions with North Korea, Iran, Pakistan, and Russia “have increased the probability of nuclear terrorism.”

The general thrust of the report led to a recommendation that would reverse the virtually sacred tenet of the National Response Plan that all disasters are “local.” The report says otherwise. “The federal government should stop pretending that state and local officials will be able to control the situation on the Day After,” the authors of the report say. “... Law and regulation should stipulate that a nuclear detonation automatically triggers a full federal response.”

Although federal “support” to governors and mayors can perhaps work up to a point, the report says, such support is “not appropriate for large disasters like a nuclear detonation.” The report specifically criticizes the federal government for its failure to plan realistically, saying that no plan to cope with nuclear terrorism currently exists at the national level (although one such plan is reportedly being drafted). Any response plan that is developed, the report said, should include a previously agreed-upon (and exercised) incident command structure specific to a nuclear terrorism scenario, and should be coordinated with state and local responders and authorities.

## **Harvard and Stanford, Carter and Perry**

The *Day After* report was based on an April workshop hosted by the Preventive Defense Project of Harvard and Stanford Universities. The project co-directors are Ashton B. Carter and William J. Perry. Carter served as President Bill Clinton’s assistant secretary of defense for international security policy and was an advisor to John Kerry during the latter’s 2004 presidential campaign. Perry served as Clinton’s deputy secretary of defense and, later, as Clinton’s secretary of defense; he was undersecretary of defense for research and engineering during the Carter administration.

***“The federal government should stop pretending that state and local officials will be able to control the situation on the Day After,” the authors say***

The workshop studied a scenario involving the detonation of a ten-kiloton nuclear device. According to the report, ten kilotons would be the approximate yield of a fully successful entry-level fission bomb made by a competent terrorist organization; ten kilotons would be about the same yield as the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs.

The authors of the report recognized the possibility – or, perhaps, likelihood – that the first terrorist nuclear attempt might well be a “fizzle” of lower yield. Of the two types of nuclear weapons – highly enriched uranium (HEU) or plutonium – that might be available

to terrorists, the authors agreed, the more likely terrorist device would be an easier-to-handle HEU device. Rather than seeking to achieve an air burst, the scenario posited in the report would be either a ground burst, or one detonated in a very tall building – 20 stories or higher. Although a ground burst would keep damage within a smaller radius, it would yield considerably more radioactive fallout. The authors of the report said that Washington, D.C., would be the most likely target of choice.

## **Not Just One Attack, But Several**

Rather alarmingly, the report also said that there is “no reason to believe” that terrorists would deploy and detonate so-called “loose nukes” only one at a time – “wherever terrorists got one weapon, they might have obtained several.” The first detonation would almost certainly come without warning. Any U.S. response plan that might be developed thus would have to assume that there would be follow-on attacks – and that possibility, or likelihood, would have “major consequences” affecting the development and implementation of evacuation plans for other cities – which after the first nuclear detonation would be in a continuing state of panic.

For the city that endured the initial blast, the report said, “there is little that could be done for those in the area in and around the blast zone.” Responders therefore would have to concentrate on “minimizing the radiation dose to the population further downwind and preventing chaos amongst the rest of the population, which would be physically unaffected but traumatized and deprived of whatever utilities and services were located in the affected area.”

One minor item of slightly encouraging news is that the electromagnetic pulse (EMP) effects on communications after a ground burst would be limited for the most part to the areas physically destroyed. In addition, the communication system elements that did survive probably would be up and running only a few minutes after the detonation. The direction and shape of the radioactive



fallout plume would be dependent on wind and rain conditions.

The managing of short-term sheltering requirements, the prompt evacuation of cities, and the long-term effects of radiation exposure all would present major challenges. For those living or working close to the “hot” fallout region, the report said, “most sheltering will not be effective.” For most survivors of the immediate blast, the report recommends sheltering below ground “for three or so days until radiation levels have subsided and only then ... [proceed] to evacuate the area.” In the area of the fallout plume, light shelters could offer significant protection. Lethal radiation doses would range from five to ten square miles within one day, with varying but usually lesser doses beyond that range.

## **Advance Planning An Urgent Requirement**

Federal and state officials and first responders should develop plans ahead of time, the report emphasized, for determining which roads in the affected area should perhaps be closed to the public for three days (to permit full access for emergency services personnel and vehicles), and which should remain open – and for how long. Implementation would depend on the direction and size of the fallout plume. The report notes that modeling assistance is available from Department of Energy national laboratories, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the National Weather Service.

Radiation exposure policies invite trade-offs. Allowing residents to return to their homes early probably would lead to higher cancer rates later in life – but the other principal option, abandoning their homes and other possessions, would be an equally difficult choice for most citizens. The report notes that the city center itself would remain too radioactive to rebuild for at least a year and perhaps longer. Another critical consideration would be the need to identify sites that could be used for the temporary storage of radioactive wastes.

“The key to a rational approach to the dilemma of radiation exposure will require informed consent, which in turn depends on education – of responders and the

public,” the report says – adding, though, that experience with previous wartime catastrophes “shows that, with leadership and training, this unnecessary additional loss of life can be avoided.”

The report also addresses such topics as the development of advanced technologies for the radiochemical forensic analysis of the weapon debris. Improving these capabilities would have only a limited deterrence value, however. “Deterrence through threat of punishment, while a familiar concept that is comforting to many strategists, will therefore only have utility in scenarios when the government ultimately responsible for the bomb acted knowingly and willfully.” The report does not address a scenario in which a nation-state (Pakistan is perhaps an obvious example) has a conflicted government – i.e., one where an intelligence agency with access to nuclear weapons technologies is acting at cross-purposes with the elected national leadership.

## **Continuity of Government A Top Priority**

Considering the impact that a nuclear detonation and the threat of more to come would have on the continuity of the American form of government, the report warns that extraordinary measures to deal with the aftermath of nuclear terrorism must be “temporary” in nature, have a specified “sunset date,” and would have to be quickly reviewed “when the campaign of terror subsides or ends.”

The significance of the *Day After* report is perhaps more noteworthy in light of the 9 May White House release of Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-20, which addresses the thorny topic of national continuity policy during catastrophic emergencies that result in extraordinary levels of mass casualties as well as widespread damage and the disruption of government operations. More specifically, HSPD-20 “prescribes continuity requirements for all executive departments and agencies, and provides guidance for state, local, territorial, and tribal governments, and private-sector organizations ... to ensure a comprehensive and integrated national continuity program that will enhance the credibility of our

*The scenario posited either a ground burst, or one in a very tall building*

national security posture and enable a more rapid and effective response to and recovery from a national emergency.”

Additional evidence that official Washington is becoming more and more serious about continuity-of-government policies, and about the rising threat of nuclear terrorism, comes from recent discussions concerning the future of Colorado’s Cheyenne Mountain – for many years the military command center for the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). The Department of Defense is transferring what remains of its NORAD and Northern Command (NORTHCOM) operations at Cheyenne to nearby Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, where most of its other NORAD and NORTHCOM assets are already headquartered. In addition, the U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM), which controls the nation’s nuclear weapons assets, recently announced plans to relocate its missile warning systems from Cheyenne Mountain to Schriever AFB, also in Colorado. Finally, unconfirmed but credible rumors suggest that studies already have been initiated to have Cheyenne Mountain serve as the nation’s primary continuity-of-operations facility.

### **Links for additional information**

The Day After Workshop Report  
[http://bcsia.ksg.harvard.edu/BCSIA\\_content/documents/DayAfterWorkshopReport\\_May2007.pdf](http://bcsia.ksg.harvard.edu/BCSIA_content/documents/DayAfterWorkshopReport_May2007.pdf)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-20  
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/05/20070509-12.html>

*John Morton is DomPrep’s channel master for Podcast Interviews, which feature public & private sector leaders in the homeland security field. Since 1998, his conference work has focused on domestic preparedness/ homeland security. Until 2004, he was director of conferences at King Communications Group, Inc.*

# BIOLOGICAL AGENT IDENTIFICATION

FIRST RESPONDERS - MILITARY - SECURITY



RESULTS IN 30 MINUTES

## Proven Tools, Accurate Results - Better Decisions.

Suspicious powder calls happen more frequently than we'd like. New technology now allows you to know for certain what you are dealing with. **No more "guess and wait"** while potential victims worry. In less than 30 minutes you can **know for certain** what you are dealing with or more importantly, what you are **NOT** dealing with.

### Gain an Edge on Detection with the RAZOR® Instrument

- ⊕ Tests for Anthrax, Plague, Smallpox, Avian Influenza, Tularemia, E. coli and other agents\*
- ⊕ Technology currently used by U.S. National Guard CSTs
- ⊕ Recently declassified by the U.S. DOD and is now available for Hazmat teams and other emergency response units
- ⊕ Analyze up to 12 unknown pathogens in less than 30 minutes
- ⊕ Firefighter-friendly, easy push-button use
- ⊕ Proven accurate and reliable by the U.S. DOD, Australian Defense Ministry and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)



The RAZOR Instrument  
with rugged case

Visit [www.idahotech.com](http://www.idahotech.com)  
for more information and to  
request a **live demo** of this  
cutting-edge technology.

\*Check web site for available tests.



Innovative solutions for pathogen identification and DNA research

390 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108, USA | 1-800-735-6544 | [www.idahotech.com](http://www.idahotech.com)

# Citizen-Participation Drills: Beyond Duck and Cover

By Joseph Cahill, EMS



Professional emergency response is the mainstay of community safety, but major and minor events have shown that by itself this is not enough; individuals and households also must be prepared to help themselves.

Professional responders train and exercise to hone and evaluate their skills, but most “everyday citizens,” as they are called, rarely do. Fire prevention programs have been advocating “home fire drills” for years – and evidence shows that, to the extent that households participate, these can be lifesaving. However, there are many other household needs that are seldom if ever addressed.

The first tasks that should be addressed in any public-education program related to community safety are prevention and preparation. The reason is, or should be, obvious: The injury that never occurs because risky behavior is prevented requires no response and causes no harm. There are many resources on the internet that provide good advice about risk assessment and prevention; handouts emphasizing the main message and providing additional details should be available at fire-prevention programs and similar public-education events.

## **An Unrealistic Sense Of Self-Sufficiency**

Understanding *how* to access professional emergency response – and, more importantly, *when* an event requires the intervention of professional responders – must be goal number one of such programs. In short, it is of critical importance that the program instill a realistic sense of what *cannot* be handled by the individual citizen and to strongly emphasize that it is better to call for help and not need it than it is *not* to call for help and then recognize, when it is already too late, that outside help really was needed.

Fires often are allowed to grow out of control while the homeowner or office staff

or other well-meaning persons fumble with a fire extinguisher in the hopes of “handling it themselves.” This is why the main thrust of a realistic fire-prevention program has to be breaking down the pride that keeps the “self-sufficient” individual citizen from calling for help. More often than not when

***The best course of action, usually, is getting the family together and moving away from the danger zone just as quickly as possible***

fires break out the first and most appropriate step to be taken is to call for help to limit the loss of life and property.

It is equally important that the individual citizen – homeowners and businessmen specifically included – understand that it is acceptable to evacuate the premises when fire and/or other dangers threaten. Professional responders possess the skills, training, and equipment needed to safely handle the emergency; the best course of action, therefore, usually is getting the family, or staff, together, making sure all are present or accounted for, and moving away from the danger zone just as quickly as possible.

## **Maximizing the Message**

Another important fact to keep in mind is that professional responders usually have with them, or readily accessible, the equipment needed to evaluate a threat to ensure it has been completely removed or eliminated. A good example here is the heat-sensing cameras that fire departments

carry to find smoldering fires that are otherwise undetectable.

Today, fortunately, citizen emergency drills can be matched to and are welcome at many public events and venues. An open house at the local fire, police, or EMS station is an ideal venue for such events; so is a booth at a fair or even a sidewalk sale. Small skill stations can be set up, for example, where a topic can be broken down into several phases – prevention, to begin with; then, when to call for help; and an appropriate and helpful hands-on skill.

The goal of all such events should be to keep the attention of the public and impart the message needed. By matching a prevention-and-preparedness message with a take-away information sheet and the opportunity to participate in a hands-on skill session, the program can maximize the message while maintaining the interest of the citizen. The final point to remember in this context is that such drills have to present relatively simple and straightforward information in a way that makes sense, unlike the “duck and cover” drills of the civil-defense era in the late 1940s and early 1950s, which were simple enough, but usually made no sense to those participating in them.

### **Links for additional information**

[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)

<http://www.ready.gov/america/publications/allpubs.html#general>

<http://www.fema.gov/news/newsrelease.fema?id=36541>

*Fire prevention*

<http://www.ci.bloomington.mn.us/cityhall/dept/commdev/handouts/firehandouts.htm>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/kisatchie/fire/prevention.html>

*Joseph Cahill has served as a line paramedic for over ten years in The South Bronx and North Philadelphia. He was awarded the distinguished service medal and seven pre-hospital “saves” ribbons from NYC\*EMS and FDNY and a unit citation from the Philadelphia Fire Department, and has received both the 100-Year Association’s award for “Outstanding Service to New York City” as well as the World Trade Center Survivor’s Ribbon (two bronze stars).*

ASTM-E 2458

# A Mandatory Sample of Common Sense

By Jason Pastuch, Fire/HazMat



The nation's police departments and fire departments have had standards of various types incorporated into their training and operating guidelines for many years. But it is only recently that a set of practices has been formulated and agreed upon by a large and often overlooked group of other preparedness professionals – hazmat (hazardous materials) and EMS (emergency medical services) technicians, primarily – that will serve as a national standard for all to follow in their responses to emergencies of various sizes and varying degrees of complexity. That standard is formally known as Designation: E 2458-06, a shorthand way of describing what are officially called “Standard Practices for Bulk Sample Collection and Swab Sample Collection of Visible Powders Suspected of Being Biological Agents from Nonporous Surfaces.”

The E-2458 standard, developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), was the first nationally validated set of guidelines of its type developed for the purpose of ensuring that all first responders in the emergency-services sector trained in sample collection would be able to perform their duties in exactly the same way their counterparts anywhere else in the country were carrying out the same important task.

The fact that all preparedness professionals in the same specialized line of work will be trained at the same level and using the same techniques in responding to the same type of incident anywhere in the country is a major accomplishment in itself – as most common-sense achievements tend to be. It also will be a major factor in the nation's ability to deal with a credible terrorist threat, particularly one involving the use of biological agents, and/or other potentially lethal incidents threatening the lives of Americans anywhere in the U.S. homeland.

The fact that the nation's first responders will be better prepared to handle such an event, in fact, will be a significant deterrent

to would-be evildoers. Much of the credit for the standardization of the sampling process goes to ASTM Committee E54, which has jurisdiction over homeland-security applications developed for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). A multi-agency team by design, the committee specifically

*The fact that all preparedness professionals in the same specialized line of work will be trained at the same level is a major accomplishment in itself*

includes representatives from federal, state, and local offices and agencies across the board.

### **Logical Guidelines Yield Substantive Results**

The E-2458 standard sets forth a previously tested protocol that is required to be used when responders are confronted with an unknown powdered substance. After an initial assessment – to rule out explosive, radiological, or chemical hazards – shows that the substance might reasonably be suspected to be a biological threat, the emergency responder would follow the practices mandated for sample collection, as outlined in the E-2458 guidelines. The protocol set forth in those guidelines is intended to minimize exposure risks not only to the responders themselves but to other citizens as well who might be in or near the incident site, while also ensuring that the samples collected have not been compromised by improper collection practices.

The samples are then processed for further testing through biochemical and forensic analysis by appropriate public-health and

law-enforcement agencies. There are two stages required in the process established for using this standard. The first stage covers the bulk collection and packaging of suspicious powder(s) from a solid, nonporous surface. In the second stage, swab samples of residual powder from the surface are collected for immediate on-site tests and biological screening. The reason for that order of progression is to minimize the possibility that the powder might be dispersed, which is more likely in a bulk sample collection. As with any standard established for mandatory use, there are specific ways to carry out the collection tasks that must be followed in order to properly obtain a sample.

Local, state, and other agencies following previously established sample collection procedures should compare those procedures with the national standard established under ASTM E 2458 and make whatever revisions are necessary not only for the local standards to conform with the national standard but also to ensure that proper techniques are used at all times and that the documentation needed also conforms to what is required under ASTM E 2458. The next step at all levels should be frequent and appropriate training and exercises, using the nationally mandated techniques approved by DHS.

Further information on the ASTM E 2458 sample collection procedures and techniques, as well as the documentation requirements, is available at [www.astm.org/COMMIT/E54.htm](http://www.astm.org/COMMIT/E54.htm).

---

*Jason Pastuch is a firefighter/hazardous materials specialist for the Cherry Hill Fire Department in Cherry Hill, N.J., who has 18 years of experience in the fire-service industry and 13 years of experience in the handling of hazardous materials. He deployed to New Orleans during Operation L.E.A.D. to assist in the massive fire/hazmat cleanup operations required after that city was devastated by Hurricane Katrina. He also served on the Liaison Committee and as a speaker during the U.S. Law/Ready.Gov Conference held later in Washington, D.C. A longtime member of the International Association of Firefighters, Pastuch received his Associate in Science Criminal Justice Law-Enforcement degree from Camden County College in Blackwood, N.J.*

## Special Report:

# Mid-Atlantic States Brainstorm Planning for Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Submissions

By John Morton, Viewpoint



The Mid-Atlantic Region All Hazards Consortium (AHC) on May 31, 2007 held a one-day regional public safety communications and interoperability workshop at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA. The gathering provided opportunities for regional partners to support each other as they prepare to meet the September 30, 2007, deadline for submission of preliminary Statewide Interoperable Communications Plans. These plans are key to receiving grants under the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) program.

Just under 100 attendees from state and local authorities, along with a number of vendor representatives, participated in this Jersey hosted a similar AHC workshop which addressed regional fusion centers.

The AHC is a non-profit, funded by National Capital Region (NCR) Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grants. The consortium is guided by the regional states of North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. An invitation for this workshop also went to New York. The AHC mission is to help create new resources and funding opportunities for the states to support regional multi-state collaboration efforts among all the stakeholders from government, private sector, higher education, and non-profit/volunteer organizations.

While the workshop addressed a number of interoperability areas, from technology to operations, the focus was on statewide planning that will factor into this autumn's peer review of PSIC grant applications. The Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), in consultation with DHS, will release program guidance and an application kit in mid-July and award almost \$1 billion in PSIC funds by September 30, 2007. Final statewide plans and investment justifications in support of the grants will be due November 1. The

PSIC fund will be used to assist state, local, and tribal governments and non-governmental public safety agencies in their implementation of interoperable communications during the transition to 700 MHz. The grants will be tied to statewide plans to fill interoperability gaps.

NTIA and DHS provided information about the PSIC Grant Program earlier this year at a March 21-23 state planning workshop with the National Governors Association (NGA). Under PSIC guidelines, at least twenty percent of the cost of a project must be borne by the state, with the grant providing no more than

**ZUMRO, Inc.**  
Leading Manufacturer of Advanced Air Shelters

**ZUMRO AIR SHELTERS** are used worldwide by first-responders, hospitals, military government, law enforcement, & industry.

Known for versatility & effortless deployment, **ZUMRO SHELTERS** are used for Basic Shelter, Decon, Rehab, Triage, Command Post, Morgues, Crime Scenes, Disaster Staging, Field Hospitals, Infection Control Surge Capacity, & much more!

**NEW! STAGE ONE SINGLE DECON SHELTER FOR GROSS DECON**

Rapid-deployed, pre-plumbed single decon shelter designed for Gross Decon.

Features:

- "Link-up" option to connect multiple ZUMROs together
- full integration with existing ZUMRO shelter systems
- integral containment pool with elevated shower platform
- built-in carrying case

**Quad Interface Shelter for Field Hospitals**

**COMPLETE SYSTEMS - VERSATILE USES**

**Infection Control Shelter for Patient Isolation**

**Model 216** customized for isolation - Shown with Mega Air Care Unit and Monitor

**Medical Surge Shelter for Surge Capacity**

**Model 860 22'w x 42'l**

ZUMRO's largest shelter the ZUMRO Model 860 features space for up to 16 private rooms

Easy & Fast! **Power Deploys** in just 1-3 minutes

**THE ZUMRO FACTOR.....**

- Ideal for Mass-Casualty Decon
- Versatile for Multiple Uses
- Push-Button Deployment
- Lightweight and Compact
- Proven Reliable and Durable
- Many options and designs
- Available in 8 colors and 7 sizes!

**CONTACT ZUMRO for a FREE DEMO!**

**CALL TOLL-FREE: 800-932-6003**

**WWW.ZUMRO.COM INFO@ZUMRO.COM**

# OUR MISSION YOUR SAFETY

**MSA**  
The Safety Company



## NEW THREATS NEW SOLUTIONS

What can MSA do for you today?

- Detect CWAs in your critical infrastructure
- Arm your team with ballistic helmets and body armor
- Help you develop an effective respiratory protection program
- And more...

1.866.MSA.1001 | [www.MSAPOLICELINE.com/domprep.html](http://www.MSAPOLICELINE.com/domprep.html)

eighty percent. At last month's James Madison gathering, an NTIA official said that his agency will accept a twenty percent match using "in-kind" resources instead of pure funding. He also emphasized that, in addition to using cost effective measures, the objectives of the program include the adoption of advanced technologies and improving spectrum efficiency, among other things. More detailed information about the PSIC Grant Program was made available at a public meeting held by NTIA on June 4th. An audio cast of the meeting along with the presentations made by PSIC program staff and Department of Commerce auditors is available on NTIA's website.

Addressing spectrum allocation, a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) official told attendees that the "preliminary" FCC conclusion will allocate broadband to the bottom end of the 700 MHz spectrum blocks and narrowband to the top end. At another point, a DHS official corrected the perception that her department was mandating states to use the Communication Assets Survey and Mapping (CASM) tool to identify interoperability pathways and gaps in their grant submissions. CASM, she said, is not required but is "desired."

Throughout the day, state representatives shared a number of approaches and insights into implementing communications interoperability. Many acknowledged wrestling with the difficulties presented by an advancing field where standards development and technology development are moving forward at the same time. A number of vendors responded that it will be easier to develop technologies when they have an existing standard.

Common to all states was the concern about funding strategies for system sustainability. In some cases, notably in North Carolina and Pennsylvania, legislatures have voted annual funding to support sustainability. Another common issue is the requirement for towers. Each state spoke of its own approaches to expensive and environmentally controversial land and tower acquisition which varied from tower leasing to renting and co-location. The challenge will intensify in the transition to a 700 MHz system.

The District of Columbia, as a component of the NCR along with Maryland and Virginia, is benefiting through regional collaboration in the area of procurement. Larger regional procurements,

*The objectives of the PSIC Grant Program include the adoption of advanced technologies & improving spectrum efficiency*

said the District's representative, make for more buying power to leverage better deals.

All states voiced the obvious need for communications system redundancy to back up whatever backbone system is in place. No state should be exclusively reliant on only one communications system technology. States are studying alternative technologies. North Carolina, for example, is intrigued by the potential of software-defined radio. In one breakout session, a participant cited the critical operational importance of the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) program in a catastrophic event. She further noted the need to make it affordable to the state and local authorities. Delaware has a supplementary communications strategy that draws on volunteer ham radio operators.

In addressing operational issues, many attendees acknowledged the real need to improve communications between the local authorities and the state emergency operations center (EOC). Another consideration for statewide planning is integration of incident command system (ICS) communications with federal first responders. A third is the need for ICS to know the communications assets in the private sector.

At one breakout session, the point was made that the situational awareness and command and control requirements may be served by the same system in a small incident, but such will not necessarily be the case in a complex incident involving multiple sites. This insight must inform identification of interoperability gaps and decisions on the merits of technology solutions. Pennsylvania spoke of its implementation of a statewide geographic information system/automated vehicle location (GIS/AVL) platform that allows the EOC to track state assets in an emergency. John M. Contestabile, the conference organizer and chair of the AHC Advisory Committee, said that

"States are looking at linking Crisis Information Management Software (CIMS) into Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)."

Lastly, a number of participants emphasized the importance of reaching out to the vendor community in the planning stage, noting that each agency must have a robust continuity of operations/continuity of government (COOP/COG) plan that includes vendors. Emergency management agencies, however, must know of these stovepipe relations to be able to coordinate. Service vendors should participate in exercises; agencies should ensure they have service agreements with vendors for assistance during recovery. As a further consideration, all COOP plans should roll up to the state and regional levels to provide better leverage on the electric power utilities in the event of a power outage. Contestabile, who is the Maryland Department of Transportation's director of the Office of Engineering, Procurement and Emergency Services, suggested one communications work-around when electric power is down: the use of incident command vehicles as part of recovery.

The AHC expects to publish a workshop white paper within 60 days for circulation to attendees. It will also be available for downloading at the AHC website.

Links for Additional Information:

The All-Hazards Consortium: <http://www.ahcusa.org/>

The Public Safety Interoperable Communications Program: <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/psic/psicfaq.html>

[http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/info248\\_PSIC\\_FAQ.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/info248_PSIC_FAQ.pdf)

National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA) <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/dtv/publicsafety.html>

The DHS Communications Assay Survey and Mapping program [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/ICTAP\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/ICTAP_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

Software-defined radio systems: <http://www.sdrforum.org/>

The Telecommunications Service Priority program <http://www.fcc.gov/hspc/emergencytelecom.html>

Delaware's supplementary telecommunications strategy initiative: <http://www.commcopsde.org>

*John Morton is DomPrep's channel master for Podcast Interviews, which feature public & private sector leaders in the homeland security field. Since 1998, his conference work has focused on domestic preparedness/ homeland security. Until 2004, he was director of conferences at King Communications Group, Inc.*

# WMD Defense in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

By Christopher Hawley, Fire/HazMat



WMD (weapons of mass destruction) course instructor Christopher Hawley stopped by the *DomesticPreparedness.com* office earlier this month between trips overseas. We asked him to give us a quick 30,000-foot view of what is happening in WMD defense in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

**John Morton:** Chris, what can you say generally about WMD defense where you have been helping out with training?

**Christopher Hawley:** In the emergency response business, the average American may think the borders of the United States are the first line of defense for WMD and terrorism concerns. Unfortunately, this is not the case. I have got to say to you that there are a number of countries that have active and robust programs to combat the WMD issues across the globe. As you know, my experience is primarily limited to Eastern Europe and Central Asia. As in the United States, there are several response agencies in that part of the world that have a role in WMD and terrorism response, but typically have other daily duties. The emergency response systems in these countries are typically set up on a national level, and much like the United States there are various ministries involved.

**Morton:** I guess they have the familiar interfaces between the national and local levels, right?

**Hawley:** Of course. There are usually two police agencies: one for national level crimes, think FBI, and one for average daily crimes, the local police. For terrorism issues, the national level police have the jurisdiction. There is a comparable intelligence agency to our CIA that is responsible for national security. In some cases, there may be a dedicated anti-terrorism squad who would have the lead WMD role, and the other agencies would support their efforts. One key thing about their WMD investigations is the fact that the police agencies in this part of the world do not have all of the same rules that we have to follow in the United States.

**Morton:** What about emergency responders?

**Hawley:** Emergency response, such as HazMat, USAR (urban search and rescue) and firefighting, is usually the responsibility of the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES). This agency is a combination, emergency management and emergency response. In some cases, this ministry has integrated all of those duties across all responders, while others only perform their assigned duties where it would not be unusual to have firefighters only respond to fires and nothing else. In MES, they do have dedicated teams ready to respond to disasters, and they have USAR-like teams that only perform rescue tasks.

**Morton:** I assume they have 911 call centers, or something like them.

**Hawley:** Yes, but one of the issues in many countries is the lack of a centralized emergency call center, a 911 system, and so the response may be fragmented until all of the agencies are notified. In some cases, the first agency notified will become the primary agency until the other agencies learn about the event. Some countries do have a centralized system, and in most cases there is an organized emergency plan that outlines the command structure.

**Morton:** Any standout examples that compare well with what we have here in the U.S.?

**Hawley:** There are a number of countries that have standout systems which, in some cases, may surpass some of the systems in place in the United States. The one big advantage that these countries have is that their services are typically controlled at the national level. The countries involved in the Baltic region, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, have emergency response and law enforcement teams in place that are top notch and are well equipped. Slovenia has an excellent bomb squad which also has the WMD response duties, and it works very well with the fire service. I should say the Slovenian fire academy is one of the best in the world. Slovenia also has one committee to oversee WMD planning and response issues.

**Morton:** Any other examples?

**Hawley:** Romania is another country that has done well with WMD response. It has a dedicated team of organized crime police officers assigned to their strategic materials unit, the SMU, which handles WMD events. It's much like the FBI's Hazardous Materials Response Unit, the HMRU.

**Morton:** How is the funding?

**Hawley:** Well, although I may have painted a positive picture, I have to say there are some countries where well educated, highly motivated responders do not have the resources they need. In some cases, national response assets do not have enough funds to literally put fuel in their vehicles.

**Morton:** Are they getting help?

**Hawley:** Yes. There are a number of U.S. and internationally-based programs to provide training and assistance, but more is needed. One doesn't have to look too far into arrests, seizures, and other WMD-related statistics to understand the movement of WMD materials in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Americans need to realize that dedicated people in this part of the world are on the front lines every day, protecting their citizens, as well as ours.

**Morton:** Thanks for the snapshot, Chris. Take care and come see us again.

**Hawley:** Will do.

---

*Christopher Hawley is a project manager for Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) in Alexandria, Virginia. He supports the DoD Counterproliferation program. He is responsible for WMD courses throughout Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and other parts of the world. Prior to his current position, he served as Special Operations Coordinator for the Baltimore County Fire Department. He has 24 years experience as a firefighter and 17 years as a HazMat responder. He is a published author of five texts on hazardous materials and terrorism response. He has written numerous magazine and trade journal articles.*



# USMA's CTC Addresses Global Terrorism Threat

By Christopher Doane and Joseph DiRenzo III, DoD

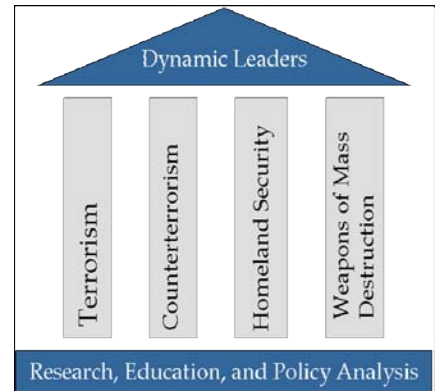


When the words “West Point” are mentioned the names and exploits of famous generals such as Grant, Eisenhower, and Patton come to mind along with visions of crisp fall days, duty, honor, country, as well as an institution, the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), that is as much of America’s fabric as the Liberty Bell. All of these paint a vivid image, particularly of the Academy itself. But in recent years West Point also has developed one of the most comprehensive academic “Centers of Gravity” for the study of terrorism – through the school’s Combating Terrorism Center, or CTC.

The horrific attacks of 9/11, two of them just down the Hudson River from West Point in New York City, reinforced the need for colleges and universities nationwide to impose greater academic rigor on the study of terrorism. Because West Point and a handful of other schools had been studying terrorism and asymmetric threats before 9/11, the school very quickly, according to the Center’s

promotional material, “recognized a critical need to improve the knowledge, analysis, and decision-making of leaders as they face new threats” in a post 9-11 world. The CTC was established specifically to meet that need.

Establishment of the Center was inspired by Vincent Viola, a 1977 USMA graduate and, in 2002, head of the New York Mercantile Exchange; it opened formally in February 2003 and accepted the important mission of “arming current and future leaders with the intellectual tools needed to defeat and deter terrorist threats to our nation.” The Center has an extraordinary staff and also can call on some of the true “founding fathers” of homeland security in the United States. The most prominent example, probably, is General Wayne A. Downing (USA, Ret.) – a 1962 USMA graduate, former commander of the U.S. Special Operations Command, and advisor to the President for Counterterrorism in the period immediately following the 9/11 attacks – who holds the Distinguished Chair of the Center. In addition, the center uses USMA cadets and faculty on specific projects.



## A Broad and Varied Academic Spectrum

Fortunately, the Center has been able to bridge one of the key elements needed in the study of terrorism and homeland security – namely, linking academia with key leaders from the Department of Defense and other federal agencies involved in countering terrorism and enhancing homeland security. The Center has reinforced its vital role – engaging at the strategic and intellectual levels – in a wide



### Emergency Decon & PPE

When all the people are safe, who is going to clean up your assets?

CASCAD™ is a unique foam based Decontaminant that is versatile and safe to use, works with fresh or salt water, can be used on vehicles, equipment, buildings, aircraft & ships.

- kills chemical & biological agents quickly and effectively
- Portable delivery systems for immediate action
- minimal environmental impact

[www.allen-vanguard.com](http://www.allen-vanguard.com)



variety of venues and by issuing publications which are of benefit well beyond the Corps of Cadets.

The Center also offers another advantage by, as noted in its literature, attracting “many top Islamic scholars and academics who would otherwise have nothing to do with the government ... [but] are happy to work with leading-edge academics at West Point.”

The Center’s contributions to the Military Academy itself in support of USMA’s student population have been considerable. According to the Center, “every cadet receives a five-lesson block on terrorism as part of the core international relations course.” This block normally includes Downing or another CTC senior fellow as the keynote speaker. In addition, the Center offers courses in homeland security, information warfare, intelligence, and terrorism as well as advanced terrorism studies.

A further outgrowth of the Center has been the creation and approval of West Point’s first-ever “minor.” Although primary core programs such as engineering are still where Cadets place their academic emphasis, they can now also minor in terrorism studies. President Bush noted this contribution during the 2006 USMA commencement ceremonies when he stated that the Academy “has established

*Although primary core programs such as engineering are still where Cadets place their academic emphasis, they can now also minor in terrorism studies*

a new Combating Terrorism Center, a new minor in Terrorism Studies, with new courses in counter-insurgency operations, intelligence, and homeland security, and winning the peace.

“By changing to meet the new threats,” he told the graduating class, “West Point has given you the skills you will need in Afghanistan and Iraq – and for the long war with Islamic radicalism that will be the focus of much of your military careers.”

### ***Fire Departments, Federal Responses, and the FBI***

Outside of the academy the Center has developed a series of seminars for the

New York City Fire Department that uses a combination of academics and outside experts to provide “an interdisciplinary approach” to the seminars. The combination of “conceptual terrorism studies with a technical approach to weapons of mass destruction,” CTC says, “creates a course that will provide the relevant context to strategically think about these key issues.” The program with the Fire Department was such a success that the Bush administration said – in a White House report, “The Federal Response to Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned” – that federal departments and agencies “should strengthen their existing homeland security educational and training programs,” and specifically suggested that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) “should pursue opportunities to replicate innovative educational programs, such as the joint New York City Fire Department-U.S. Military Academy’s Counterterrorism Leadership Program.” That is not only a significant endorsement but also a good measure of the program’s success.

In April 2006, Deputy Assistant Director Thomas Harrington of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Counter Terrorism Division approached the Center in an effort to expand counterterrorism training and research capacity. Initially, during the period from June to December 2006, the collaboration established a 2-1/2 day seminar for FBI special agents and analysts working within Joint Terrorism Task Forces in such cities as Boston, Honolulu, and San Francisco. The course provided the FBI attendees a much better understanding of the roots of terrorism, how groups operate, and how they use the internet.

West Point’s Center for Combating Terrorism is clearly a leading national contributor already to the study of terrorism, and of the ways to counter it. As the Center’s own literature phrases it, “The CTC is a linchpin as the nation forges the important intellectual alliances between academics and government that are critical to success in the long war.”

*Christopher Doane (pictured) and Dr. Joseph DiRenzo III are retired Coast Guard officers and frequent contributors to DOMPREP Journal. Both also are visiting fellows at the Joint Forces Staff College and lecture frequently on homeland security, terrorism, and national response plan issues.* ▼

**Domestic Preparedness**  
NATION'S LEADERS - One on One

**Dr. Paul E. Jarris**  
Executive Director, ASTHO

Dr. Jarris's educated views on, among other topics, the “four essential components” of an effective public-health system, the need to integrate public-health preparedness responsibilities and resources, and the viability of the “one workforce” approach to public health.

To listen to or download entire audio interview visit [www.DomesticPreparedness.com/Audio\\_Interviews](http://www.DomesticPreparedness.com/Audio_Interviews)  
Subscribe from iTunes [DomesticPreparedness.com/Podcast](http://DomesticPreparedness.com/Podcast)

**Dräger's Civil Defense Simultest (CDS) Kits**  
Are READY FOR ACTION!

**Dräger**safety Dräger. Technology for Life.®

## Hampton University and ERVE

# Academia Learns a Tragic Lesson

By Teresa Walker, Viewpoint



Like their counterparts at other institutions of higher learning, officials at Hampton University – a black private university located in Hampton, Va. – have long feared the possibility of a catastrophic event occurring on campus that would require them to quickly notify their own students and faculty members and take whatever actions are needed to protect them from harm.

In the wake of the Virginia Tech tragedy, the concern felt by Hampton officials was both justified and magnified. Mass murders such as those experienced at Virginia Tech are almost impossible to predict, and extremely difficult to stop. But such random slaughters, as well as other mass-casualty non-terrorist-related first-responder events such as tornadoes, hurricanes, and major fires, could be mitigated in large part if colleges and universities had access to, and

used, an integrated alert-messaging capability that could electronically send out an emergency message to students' or faculty members' laptops, PDAs (personal digital assistants), or cell phones on short or no notice.

Looking at a paper blueprint to learn the specific layout of a dormitory, classroom building, or other structure is an acceptable way to proceed when there are no time restraints. During an emergency, however, finding and then combing through the same paper blueprint – or a large number of blueprints – takes an exorbitant amount of time, particularly when lives could be at risk.

### ***A Major Breakthrough In Notification Capabilities***

Even before the Virginia Tech tragedy, Hampton University wanted a way to improve its training plans and processes and, at the same time, enhance situational awareness across the campus. School officials and first responders

***Finding and then combing through the same paper blueprint – or a large number of blueprints – takes an exorbitant amount of time, particularly when lives could be at risk.***

wanted to know not only where all of the university's emergency assets are located but also the easiest routes for firemen, policemen, EMS (emergency medical services) technicians and other first responders to follow to enter and exit the buildings on campus during times of potential disaster.



## July 9 – 11, 2007

### MGM GRAND HOTEL LAS VEGAS, NV



### 2007 Western Regional Preparedness Conference:

Strengthening Interstate Communication and Collaboration

**This conference is intended for:**

- Health Care Professionals
- Emergency Management Professionals
- First Responders
- Homeland Security Personnel
- Mental Health Professionals
- Exercise Development and Training Personnel
- Government Personnel
- Public Health Personnel

To download registration forms or for more information, please visit our website:  
[www.snahec.org](http://www.snahec.org)  
\*Available CEUs for healthcare, EMS personnel and nurses.

Sponsored by:



Area Health Education Center of Southern Nevada

**For more information, please contact: Emergency Preparedness and Response Education Program Conference Coordinator at (702) 318-8452 ext. 262 or fax to (702) 212-8458.**

This conference is supported by Grant #TD1HP0697 from the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response (ASPR).

University officials decided that one important way to better protect those on campus was to obtain and install an Emergency Responders Virtual Environment (ERVE) system, an extremely helpful tool used to store and integrate the masses of critical information needed and used by first responders in times of a major emergency. A customized prototype of the Response Information Folder System (RIFS) developed by Alion Science and Technology, ERVE is an incident-response management tool that supports first responders, emergency managers, and other homeland-security

operators and decision makers in their training, exercises, and mission planning and rehearsals. Among other things, it gives responders a two- and three-dimensional computerized model of the interior of a building or other structure. It also offers panoramic digital photography, an integrated relational database, an emergency alert system, and a Web browser interface.

Today, before an emergency responder ever steps foot in a building, Hampton officials would be able to view electronic models of that building's interior to learn

where everything is located – from a light switch down to an exit door. Of even greater importance is the fact that ERVE allows responders to notify others that an emergency is taking place; they can do this via a variety of communications outlets ranging from cell phones and PDAs to e-mails and public broadcast systems. ERVE also gives responders the ability to customize text-message notifications to a select group of people.

## Real-Time Views Of Historic Buildings

In addition, the system allows Hampton officials to position and manipulate cameras inside a facility to get a real-time view of an incident while it is occurring inside the building. This viewing capability saves considerable time, particularly when compared to the traditional process of finding, spreading out, and looking at blueprints. Hampton was established in 1868 and has many historic buildings that were built in the late 1800s. In the event of an emergency, university officials would have only a limited amount of time to respond, so there is a compelling need to make the most of every second.

ERVE allows officials to model the inside of the buildings and to run 3-D virtual models of the rooms in the building. A paper floor plan cannot provide that capability. The new system also enables officials to broadcast messages in real time back to a command center and/or to emergency responders.

The Virginia Tech tragedy caused the nation's colleges and universities to take a second look at the vital need to be able to quickly alert numerous groups of people – faculty members and students as well as emergency responders – just as soon as possible after the start of an emergency or life-threatening incident. At Hampton University, the Virginia Tech tragedy prompted university officials to start prioritizing the facilities they want to model under ERVE.

*Teresa Walker is the Assistant Provost for Technology at Hampton University located in Hampton, Virginia. She has had more than 25 years experience in higher education: educational media and technology, course delivery and design and distance education. Mrs. Walker received her BA and MA from North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina.*

## C50

RESPIRATOR


---

# The Best Gas Mask For Law Enforcement, Period.

The U.S. Department of Defense trusts the new Avon Series 50 respirators to provide the next generation of CBRN protection for all U.S. armed forces. Now Avon extends that platform to the new C50, designed to meet the special demands of local law enforcement.

Features include:

- Advanced, distortion-free panoramic visor
- Better weapon sighting
- Lightweight
- Superior comfort
- NIOSH CBRN approved TC-14G-0285



CBRN  
APPROVED

Only from Avon Protection, the world leader in military and law enforcement respiratory protection.

Check our website or call for more information about the Avon C50.

**Avon Protection Systems**  
503 Eighth Street  
Cadillac, MI 49601  
1-888-AVDN-440  
www.avon-protection.com  
protection@avon-rubber.com



Trusted in Hazardous Environments

# South Carolina, Massachusetts, Indiana, & West Virginia

By Adam McLaughlin, State Homeland News



## ***South Carolina Sanford Tells State, Local Officials to Take Charge***

South Carolina Governor Mark Sanford has told state and local officials not to wait for the federal government to step in, but to take early and effective action themselves during hurricane-response efforts affecting their home communities. The lack of preparation for Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans in 2005 and the criticism of the federal government that followed, the Republican governor said, upended hundreds of years of tradition about who should make decisions in times of crisis.

"There is a big philosophical divide in emergency response," Sanford said during a hurricane preparedness meeting with state officials held in late May. "Katrina set in motion the possibility of completely turning upside down the federal model," he added. To avoid that happening, the state itself must "get it right" just as soon as possible when a hurricane hits, he said. He also pointed out, not coincidentally, that "South Carolina is more than due for a major hurricane on the East Coast."

Although the federal government can and should provide funding and other support, Sanford said, it makes little or no sense for people from outside the state, who do not know the local geography, to be making the most important decisions. Citing himself as an example, Sanford said that he has homes along South Carolina's coast and knows local roads and buildings fairly well. But to military troops from another state, he said, South Carolina might as well be a foreign country.

What always worked before, Sanford said, was for "people who have local knowledge of local resources to be in control. It would be crazy for that model to be turned upside down." Although South Carolina itself is, in his opinion, ready for a hurricane, Sanford said, the state's residents must make their own personal-response plans as well. He said he fears that South Carolinians may

have become complacent in the last few years because no major hurricane has hit the state during that time frame. "Murphy's Law always exists in the world of storms," Sanford said. "Storms are not just about loss of stuff but about losing lives. I encourage folks to remember the images they saw in Katrina."

***Although  
South Carolina itself  
is ready for a  
hurricane, Sanford  
said, the state's  
residents must make  
their own personal-  
response plans as well***

## ***Massachusetts Hosts Multi-State National Guard WMD Exercise***

National Guard teams from throughout New England have successfully completed a seven-day training exercise in Truro, Mass., that tested their collective ability to respond to a lengthy WMD (weapons of mass destruction) mass-casualty event. The exercise, carried out in early May, simulated the release of a chemical agent in a suburban area, after which Guard teams had to respond to the incident, working in concert with other military units and with civilian first responders.

Civil Support Teams (CSTs) from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont participated in the exercise, as did a regional WMD response team, the Massachusetts State Police Hazardous Devices Unit, and the Massachusetts National Guard's CERF-P – the latter is a somewhat unwieldy double-acronym

name for what is called a CBRNE [chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives] Enhanced-Response Force Package.

All state National Guards now field at least one civil support team – a 22-person full-time unit of soldiers and airmen who advise civilian agencies how to plan for and/or react to any known or suspected weapon of mass destruction.

"It is important for us to evaluate our ability to respond as a region," said Brigadier General Oliver J. Mason Jr., adjutant general of the Massachusetts National Guard. "No state could respond to a major extended incident alone, so we have to practice working together."

Massachusetts' 1st CST and the state's hazardous devices unit were the first to respond to the simulated event, sending a joint survey team into the affected area to determine the impact of the chemical-agent release and obtain samples. Members of the Massachusetts State Guard, a volunteer auxiliary of the Massachusetts National Guard, played victims of the attack, lying sprawled on hot pavement for hours at a time.

The survey team, composed of Staff Sergeant Aubrey Maddox and Sergeant Max McKenna of the 1st CST, and Massachusetts State Police troopers Brian Moran and Stephen Sicard, drove into the "hot zone" – the contaminated area – explored it, and examined simulated "victims," sometimes directly and sometimes using robots.

Sicard said the robots used in the exercise perform the same surveillance and monitoring tasks that humans do, "only slower and clumsier, but also at zero risk." Although the robots cannot replace humans, they do provide an additional measure of safety.

As the survey team returned, the exercise observer/controllers, from Army North, threw in a surprise – they told the survey team that McKenna had fallen and was wounded by an object that also had punctured his suit.

The team reacted both quickly and effectively. "In a real situation, if something like that were to occur, our first concern ... [would be] his safety; we want to get him out of the suit and get medical attention [for him] as soon as we can," said Sergeant 1st Class Michael Kleinebreil, noncommissioned officer in charge of the 1st CST's Survey Team. As part of the exercise, McKenna was decontaminated, triaged by the CST's medical team, and evacuated by a Truro Fire and Rescue ambulance and a Massachusetts Army National Guard helicopter from the 3rd Battalion 126th Aviation.

## **Indiana Opens Long-Awaited Emergency Communications Center**

In mid-June Hendricks County emergency services received a long-awaited communications and dispatching center to speed their response to emergencies. The Communications Center opened in Plainfield's police and public safety building, handling 911 calls and police-fire communications for Plainfield, with plans to integrate the other agencies over the next couple months.

The \$7.6 million facility uses state-of-the-art technology. The goal is to get the right kind of help from the closest source, even if that means crossing old jurisdictional boundaries. The key is that the communications facility serves all agencies equally. The unified center brings together all the emergency response agencies in Avon, Brownsburg, Danville, Plainfield; the Hendricks sheriff and the small town marshals; and township fire departments in the county.

"This is unique in Indiana. A lot of other counties are watching us to see how well this works," said Lawrence Brinker, executive director of the Hendricks Communications Center and a former Plainfield police chief. "This is a new day and a new way of thinking about public safety."

Brand new is the way in which the Hendricks Communications Center is connected to other public safety communications systems. It is tied to both the Hoosier Safe-T system of the Indiana State Police and to the Metropolitan Emergency Communication Agency's voice and record-keeping system for Marion County.

"We know that criminals pay no attention to the lines between cities and towns and counties. This new system will enhance our ability to track them and follow trends across county lines," Brinker said. For example, police could spot a series of residential break-ins in Pike Township in Marion County and across the line in Lincoln Township in Hendricks County.

***The most likely target of a chemical, biological, or radiological terrorist attack would be on the nation's capital and there would be the potential of evacuating 7 million people from the Washington-Baltimore area***

Generations of town and county elected officials have talked for years about a combined center because it could save time and money, not to mention lives. All of the 49 dispatchers and other workers from the 911 and dispatching centers in the towns and the Hendricks Sheriff's Department have been offered jobs in the center. Through retirements and resignations, the center eventually will have a staff of about 38 to 40 to operate 24 hours a day with teams of eight to 13 dispatchers.

## **West Virginia Hosts Regional Evacuation Planning Conference**

In early June, public safety officials from Maryland and Delaware joined five other states and the nation's capital in West Virginia to fine-tune such logistics as keeping cars moving and phones working during a catastrophic event.

The two-day Regional Evacuation Homeland Security Conference at Snowshoe Mountain resort is the second such meeting since the states agreed 10 months ago to work together formally on a regional disaster plan. Discussions included evacuation planning, management, and response; high-tech communications; and media impact, among other things.

"We want to bring to light the enormity of the problem and look at ways we can cut it down into manageable segments," West Virginia Military Affairs and Public Safety Secretary James W. Spears said.

Homeland security advisers in the region have said the most likely target of a chemical, biological or radiological terrorist attack would be on the nation's capital and there would be the potential of evacuating 7 million people from the Washington-Baltimore area.

Last year's conference at Canaan Valley Resort in Davis, West Virginia, was a starting point. Representatives of West Virginia, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and federal agencies attended.

A major part of the ongoing dialogue is coordination and communication. Spears used traffic flow as an example. If the pattern along an interstate highway were to be changed to move only in one direction, coordination with adjacent states would be critical. If not, "all of a sudden you have a massive amount of traffic coming to a dead stop or running into the opposite direction," he said.

West Virginia officials briefed the conference participants on progress being made on building multimillion-dollar communication towers throughout the state. The project began in Harrison, Monongalia and Marion counties with federal grants earlier this decade and is being expanded statewide. It will use microwave digital communications to enable people in many locations to talk simultaneously with the same clarity as if they were standing in the same room.

---

*Adam McLaughlin is Preparedness Manager of Training and Exercises, Operations, and Emergency Management for the Port Authority of N.Y. & N.J. He develops and implements agency-wide emergency response and recovery plans, business continuity plans, and training and exercise programs.*