

STATE AND LOCAL
ACTIONS FOR
HOMELAND
SECURITY



OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

JULY 2002



OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Friends:

Since the tragic attacks of September 11th, states, counties, cities, towns, and Indian tribes have devoted significant effort to addressing homeland security. From improving response capabilities to increasing security of vital facilities and expanding coordination and information sharing with the federal government and neighboring jurisdictions, all have taken these important steps at significant cost to their treasuries at a time when budgets are extremely tight.

The *State and Local Actions for Homeland Security* recognizes the critical measures that state and local governments are taking to improve homeland security. The information in this report has been written and provided by states, territories, cities, counties, and the District of Columbia; it has been compiled by the White House Office of Homeland Security. A list of counties and cities that provided important information to the White House Office of Homeland Security appears at the end of the respective sections. No single document could adequately capture the resolve of America; nor could it catalog the comprehensiveness of the public-sector response to the threat of terrorism. This does, however, present a snapshot of the actions being taken at the state, county, and city levels, including efforts to provide security, maintain public safety, protect public infrastructure, and respond to the consequences of terrorist attacks through disaster relief and public health agencies.

All disasters are ultimately state and local events. A key objective of the *National Strategy for Homeland Security* is to develop a framework that ensures vertical coordination between local, state, and federal authorities so that our actions are mutually supportive and communities receive the assistance they need to develop and execute comprehensive counter-terrorism plans. Partnerships at every level of government, and with the private sector, are key to the success of the homeland security effort.

I am confident that readers of this document will agree that as a result of the collective response, our citizens are safer and our communities are better prepared to respond to future terrorist attacks. The entire Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the men and women – governors, mayors, county leaders, legislators, tribal leaders, law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical service personnel, emergency managers, public works employees, civil servants, and volunteers – who are responsible for this impressive national response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Ridge". The signature is written in a cursive style and is followed by a horizontal line.

Governor Tom Ridge
Homeland Security Advisor

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Summary of State Responses

America's reaction to the tragic events of September 11th, 2001 demonstrated our nation's unity and resolve. The partnerships forged that late summer day, and each day since, are the foundation for the country's unprecedented response. State and local governments from across the nation lent their professional first-responders and other precious resources to aid communities impacted by the New York, Pentagon and Pennsylvania attacks. The lesson learned was that neither federal, nor state, nor local governments alone could match the power of partnerships.

From deploying National Guard troops in the defense of key facilities and infrastructure, to passing comprehensive anti-terror legislative packages, to implementing state plans to address bio-terror threats, the states have been tremendous partners in securing the homeland. The summaries that follow outline many—but not all—of the state actions taking place across the nation.

Washington, D.C. and the U.S. territories, too, are partners with the federal government and the states in the fight against terrorism. This document includes submissions from the District of Columbia and the territories of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa that outline their unique challenges and post-September 11th activities.

Developing Plans

There are more than 20,000 cities and counties in the United States, and thousands of other local jurisdictions. With this in mind, it is evident that states must assume a key role in bridging federal and local efforts. The events of September 11th necessitated a new approach to homeland security in America. Competition that once existed between state and local governments for federal funding is now being replaced by homeland security partnerships. To that end, under the President's proposals for homeland security funding, states will ensure that cities, counties and other municipal governments are included in the development and implementation of comprehensive state homeland security plans.

Many states have already begun to develop these partnerships, centered on the concept of mutual aid. The State of Florida, for example, has created regionally-based Domestic Security Task Forces to bring together state officials, local officials, law enforcement, fire and emergency services and other first-responders to support integrated planning efforts, to engage in regular exercises, and to improve communication at all levels. Additionally, Illinois has held 16 regional training seminars to update first-responders on state response plans.

Information Sharing

Timely and relevant information is one of the most valuable resources needed to secure the homeland. Effective and regular communication must exist to sustain essential partnerships. The Office of Homeland Security (OHS) has appreciated state efforts to enhance information sharing. State/territorial homeland security advisors have participated on regular OHS conference calls. The calls, organized by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions, have been supplemented by several face-to-face meetings where state needs and best practices have been discussed, and frank input for the national strategy has been received.

Meanwhile, states have moved to improve communication within their borders. Tennessee, for example, has hosted conference calls with local leaders, providing access to federal officials including FEMA Director Joe Allbaugh. By bringing together state and local leaders, law enforcement, emergency services and health officials, Washington State utilizes its Emergency Management Council to address homeland

security issues. The State of New York sends out regular e-mail advisories to local law enforcement and homeland security partners to share important information. Further, many states are working toward standardizing first-responder communication systems.

During recent pipe bomb incidents in the Midwest, state homeland security advisors, in conjunction with the Office of Homeland Security Coordination Center, ensured real-time information sharing by officials at all levels. Further, states supplied the Coordination Center with information for tracking more than 2,000 major events over the July Fourth holiday period.

Once relevant information is shared, there must be an effective way for potential threats and a response to those threats to be broadly communicated to state and local officials, law enforcement, fire/EMS professionals, health care providers, the private sector and the general public. The Homeland Security Advisory System provides such a framework and states have taken the opportunity to build into this system. Many states post current homeland security advisory system information on their websites. Utah, for example, has developed specific government, private sector and public responses to the various levels of the Homeland Security Advisory System. This initiative will help citizens understand how they should respond to a change in the system.

Responding to Biological Threats

The anthrax incidents in the fall of 2001 demonstrated the potential for biological strikes against the nation. In January, President Bush signed a supplemental appropriation that provided over \$1 billion to strengthen state bio-terrorism capabilities. The states developed detailed plans to utilize the Department of Health and Human Services funding, but there are other examples of how states are working to prevent or respond to the threat of bio-terrorism.

The State of North Carolina has established a registry of biological and chemical agents, while a number of states have established systems for real-time surveillance of public health data.

In Kansas, over 100 counties participated in the “Prairie Plague” bio-terror drill. It was the largest, most inclusive bio-defense exercise in state history. Similarly, Oklahoma’s “Sooner Spring” exercise serves as another example of what states across the nation are doing to train and prepare for the potential of biological attacks.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure

Highways, power plants, dams, water treatment facilities, and pipelines are some of the critical infrastructure assets that states have moved to protect since September 11th. Pennsylvania, for example, has committed National Guard troops to stand watch at the state’s nuclear power facilities.

Critical infrastructure assessments by the states have been a major component of these efforts. For example, in Texas, a State Infrastructure Protection Advisory Committee was formed to conduct reviews and to make protective recommendations that complement the counter-terrorism efforts of the Governor’s Task Force on Homeland Security. Missouri has developed a similar panel to oversee vulnerability assessments for the purpose of establishing state priorities.

With these assessments in hand, and with the collection of relevant information from law enforcement and other government agencies, state leaders are in a position to make decisions about infrastructure protection.

Conclusion

States are exercising leadership on a multitude of homeland security issues. The National Governors' Association, Council of State Governments, National Conference of State Legislatures, American Legislative Exchange Council, National Association of Attorneys General and numerous other intergovernmental organizations have committed themselves to address the critical and complex issues facing state executive and legislative officials. The Bush Administration will continue to ensure that partnership at all levels remains the hallmark of America's effort to secure the homeland and protect our citizens.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Alabama

State Organization

Alabama Homeland Security currently has no separate budget or staff. Funding for current activities and working staff is drawn from the following existing state agencies: State Military Department, Department of Finance, Alabama Emergency Management Agency, The Office of Attorney General and the Departments of Public Safety and Health.

A proposal to hire a full-time office staff of four employees is pending long-term funding from potential FY02/03 Federal Grants.

Summary of Activities

- The Office of the Attorney General participates in the three Anti-terrorism Task Forces set up by each of the United States Attorneys in Alabama.
- We have consulted with the United States Deputy Attorney General and his staff about revising the mission and priorities of the FBI.
- The Office of Attorney General, in conjunction with the director of the Department of Justice Office for Domestic Preparedness and the three United States Attorneys for Alabama, sponsored a Homeland Security conference in Birmingham, Alabama, in early March that provided training for almost 1500 first-responders, concentrating on resources available to support first-responders and how to go about getting the support they need in the event of a terrorist situation.
- The Office of Attorney General coordinated with the Birmingham FBI Office, the State Department of Emergency Management, the Alabama Bureau of Investigation, and the Alabama National Guard to ensure that the Key-Asset Protection program of the FBI and the asset protection program of the Army National Guard will be coordinated.
- Security clearances of the State and National Guard officials will be acceptable to the FBI, so that the various organizations can share classified information with each other and coordinate the need for key-asset protection.
- The Alabama Bureau of Investigation has created a web-based Homeland Security Intelligence Briefing, which is issued regularly to provide field agents and other law enforcement officials the most current intelligence information available.
- The Alabama Attorney General's Office has arranged for state liability insurance coverage to be extended to EMA's volunteer Emergency Response Team by getting the Department of Public Safety to designate the Teams as Reserve State Troopers, thus giving them protection from lawsuits when called into state service.
- The Alabama Attorney General's Office published a guidebook for local officials that describes the entire process of recovery from an incident (where to go for help, training, equipment, and financial resources).

Initiatives and Priorities

- State Agencies will provide members for the Alabama Homeland Security Operations Staff. The staff will consist of key planners from the Attorney General, the State Health Office, the Director of Transportation and the Director of Public Safety, State Military Department, the Department of Finance, and Emergency Management Agency.
- This operation cell will: establish an Alabama Homeland Security Web Site, establish information and intelligence sharing protocols, address growing State of Alabama security issues, staff potential sources of long-term funding for the Alabama Homeland Security office, and address policies for minimal security measures for all State key Government facilities.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Alaska

State Organization

Alaska's homeland security organization consists of four elements, the first being Governor Tony Knowles and a strong Office of the Governor that is established in the Alaska Constitution.

The second element consists of the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor, the Adjutant General/Commissioner, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) and his Homeland Security staff. The staff's most important function is implementation of the State's Homeland Security Strategy as outlined in the November 5, 2001 Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet Report to the Governor.

The DMVA Commissioner is also the Chairman of the Governor's Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC), the third component of the organization. The Terrorism DPC meets as required to make homeland security strategy, policy, priority and fiscal recommendations to the Governor.

The fourth element is the State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC), the operational component of the organization that has a 24/7/365 capability. SECC personnel coordinate the State's crisis and consequence management activities in response to a terrorist attack.

Summary of Activities

- Since the September 11th attack, domestic security has vaulted into the upper echelon of the State's priorities. Immediately after the event the Governor convened his DPC, and charged it with providing him a Statewide Terrorism/WMD assessment and policy, priority and resource recommendations. The resulting report, delivered to the Governor in November 2001, included a list of Key Assets/Potential Targets, a threat assessment and a summary of the State's current ability to respond. Most importantly however, it contained the DPC's recommendations for general Terrorism/WMD priorities, legislative changes to improve security and response, and specific improvements to the State's capability to provide security and conduct crisis and consequence management operations.
- The Governor's Homeland Security Advisor has initiated and/or participated in several forums designed to improve the sharing and dissemination of terrorist specific intelligence information. The Commissioner represents the State on the Alaska Anti-Terrorism Task Force and his staff participates in a mid-manager level Joint Terrorism Task Force. The local FBI office, State Homeland Security Coordinator and the SECC Manager exchange information daily. If appropriate, the SECC Manager disseminates the information to appropriate State officials and local emergency managers.
- In terms of physical security, the DPC has initiated actions to increase surveillance and security of oil industry facilities in Alaska to include the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), the Valdez Marine Terminal (VMT) and the Prudhoe Bay oil fields. It also directed increased surveillance and security of critical highway bridges, the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), the Port of Anchorage, urban water supplies and critical communications sites throughout the State. In addition, the State Department of Transportation, the Alaska National Guard, Alaska State Troopers and local law enforcement agencies took measures to improve security at the State's 19 certified airports. And finally, early in 2002, the federal Department of Energy conducted a

security assessment of the TAPS and provided the results to the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (the pipeline operator) and the oil producers.

- The State Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS) completed application for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention FY 2002 Public Health Preparedness and Response Funds. In accordance with the State's plan, most of these funds will be used to improve the State's ability to more rapidly detect outbreaks of infectious diseases and recognize a bio-terrorist attack.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The State's homeland security priorities continue to be those highlighted in the Terrorism DPC's Report to the Governor and the State's Three-year Domestic Preparedness Strategy.
- Establish a State office of Homeland Security to implement the following priorities and other specific recommendations of the DPC.
- Expand public safety capabilities with an emphasis on emergency response and security of communications, transportation, Trans-Alaska Pipeline and public utilities infrastructure.
- Expand public health capabilities to detect and respond to biological or chemical terrorism.
- Secure Alaska's communications infrastructure and provide full and comprehensive interagency communications through the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System for local, state, federal and private entities.

Contact Information

Governor's Homeland Security Advisor:

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State Homeland Security Coordinator:

Mr. Wayne Rush

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Website (through appropriate links): www.state.ak.us

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – American Samoa

Territorial Organization

The Government of American Samoa has recently established the “Territorial Office of Homeland Security (TOHS)” within the office of the Governor and has appointed a “Territorial Homeland Security Advisor (THSA)” to develop and manage the daily affairs of the office. The TOHS is responsible for the planning, coordination and monitoring of homeland security activities of the various government agencies and serves as a conduit for information between the proposed US Department of Homeland Security and the territorial government. In addition to managing all funds earmarked for homeland security purposes, the TOHS is to compile, categorize and review all security related applications and recommend to the Governor projects and programs for funding assistance.

While awaiting congressional action on the 2002 supplemental budget to initiate the homeland security program in the territory, the Governor has instructed the THSA to present the case of homeland security in American Samoa and the insular areas before national planners and identify avenues to meet basic security needs as well as support for enhancing counter-terrorism capabilities. In addition, the Governor has tasked the THSA to explore and discuss the idea of forming a sub-regional group within DOI/OTIA and FEMA Region IX to address insular area strategies, approaches and needs to meet national homeland security objectives.

Initiatives and Priorities

- One significant lesson for US insular areas in regard to emergency response is that they must plan and exercise under the assumption that limited assistance from the US mainland will not be available for a minimum period of seven days. This is with the understanding that the airport and port facilities are still functional. Therefore, all preparations must be made with the knowledge that they must work with what they have on-island to minimize both threat and casualties.
- Emergency response and counter-terrorism cuts across sector lines thus making them dependent upon a wide range of system infrastructures. In addition to improving firefighting and EMS/medical capacity, the territories need to develop border patrols and interdiction capacity before a threat can reach the shores. In the case of American Samoa, the local government controls immigration and border security. Immigration screening is done without access to intelligence information the FBI makes available to the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) so unwanted elements are able to easily slip into the territory. Territories are in need of intelligence information, resources, and technology in order to better prevent entry of a potential threat and must coordinate their intelligence activities and information with border countries. It should also be noted that American Samoa does not have basic HAZMAT or SWAT capability to respond to emergencies.
- US insular areas must play an active role in counter-terrorism within their respective regions.
- The closest neighbors for insular areas are often foreign countries. Territories should be allowed special dispensation to enter into mutual aid agreements with nations within their regions in the area of training, intelligence sharing and emergency assistance.
- US insular areas have unique issues and challenges that warrant attention in the war against terrorism.

- US insular areas need better access to federal resources to counter the threat of terrorism.
- The examples of security lapses and the minimal/non-existent capability to combat a catastrophic terrorism event are numerous in the US insular areas. In addition to their relative isolation, these weaknesses make US territories vulnerable to an attack on American interests. We need funds for homeland security to address basic infrastructure deficiencies in the area of emergency services and security. These funds should be employed for construction and system development purposes designed to meet basic US standards which can support emergency response, and complement the proposed FEMA homeland security funds which are designed to address readiness and response to terrorism through training, technology and equipment enhancement.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security - Arizona

State Organization

The State of Arizona has built upon existing organizations to establish an effective homeland security structure. The Governor has appointed Homeland Security Coordinators, who report directly to her, and keep her advised of relevant issues.

To assure effective coordination among all State departments and agencies, a Homeland Security Coordinating Council was established and meets monthly or as needed. The purpose of the Coordinating Council is to assure that State departments and agencies with homeland security responsibilities, the Attorney General's Office and other cognizant organizations are kept current on recent developments relating to homeland security.

Summary of Activities

- Arizona has a State Emergency Operations Center, within the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, which can be fully activated within an hour. It brings together all relevant public and private entities to address emergency situations that are natural disasters or potential terrorist attacks. It has been operational for several decades, and hosts emergency operations exercises on a regular basis. In addition, the existing State Emergency Plan has been revised to include a terrorism annex. The full plan is available to the public on the web.
- Also, there is a Domestic Preparedness Operations Center operated by the Department of Public Safety, which was activated immediately after September 11th. There is a 24-hour telephone for individuals to report issues of concern. Cooperation between federal, state, and local law enforcement entities has been enhanced since September 11th, including joint activities.
- With respect to bio-terrorism, the State has a Bio-Safety Level-3 Laboratory operated by the Department of Health Services. This Laboratory provides support for biological agent analysis, and analyzed over 900 specimens during the anthrax threat. We are enhancing our hospital and public health capabilities. This will be further improved with the infusion of federal funds.
- Our National Guard has played an integral role in assuring the safety of Arizonans, as well as other American citizens. The National Guard has been activated to assist in the protection of Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Plant (the largest nuclear plant in the nation), airports, Hoover Dam, and large public gatherings such as the World Series. It has also flown regular combat air patrols, and assisted with border security. Recently, Arizona received certification for the 91st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The most critical issues facing Arizona are the enhancement of first-responder capabilities and equipment, improvement of interoperability of communications, and public health.
- Arizona is developing a Strategic Plan to assist state agencies as well as county and city governments with the resources, training, and planning tools that they need to adequately address homeland security matters.

- Arizona is also focusing a great deal of attention and resources on the bio-terrorism threat facing the state and nation. Resources are being significantly increased to assure that state agencies, the state laboratory, and public and private hospitals are prepared to identify, assess, and respond to possible biological select agents that may be brought into the state with the intent of harming individuals.
- Another area of particular concern to Arizona relates to border issues. Arizona shares a border with Mexico. Because of the expanse, there are many unique issues involving individuals crossing the border, both legally and illegally, commerce going through border crossings, and the importation of materials that could cause harm to Arizona's citizens. Arizona has been working closely with Mexican officials on these complex matters.
- Arizona is also working to implement President Bush's Citizen Corps Initiative. The Arizona Division of Emergency Management is initiating a program to involve citizens in efforts to identify potential threats to their communities and respond to emergencies.
- Arizona's homeland security efforts will be aided greatly by grants from the Departments of Justice, and Health and Human Services and other Federal agencies. Arizona, through a multi-agency effort, is working to ensure that there is an extensive stakeholder involvement in homeland security plans and efforts.

Contact Information

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Website: www.dem.state.az.us/terrorismpreparedness.htm

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Arkansas

State Organization

Any effort to secure our homeland must be a joint and coordinated effort. The coordination point for Arkansas is the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management (ADEM). In any event, ADEM works along with and for the local, state and federal departments and agencies.

ADEM is made up of eight divisions that deal with many aspects of this coordinated effort. During any disaster all divisions, regardless of their daily activities come together to respond to the disaster.

Summary of Activities

- The State of Arkansas has been proactive in working toward being as prepared as possible for acts of terrorism.
- As early as 1997, ADEM began receiving funds for anti-terrorism training. These funds and awareness grew, and in May of 1999, the Governor directed ADEM to begin formalizing plans with other state agencies for our coordinated response to an act of terrorism.
- We conducted several summits of the agencies most directly involved in planning, training, response, and recovery should an act of terrorism occur in the state of Arkansas. The Directors and the key staff from ADEM, the Arkansas National Guard (ANG), the Arkansas State Police (ASP), the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), and members of the Governor's staff have all been involved in this preparedness phase.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Communication - There is the need for a statewide system of communication. To address this need we are examining The Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN), which is an effort by the state to develop a common communications infrastructure for the state and its local and federal government partners.
- Education - There is a great need for public awareness. Our initial response came at the direction of the Governor. In order to respond to this outcry by the citizens of Arkansas following the events of 9-11, a presentation was put together which was entitled Arkansas Communities Activated for Leadership Mobilization (ARCALM), in hopes of calming the fears that had been brought out regarding terrorism. ADEM staff along with the support of other state agencies conducted these meetings in every county of Arkansas.
- Planning Efforts - There needs to be an annex to the State Plan that will explain the roles of the immediate agencies that might respond to a terrorist incident. To this we responded with a Weapons of Mass Destruction/Terrorism Preparedness and Response Annex that was developed and added to the State Emergency Operations Plan. The annex describes Crisis and Consequence Management and what roles each agency will play within these areas. It describes

the responsibilities of ADEM, ADEQ, ADH, ASP, FBI and ANG. Several issues that were discussed during the summits are addressed in this annex: the boundaries surrounding criminal investigations, confidentiality, sharing of information, the need for additional agencies involvement and their roles, and who will be “in charge” at different points during the event.

- We have added an Animal Disease annex to the State EOP that deals with major terrorist acts. We are also working with the Livestock & Poultry Commission and the agricultural community to develop a prototype annex for local Emergency Operation Plans.
- Currently we are working with the Arkansas Plant Board to develop an additional annex to the state EOP dealing with agricultural issues, as Arkansas is a major producer of rice, soybeans, and wheat just to name a few.
- Training - Training, as always, is an important topic. We are currently implementing exercise programs at all levels of government. We recommend a training committee, consisting of lead trainers from applicable agencies, to focus on terrorism training issues. The committee would need to utilize a format and approach as developed by the Terrorism Planning Committee.
- Private Industry - In an event, we realize that private industry would play a large role in the response and recovery efforts. To this we are developing contacts with major industries across the state to determine the assistance they could provide.
- Medical - Currently, ADEM is involved with committees to look at the medical issues that would be involved with bio-terrorism. The ADH has been given a grant from the federal government to look at the medical issues surrounding acts of bio-terrorism.
- Law Enforcement - There is a great need for training, equipment and exercises that involve our law enforcement community. ADEM is working with liaisons to foster involvement.
- HAZMAT Teams - There is a need for additional personal protection, detection, decontamination and communication equipment as well as training. Since September, and the increased awareness of the possibility of an incident, ADEM’s training numbers have greatly increased. In addition, grants from the Department of Justice (DOJ) will begin to assist in the area of equipment procurement, but the limited amount of funds will continue to force us to look to other avenues of acquiring this much needed equipment.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – California

State Organization

California's Homeland Security strategy is an extension of and supportive of the State's emergency mutual aid plan. The State strategy supports the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and its components of Emergency Mutual Aid Plan and Incident Command System. California has worked with the Office of Homeland Security as they build the National strategy to combat the terror threat and especially acts of catastrophic terrorism. California strategy is intended to fold into and to complement the National Strategy including the national warning alert system. Specific State needs will be incorporated into California's Homeland Security Plan based on regional populations, potential targets and baseline resources. All doctrine, process and policies will be developed so as not to conflict with the National Strategy.

The organization for executing California's Strategy is as follows:

- Governor's Office – Special Advisor on State Security
- The five "first-responder" agencies/departments with key roles:
 - California Highway Patrol – law enforcement mobile asset
 - Department of Health Services – medical response, pharmaceuticals, early surveillance and detection regarding bio-terrorism
 - National Guard – reserve crisis/consequence management component
 - Department of Agriculture – food & animal contamination
 - Office of Emergency Services – coordination of all state emergency resources

Summary of Activities

California has built on existing capabilities at the state and local level, to assure that the first-responder initiative provides the incentive to develop mutually-supportive programs that maximize effective response capability. Through joint planning, clear communication, comprehensive coordination, mutual aid at all levels and increased information sharing, California State and local first-responders will be trained and equipped to save lives in the event of a catastrophic terrorist attack. California believes that the benefits of building first-responder capability are immediate and widespread which will result in a State safer from terrorist attacks while also bolstering everyday response capabilities.

California's Homeland Defense strategy is built on the concepts of **PREVENTION and DETERRENCE**. But if we cannot prevent or deter an attack we must be capable of responding and recovering from any incident.

PREVENTION – achieved through information sharing and rational intelligence production.

CATIC – California Anti-Terrorism Information Center. State intelligence center built after September 11th. Designed to collect and share relevant information collected by the 90,000 plus law enforcement officers within California.

TEWG - Major California population/target areas have established Terrorism Early Warning Groups. These entities are multi-agency approaches to recognizing a broader view of terrorism and identifying possible attacks within a region. Law enforcement, emergency management response/recovery strategies are readied to deal with the threat.

JTTF – FBI, Joint terrorist Task Forces are operational in all four Federal Judicial Districts within California. They are composed of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and are capable of receiving classified information and investigating terrorist organizations.

All three of the above information collection and analysis entities are intended to share information vertically and horizontally.

DETERRENCE – is possible by mapping obvious terrorist targets within the state and then working with local agencies and the private sector to reasonably defend these targets through deployment of appropriate resources and technologies.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Assure that anti-terrorism funding is utilized effectively.
- Complete a state-funding plan that will provide a consolidated, simple, and quick method for dispersing federal assistance to the state and localities.
- Appoint a statewide committee of emergency first-responder representatives to audit/review all 58 operational areas' emergency response/recovery plans including their "outcome measurement," training needs, equipment and exercises.
- Priorities will focus on voice/data interoperability, Chemical Biological, & Radiological training, and information sharing at all levels.
- Develop a focused plan to best utilize the National Guard in combating counter-terrorism in the State of California.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Colorado

State Organization

A Bill to create the Colorado Office of Preparedness, Security and Fire Safety (OPSFS) was approved by the Legislature on May 8, 2002, and is currently awaiting Governor Owens' signature. The OPSFS has two main objectives: 1) to develop a model terrorism preparedness and response plan for application throughout Colorado; and 2) to use existing expertise to avoid an unwarranted expansion of state government.

The Office was created by reassigning personnel from the Colorado Department of Public Safety and by transferring personnel from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

OPSFS will include two directorates: the Division of Fire Safety, to incorporate the expertise of the firefighting community into OPSFS' planning efforts, and the Office of Anti-Terrorism Planning and Training, which is responsible for critical infrastructure surveys, risk and vulnerability assessments, and terrorism preparedness plan development.

OPSFS will also work closely with the Capitol and Executive Security Unit (CESU) of the Colorado State Patrol which is presently responsible for the security of the Governor, his family, the Governor's Mansion and state buildings located in downtown Denver. With the creation of the OPSFS, the CESU will assume responsibility for all state government buildings in Colorado.

Summary of Activities

- Colorado will first conduct a statewide survey to identify those infrastructures that are truly critical to business and governmental continuity, and subject those infrastructures to a realistic risk and vulnerability assessment. OPSFS will then prepare plans to protect them.
- In cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), OPSFS will then model their training and exercises to those plans, and continually revise them to ensure their relevance to current terrorism threats.

Initiatives and Priorities

- OPSFS' mission is to devise a unified, integrated, interdisciplinary model terrorism preparedness and response for application throughout Colorado. To that end, OPSFS will rely heavily upon task forces composed of public and private sector terrorism preparedness and emergency response professionals from all relevant disciplines, levels of government, and business sectors in devising the plan. Our first goal is to ensure that the plan can be readily adapted to the needs and circumstances of the state's differing regions.
- OPSFS will establish a terrorism communications and analysis center to serve all terrorism preparedness and emergency response agencies in Colorado. This center will serve as the collection point for all information available from a wide variety of public and private sources. OPSFS will submit the information to an interdisciplinary analysis, and prepare alerts, reports, notes and bulletins crafted in the languages of recipient agencies.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Connecticut

State Organization

After 9/11 the Governor appointed the Deputy Commissioner of Protective Services to serve as the State's Director of Homeland Security. The Deputy Commissioner and the Adjutant General have been working as a team towards organizing Connecticut's homeland security efforts. Prior to this, On May 2, 2000, the Governor chartered a Domestic Preparedness Senior Steering Council to advise him "on specific plans, policies and resources necessary to improve our (the State's) readiness."

Summary of Activities

- Governor Rowland sponsored a domestic preparedness symposium for all chief elected officials and their emergency directors. A Preparing for Terrorism guidebook was prepared and distributed to assist local jurisdictions draft emergency response plans.
- In the recent legislative session, a bill was passed that includes several changes and enhancements to civil and criminal statutes that will increase the tools and penalties needed to fight terrorism.
- We have worked with local and Federal agencies to ensure that critical infrastructures are secured. We are currently conducting building security assessments on state buildings, and will offer to conduct security assessments to private companies as well.
- The State has sought and acquired grants for first-responders made available through the DOJ Statewide Domestic Preparedness Equipment Grant program. The Connecticut strategy focused on providing PPE to the six most populous municipalities as well as some State first-responder organizations. Three facilities that process a large number of people each day (the two resort casinos and Bradley Airport) were also addressed in the strategy. Specific investments have included the purchase of new security equipment at Bradley International Airport, where we will also increase staffing.
- To facilitate standardization, the State has established an equipment list for first-responders, and "encourages" municipalities to make PPE equipment purchases through the Defense Logistics Agency- Defense Supply Center Philadelphia.
- The Governor's Communication Task Force has been established to develop a communication system for emergency responses, and to address how to better utilize the current communication systems. To date, the Task Force has purchased 58 portable radios, through a grant, for the Urban Search & Rescue Team. The radios operate under the State Police frequency and will help state and local agencies communicate with each other during a crisis situation.
- Connecticut DOT has applied for funding for Port Security. Part of the program includes risk analysis and infrastructure safety improvement which is being done in conjunction with the USCG.
- Nuclear Power Plants are part of ongoing emergency preparedness discussions. An MOU has been negotiated (but not signed) that stipulates their reimbursement for any security (National Guard) presence that is provided them. In addition, the Department of Public Health is working

with public water companies to assess threat risk and vulnerabilities. Response plans are being reviewed and legislation protecting security measures from public disclosure is pending.

Initiatives and Priorities

- We are in the process of hiring a private consultant with counter-terrorism expertise.
- We will be training law enforcement officers to increase their awareness and investigative abilities and are in the planning phase of an Urban Search and Rescue Team that would be manned by volunteers from state and local agencies.
- Stand alone encrypted e-mail system for notifying local authorities.
- Development of training to insure local emergency planning committees are assessing, modifying and improving their level of preparedness.
- The Governor is proposing that a Multi Hazard CRISIS Management system be acquired to have computer-aided planned response to all types of crisis/emergency situations.
- DOT is also pursuing federal funding for security enhancements at key ports in the state (\$79 million applied for-expected announcement in June).
- In the FY'03 budget, the Governor renewed his commitment to the development of a new Public Health lab with a Level 3 capacity, capable of detecting any bio-terrorism agents; thereby, greatly aiding in the rapid response of the public health community to any incident. \$10 million has been authorized for this purpose and deliberate planning continues.
- As federal grants become available, the State will expand Hazmat exercises, further develop electronic laboratory reporting and emergency room surveillance systems, expand the *Health Alert Network* to include veterinary pathologists and veterinarians and hire additional epidemiologists and sanitarians.
- We plan to use anticipated federal CDC and HRSA funding to develop and implement plans to: provide a "surge capacity" to accommodate at least 500 patients in an emergency; to distribute critical stockpiled items; and to receive and manage the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Contact Information.

Contact Information

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Captain John Buturla, Executive Officer, Division of Protective Services
Office (203) 805-6600

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – District of Columbia

District Organization

The District of Columbia is the federal seat of government comprised of 572,000 permanent residents. It is governed by an elected mayor and a 13-member city council. The District is also a member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) together with 16 other jurisdictions in and around DC. It has participated in the development of a Regional Emergency Coordination Plan (RECP) to facilitate communication and coordination among the jurisdictions in a regional emergency. The DCEMA serves as the interim Regional Incident Communication and Coordination System (RICCS) for that plan.

Summary of Activities

- Immediately after September 11, 2001, the Mayor of the District of Columbia created the Domestic Preparedness Task Force. This task force included heads of District agencies with public safety and emergency functions as well as key related business, industry, college and university representation. When the task force had completed its charge, it was transformed into its current form as the permanent Emergency Preparedness Council (EPC), which focuses on an “all-hazards” approach.
- The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ) has been named to lead District Homeland Security planning efforts. The EPC is comprised of the directors of key District agencies who have roles and responsibilities during public emergencies.
- One of the many proactive steps taken by the District to increase domestic security was the transformation of the emergency operations plan into a new District Response Plan (DRP), modeled after the Federal Response Plan. The District created 15 interagency Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) composed of District and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private industry.
- An Emergency Preparedness and Response Committee of the DC White House Task Force was created to coordinate governance and incident management in planning and response, and coordinate federal and local emergency response and bio-terrorism plans in the District.
- To prepare for bio-terrorism, the District’s Department of Health developed an extensive work plan for making improvements to existing plans, in collaboration with the surrounding states and local jurisdictions, which it submitted to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- The District places major emphasis on budget responsibility with regard to emergency preparedness funding. The District government received approximately \$156,000,000 along with an additional \$39,100,000 going to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), to support the implementation of the DRP.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Equipment - Outfitting our emergency responders with proper equipment and tools that they need to respond effectively and safely to terrorist activities. The District is working with the IAB, federal government, and neighboring jurisdictions in standardizing equipment to ensure compatibility.

- Training and Exercises - Training key personnel from all lead and support agencies on effective implementation of the DRP for all hazardous scenarios, including HAZMAT, bio-terrorism, and utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS); and exercising the DRP to ensure that all agencies know their roles and responsibilities.
- Communications - Developing interoperability among the key federal, state and District agencies in the Metropolitan Washington Region for large-scale incidents.
- Transportation - Developing an E-Route Plan, with Maryland and Virginia for expediting egress from and ingress into the District during times of emergency.
- Bio-terrorism - Implementing the District of Columbia Bio-terrorism Preparedness and Response Program Plan, in a timely manner.
- Future District homeland security initiatives will be incorporated into the DC Emergency Management Program Master Plan. The end-goal of this effort is to achieve compliance with the standards and reach program accreditation through the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). DC is striving to be the first city in the nation to achieve national accreditation.
- The passage of anti-terrorism legislation is another initiative set forth to ensure homeland security. This legislation provides a comprehensive program to deter and combat terrorism. Key components include the establishment of crimes and penalties for an act of terrorism, authorization for the Mayor to proclaim a health emergency, and relief for private physicians from liability while providing treatment in an emergency, among others.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Delaware

State Organization

Delaware's comparatively small size and population allow the State government to provide effective statewide planning and organization for Homeland Security issues through the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA). Delaware's Division of Public Health and Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control are the statewide providers of planning and delivery of public health and environmental services.

Summary of Activities

- Since the terrorist attacks on 9/11/2001, efforts have been made to increase domestic security throughout Delaware.
- Close coordination with Federal, county, municipal, and local partners in emergency management, environmental issues, energy, agriculture, public health, and law enforcement exists with all state departments and agencies.
- Assessments have been and are being conducted to identify existing needs in light of concerns regarding weapons of mass destruction and other terrorist threats.
- Security improvements have been made, and will continue to be made, regarding access to public buildings and facilities.
- Requirements to obtain Delaware driver's licenses and identification cards have been strengthened to include more positive identification and proof of legal residence.
- Several statutes intended to strengthen Delaware's Homeland Security are pending in the Delaware Legislature.

Initiatives and Priorities

The DEMA will first seek to:

- Maximize the prevention effort through intelligence and resource sharing.
- Identify and protect key assets and critical infrastructure.
- Improve surveillance, detection, and communication capacity for early response to any threat.
- Improve public health infrastructure for response to any weapons of mass destruction exposure.
- Provide advanced equipment and training for all first-responders.
- Future initiatives, beyond meeting these priorities, will include improvements in communications capacity between various agencies, and between governmental bodies and Delaware's citizens.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Florida

State Organization

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is responsible for coordinating and directing counter-terrorism efforts for the State. Following the September 11th attacks and subsequent anthrax scares, Florida conducted a comprehensive assessment of our domestic security preparedness and response capabilities. The collaborative effort between state agencies, local and county governments, and private entities became the basis for the State Strategic Plan.

We created, and codified into law, seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs), co-chaired by FDLE regional directors, to serve as the foundation of Florida's homeland security program, to maximize the integration of efforts of all disciplines at the federal, state and local levels, and to work with the Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

Summary of Activities

- . The State established a Domestic Security Advisory Panel and Domestic Security Oversight Board.
- . Florida hosted a meeting of federal, state, and local leaders aimed at improving intelligence communications and coordination among agencies at all levels of government.
- . The State has initiated training of all 68,000 first-responders, and evaluated and prioritized their equipment needs. Initial purchases began in March 2002.
- . A statewide strategy for the implementation of a \$47 million Health and Human Services grant to ensure statewide minimum health capability was developed. In addition, Health laboratories and pharmaceutical stockpiles were enhanced.
- . The FDLE developed a pilot program with Immigration and Naturalization Service to deputize select state and local law enforcement officers, which is the first of its kind in the nation.
- . The FDLE established a counter-terrorism center and created a counter-terrorism intelligence database to collect, store and analyze information. The latter will be available for the use of all law enforcement agencies.
- . Legislative changes include creating and /or enhancing penalties for terrorism related crimes; new public records exemptions to protect investigations and security plans for critical infrastructure; tighter regulations for aerial spraying of pesticides and fertilizers; authorizing local governments to require criminal history checks for employees and contractors with public safety or security duties; and establishing a requirement for state agencies to develop disaster preparedness plans to ensure continuity of essential government functions. In addition, the Department of Health was authorized to help coordinate response and take specific actions during a "public health emergency."
- . The State has approved 10 of 12 Deepwater Seaport Security Plans and is working with the U.S. Department of Transportation to secure \$27 million for infrastructure enhancements.

- . Florida implemented new protocols for issuing driver's licenses, and shortened the expiration time for licenses and identification cards held by foreign nationals.

Initiatives and Priorities

- . Florida will continue efforts to provide appropriate training and equipment to all first-responders.
- . The State will expand its efforts to enhance the operational effectiveness of the Regional Domestic Task Forces by requiring field exercise training.
- . The FDLE will maximize the use of federal funding opportunities during fiscal year 2003 in support of the state strategy.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Georgia

State Organization

On October 25, 2001, Governor Barnes created the Georgia Homeland Security Task Force, a centralized government action body for all matters related to the defense of Georgia against terrorism. The Task Force is made up of the following Georgia state agencies and professional associations: Department of Public Safety, (which includes the Bureau of Investigation and the State Patrol); Emergency Management Agency; Department of Human Resources, Public Health Division; Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division; Department of Defense; Department of Transportation; Sheriffs' Association; Association of Chiefs of Police and Association of Fire Chiefs.

The Task Force is coordinated by a Homeland Security Coordinator and is organized into four working committees: The Targeting/Intelligence Committee; Education and Awareness Committee; Consequence Management and Recovery Committee and the Communications Committee.

Summary of Activities

- An essential element of Georgia's counter-terrorism strategy is that enhancing working relationships among local, state and federal stakeholders is absolutely critical to optimizing preparedness, response and recovery actions.
- Georgia established the Georgia Information Sharing and Analysis Center (GISAC), an anti-terrorism intelligence unit designed to serve as the focal point for collection, analysis, sharing and dissemination of information relevant to threats or acts of terrorism within and against the State of Georgia, its citizens, or infrastructure. The GISAC centralizes state law enforcement investigation, analysis, target identification and dissemination efforts using a multi-agency approach directed toward detection, interdiction and warning of terrorist activities.
- The GISAC implemented a toll-free telephone number for use by the law enforcement community to report tips and suspicious activities.
- Additionally, the GISAC produces and distributes a periodic intelligence bulletin to disseminate law enforcement-sensitive information to members of the Homeland Security Task Force (representing many state agencies and associations of sheriffs, police chiefs and the fire community) and the law enforcement intelligence community.
- Furthermore, GISAC is staffed with a cooperative agreement between and among county police and sheriffs' departments, state law enforcement and emergency management, the Georgia National Guard, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- With the advent of GISAC, we feel that we have achieved a full vertical and horizontal integration of intelligence and other information in partnership with federal and local government law enforcement.
- In addition, in Georgia, state and local law enforcement agencies are principal members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force which is coordinated by the FBI. This effort also serves as another effective method for integrating intelligence activities in the state.

- The Targeting/Intelligence Committee is working closely with owners and operators of essential critical infrastructure sites to enhance security and response plans. The Committee includes state-level law enforcement, emergency response agencies and the Georgia National Guard. Assistance includes risk and vulnerability assessments and exercising “table top” events driven by terrorist threat scenarios. The exercises work through communications and response issues common to any multi-agency relationship.

Initiatives and Priorities

- To develop a long-term strategy for functionally consolidating different and divergent terrorism planning efforts conducted by federal, state and local governments.
- To ensure an intelligence-gathering network to provide quick and accurate information throughout the state in order to protect the lives and physical safety of all Georgians.
- To examine the following issues:
 - Heightened state of alert for state law enforcement agencies
 - On-going investigation to assess potential threats
 - Target hardening of state assets/key infrastructure
 - Training for public safety personnel (including public health)
 - Equipment needs for law enforcement personnel
 - Communications (Radio system for law enforcement, agency websites, PSA’s to reduce rumors, etc.)
 - Personnel assets and reallocation

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Guam

Territorial Organization

Guam, an unincorporated territory of the United States, is the largest and southernmost island in the Marianas Archipelago which lies 3,700 miles west-southwest of Honolulu, 1,500 miles east of Manila, 2,100 miles east of Hong-Kong, 1,500 miles south-southwest of Tokyo, and 3,100 miles north-northwest of Sydney. Guam is about 30 miles long and varies in width from 5 to 8 miles.

Guam falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Citizens of Guam are United States citizens. US laws apply in Guam; however, Guam has its own customs and quarantine service because the island is located outside of the customs territory of the United States.

As the closest US territory to Asia and an international tourist destination, Guam could easily become the stepping stone for terrorist activities aimed toward the United States.

The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) under the auspices of the Department of Military Affairs is the agency responsible for identifying, coordinating, facilitating, and managing all Government of Guam, Military, Federal, and Liaison response agencies and its resources in mitigating, preparing, responding, and recovering from any and all types of emergencies in order to protect lives, the environment, and property on Guam.

Primary response agencies such as police, fire, emergency medical services, public health and the Office of Civil Defense have limited training, personnel, response equipment and other resources.

Summary of Activities

The following are significant accomplishments initiated by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD):

- The OCD has developed a comprehensive emergency response plan – the Guam Emergency Response Plan (GERP). The GERP is activated when the Governor declares a “State of Emergency” due to a major emergency or disaster.
- OCD has established an Incident Command System. The Government of Guam also established a Special Response Unit to react to suspected incidents of biological terrorism.
- The government completed a comprehensive assessment of Guam’s terrorism preparedness.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Each year, OCD conducts all hazards training for first-responders from all response agencies. These courses start with the First Responder Awareness (FRA), Operations (FRO), Incident Commander and Industry Technician. Many first-responders representing fire, police, Emergency Medical Services, and other primary response agencies have been certified and continue to maintain their certification.

- OCD also conducts annual multi-hazard exercises to test different aspects of response operations and capabilities. During the past two years, most of the government's exercises involve terrorism and WMD scenarios.

Contact Information

Major General Benny Paulino, Adjutant General and designated Homeland Security POC
(671) 475-9600

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Hawaii

State Organization

On October 12, 2001, Governor Benjamin J. Cayetano assigned Major General Edward L. Correa, Jr., the Adjutant General and Director of Civil Defense to be the state coordinator for Homeland Security. General Correa exercises his responsibilities for emergency management and homeland security through the Civil Defense Division, State Department of Defense.

Summary of Activities

- The Hawaii National Guard was the first to deploy soldiers in support of airport security on September 11, 2001, and was relieved of that mission in May 2002. Some Hawaii National Guard elements have been mobilized to support homeland defense missions. The 93rd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST), Hawaii Army National Guard, was certified by the Department of the Army in April 2002.
- State agencies such as Airports and Harbors Divisions, Public Safety, and Land and Natural Resources continue to work with the U.S. Coast Guard, Transportation Security Administration, and local police to protect airports, ports, and waters around the State.
- Members of the Hawaii Emergency Preparedness Executive Committee (formerly State Terrorism Executive Steering Committee) meet periodically to share threat information, address inter-agency planning and domestic preparedness. The committee is composed of 30 agencies representing State, Federal, county, and the private sector that provides an excellent forum for effective interagency coordination. Special security meetings were held on September 20, October 2, October 25, and on November 30, 2001, to share intelligence and to coordinate interagency terrorism response planning. This committee has three interagency working groups that focus on: communications interoperability, planning, and exercises and training.
- Through interagency collaboration and coordination, Hawaii developed its color-coded Terrorist Threat Protection Conditions and Procedures in late September 2001. Implementing instructions were disseminated to all State and county agencies, to include owners of critical infrastructure facilities on October 7, 2001. Hawaii remains under a general terrorist threat condition and continues to maintain measures for Threat Protection Condition (color code) GREEN plus. Additional Threat Protection Condition guidelines have also been established for critical infrastructure facilities and for the general public.
- In early October 2001, the State organized eight joint assessment teams from State, county, and federal agencies to conduct vulnerability assessments of critical facilities. Assessments of 212 critical facilities were completed by November 30, 2001. Data is used to support State and county Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) planning. Enhanced security for all critical facilities is in effect.
- The State has worked closely with U.S. Pacific Command organizations on homeland defense initiatives including CIP planning. State, county, and private industry participated in two joint CIP exercises to date, with more on the horizon.

- The State Department of Health Laboratory Division continues to evaluate potential biological hazards. The laboratory's Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) instrument was validated for use in November 2001. Additionally, the City and County of Honolulu created an emergency mobile laboratory that is equipped with a PCR and antibiotics.
- Hawaii was the second state to submit a Three-Year Strategic Plan for the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Grant Program. \$1.5 M was approved and allocated to county first-response agencies for special equipment purchases. Additionally, the State is applying its \$8.3 M bio-terrorism grant to improve public health systems in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The 93rd WMD CST team of the Hawaii National Guard established memoranda of agreements with all counties, and will continue to plan, train, and exercise with all county first-response agencies.
- A State Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan (Draft) has been distributed for final coordination.

Contact Information

Major General Edward L. Correa, Jr., Adjutant General and Director of Civil Defense
(808) 733-4301

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Idaho

State Organization

Governor Kempthorne appointed Major General Kane as the Homeland Security Advisor for the State of Idaho. This is consistent with state law, which designates the Adjutant General as the Governor's representative for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for all hazards including terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction.

The Governor created the State Domestic Preparedness Council to ensure that state goals and objectives are consistent with federal objectives for Homeland Security. The council is also tasked with ensuring that state agencies provide information and assistance to local jurisdictions that is consistent with state and federal Homeland Security goals and objectives.

The State Agency Emergency Working Group meets monthly to plan and prepare for the state implementation of response and recovery operations for all hazards, including terrorism, in support of local jurisdictions. All state agencies have at least one representative in the Working Group. The Idaho Civil Support Team maintains liaison with the State Agency Emergency Working Group and functions as an asset of the State, identical to all other state agencies.

The Bureau of Hazardous Materials is the State's single point of contact for the response to acts of terrorism. The Bureau of Disaster Services (BDS) is the State's single point of contact for recovery issues for terrorism. BDS coordinates all hazards mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations for the State of Idaho. They also maintain the State's Emergency Operations Plan, and manage the State's Emergency Operations Center.

Summary of Activities

- The Idaho State Police have placed Homeland Security as their top priority. They are the principle agency responsible for law enforcement planning for Homeland Security.
- The Idaho National Guard, Bureau of Disaster Services, Bureau of Hazardous Materials, Professional and Vocational Education (Emergency Services Training), the Department of Health and Welfare have all been working with local jurisdictions and the private sector to help them prepare for responding to and recovering from acts of terrorism.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The highest priority for the State of Idaho is to find funding and to implement interoperable communications between local, state and federal agencies.
- Additional priorities include funding for a statewide videoconferencing system for use in the response to weapons of mass destruction incident in areas that must be quarantined. This system will allow emergency responders to safely communicate with quarantined officials for a coordinated response and recovery, while simultaneously protecting responders from outside the quarantined area; funding to increase the capability of the State Emergency Operations Center to handle acts of terrorism throughout the state; funding to provide each county with sufficient personnel to plan, train, exercise and implement a cohesive response and recovery plan for Homeland Security; funding to upgrade county Emergency Operations Centers and

Communications capabilities; funding to adequately train, equip, and exercise emergency responders throughout the state; funding to help health services and health care providers prepare for the requirements of Homeland Security.

Contact Information

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(208) 422-5242

John J. Cline, Bureau of Disaster Services
(208) 334-3460

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Illinois

State Organization

Governor George H. Ryan appointed Matt Bettenhausen, Deputy Governor for Criminal Justice and Public Safety, as Homeland Security Director on October 15, 2001. However, homeland security continues to be organized and structured largely the same as it was prior to September 11, 2001.

Mr. Bettenhausen continues to oversee the work of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, a 40-member task force created by the Governor about 1 ½ years before the September 11th tragedies, to study issues such as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), identify strengths and weaknesses in Illinois' emergency response plans, and to report back to the Governor and Homeland Security Director.

The Chair of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force is Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Director Mike Chamness and the vice chair is Doug Brown, First Deputy Director of the Illinois State Police (ISP). The ITTF is comprised of seven standing committees to focus on major issues. The committees include: Crisis Response, Bio-terrorism, Training, Public Information, Volunteers and Donations, Transportation, as well as working groups to address the issues of continuity of business, food safety, and the Homeland Security Advisory System.

Summary of Activities

- Conducted the Regional Homeland Security training seminars throughout the state for citizens, first-responders and public officials.
- Established the first ever statewide mutual aid system to deal with the release of hazardous materials or other disasters anywhere in the state. This allows utilization of the 64 Level-A & B hazardous materials and technical rescue teams located in cities throughout the state as well as all of the regular firefighters, ambulances, EMTs, trucks, etc. included in the more than 750 fire departments involved. The agreement stipulates that these resources will go anywhere in the state to respond as a state asset, and that the state extends workman's compensation and liability coverage as well as reimbursement for that response.
- Formed three State Interagency Response Teams (SIRTs) for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents which have been equipped, trained and are operational in Northern, Central and Southern Illinois. These elite teams are the first of their kind in the nation, and include specially trained Illinois State Police Tactical Response Team members trained and equipped to operate in a hazardous materials environment as well as team members from the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (for radiological incidents), the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (for chemical incidents), the Illinois Department of Public Health (for biological incidents), IEMA (consequence management), the Office of the State Fire Marshal and fire service instructors from around the state.
- Created four Illinois Medical Emergency Response Teams (IMERT) in order to have mobile medical response units to cover all areas of the state composed of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel to assist local health authorities in dealing with large-scale emergencies. Each team consists of four medical personnel: a Medical Doctor, Registered Nurse, Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic, and one other member with a minimum Emergency Medical

Technician–Basic qualification. Sixteen volunteers are on-call for two weeks every six months to respond to a major disaster in their designated region.

- During 2001, the statewide training program conducted 968 classes totaling 145,276 student hours for 15,052 first-responders. A set of courses was created to achieve seven specific objectives that were based on national terrorism and HAZMAT curriculum and state standards for first-responders. Sixteen Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board Law Enforcement Mobile Training Units and two dozen Illinois Fire Service Institute Regional Training Centers were designated in partnership with local communities throughout the state.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Illinois would like to make certain that first-responders have the equipment they need to protect themselves and to respond to a WMD attack. This will have to be done using a regional approach that relies on building upon existing resources and relying on mutual aid.
- Creating, equipping and training an Urban Search and Rescue Team to serve the entire State, but located in the Greater Chicago area. This team would specialize in high-rise collapse rescue and other specialties. FEMA has established 28 of these teams throughout the U.S., but none in the third-largest city or the fifth-largest state.
- Creating a statewide mutual aid network for specially trained special containment teams. These teams, 8 to 12 of them, would be equipped and trained similarly to the three State Interagency Response Teams (SIRT) so that they could operate safely in a chemical or biological "hot zone." This would ensure rapid response anywhere in the State.
- Creating a voice and electronic communications and disaster reporting system that would ensure interoperability between jurisdictions and different disciplines.
- Developing a volunteers/donations electronic management system for the State. Managing donations and volunteers is a critical issue in any large-scale disaster.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Indiana

State Organization

The Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council (C-TASC) is the organization responsible for executing Indiana's homeland security strategy. C-TASC is chaired by Lt. Governor Joe Kernan and has a total of 16 representatives from key state agencies and non-voting members from Department of Justice and F.B.I, and legislative and judicial branches of Indiana. C-TASC meets at least once a month. C-TASC was organized under executive order and made a statutory entity in the Spring of 2002. C-TASC has two employees, the director and assistant director, who receive office and logistical support from the Indiana State Police. Other in-kind support is provided by member agencies on an as-needed basis. C-TASC is funded by a \$200,000 Byrne Grant with additional support from HHS bio-terrorism planning funding.

Summary of Activities

- Department Initiatives: "The Big 3" agencies on C-TASC have initiatives that are typically federally-funded and wholly under their administrative control. These include Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) bio-terrorism planning and National Pharmaceutical Stockpile strategy; National Guard (NG) Battalion WMD/civil support training; and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) statewide mutual aid agreements, threat assessment and county-wide terrorism plans. Law enforcement agencies do not have a central bureaucracy, so many criminal justice strategies are developed as discussed in the following subsections.
- Task Force Initiatives: C-TASC has two task-forces, an Agro-Terrorism and Security Task Force and a Heavy Industry and Utility Task Force. The Agro-Terrorism Task Force is directed by the C-TASC representative from the Commission on Agriculture and has over 20 representatives from industry, academia and federal agencies in subcommittees developing topic specific plans. C-TASC recently delegated responsibility for a Heavy Industry and Utility Task Force to be directed by the C-TASC representative from the Department of Environmental Management. This task force will be a multi-disciplinary group to look at threats to heavy assets, identify protections and responses to successful attacks on threats in other states.
- C-TASC fulfills criminal justice strategies by working with task forces on the federal level. The two U.S. Attorneys and FBI SAC participate in C-TASC, and in turn the Director of C-TASC is a member of the Anti-terrorism Task Force (S.D. Ind.). In addition, the FBI Joint Anti-Terrorism Task Force has officers from the Indiana State Police (a member of C-TASC).
- Technology Initiatives: There are four key stand-alone technology initiatives: (1) SAFE-T, an 800 MHz statewide interoperable communication system; (2) I-TEAM, a statewide interoperable GIS system; (3) Criminal History Integration, an effort to bring all counties into an integrated criminal history database; and (4) HSCMS, a Navy web-based file management and emergency communications system. Predetermined contacts are notified based on inputs from the file, which may be entered by a person or generated by a surveillance system. HSCMS has two pilots (a) to establish emergency text messaging with local officials (e.g. updating advisory system levels), and (b) integrate emergency text messaging using Bomb Data Center Incident Reports or a field test of a DARPA-funded biometric surveillance system. Not included are technology initiatives that would be a part of a department initiative, such as real-time syndromic surveillance or improved database integration.

- NGA Best Practices Academy: Indiana is one of eight states selected for the NGA Best Practices academy. Indiana's proposed practice is to map out the initiatives discussed above on Microsoft Project 2000/2002 so Gantt charts can be generated, critical paths and resources integrated, and task completion monitored by C-TASC and OHS on the web and in a consistent format.

Initiatives and Priorities

- A task force to examine facility security at public buildings, schools, commercial venues, transportation links and large public events.
- The Governor's Summit on Homeland Defense has been scheduled for October 2, 2002. It is a one-day event for local elected officials and decision makers to discuss homeland initiatives and to receive input for Indiana's contribution to the National Strategy.
- Develop points-of-contact with key law enforcement agencies and develop program support for anti-terrorism activities, modeled on community policing, but using an outreach method with industry, emergency responders and the public for facility and event security.
- Identify critical assets and develop security and response support for those assets. This includes outreach to the private sector and cross-border training sessions with other states.
- Develop and implement mutual aid agreements for emergency responders within Indiana.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Iowa

State Organization

Governor Tom Vilsack appointed Ellen M. Gordon, the administrator of the Emergency Management Division within the Iowa Department of Public Defense, to be his homeland security advisor. She is authorized by statute to administer all of Iowa's emergency management and homeland security affairs. The Homeland Security Advisor works closely with all stakeholders, state and local government agencies, as well as the private sector to implement the state strategy.

Summary of Activities

- . Immediately following the terrorist attacks on 9/11, the State of Iowa compiled an inventory of potential critical assets, assessed each as to criticality and vulnerability. A draft matrix of 32 progressively prohibitive security measures, keyed to the Homeland Security Advisory System, was designed to allow a graduated deployment of protection resources that ensures adequate protection of each critical asset as threat levels increase.
- . The state concurrently conducted a preliminary evaluation of the adequacy of the security features within its own electronic infrastructure system, which led to the development of proposed electronic intrusion prevention and attack protection programs.
- . An information gathering and intelligence sharing task force has been established to develop a protocol of understanding between Federal, state, and local law enforcement and other primary sectors for the sharing of sensitive or confidential information bearing directly on terrorist threats.
- . A community-oriented toolkit was prepared to assist local officials, law enforcement personnel, public health and school administrators, and concerned citizens in identifying specific action steps that communities can take now to develop and maintain local domestic preparedness programs. The "Make United We Stand Come Alive" community-based resource notebook was made available to all of Iowa's counties through the state's network of local emergency management agencies.
- . Iowa is one of eight states in the nation selected to participate in a year-long bio-terrorism policy academy sponsored by the National Governor's Association.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Crisis and Consequence management planning that incorporates leadership succession procedures for chief executives, key elected officials, and primary department heads, incident management training for top executives.
- Employee security training that incorporates enhanced emergency response plans, electronic system intrusion prevention awareness and training.
- A comprehensive agroterrorism and food security program that involves proposing a Midwest regional agroterrorism compact, a Midwest regional animal pharmaceutical stockpile, strategic state and regional animal vaccination plans, rapid response veterinary teams, a regional mobile incinerator program, and health alert protocols.

- Web-based planning tools for local governments and the private sector to inventory and assess critical assets and develop appropriate critical asset protection plans, web-based training for health professionals, veterinarians, and law enforcement officials, web-based databases specific to law enforcement and human, animal, and environmental health sectors, and the utilization of other technologies that increase the communication capability between law enforcement, first-responders, hospitals and other health clinics, and human, animal, wildlife, and environmental laboratories.
- Training for hospitals and other health care facilities that covers bio-terrorism emergency protocols for patient care, staffing, resource conversion, security, surge capacity, and alternative medical sites, mass casualty report training for all medical professionals, and specialized law enforcement training that includes developing written policies and procedures for managing various aspects of terrorism preparedness, managing a critical incident, coordinating threat assessment information, acquiring and utilizing new technologies, enhancing intelligence gathering capabilities, developing multi-jurisdictional agreements and counter-terrorism units, and target identification and assessment.
- An expanded multi-year strategic exercise and evaluation program within the Emergency Management Division to include annual exercise objectives that incorporate multi-state, statewide, regional, multi-county, and county exercises, integration with Iowa's statewide fiber optic network (Iowa Communication Network) to test real-time, in-field reporting to the state emergency operations center, and exercises involving a biological release, an FAD outbreak, anthrax, the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, school terrorism, the Homeland Security Advisory System, and a coordinated, multi-dimensional (conventional, biological, radiological, and cyber combined) scenario calculated to achieve cascading effects designed to overload the states' response capacity.
- A comprehensive bio-terrorism initiative that implements a forensic public health model to provide greater communication and coordination between public safety and public health officials, that enhances and enlarges the local public health response infrastructure, including a formal assessment of current capacities and emerging needs, that develops rapid surveillance and epidemiological detection and response systems that focus on hospital surge capacity and mass immunizations, and that improves and equips the state's entire human, animal, wildlife, and environmental health laboratory system for a wide range of biological and chemical agents.

Contact Information

Ellen M. Gordon, Emergency Management Administrator and Homeland Security Advisor
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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Kansas

State Organization

In October 2001, Governor Bill Graves appointed Major General Greg Gardner as the Director of Homeland Security for Kansas. Although the attacks on September 11th brought terrorism to the forefront of public thought and media attention, the State of Kansas began planning and preparing for terrorist threats years before. Since General Gardner was already leading that preparation in his role as Adjutant General and Director of Kansas Emergency Management, Governor Graves felt this was a natural selection.

Summary of Activities

- . Statewide preparation for terrorism began in earnest in 1999 after Governor Graves issued Executive Order 29, creating the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response which facilitates a coordinated effort for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery from emergencies and disasters in Kansas. Of the Commission's three subordinate organizations that existed before September 11th, one addresses mitigation of all hazards including terrorism, a second focuses on hazardous materials reporting and local response, and a third focuses solely on terrorism issues. To meet the federal requirements of the Center for Disease Control and Human Resources and Services Administration for medical terrorism preparedness, the Governor created the Bio-terrorism Coordinating Council and the Hospital Preparedness Planning Committee on March 29, 2002 by Executive Order.
- . Kansas began preparation for foreign animal diseases in 2000 by developing a plan to deal with potential outbreaks including provisions for quarantine, perimeter control, halting transportation of livestock, decontamination, and disposal of infected animals. During the 2001 Kansas Legislative session, amendments to state laws included an expansion of the Governor's disaster authorities in scope and duration to enable an effective response to foreign animal disease incidents.
- . On October 5, 2001, Governor Graves directed General Gardner to design and conduct a Terrorism Threat and Vulnerability Assessment for Kansas among state agencies. Some 25 agencies identified vulnerabilities of potential terrorist targets in Kansas and evaluated these using a methodology based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation threat assessment criteria. The initial assessment was completed in December 2001. General Gardner gave several briefings to the Kansas Legislature's Special Committee on Kansas Security in closed meetings, including post 9-11 actions taken in Kansas (e.g., critical infrastructure protection at chemical producer/user and nuclear power facilities), a review of his own threat assessment (begun in 1999 and updated in 2001), and a thorough review of the Governor's directed assessment. Several of its recommendations became the basis for legislation proposed in 2002.
- . In response to the developing Anthrax incidents that began throughout the nation in the fall of 2001, Kansas Emergency Management coordinated the implementation of the Kansas Threat Assessment Team. This team, composed of technical experts from the Terrorism Working Group, is on call to assess potential threats and make response recommendations in an expedited manner.
- . On November 15, 2001, the U.S. Department of Defense announced the authorization of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team for the Kansas National Guard, providing the

capability to rapidly identify a biological/chemical agent, advise the on-scene Incident Commander, and communicate with the appropriate state and federal resources.

- Two initiatives begun long before 9-11 were completed in December 2001. The Kansas Hazard Mitigation Strategy (18-month effort of 37 agencies) identified state initiatives to reduce/eliminate vulnerabilities and risks to Kansas residents, communities, the economy, and environment for all hazards (including general threats of terrorism). Kansas Emergency Management contracted with the Department of Justice and the National Emergency Management Association to review Kansas statutes for potential changes to improve the state's response to terrorism. General Gardner coordinated a comprehensive response by all affected state agencies and facilitated their combined testimony before a closed session of the Legislature's Special Committee on Kansas Security.
- Recommendations from these studies and the Governor's directed vulnerability assessment were used in creating legislation that passed in the 2002 session. New state laws made the use of the incident management system mandatory in Kansas; authorized six regional planners to help local units of government plan, train, exercise and assist in local emergency operation centers when disaster strikes; authorized the creation of regional emergency medical response teams; directed Kansas Emergency Management to conduct additional terrorism preparedness training; and provided for health insurance coverage for Kansas National Guard members called to state active duty in excess of 30 days (intended to fill the gap from the loss of that insurance provided by their civilian employers).

Initiatives and Priorities

- Design and implement an interoperable statewide wireless communications architecture integrating state and local systems.
- Design and implement a virtual state emergency operations center.
- Promote mitigation of vulnerabilities in critical facilities through structural and non-structural initiatives.
- Continuously improve response and recovery plans with priority on state-wide covert bio-terrorism and foreign animal diseases.

Contact Information

Major General Greg Gardner, Adjutant General
Office (785) 274-1001, 800-905-7521 (24-hour), Website: www.ink.org/public/kdem/

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Kentucky

State Organization

The Adjutant General was designated to oversee Homeland Security issues and initiatives. The 'Office for Security Coordination', was established to assist the Adjutant General and Governor in this endeavor, and to develop and coordinate strategies for the state.

Summary of Activities

- Established multiple Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Working Groups, at all levels of Government (Federal, State, County, City and Industry), which espouses interagency cooperation coordination, interoperability, and integrated planning.
- All State agencies updated or published 'Emergency Response Plans.
- Collectively developed 'protocols' for dealing with, and handling, suspected Anthrax substance while testing in excess of 1,500 suspected samples.
- National Guard mobilization of 1,700 soldiers and airmen in support of airport security and Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom.
- All agency focus on security aspects for government and business continuity. Agencies reviewing physical security, operational security, technology and cyber security and personnel reliability programs, while conducting vulnerability assessments.
- Development of requirements to support the Department of Justice grant (approx. \$6.25M); whereby Chemical and Bio-Hazmat teams will be equipped, trained and strategically positioned throughout Kentucky.
- Development of requirements to support the HRSA grant (\$1.8M) for hospital preparedness and the CDC grant (\$13.99M) for public health infrastructure enhancements.
- Maintained an aggressive 'Public Information Campaign' to keep our citizens informed, while reducing fear and panic. Government and private agencies alike, to ensure employee awareness, are sponsoring information seminars across the state.
- Assessing future Public Health surveillance systems and protocols, assessing hospital preparedness and wireless integration of all medical activities across the state.
- Debating the next generation of State Driver's licenses. Considering biometrics integration and the requirement for database cross referencing with the Social Security Administration, State Department (Visas) and Immigration and Naturalization Service to preclude/minimize the falsification of identification documents. Will also conduct a review of the 'issuing process' for state drivers' license.
- Continuing to work with critical infrastructure sites to develop 'Defensive Plans' in the event of validated FBI threat warnings. Attempting to develop 'Alert procedures' and 'Protective measures' for communities, specific sites and regions.
- Reviewing the requirement for further standardization of 9-1-1 services across the state and the refinement of 2-1-1 and 3-1-1 services.

- Looking at long-range strategy for the integrating of future technologies into the construction of new structures and facilities.
- Attempting to develop ‘Quick Reference Lists’ for all Federal Grants, along with points of contact, that could be of value to the Homeland Security Team.
- Continuing to update our list of “Critical Infrastructure Assets” and “High Pay-Off Targets”; while establishing planning responsibilities for ‘Preemptive and Protective’ contingency plans.
- Establishment of the Kentucky Homeland Security Web-site. <http://homeland.state.ky.us>

Initiatives and Priorities

- Freedom of Information Act and the State “Open records Act,” continue to plague efforts to develop and publish contingency plans for the fear of being compromised. There is a need to protect contingency plans from public discourse, which could result in discovery by would be terrorists. Access should be predicated on a strict “need to know.”
- There is a need for industry to work together, and partner, to make first-responder equipment and communications systems ‘interoperable,’ the sooner we will be able to ensure ‘mutual support agreements’ are fully realized.
- There is a need for National Standardization and Performance Measures established across the spectrum of Homeland Security issues. Additionally, there needs to be funding for assessments of the established procedures and standards.
- We will develop specific language and pursue funding for the necessary ‘Preemptive and Protective Contingency Planning’ for “Critical Infrastructure Assets” and “High Pay-Off Targets.”

Contact Information

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(502) 607-1558

Ray Nelson, Executive Director, Office for Security Coordination
Office (502) 607-1257, 24 hr EOC (502) 607-1638, Emergency (800) 255-2587

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Louisiana

State Organization

Under our current organization, the Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness (LOEP) is working all

day-to-day issues regarding Homeland Security.

A working group consisting of LOEP, the Louisiana National Guard, the Louisiana State Police and the Department of Health and Hospitals is working on issues related to Homeland Security. The working group reports to the Assistant Director of LOEP, who reports to the Adjutant General of the Louisiana National Guard, who in turn reports to Mr. Terry Ryder, the Assistant Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor, and the state's point of contact on all homeland security issues. In addition to working the day-to-day issues, the working group also coordinates with parish emergency managers, sheriffs and police organizations, and public health officials at the state and local levels.

Summary of Activities

- By Executive Order, Governor Foster created The Louisiana Domestic Terrorism Advisory Committee to provide recommendations on preparedness and distribution of grant monies, particularly the Office of State and Domestic Preparedness Equipment Grant.
- Members of the committee include The Adjutant General of the Louisiana National Guard (Director of LOEP), the Deputy Secretary of Public Safety, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals, the President of the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, the Louisiana Association of Chiefs of Police, the Louisiana Association of Nationally Registered Emergency Medical Technicians and the President of the Louisiana Emergency Preparedness Association.
- The members of this committee will provide a state 3-year strategy and recommendations directly to the Governor on the distribution of grant monies for first-responders.

Initiatives and Priorities

- An Executive Order creating the Homeland Security Coordinating Staff within the State Office of Emergency Preparedness is awaiting the Governor's signature.
- The duties and functions of the coordinating staff will include developing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive state strategy in order to secure the State of Louisiana from terrorist threats and/or attacks.
- The staff will also be responsible for refining the State's All Hazards Plan to more completely address homeland security threats and issues.
- The staff will continue to enhance coordination of planning and assimilation of homeland security issues with particular emphasis on issues involving information sharing among the different state agencies.
- Members of the coordinating staff will include, but are not limited to, the Louisiana National Guard, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Health and Hospitals.

Contact Information

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Major General Bennett C. Landreneau, Adjutant General
Director, Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness
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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Maine

State Organization

The Governor of Maine designated the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management as the lead agency for Homeland Security. In his capacity as Adjutant General and Department Commissioner the Adjutant General acts as the Homeland Security Advisor.

Additionally, a Homeland Security Task Force comprised of representatives from principal state agencies was established and meets periodically to develop strategies and recommendations.

Summary of Activities

- Maine established, in conjunction with the United States Coast Guard and the FBI, a coast watch program enlisting the assistance of commercial fishermen in providing information regarding coastal activity.
- Maine began a program to identify and assess principal statewide vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure and, where appropriate, develop security plans and implement necessary enhancements.
- An aggressive assessment and strategy for improvement has been developed for an effective response to Bio-terrorism.
- Training for first-responders and establishment of regional response teams has been a priority.
- Maine provided some ninety National Guardsmen to support the security of six of Maine's principal airports, in addition to 105 soldiers of the Maine Army National Guard, in a federal status, to support US Customs and Border Patrol at the Maine / Canada Border.
- As a member of the Department of Justice Maine Anti-Terrorism Task Force, Maine has collaborated with the federal, state and local law enforcement communities to strengthen protocols and establish a cohesive information sharing process.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Maine has developed a Homeland Security Strategy that identifies the essential objectives for the future. These objectives will be the focus of a concerted effort over the next three years to ensure the security of Maine's Citizens.
- The securing of Maine's Borders, coastline and seaports are of a particular concern and will be the catalyst of future endeavors.
- A concerted effort to blend the multitude of information sources will be undertaken as well.
- Bio- and agro-terrorism are of particular concern and with a significant amount of planning having been accomplished for bio-terrorism we are poised to execute our enhancement plans with the advent of continued federal funding.
- Increased attention to Agroterrorism is necessary and with a geographically diverse state the challenge is daunting but achievable.

Contact Information

Major General Joseph E. Tinkham II, Adjutant General
Office (207) 626-4271, (207) 626-7863 (24-hour Military Operations Center)

Alternate POC: Colonel Mark Gilbert
Office (207) 626-4440 or (207) 626-4440 (24-hour Military Operations Center)

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Maryland

State Organization

The Governor's Chief of Staff (Alvin C. Collins) serves as the Homeland Security Advisor for the State of Maryland. Currently, he works with the Maryland Terrorism Forum (MTF) on issues specifically dealing with Homeland Security.

The MTF is an advisory body, convened by the Governor in 1998, that reviews areas of concern and makes recommendations to the Governor, through the Office of the Chief of Staff. It is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Department of State Police and the Adjutant General of Maryland, and includes representatives from Transportation, Environment, Health & Mental Hygiene, Police, Fire, EMS, MD Association of Counties, Municipal representatives and others.

During the last Legislative Session, the Maryland Security Council was established. This 15-member advisory council, composed of representatives from Federal, State, County and Municipal Government, as well as business and the general community, review all emergency planning in the State and make recommendations to the Governor.

All existing groups, such as the MTF are being evaluated for possible consolidation, making the Security Council the main advisory body.

Summary of Activities

- . Each county and major city conducted vulnerability surveys on State, local and private infrastructures, and identified areas that require additional security measures.
- . Legislation initiatives proposed by the Governor and passed in the recent session included:
 - The Maryland National Guard Readiness Act
 - Maryland Emergency Management Assistance Compact
 - Access to Public Records/Public Security Documents
 - Governor's Emergency Powers
 - Maryland Security Council
 - Agriculture/Infectious and Contagious Diseases
 - Catastrophic Health Emergencies
 - The Maryland Security Protection Act

Initiatives and Priorities

The State is focused on the following priorities:

- . To further identify vulnerable targets within the State, and to take appropriate measures to decrease that vulnerability.
- . To ensure the adequate training and equipping of all State and local first-responders.
- . To ensure that hospitals have surge capability in the event of a crisis.

Contact Information

Alvin C. Collins, Chief of Staff to the Governor
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State Organization

The Homeland Security Office is a separate, cabinet-level office whose Director reports directly to the Governor. It is staffed with three full time employees and one intern. When necessary, the Office of Commonwealth Security utilizes the staff from other agencies and their salaries are paid by the originating agencies.

Summary of Activities

- In order to increase domestic security in Massachusetts, the Office of Commonwealth Security utilizes many state agencies to make its assets and systems more secure. These agencies include the Executive Office of Public Safety (EOPS), the State Police, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Fire Services, and the National Guard.
- The Office of Commonwealth Security has also formed partnerships with the Secretary of Transportation and Construction, the Department of Public Health, the Secretary of Environmental Affairs, and various other local and federal agencies.
- The Office of Commonwealth Security is also an active member of the Anti-Terrorist Task Force (ATTF).
- Massachusetts has tremendously increased security at Logan International Airport, the ports, the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority (MBTA), nuclear plants and water supplies. The Coast Guard, in conjunction with the Office of Commonwealth Security, numerous other state agencies and the private sector has worked to make the Port of Boston a Model Port.
- Logan Airport, the ports, and the MBTA have also been used for numerous pilot programs to increase technology. The use of facial recognition devices, passport authentication, baggage screening, and the inspection of unattended vehicles has been implemented at Logan.
- Massachusetts has also been a leader in creating a Bio-terrorism Coordinating Council and a Statewide Anti-Terrorist Unified Response Network (SATURN). The Bio-terrorism Coordinating Council is comprised of leading medical doctors and scientists who coordinate the state's fight against bio-terrorism.
- SATURN was largely created through the auspices of EOPS and the ATTF. SATURN is designed for information sharing and terrorist training for first-responders in every city and town in Massachusetts. SATURN is rapidly becoming a national model.
- We have also involved large numbers of local, state and federal agencies in making recommendations and coordinating the Federal Threat Alert System. Similarly we are involving private sectors and numerous state agencies in making a number of legislative initiatives in the terrorism field.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The Office of Commonwealth Security's future initiatives include identifying, prioritizing and hardening all assets and systems. The six priorities that the office has established are divided into Operational Priorities and Administrative Priorities.
- Operational Priorities include bio-terrorism, port security and terrorism legislation.
- Administrative Priorities include developing a Homeland Security Threat Alert System for Massachusetts, a strategic plan for Commonwealth Security and to follow recommendations and ensure compliance with the security issues of the Carter Commission regarding Massport.

Contact Information

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Office (617) 727-3600 or (508) 820-2000 (24-hour MEMA emergency contact)

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Michigan

State Organization

The Governor designated the Director of the Michigan Department of State Police, who is also the State Director of Emergency Management, as the State Director for Homeland Security. Homeland security efforts are coordinated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police.

Through an executive directive, the Governor established the Michigan Homeland Security Task Force (MHSTF) chaired by the Director of the State Police. The mission of the MHSTF is “To ensure the coordination of all homeland security-related actions across a broad spectrum of federal, state, local, and private organizations and to advance the effective development and implementation of a state homeland security strategy.”

Summary of Activities

- The Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division implemented a three-year domestic preparedness strategy for terrorism in October 2001. While this strategy was developed in part as a requirement for a grant application for the purchase of weapons of mass destruction equipment, it has served as a first step in preparing a broader and more comprehensive domestic preparedness strategy for the state.
- The Michigan Homeland Security Task Force, which is comprised of representatives of federal, state, local, and private sector agencies, has focused their activities on intelligence and prevention, critical infrastructure protection, emergency response, and public health and safety issues.
- The Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division conducted several statewide Homeland Security Forums this past year in conjunction with partners from local, federal, state, and private sector agencies. These meetings provided an overview of the State Homeland Security efforts, a threat briefing from the FBI, and an overview of the state’s bio-terrorism preparedness from the Michigan Department of Community Health. The key issue that came out of the round-table portion of the program focused on the need to improve communication and information sharing between, local, state, and federal agencies, including the development of systems to share information more quickly following a terrorist event.
- The state of Michigan actively participates on several additional terrorism task forces:
 - FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force
 - US Attorney’s Joint Terrorism Task Force
 - Integrated Border Enforcement Team (representatives from Canada and U.S.)
 - Homeland Security River Watch (coordinated by U.S. Coast Guard)
- The Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division continues to work closely with the Michigan Department of Transportation, the Federal Protective Service, the United States Customs Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to monitor international border crossing points in the state of Michigan.
- The Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division, through the Hazardous Materials Training Center, provides training to government and private sector personnel. This training

covers response to incidents of hazardous materials, weapons of mass destruction, and bio-terrorism.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Coordinate law enforcement and intelligence information regarding potential terrorist elements that operate in or that could conduct attacks against the residents of Michigan; enhance intelligence collection efforts by eliminating redundancies and de-conflicting operations; address the implementation of the Homeland Security Advisory System when appropriate.
- Coordinate with local, state, federal, and private agencies to identify state infrastructure vital to the safety, health, and well-being of Michigan residents; design and implement infrastructure-specific vulnerability, threat and risk assessments; prioritize infrastructure requiring protective measures; develop a process for reducing critical infrastructure vulnerabilities.
- Analyze statewide response readiness across the seven emergency response disciplines by examining the status of weapons of mass destruction anti-terrorism planning, training, equipment and exercises; design and implement a strategy to correct shortfalls by focusing on jurisdictions exposed to the greatest risk; design and implement effective communications networks and alert systems to ensure rapid notification to government, public and private agencies.
- Design improved surveillance, epidemiological, warning, and reporting systems for potential mass casualty producing attacks; evaluate the readiness of medical institutions to respond to such events; review federal, state, and local plans, policies, and protocols for discharging medical treatment for victims of weapons of mass destruction attacks; maintain a robust laboratory capability for identification of pathogens and toxic materials.

Contact Information

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Michigan State Police Operations Division (517) 336-6100 (24-hour)
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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Minnesota

State Organization

Governor Jesse Ventura designated the Department of Public Safety to also function as Minnesota's Office of Homeland Security shortly after September 11th. The department's Division of Emergency Management serves as the lead division on homeland security issues. A cooperative effort exists within the Homeland Security Advisory Council, which is co-chaired by the Departments of Public Safety & Health. The council membership includes state & federal agencies, state associations and private business representatives interested in the area of homeland security.

Summary of Activities

- Government agencies, private businesses and citizens have all reviewed their existing methods of preventing and responding to disasters of all kinds, not just domestic terrorism.
- Commissioner Weaver called together representatives of the criminal justice community and public safety responders to review existing legal barriers to quick and efficient handling of a terrorist threat or incident. The legislation adopted several recommendations of this group.
- The Governor and Commissioner Weaver called together representatives of Minnesota's critical infrastructure system, to review strengths and weaknesses of individual systems as well as the criticality of connected and redundant systems. Physical security assessments have and are being conducted to determine if there are improvements that can be made.
- Minnesota conducted risk assessments and submitted strategic plans to the Department of Justice for inclusion in their domestic preparedness equipment grants program.
- The Division of Emergency Management is working closely with state and local agencies to streamline the grants process to allow the quickest means of getting resources matched up with needs.
- State and local officials are communicating and coordinating together extremely well. Intelligence information is being freely passed among the agencies.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Change Minnesota's driver's license to strengthen it as an identity document and make it easier to identify people who have overstayed their visas.
- Integrate criminal justice information systems statewide – and at the federal level.
- Continue to enhance a statewide coordinated response plan that brings together both public and private sectors to identify assets and ensure seamless communication.
- Continue assessment and development of critical infrastructure protection.
- Assess and update continuity-of-government plan for all branches of government.

Contact Information

Charlie Weaver, Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety and
Homeland Security Director
Office (651) 296-6642 or (651) 649-5451 (24-hour contact through State Duty Officer)
Website: www.dps.state.mn.us

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Mississippi

State Organization

The State Office of Homeland Security was established within the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.

There is also a State Homeland Security Council which consists of state agencies and, as advisory members, federal agencies and state emergency management, law enforcement, and fire service associations.

Summary of Activities

- Presently, the Homeland Security Council uses established work groups to support preparedness, training, and exercise efforts. The council meets on a quarterly basis to address issues and monitor new requirements.
- The state currently uses the federal Homeland Security Advisory System for alert and depends upon the FBI and other federal laws enforcement agencies to disseminate threat and other intelligence information.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Develop a State Homeland Security Plan to meet state requirements and support national strategies, and county/city plans to meet local requirements and support the State plan. Conduct state-wide exercises to evaluate Plan.
- Develop Regional Response Teams trained and equipped to Level “A.”
- Conduct training and exercises to support preparedness and response.
- Develop and maintain network to support Intelligence Information Dissemination.
- Develop and publish state and local recommended actions to threat alert system.
- Develop and maintain health alert network.
- Complete threat assessment and vulnerability analysis.
- Develop and maintain training and exercise strategy.
- Finalize and publish Bio-terrorism Plan as appendix to State Homeland Security Plan.
- Conduct state level exercise to evaluate Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) based on Homeland Security Incident.

Contact Information

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Chuck Carter, State Coordinator for Homeland Security
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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Missouri

State Organization

Governor Bob Holden appointed Colonel Tim Daniel (USA Retired) as Special Advisor for Homeland Security, a cabinet level position, on September 26, 2001. He cooperates with state departments including the Department of Public Safety (which includes the State Highway Patrol, Emergency Management network, and the National Guard), as well as the Departments of Health and Senior Services, Agriculture, Transportation, Natural Resources, Social Services, Conservation and Mental Health.

Summary of Activities

- . In November 2001 Governor Holden created the Missouri Security Panel to assess homeland security needs within the state. The panel oversaw a statewide vulnerability assessment, which is the basis for establishing priorities and for the allocation of federal resources.
- . Security at the capitol and selected state office buildings was increased with the introduction of access control and identification cards for all state employees.
- . Member of US Attorneys General Working Groups and FBI led Counter-Terrorism Task Forces in Kansas City and St. Louis.
- . Missouri has worked with federal agencies to contact and provide security training to thousands of hazardous material vendors and transporters. The MSHP has increased surveillance of hazardous material transporters on the highways and established a statewide intelligence and information-sharing database, the Missouri State Police Intelligence Network (MOSPIN).
- . The Missouri General Assembly passed legislation to improve the ability of police to detect and prevent terrorism and for authorities to respond to medical emergencies both natural and manmade.
- . Department of Health and Senior Services instituted a health alert network and a surveillance system, contacting health providers to obtain public health information twice weekly, and is working to improve the public health infrastructure, information sharing, health communication networks and hospital surge capabilities.
- . St. Louis University's Center for Bio-terrorism and Emerging Infections produced educational tools to help health care providers detect bio-terrorism nationwide.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Establish a Homeland Security Advisory System and Critical Asset Protection Plan to assist in the deployment of the Homeland Security Advisory System across the state, establish protocols with private owner/operators and protective measures for their facilities and look for technology solutions to reduce vulnerabilities of critical assets.

- Continue to share law enforcement information and intelligence between the FBI, state and local departments.
- Fully deploy and operate MOSPIN.
- Train Missouri's 17,500 law enforcement officers in Counter-Terrorism.
- Provide interoperable wireless communications capability for first-responders.
- Develop media programs to educate the public, and build understanding and coping skills to better deal with the stress of disaster.
- Programs for our schools developed by Missouri Safe Schools program.
- Investigate means to develop state controlled medical surge capability to flow medical reinforcements to local disaster scenes to fill the 24 to 72 hour gap that now exists.
- Improve planning and communications between health delivery systems.
- Build First-Responder Capability.
- Improve situational awareness statewide for incident management.
- Field a statewide web based management system that incorporates GIS and provides a common picture; eventually deploy wireless technology to first-responders that links the Incident Command Management to the statewide system.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Montana

State Organization

The Montana Homeland Security Task Force was established through an Executive Order issued by Governor Judy Martz on October 18, 2001. The Disaster and Emergency Services Division of the Department of Military Affairs (DES) was designated as lead agency, and DES Division Administrator Jim Greene chairs and directs the Task Force administrative and operational support.

Task Force membership includes representatives from the Office of the Governor; State Departments including Administration, Justice, Public Health and Human Services and Corrections; Montana Associations such as Emergency Medical Services, Fire Chief's, Sheriff's, and Peace Officer's and the Local DES Coordinator's Association; Montana National Guard; representatives from the US Attorney's Office and the FBI; and legislative representatives, including state and federal elected officials or their designees.

The Montana Homeland Security Task Force has also established formal connections with: the Montana State Emergency Response Commission, the Montana Homeland Security Advisory Council : Montana Geographic Information Council; and various Health Department Advisory Committees including the Public Health Improvement Task Force, the State Trauma Care Advisory Council and the Hospital Bio-terrorism Committee (HRSA Grant Program).

Summary of Activities

- The mission of the Homeland Security Task Force is to serve the interests of the citizens of Montana by facilitating clear lines of communication and coordinating a comprehensive statewide plan in preparation for specific occurrences of terrorism.
- The Task Force serves as the platform for an ongoing strategic planning process that is directed towards building response capabilities from the local level up and enhancing statewide emergency management efforts directed towards terrorist threats or attacks.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The framework for strategic planning proposed for the Montana Homeland Security Task Force is based upon a complete listing of categories and expressed concerns already set forth by Task Force members.
- The list of potential concerns has been organized into four phases: mitigation, preparation, response and recovery.
- Each phase has been assigned to a department level official of state government. Action planning is now in-progress.
- Top priorities are expected to include: intelligence gathering, infrastructure security (especially essential electronic communications and computer systems), improved public safety radio systems, public health initiatives, improved coordination with local public safety agencies, development of a regional overhead incident management team, increased citizen involvement and disaster recovery – business continuity initiatives.

Contact Information

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Homeland Security Task Force Coordinator

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The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)

Territorial Organization

Governor Juan N. Babauta established the Office of Homeland Security on April 19, 2002 within the Office of the Governor. A working group has also been established to undertake tasks assigned by the Office of Homeland Security.

The Commonwealth does not have a constituted National Guard force.

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is composed of three main islands. Saipan is the most populated, with about 68,000 residents. The island of Rota is the second largest island with a population of about 3,000. Tinian has a population of about 2,800 people. There are also three smaller islands with small populations.

The Commonwealth is in a unique situation due to its geographical isolation (Japan is three air hours air time away, and Hawaii is eight hours air time). Unlike continental states, which can rely on support from neighboring states, we must be completely self-reliant in the initial stages of any crisis. Our principal source of assistance in response to a terrorist incident or natural disaster is the United States military.

Summary of Activities

- The Office of Homeland Security is including the private sector in all of its planning activities. Major entities that attend meetings of the working group include the Contractor Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hotel Association.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Although we have not yet ventured into the area of research and development, we anticipate establishing a state-of-the-art facility for mass trauma care capable of responding to incidents ranging from chemical exposure to a typical aircraft accident, with a surge capacity of at least five hundred injured.
- As the working group convenes and a consensus is reached that requires new laws to be adopted, these will be presented for enactment.
- We plan to build and equip a medical facility on the three major islands of Rota, Tinian, and Saipan, and to train emergency medical service personnel.
- We plan to harden critical infrastructure to avoid disruption of the power generating facilities, water distribution systems, and medical facilities, first-responders communications, telecommunications and transportation between islands.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Nebraska

State Organization

Lt. Governor David E. Heineman was named by the Governor to be the Director of Homeland Security, and Chairman of the Governor's Homeland Security Policy Group. The Policy Group, which consists of Agency Heads, is tasked to coordinate all security related activities between state departments and agencies and to promote the development and implementation of all state terrorist planning, training, and response activities.

The Policy Group oversees the Governor's Homeland Security Leadership Group, which is responsible for querying state agencies and departments, identifying shortfalls for planning, response, and training, identifying where coordination among state entities is needed, and forwarding their recommendations to the Policy Group.

Summary of Activities

- The State is in the process of identifying and assessing critical facilities and infrastructure.
- Through the Policy and Leadership groups we have upgraded the State's Emergency response capability.
- We have conducted emergency exercises involving State Agencies.
- Based on those exercises, we are reviewing and updating the State Operations Plan (SOP).
- We have completed and included a Contagious Animal Disease Appendix to the SOP.
- The Leadership group has established a terrorism training committee to coordinate training across the state and across disciplines. They are in the process of rewriting the State Emergency Operations Plan.
- The Leadership Group has also developed a State Exercise Development Team with membership from the group agencies to begin the long-term process of exercising State Agencies with the goal of a full scale exercise in 2004 preceded by various drills, table top, and functional exercises both within agencies and across agencies.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The Policy group will begin a review of State Statutes to identify what authorities to respond are in place and to determine if new legislation needs to be proposed to assure the proper response capabilities exist.
- The Governor and the Policy Group have also established as priorities first responder assistance, bio-terrorism planning and training, and improved communications for law enforcement, fire agencies, and the public health alert system for the state.
- Nebraska has established the framework for a new state-wide public radio system that will allow all emergency responders on the state and local level to integrate their systems.
- We intend to utilize the capabilities of the University of Nebraska Medical Center to support the Health and Medical Emergency Support Function of the State Emergency Response Plan.

Contact Information

Lieutenant Governor David Heineman, Nebraska Homeland Security Director
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Al Berndt, Homeland Security Coordinator
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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Nevada

State Organization

Under the direction of the Governor, through the Division of Emergency Management, Nevada's Committee on Homeland Security was created and currently meets on a monthly basis. By the committee, necessary subcommittees have been created to address various issues specific to Nevada's concerns in successfully obtaining an adequate level of preparedness. These subcommittees include, but are not limited to, law enforcement, fire, communications, public health, agriculture, infrastructure, legislative, planning, training and grants management.

Summary of Activities

- Completion of threat vulnerability, risk and health assessments.
- Completion of 3-year strategic plan.
- Development of expansion to Homeland Security Alert System specific for Nevada to be reviewed by state and local agencies with subsequent implementation.
- To date, the state has provided awareness, operatives and/or technical level training to approximately 2000 first-responders and provided 95% of funding received to date for equipping first-responders.
- Establishment of grant application process for state agencies and county government. Funding mechanism at county level has been established to be administered through each of the county's Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's) allowing for a multidiscipline representation within each county.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Continue training and equipping of first-responders.
- Standardize training and personal protective equipment for first-responders.
- Standardize statewide communications equipment.
- Complete development and implementation of an intrastate compact for county to county and county to state mutual aid.
- Assist local government with planning initiatives.
- Develop regional response teams to assist rural Nevada counties and provide support to other response teams statewide.
- Begin measures to harden vulnerable sites as funding becomes available.
- Enhance state emergency operations center capabilities through improved communications capabilities and facility security.

- Review and propose revisions of Nevada laws relevant to public health, public open meeting laws, and expansion of extraordinary powers of the Governor during times of emergency.
- Establish protocols for secured methods of sharing information amongst officials at the state and local levels.
- Provide support to the Citizens Corps program through encouragement of partnerships, with Nevada's citizens and their local first-responders.
- Enhance inspection requirements for transportation of hazardous materials by highway, freeway, rail, etc.
- Improve inspection, identification and records of all sites maintaining inventory of hazardous materials.
- Improve the capabilities of Nevada's public health and agricultural laboratories.
- Develop plan for pharmaceutical stockpile.
- Develop and implement medical alert system.

Contact Information

Frank Siracusa, Director of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management
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State Organization

The coordination of New Hampshire's homeland security activities was originally assigned to the Governor's Office of Emergency Management. Due to a legislative change that took effect July 1, 2002, the Office of Emergency Management has been transferred to the Department of Safety as the Division of Fire Safety and Emergency Management. The State Fire Marshal, who is also the state's point-of-contact to the White House Office of Homeland Security, serves as the Director of Fire Safety and Emergency Management. The state's Advisory Council on Emergency Preparedness and Security includes state agency departments and stakeholders who play a vital role in homeland security and emergency management.

Summary of Activities

- Prior to the tragic events of September 11th, the New Hampshire Anti-Terrorism Task Force had completed its three-year terrorism preparedness and response plan. Under a US Department of Justice grant, numerous first-responder training programs had been implemented and equipment needs had been identified.
- Following September 11th, Governor Jeanne Shaheen created the NH Commission on Preparedness & Security to assess the state's level of readiness to react to a terrorist attack and to recommend improvements that would enhance the state's ability to deter and respond to a terrorist attack. On November 27, 2001, the Commission issued a report that included eighty-six recommendations, all of which have been prioritized and are being addressed by various state agencies. The Commission identified six overarching, high priority concerns as follows: The need to enhance the ability of first-responders to respond to and handle biological and chemical incidents by improving their training and equipment; The need to increase the capacity of New Hampshire's health system to handle mass casualty incidents; The need to improve the communications infrastructure and protocols among state agencies, local emergency responders and health care providers; The need to encourage those communities that are not presently served by a regional hazardous materials emergency response team to form such teams; The need to encourage communities to strengthen their emergency sheltering and evacuation plans; The need to ensure that emergency response plans are functional by means of drills and exercises that include participation by top government officials.
- The entire report of the NH Commission on Preparedness & Security can be downloaded from the following website: www.state.nh.us.
- The following summarizes the actions that have been taken in New Hampshire since September 11th to improve domestic security: NH State Police created a full-time anti-terrorism intelligence unit; The US Attorney for NH established a law enforcement anti-terrorism task force.
- In coordination with the US Coast Guard, the NH Marine Patrol established armed patrols in Portsmouth Harbor, the Piscataqua River, and along the state's Atlantic coastline.
- A Department of Safety task group conducted security evaluations of numerous critical facilities throughout the state, and assisted facility operators and local law enforcement with the implementation of security recommendations.

- The state applied for and received an \$8.4 million dollar bio-terrorism preparedness grant from the US Department of Health & Human Services.
- The state applied for and received a \$200,000 port security grant for Portsmouth Harbor.
- Training for first-responders and equipment acquisitions are continuing under the pre-9/11 US Department of Justice anti-terrorism grant.
- The NH legislature passed several bills related to homeland security, including changes to the “Right-to-Know Law”, bio-terrorism legislation, the establishment of a communications interoperability study, the strengthening of the state’s explosives licensing statute, and enhanced penalties for terrorism threats.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on Preparedness & Security.
- Funding and construction of a new facility for the Division of Fire Safety & Emergency Management, including a state-of-the-art emergency operations center.
- Identify and implement the most effective strategies for utilizing local, state, and federal fiscal resources.

Contact Information

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 Website: www.nhoem.state.nh.us

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – New Jersey

State Organization

Governor James E. McGreevey created the Office of Counter-Terrorism to prepare and coordinate the state's Homeland Security strategy. It is an independent unit of the office of State Attorney General David Samson, and is headed by the Assistant Attorney General-in-Charge, Kathryn Flicker. The office's mission is twofold: to protect the state through increased information gathering and analysis, in partnership with local, state and federal agencies; and to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to prevent terrorist attacks and lessen their impact if and when they occur.

The office supports the activities of the Domestic Security Preparedness task Force. Governor McGreevey has appointed Attorney General Samson as the Chair of the Task Force; Assistant Attorney General Flicker serves as his designee to the Task Force.

Summary of Activities

- Passed the Domestic Security Preparedness Act (October 2001), which established the Domestic Security Preparedness Task Force as the state agency responsible for developing policy and implementing plans and programs that will protect the state from future threats.
- Activities of the Domestic Security Preparedness Task Force sub-groups:
 - The Infrastructure Advisory Committee, charged with linking state government's preparedness efforts with those of the private sector;
 - The New Jersey Domestic Security Preparedness Planning Group, responsible for developing a statewide preparedness and emergency management plan;
 - The Weapons of Mass Destruction Advisory Committee charged with assessing the risk to New Jersey's citizens from attacks or sabotage involving nuclear, biological or chemical weapons
- Established the Office of Counter-Terrorism to coordinate the terrorism-related activities of the New Jersey State Police's Counter-Terrorism Unit and work closely with the State's Office of Emergency Management.
- Coordinating efforts with the Department of Health and Senior Services to prevent and better combat incidents of potential bio-terrorism by:
 - Developing a seamless, integrated public health system that can detect, identify and respond to health-related aspects of terrorism by involving local health officials, hospitals, emergency responders, pharmaceutical companies, academic and research institutions, healthcare associations and government officials at all levels.
 - Preparing to implement the bio-terrorism preparedness and response recommendations of MEDPREP, the state's Medical Emergency and Disaster Prevention and Response Expert Panel, regarding such issues as transporting medical records and patients, stockpiling medical equipment and pharmaceutical supplies, and identifying trauma/triage/quarantine facilities to deal with potentially disastrous health risks and events.

Initiatives and Priorities

- To assist the Task Force in identifying the state's most critical infrastructure sites and facilities.

- To continue readiness training, including “table top” and simulation exercises, for various levels of government, law enforcement and emergency management personnel.
- To work with the state Department of Transportation and Division of Motor Vehicles to develop a more secure and fraud-resistant New Jersey driver’s license.
- To complete work on a business continuity plan to enable state government to operate without interruption in the event of a terrorist-related or other disaster.
- To expand community outreach efforts to all relevant constituencies.

Contact Information

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Website: www.NJCounterTerrorism.com (under construction)

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - New Mexico

State Organization

Thomas L. English, Department of Public Safety (DPS), Cabinet Secretary was appointed the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor in January 2002. He created the Office of Emergency Services and Security (OESS) from the existing emergency management bureau.

Summary of Activities

- Created a counter-terrorism training and intelligence program within the DPS, Special Investigations Division.
- Efforts concentrated on building on existing programs and capabilities, not inventing new programs. Initial efforts centered on response to a terrorist event. These efforts included planning, training, equipping and exercising. New Mexico's statewide emergency management system included existing programs designed and staffed to perform these type functions. The programs reprioritized objectives in order to include homeland security requirements.
- Initial efforts following 9/11/01 were designed to ensure the State's command and control and coordination capability could handle events similar to what occurred in New York and Washington, D.C. Existing State Emergency Operational Center (EOC) policies and procedures were reviewed and found to contain numerous shortfalls. New plans and standard operating guides were written, training completed, and exercises conducted that included all state and supporting agencies and new state-of-the-art equipment was procured.
- Due to New Mexico's large geographic area and sparse population, many areas lack first response capabilities. In order to provide protection for all areas of the state a Homeland Security Regional Response System has been developed. The goal of this system is to provide a standardized effective statewide emergency response capability.
- Eleven regions were identified to begin developing the program. Emergency response resources (law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical, national guard, etc) were identified in each region. DOJ equipment grant risk assessments and hazard analysis were used to identify critical infrastructure and targets in each region. A local emergency management coordinator and a State Police District commander were recruited to establish a regional homeland security working-group. Each regional working- group has developed and exercised a regional response plan. These plans will be used to develop an annex to the State's All-Hazard Plan. The State will then conduct a statewide terrorism incident response exercise involving the majority of regions by August 30, 2002. Results of the exercise will be used to prioritize resource allocation based on risk and shortfalls within each region.
- The Department of Health began increasing their bio-terrorism public health capabilities prior to 9/11/02 and with the help of a CDC grant has increased their efforts. They have also trained all public health district managers in the Incident Command System. Recently, the state was awarded over \$10 Million for bio-terrorism preparedness.
- The National Guard Civil Support Team was certified and is providing training and participating in exercises with local governments and state agencies.

- First-responder equipment is being procured through a Department of Justice grant and will be provided to local governments to increase their capability.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Develop 5-year state strategic plan that identifies New Mexico's Homeland Security goals and ways to achieve them.
- New program will establish training for New Mexico law enforcement officers. The initial focus will be on identifying sources of drug funds and repositories for drug proceeds, relating to terrorist organizations.
- Develop Training program for county and municipal law enforcement agencies training officers in basic terrorism concepts and procedures in developing useful counter-terrorism intelligence.
- Implement a system for gathering and storing counter-terrorism intelligence that has a nexus to an ongoing criminal investigation or is the predicate that a probable cause situation has happened or will be developing. Lastly, receiving and evaluating counter-terrorism intelligence related report and disseminating the data received.
- Identifying interoperable communication equipment and standardized WMD related response equipment through developed working groups. These groups will develop a plan on how New Mexico should address these critical areas.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities – New York

State Organization

The New York State Office of Public Security was created by Executive Order of Governor George E. Pataki on October 10, 2001. James K. Kallstrom, former Assistant Director in Charge of the New York Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was named Director of the office.

The Office of Public Security is responsible for counter-terrorism preparedness in all stages, from prevention and detection of, response to and recovery from an act of terrorism perpetrated in New York State.

Summary of Activities

- New York has developed a Counter-Terrorism Network, a secure, encrypted communications system housed on a dedicated desktop terminal that will communicate terrorism-relevant information to the 543 police departments throughout the state.
- The Office of Public Security formed a statewide Executive Committee for Law Enforcement, encompassing local and county police chiefs and sheriffs, as well as State Police Troop Commanders, as a board structure for enlisting the 30,000 police officers operating outside of New York City in the war on domestic terrorism.
- A WMD Task Force was formed under the auspices of the State Disaster Preparedness Commission to conduct a statewide audit of HazMat/ WMD-responder capabilities and infrastructure vulnerability threshold for each of New York State's 62 counties.
- The Office of Public Security conducted a security assessment of the Indian Point nuclear facility, making a series of procedural and structural recommendations to better safeguard the facility's primary operations and on-site materials from potential attack or sabotage. The report has been classified jointly by the FBI and NRC.
- The Office of Public Security formed a Public Health Advisory Committee, charged with analyzing and prioritizing emerging threats to public health through potential terrorist release of biological, chemical or radiological agents, or the deliberate introduction of an infectious disease into the human or animal population.
- On March 8, the Governor announced the creation of a Cyber-Security Task Force, charged with examining the State's critical cyber infrastructure (both public and private), identifying potential means of cyber-attack, and devising best-practices for private industry, state-operated information systems and the general public.
- In April, the Governor, in cooperation with Governor McGreevey of New Jersey, the Port Authority of New York/New Jersey, and the newly created Transportation Security Administration, proposed a series of sweeping security measures in the field of aviation security.
- A series of technology upgrades to the three major commercial airports operated by the Port Authority (Newark, Kennedy and La Guardia).

- NYSOPS Chief Counsel, together with the Governor’s Counsel, has written and submitted a bill to the State Legislature that would protect designated Homeland/ Public Security documents from release to the public through FOIL. Status of the bill is pending.
- NYSOPS is currently coordinating with the State’s Division of Criminal Justice Services to offer progressive-level line officer training in counter-terrorism awareness, to the 30,000 local, county and state police officers operating outside of New York City.
- NYSOPS is building relationships with the security executives of global business concerns both in Manhattan and upstate, as well as working with the New York City Partnership, a consortium of top corporate executives who meet regularly to address economic and security-related issues, in order to enlist private-sector cooperation in the homeland security effort.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Architecture and deployment of a statewide communications system that links local, county and state law enforcement, fire personnel, EMTs and all other first-responders on a secure, dedicated frequency.
- Adequate equipping and training for first-responders.
- Funding and establishment of a Bio-Safety Level 3 and 4 (BSL-4,3) human health facilities within the state, capable of testing for infectious biological outbreaks and emerging diseases.
- Ensuring a viable state and federal strategy for secure port commerce.
- Designation of critical utilities, transportation and communications infrastructure as “National Security Sensitive,” enabling the sharing of crucial vulnerability and risk information between private-sector stakeholders and government without risk of public disclosure due to mandatory ‘sunshine laws.

Contact Information

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Website (through appropriate links): <http://www.state.ny.us/security/index.html>

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – North Carolina

State Organization

North Carolina's Homeland Security strategy is led by the Department of Crime Control & Public Safety (CCPS). CCPS includes Emergency Management, the National Guard, the State Highway Patrol, the Governor's Crime Commission, Alcohol Law Enforcement, the Civil Air Patrol and other agencies which combine statewide planning, coordination and operational capabilities in law enforcement and for man-made and natural disaster response. Because of the existing CCPS structure, North Carolina did not need to create new agencies or hire new personnel to take immediate action. State and local governments have significant experience and training together in mitigation, response and recovery to large-scale events due to the state's hurricane vulnerability.

CCPS Secretary Bryan E. Beatty serves as Governor Mike Easley's Homeland Security Coordinator. He leads a Task Force that also includes the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Transportation, Department of Justice, Department of Insurance, Office of Information Technology Services, and the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina. Each of these agencies shares specific responsibilities and offers specific expertise necessary for the state's anti-terrorism effort.

The Task Force reviews vulnerabilities, assesses capabilities and needs, and has worked to adjust equipment, first-responder training, and public education on anti-terrorism. The General Assembly has been very responsive to the need for resources to make these adjustments for the short and long term, and remains engaged in meeting the anti-terrorism needs of the state.

Summary of Activities

- North Carolina has prepared a comprehensive response approach to the potentials of nuclear, biological, chemical or incendiary terrorist events.
- As a large state, regional response capability is necessary and is being increased. The state's existing regional hazardous materials Rapid Response Teams are being augmented with an additional team, and biological hazard training and equipment are being enhanced. Five Type I and six Type II Urban Search and Rescue teams are being trained and equipped, and medical assistance teams are being added statewide. The state public health laboratory is being significantly upgraded and capacity increased. A public health alert network is being developed to increase ability to more rapidly detect and analyze epidemiological events. State veterinary laboratory capacity is being increased to detect and analyze animal diseases, and food production chain security is being improved. State government is increasing the security of its information technology systems and security of government facilities. Federal grant funds administered through the Governor's Crime Commission and Division of Emergency Management are being used to improve equipment and training for first-responders. The Community College system through its Wake County institution is preparing to assess relevant first-responder training needs and develop a training tracking system for local governments to assure that relevant knowledge is maintained at a uniformly high level statewide. The Office of the State Fire Marshall is currently engaged in improving training for non-law enforcement personnel. Regional training exercises are being coordinated with the Division of Emergency Management and local governments and military facilities. CCPS with the state Justice Department and U.S. Attorneys' offices are offering training for 30,000 of our state's law enforcement officers in counter-terrorism to include

intelligence briefings, how to recognize potential threats, proper response to actual terrorist threats or attack, and recognition and response to bio-terrorism.

- New criminal penalties have been enacted dealing with weapons of mass destruction, and the nation's first state registry of chemical and biological agents has been created.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Increasing real-time surveillance and improving analysis of public health data, for instance, will be an ongoing challenge. Obtaining and distributing personal protective gear and other equipment to first-responders is necessary both for the protection of personnel and the public. The development of the training tracking system for local communities holds promise for ensuring that critical knowledge is not lost due to personnel turnover leaving dangerous gaps.
- The highest statewide priority for increasing response capability is the construction of a voice trunking network and obtaining two-way 800 MHz radio equipment that is interoperable among all public safety agencies and first-responders.

Contact Information

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Summary of Homeland Security Activities - North Dakota

State Organization

On October 4, 2001, Governor John Hoeven named Doug Friez, State Director of the North Dakota Division of Emergency Management (DEM), as the state's Homeland Security Coordinator, thus establishing the statewide Emergency Management Infrastructure as the organizational base for the Homeland Security mitigation and preparedness. The existing multi-hazard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), are key to response and recovery initiatives. The EOP incorporates the technical expertise and resources of 50 state agencies, and outlines how the state will provide support to four tribal nations and 53 counties during emergencies and disasters.

Summary of Activities

- On October 11th, National Guard soldiers were placed at the state's commercial airports. The Governor enacted increased security measures at the State capitol and other state facilities, and urged local law enforcement officials and private sector owners to increase surveillance of key facilities.
- Governor Hoeven also directed state agencies with aviation resources such as the Game and Fish Department, the Civil Air Patrol, the National Guard and the Highway Patrol, to assist the U.S. Border Patrol with aerial surveillance of the 270-nautical-mile United States-Canadian border.
- In November, the Governor hosted a statewide Homeland Security conference, coordinated by the Division of Emergency Management, the North Dakota League of Cities and the North Dakota Association of Counties. Topics included threat assessment, roles and responsibilities within the local and state EOPs, resources, working with the media and communicating with citizens.
- Governmental agencies provided information about safe mail handling protocols, workplace security and maintaining normalcy with enhanced vigilance.
- Security was increased at the State capitol and other state facilities, as well as at energy facilities, water systems, laboratories, medical facilities, food processing plants, fertilizer plants and other industries.
- The state's commercial and private airport operators and aerial applicators adopted security plans and increased surveillance.
- At both the local and state level, we have evaluated and adjusted training and operational initiatives; increased intelligence gathering and sharing among law enforcement, military and public agencies; enhanced direct communications with federal counterparts; and launched public information campaigns designed to empower individuals and organizations at the local level. For example, in each North Dakota community, residents adopted heightened security measures in the wake of September 11th. A private, public and individual partnership to "Watch the Neighborhood" evolved, emphasizing the necessity to "lock the doors" and report any suspicious activities in neighborhoods; schools; workplaces; high-profile, heavily-attended events; and key facilities.

- Training activities include topics such as: train-the-trainer courses for emergency medical service (EMS) providers and hazardous material response teams; chemical and biological terrorism awareness and response; nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) incident command; weapons of mass destruction (WMD) awareness training; WMD incident planning for special facilities; and mass fatalities training.
- Representatives of local, state and private entities participated in exercises designed to test their plans and procedures for responding to a terrorist incident.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Major issues of concern and areas of planning priority that are currently being addressed in the state, by government and the private sector include: bio-terrorism and animal-borne disease concerns; border security; continuity of government; airport security; safeguarding key public and private facilities; sustaining resources; formation of mutual aid agreements; warning and alert systems; and receipt and dissemination of Homeland security intelligence.
- Planners are also reviewing legislative issues such as open records; public health concerns related to quarantine; first-responder and care provider pre-immunization; and pharmaceutical stockpile.
- We are working to develop capabilities to respond by region to Homeland Security threats. These capabilities would encompass services provided by public safety entities including fire, law enforcement, emergency medical services, medical facilities, public works and other emergency functions.
- On both the local and state levels, agencies with responsibilities in Emergency Operations Plans meet periodically to review plan information and security measures.
- We will maintain our private-public-individual partnerships to prepare our citizens, train our responders and enhance response capabilities.

Contact Information

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 Office (701) 328-8100 or (701) 328-9921 (24 hour)
 Website: www.state.nd.us/dem

Summary of Homeland Security - Ohio

State Organization

Immediately following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, Governor Bob Taft created the State of Ohio Security Task Force chaired by Lieutenant Governor Maureen O'Connor. Lt. Governor O'Connor is the director of the Ohio Department of Public Safety and the State's designated Homeland Security Advisor.

The Task Force is organized into 6 committees: the Law Enforcement Committee, chaired by the Superintendent of the Ohio State Highway Patrol with representation from state law enforcement associations, EMA and the FBI are working to identify state and local needs concerning detection, surveillance, and information sharing as well as examining anti-terrorism issues relating to law enforcement. Additional efforts concentrate on the identification of critical state infrastructure elements that require threat-specific protective guidelines. The Transportation Security Committee is focusing on key asset, border, territorial waters and airspace security issues. The Technology Research and Development Committee is reviewing the state's ability to withstand a cyber attack and developing mitigation techniques to prevent potential attacks. The Medical and Public Health Preparedness Committee is focusing on public health training and detection for overt and covert biological terrorism events, assessing the current state of readiness in the public health arena, and identifying issues and potential solutions. The Emergency Preparedness Committee is focusing on consequence management following a terrorist attack or incident. The committee is responsible for the activities of two subcommittees, Preparedness Training, Exercise and Evaluation and WMD Consequence Management. The Funding and Legislation Committee is focusing on amending current and initiating future legislation that addresses the crisis or consequence management of a terrorist incident.

During FY2001, the Ohio EMA coordinated a threat-risk assessment program for all 88 counties in Ohio. Multidiscipline teams in each county assessed the vulnerability of the jurisdiction to acts of terrorism. Lists of critical infrastructure, key economic or industrial entities, cultural, and governmental facilities were compiled and assessed with regard to visibility, criticality to the economic and political survival of the jurisdiction, and on-site effects of an incident. This information will be incorporated into local terrorism plans to enhance local readiness goals for funding, procurement, training and exercises.

In 2002 and 2003, multidiscipline teams at the state and local level will reassess threats, risks and needs to determine a cost effective, equitable, comprehensive state strategy that builds local response capacity, while ensuring overall statewide response capability.

Summary of Activities

- As a response to the September 11th terrorist attacks, Governor Bob Taft signed Substitute Senate Bill 184. Based on a similar law in New York, Senate Bill 184 creates a clear definition for acts of terrorism, allows law enforcement officers to pursue persons who interfere with the prosecution of terrorist activities and increases the penalties for persons convicted of terrorism. It also provides that a record kept by a public office that is a "security record" or "infrastructure record" (defined in the act) is not a public record under the Public Records Law and is not subject to mandatory release or disclosure under that Law.
- Another section of the legislation revises the methods by which a nonrenewable driver's license (driver's licenses issued to temporary residents) may be replaced. A license cannot be renewed

without the individual providing new proof that they have “legal presence” in the United States and in Ohio and permits the BMV to tie the expiration date of the driver’s license into the expiration date of the VISA or whatever type of documentation the individual has regarding “legal presence.” It also states that a nonrenewable license is not transferable to or from another state. The bill contained an emergency clause and went into effect immediately upon the Governor's signature.

- In June 2002 the Emergency Management Assistance Compact was introduced in the Ohio House. By February 2002, the new law joined Ohio in EMAC, a mutual aid agreement that provides a legal framework for states to assist each other in disaster situations.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Ohio is one of eight states selected to participate in the National Governor’s Association Policy Academy. Ohio’s policy study will focus on the development of an incident command system that integrates public and private health organizations.
- The Ohio legislature will soon be considering a bill establishing the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact. IMAC would be similar to the interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact and would apply to all first-responders. This new law will enhance the speed and coordination of statewide response to any disaster and would help individual and businesses obtain needed assistance earlier.

Contact Information

Lt. Governor Maureen O'Connor
Office (614) 466-3383 or (614) 889-7150 (24-hour)
Website: www.state.oh.us/odps/sos/ohshome

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Oklahoma

State Organization

The Office of Interim Oklahoma Homeland Security Director shall exist until December 31, 2003, or until a permanent office of Oklahoma homeland security, or permanent position with similar duties and responsibilities, is established by the Legislature and is filled as may be provided by law, whichever occurs sooner. The Secretary of Safety and Security, appointed by the Governor pursuant to Sections 10.3 and 10.5 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes, shall serve, ex-officio, as the Interim Oklahoma Homeland Security Director. If Senate confirmation is required for the appointment of a permanent homeland security director, the Office of Interim Oklahoma Homeland Security Director shall continue to exist and the Secretary of Safety and Security shall serve as the Interim Director until the appointee for permanent homeland security director is confirmed by the Senate.

The duties of the Office of Interim Oklahoma Homeland Security Director shall include representing the State of Oklahoma with federal agencies as the state homeland security director for purposes of accessing federal funds and cooperating with federal agencies in the development and implementation of a nationwide homeland security plan or response, coordinating and preparing applications for federal funds, and such other duties related to homeland security as the Governor may prescribe.

Summary of Activities

- The Governor formed an Executive Panel for Homeland Security. The panel membership was comprised of cabinet level executives, elected and appointed officials, state agency directors, and local officials.
- The panel initiated a statewide review of security procedures and training at state buildings, conducted threat and vulnerability assessments, and needs and capabilities assessments of law enforcement, fire service, public works, emergency medical services, public health systems and agriculture.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Continue to identify the needs of urban and rural first-responders and assist them in obtaining equipment and training through federal grants that have been made available to develop a statewide response to weapons of mass destruction.
- Pursue legislation to develop a permanent office of homeland security and address public health concerns related to bio-terrorism.
- Increase public awareness of: needs and capabilities of first-responders; volunteer organizations and grants available through AmeriCorps.
- Development of a system for dissemination of information to the citizens of Oklahoma.

Contact Information

Bob A. Ricks, Oklahoma Secretary of Safety & Security
(405) 425-2001

Alternate POC: Captain Kerry Pettingill, Oklahoma Highway Patrol
(405) 425-2351

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Oregon

State Organization

The following is the organization, primary activities and priorities for executing state homeland security strategies for the State of Oregon:

Governor's Security Council

- Governor's Security Council: Governor formed in October 2001 to increase Oregon's strategic planning, preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies, including acts of terrorism. The primary members of the council consist of:
 - The Governor
 - Governor's Chief of Staff
 - Governor's Senior Policy Advisor
 - Governor's Communications Director
 - Governor's Press Secretary
 - Director, Department of Administrative Service
 - Superintendent of Oregon State Police
 - State Public Health Officer
 - The Adjutant General, Oregon National Guard
 - Director, Oregon Emergency Management

Oregon Domestic Preparedness Steering Group

- Domestic Preparedness Steering Group created in 2001.
 - Chair, Director, Oregon Emergency Management
 - Commander, State Police Office of Public Safety and Security
 - State Public Health Officer
 - Department of Administrative Services, Risk Manager

The steering group coordinates Oregon's domestic preparedness planning efforts. This group meets weekly to share and review current issues and determines those actions necessary to accomplish Oregon's domestic preparedness initiatives and requirements. A key objective of the group is to enhance Oregon's "All Hazards" emergency plan. The steering group oversees and coordinates the activities of various domestic preparedness policy and working groups that interface with local planning efforts.

Summary of Activities

In addition to the development of the above structures, the State of Oregon has taken many additional steps to increase homeland security. Many initiatives continue as works in progress. In summary, Oregon is focusing on security enhancements in the following areas:

- Urban Search & Rescue
- Public Health Preparedness Advisory Committee – Multi agency committee to develop, plan, implement CDC and HRSA grant dollars for bio-terrorism

- Information Technology Committee – Multi agency committee to review IT proposals, develop, plan, implement coordinated IT strategies for the state
- Communications Interoperability
- Specific work groups have been formed to develop or update state plans
- Participation in counter-terrorism investigations by supporting FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) operations and the establishment of regional JTTF Working Groups
- Development of statewide threat analysis and Homeland Security Alert system
- Adoption of national Homeland Security Advisory System
- Enhancing current information systems for the relay of critical information
- Conducting outreach to local public and private entities regarding state and federal homeland security initiatives
- Emphasis on critical infrastructure protection and establishing renewed avenues of communication to share threat information
- Completion of exhaustive state law review and development of areas that state legislative assembly should consider for further policy review
- Development of effective plans tied into the national Emergency Management Assistant Act (EMAC) that has been recently adopted by Oregon
- Increased planning and exercising of emergency operations capabilities at state and local level

Initiatives and Priorities

- Creation/update of state level plans which will specifically deal with domestic preparedness issues and the development of a state level strategic plan for Oregon’s domestic preparedness efforts.
- Insure that Oregon’s statues are sufficient in accordance with the Patriot act and/or other model legislation, which adequately protects the state and citizens.
- Development of a coordinated communications plan/system for all public safety entities in the state with focus on first-responders.
- Development and coordination of relevant training, education, and exercise programs for public safety disciplines.
- Continue development of effective counter-terrorism and domestic preparedness strategies.

Contact Information

Superintendent Ronald C. Ruecker, Oregon State Police
 (503) 378-3720 or (503) 375-3555 (24-hour)

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Pennsylvania

State Organization

Governor Mark Schweiker directed the establishment of the Office of Homeland Security effective February 19, 2002, to coordinate the efforts of all state agencies to counter the terrorism threat to Pennsylvania. The Governor created a state security council that he chairs to oversee the Homeland Security efforts. In addition, a multi-state agency task force (20 agencies) was established to find solutions to and implement measures to detect, prevent, counter and neutralize as well as mitigate the effects of potential terrorist acts. Pennsylvania's Homeland Security Office is part of the Governor's Office. The Governor directed that close liaison be established and maintained with relevant federal, state, and municipal law enforcement agencies, emergency response organizations, elected officials of PA's counties, cities, boroughs, and townships and their associations, as well as businesses, academic institutions, and professional associations at all levels. He directed the Homeland Security Office's participation in the state's nine regional counter-terrorism task forces as well as participation/liason with appropriate federal, state, and regional counter-terrorism task forces.

Summary of Activities

Pennsylvania's effort to increase domestic security includes but is not limited to the following:

- The Legislature passed and Gov. Schweiker signed a \$200 million state budget for counter-terrorism.
- By 9/02, Pennsylvania will have rolled out the backbone of the new 800 MHZ statewide Public Safety Radio Network. "Gateway" devices have been identified to hook all first-responders, including EMS, EMT, Police, Fire, Hazmat, Hospitals, etc., seamlessly onto the system with their existing legacy systems
- Approved funding for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) that will permit immediate build out to serve the 2600 communities in the Commonwealth.
- Pennsylvania began statewide roll out of the Pennsylvania National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS). PA NEDSS provides a two-way communication network that allows physicians, hospitals and laboratories to securely report unusual diseases or symptoms.
- Developed a pilot project called RiskALERT which provides the capability to track cargo containers from point of origin at foreign ports to the consumer end user in the U.S. as the containers pass through the Port of Philadelphia, PA.
- Gov. Schweiker extended PA National Guard presence at the state's nuclear power plants.
- Gov. Schweiker convened Regional Counter-Terrorism Task Forces that cover the entire state and are comprised of county and state emergency managers; federal, state, and municipal law enforcement officers; fire services, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials experts; health officials, public works, and other county and local elected and appointed officials.
- Gov. Schweiker announced Pennsylvania's selection to participate in the first NGA Homeland Security Policy Academy.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Will create a second Urban Search and Rescue team in the western part of the state.

- Will create a Homeland Security Analytical Unit, funding permitting, that satisfies need for analytical product displaying in easy color codes and GIS map visualization of infrastructures, daily threat status in state.
- Will expand development of Pennsylvania Incident Reporting System (PAIRS) which now provides real-time GIS mapping and data mining specific information for the West Nile Virus in Pennsylvania to real-time GIS mapping of radiological, biological, and chemical outbreaks.
- Pennsylvania will continue recently convened task force with representation from state agencies, all 5 nuclear power plant security forces, FBI, NRC, FAA, and TSA, PA's 9 regional Counter Terrorism Task Forces to reduce threat to nuclear facilities. Will ensure evacuation and warning systems are evaluated, updated, and tested for performance.
- Will create a "Homeland Institute" which will act as advisors to the state Homeland Security Director from leading corporations, academic institutions, PA Academy of Sciences, American Red Cross, State and National Associations to define and develop better Homeland strategies, solutions, implementation refinement, areas for research and development, and direction.

Contact Information

Pennsylvania Homeland Security Director: Earl P. Freilino II
Office (717) 651-2715
Website: www.homelandsecurity.state.pa.us

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Rhode Island

State Organization

The present strategy for executing Homeland Security Strategy for Rhode Island combines the Homeland Security Advisor to the Governor, who holds the positions of Adjutant General and the Director of the Emergency Management Agency. The Emergency Management Agency provides all of the staff support and the implementation of various training, plans and exercise. Through the Emergency Management Advisory Council a Domestic Preparedness Subcommittee has been established with the primary missions to coordinate the use of terrorism preparedness grant funding, equipment, training and exercise; coordinates terrorism response training services as the advisory committee for the health department's public health grants.

Summary of Activities

- Community WMD Preparedness working group develops planning models for use statewide.
- Haz-Mat Tech Working Group coordinates the activities of the hazardous materials response teams, exchanging best practices and issues of equipment, mutual aid and training.
- State Agency WMD Preparedness Working Group improves the interoperability and coordination of state agencies in a WMD response and unified command.
- Communications Working Group is determining the needs statewide for an alert, notification and communications network that is reliable, redundant and secure.
- The State of Rhode Island is working with the state, local and other security forces assigned to specific duties such as capital police, sheriffs and marshals to enhance preparedness and capabilities.
- Each community was asked to complete a risk assessment and vulnerability assessment and special or critical services located within a municipality has been asked to coordinate with the local law enforcement to discuss possible assistance if increased security is required as part of their domestic preparedness. Part of this planning includes developing a contingency plan to identify shortfalls and to develop a strategy to fulfill the requirements of the increased security need.
- The Rhode Island National Guard is providing coordinated training to include: security issues at airport, drinking water facilities, and ports.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Increase capabilities at the local level. This will require substantial federal financial support.
- Increased training and exercises are planned and a strengthened statewide communications system that is redundant and secure that will allow for notification and information flow to each of the 39 municipalities.

Contact Information

Major General Reginald A. Centracchio, Adjutant General
Homeland Security Advisor to the Governor
(401) 275-4102
Website (through appropriate links): www.riguard.com

Alternate POC: Albert A. Scappaticci, Executive Director
Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency
(401) 946-9996
Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency website: www.state.ri.us/riema

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – South Carolina

State Organization

Governor's Executive Order Number 2001-34, signed October 17, 2001. In conjunction with such initiative, the Governor has created the position of Special Advisor for Homeland Security to coordinate and direct all relevant operations henceforth. These duties were enhanced under Executive Order 2001-36 to include additional state agencies. Local law enforcement agencies were added later by special agreement.

The establishment of the Governor's Security Council has been initiated to include key state, local and federal officials to facilitate and coordinate homeland security issues for South Carolina. A web-site was developed (www.state.sc.us/homeland/) to include an on-line course on how to handle mail properly and what to do if you suspect the presence of Anthrax.

Summary of Activities

- South Carolina and North Carolina have proactively initiated the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, dated December 17, 2001, which established a framework for mutual cooperation and assistance in emergency related exercises, training, testing and response.
- The state law enforcement community (SLED, DPS, DNR, PPP) has energetically initiated proactive steps to insure higher standards of both preventative and responsive law enforcement activities including joint efforts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other federal agencies involved in homeland security for intelligence infusion.
- South Carolina's law enforcement units are coordinating efforts among themselves as well as with other state agencies such as DHEC and DMV who are maintaining protocols on chemical and radioactive materials and screening of driver's license applications respectively.
- The Department of Public Safety's State Transport Police and Highway Patrol are closely monitoring all inbound commercial vehicles containing hazardous materials. SLED has maintained its Bomb Squad Unit on a high level of alert and has set up a joint command post with the FBI, which is operating 24 hours a day.
- Developed the Homeland Security Guide, a resource to assist employers with addressing terrorism and sabotage. The guide is available on-line at:
www.llr.state.sc.us/workplace/workplacesecurity.htm.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Through the purchase and procurement of first-responder equipment and continued simulative and table top training exercises, South Carolina is continuously improving and coordinating its incident control and consequence management operations. DNR has participated in several dynamic training events with state, federal and local agencies to insure port security.
- The Governor has signed a bill passed by the General Assembly that will significantly increase our ability to develop intelligence information, conduct surveillance operations, increase penalties for those convicted of a terror related crime, and respond adequately and timely to bio-terrorism events.

- The South Carolina Adjutant General's Office and the Emergency Management Division are making excellent progress in procuring federal funds for chemical and biological training and equipment to be utilized in South Carolina.
- The South Carolina National Guard has completed the necessary training for its Civil Response Team and it is now fully certified and operational.
- The South Carolina Emergency Management Division is working effectively to implement a Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan in coordination with other state agencies.
- The South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) has begun work in the areas of special evacuation routes should an emergency situation warrant re-routing of traffic. Engineers are currently analyzing bridge structures for vulnerability assessments.

Contact Information

Major General R. S. "Steve" Siegfried (Ret.), Director of Homeland Security
(803) 734-3800

Alternate POC: Mr. Fred Riddle, Homeland Security Coordinator
(803) 734-3800

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – South Dakota

State Organization

Governor Janklow made the decision that South Dakota's Homeland Security Office would be located within his office. He assigned one of his long time senior staff members to lead the office. He also assigned four of his other senior staff to work part-time on this effort as well.

Additionally, the Governor selected representatives of various state agencies to serve on the Governor's Homeland Security Task Force. Task Force members include representatives from the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Highway Patrol, Transportation, Game Fish & Parks, Environment and Natural Resources, Human Services, Military & Veterans Affairs which includes the Division of Emergency Management, the Bureaus of Information and Technology, and Administration.

Summary of Activities

- A threat and vulnerability assessment was completed.
- A comprehensive plan was developed and put into place. The plan focuses on prevention first, response second.
- Specific responsibilities were assigned and the plan is updated by the responsible parties on a weekly basis. Issues addressed range from securing locks for spray planes, guarding airports, expanding laboratory capabilities, a check system for emergency vehicles, training of first-responders, public information, development & implementation of a website, putting in place a 1-800 #, working with packing plants, working with fertilizer dealers on agro-terrorism, working with utility companies to put necessary security measures in place, radio communications systems, disease surveillance system, cyber-terrorism, GIS workgroup, etc. etc.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Getting our statewide communications system in place so all first-responders and state agencies can communicate with each other in case of a terrorist attack or natural disaster.
- Getting a disease surveillance system in place, which requires wiring our medical community with each other, and with the Department of Health.
- Working with our local first-responders, including city and county elected officials, to determine how we can best work together, including improving on-going communications, training, equipment, etc. Five regional meetings are scheduled for July with over 2500 first-responders invited.
- Working with the utility companies to secure specific substations and other vulnerable areas.
- Keeping the public informed and interested so they don't become disinterested and disengaged as time passes.
- Updating, implementing, and maintaining our Homeland Security Plan of Action.

Contact Information

Deborah K. Bowman, Chief of Homeland Security, Office of the Governor
(605) 773-3212 or 1-866-HOMLAND, 1-866-466-5263 (24-hour)

Website: www.state.sd.us/homeland/

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Tennessee

State Organization

The Governor of Tennessee appointed Brigadier General (retired) Wendell Gilbert as the Deputy to the Governor for Homeland Security on October 3, 2001. Additionally, the Governor established the Tennessee Homeland Security Council which is responsible for advising and assisting him with respect to all aspects of homeland security. The Council convened for the first time on October 17, 2002 and serves as the mechanism for ensuring coordination, development, and implementation of Tennessee homeland security related initiatives and policies. The Council currently consists of the Deputy to the Governor for Homeland Security; the Commissioners of the Departments of Safety, Health, Agriculture, Transportation, Military, Finance and Administration, General Services, Environment and Conservation; the Directors of the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency and Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, the Tennessee State Fire Marshal; and such other departments and agencies as the Governor may from time to time designate.

Summary of Activities

- Establishment of the Tennessee Office of Homeland Security and conduct of a statewide vulnerability assessment by said Council.
- Authorization of an \$8.5 million dollar essential needs budget to fund initial homeland security requirements and subsequent passage of a \$1.8 million supplemental budget.
- Regulation of emergency vehicle sales, enabling close scrutiny of purchasers; distribution of security checklists to organizations across the State; distribution of postal handling procedures and review of mail handling facilities; enhancement of capitol security measures and revision of building evacuation policy.
- Authority to hire additional personnel for Tennessee Department of Health and Department of Agriculture laboratories; funding of a previously unfunded State Trooper class.
- Publication of a periodic homeland security bulletin to over 3,000 addressees; volunteer program development (in conjunction with Citizen Corps); close coordination with a myriad of Federal, State, and local agencies.
- Execution of Tennessee Homeland Security table top exercise "Volunteer Vigilance I", in which the Homeland Security Council and the Governor identified Tennessee actions in response to a change in threat condition from yellow to orange.
- Critical review of State internet and intranet websites and cyber security measures.
- Initial draft of a Homeland Security Strategic Plan.

Initiatives and Priorities

The number one Homeland Security priority is to provide the greatest feasible security for the citizens and infrastructure of Tennessee. Other priorities include:

- Concentration on finalizing a comprehensive homeland security strategic plan for Tennessee and codifying the Office of Homeland Security as the focal point for Tennessee Homeland Security activities.
- Tennessee Office of Homeland Security must continue to be an integral part of state government with clearly demonstrated purpose and mission, so as not to be perceived as an additional layer of bureaucracy.
- Enhancing vertical and horizontal communications interoperability across the State, enabling seamless communications between first responders and state and local leaders; continued execution of a series of planned homeland security exercises designed to better prepare the Homeland Security Council to function as a synchronized team; creating an environment of increased teamwork between the Homeland Security Council and local first-responder organizations; maximizing the effective use of available federal grant assistance to fund initiatives; becoming a leader in implementing the President's Citizen Corps initiative, effectively utilizing the multitude of talents resident within the citizens of Tennessee; and expanding the organization of the Tennessee Office of Homeland Security from a small, centralized organization into an organization with several regional offices to better support local government.

Contact Information

Brigadier General (retired) Wendell Gilbert, Deputy to the Governor for Homeland Security
(615) 532-7825

Colonel (retired) John Mogan, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Homeland Security
(615) 532-7825

Website (through appropriate links): <http://www.state.tn.us/homelandsecurity/>

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Texas

State Organization

The state's existing emergency organization will execute homeland security activities. The Governor has overall responsibility for preparing for and responding to all threats to the state to include acts of terrorism.

An Emergency Management Council based within the Texas Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Management (DPS/DEM) and consisting of 32 state agencies and 2 volunteer groups to advise and assist the Governor in all matters relating to emergencies and coordinate the use of state resources. The State Emergency Operations Center housed at DPS/DEM and comprised of 34 state agencies whose involvement in emergency response is needed. The State-Level Counter-terrorism Work Group housed under DPS/DEM was created in 1997 to deal with both foreign and domestic terrorism issues. Twenty-one Disaster Districts under DPS/DEM, which are state regional emergency management authorities, are headed by DPS District Captains who work with local elected officials and local emergency management.

Summary of Activities

- Created in 1997 after the Oklahoma City tragedy, the State-level Counter-terrorism Work Group is implementing the majority of the recommendations provided by the Governor's Task Force on Homeland Security.
- Texas' initial response to the attacks of September 11, 2001 was providing funding for first-responder training to increase the awareness and capacity for handling terrorist threats or events in Texas. Over 6,000 first-responders have been trained and 12 simulated emergency exercises have been conducted to date.
- On October 1, 2001, Governor Rick Perry appointed Texas Land Commissioner as Chairman and formally created the Governor's Task Force on Homeland Security, charging its members with conducting a comprehensive review and assessment and making recommendations on importing state's terrorism prevention capabilities and its counter-terrorism preparedness and its ability to respond to an incident.
- Texas Attorney General John Cornyn formed the State Infrastructure Protection Advisory Committee (SIPAC), which considers ways to keep safe key components of our infrastructure – including computer-linked water, utility, communications, transportation and financial networks. After the events of 9/11, this work took on a new sense of importance.
- Inter-agency and multi-jurisdictional cooperation has been significantly improved and strategies at the state, regional and local levels are being developed that will allow interlocking areas of coverage for response to threats of terrorism through mutual aid agreements.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Continue education and training with focus on expanding audience to teachers, public works, non-law enforcement personnel and citizens.
- Increase border security.
- Further develop Citizen Corps structure and involvement in Texas.

- Increase deep-water port security.
- Enhance multidisciplined, two-way communication capability and flow at state, regional and local levels.
- Improve response capability and capacity for health profession.
- Enhance state infrastructure security through SIPAC.
- Improve technological capabilities – criminal history and identification technologies.
- Enhance cyber-terrorism detection and prevention capability.
- Enhance bio-terrorism laboratories and research.
- Interlocking regional response and mutual aid agreements.

Contact Information

Dr. Mike McKinney, Governor’s Chief-of-Staff
(512) 463-2000

Website (through appropriate links): www.governor.state.tx.us

David Dewhurst, Chairman, Governor’s Task Force on Homeland Security
Texas General Land Commissioner
(512) 463-5001

Website (through appropriate links): www.glo.state.tx.us

Colonel Tommy Davis, Director, Texas Department of Public Safety
(512) 424-7770

Website (through appropriate links): www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Utah

State Organization

Homeland Security is incorporated into the Division of Emergency Services, which is the emergency

management office for the State of Utah. The Department of Public Safety is the parent organization led by Commissioner Robert Flowers.

Summary of Activities

- On October 15, 2001, Governor Michael Leavitt designated the Homeland Security Task Force. Nineteen individuals from a variety of state agencies were selected to serve. These individuals came from existing jobs and their jobs have been vacant since October.
- Domestic and international terrorism was added to the state's all-hazards approach to prevention, planning, preparation, training, exercise and response.
- A unique working group was added as an extension of the intelligence/investigation arm from the Olympics. This elite group was very experienced in investigation and intelligence and focused on Homeland Security issues. After the Olympics this group will continue to function and the goal is to develop a state of the art intelligence unit, which will aid in the prevention of terrorism.
- Work has begun at the local level to identify critical infrastructure, airport issues, and WMD prevention and response, and to apply appropriate response elements into local plans.
- The state government has asked the citizens of Utah to be vigilant and if they notice any suspicious activity to report it to local law enforcement. They have contacted critical infrastructure partners, schools, local airports, inventoried crop dusters, water systems, agriculture, health and other areas as they expand the state's all hazards approach to include prevention and response to terrorism.
- Development of a state-of-the-art intelligence/investigative unit for the specific purpose of dealing with Homeland Security cases has begun. The FBI, ATF and other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies will join in this unique partnership.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Proactively conduct investigations and intelligence operations.
- Facilitate effective communication, coordination and partnerships among local, state, and federal government agencies.
- Provide effective public information on homeland defense.
- Assess and develop, as appropriate, plans and procedures to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from acts of domestic terrorism.

Contact Information

Scott Behunin, Director of Emergency Services and Homeland Security
(801) 538-3400 or (866) 473-2873
Website (through appropriate links): <http://des.utah.gov>

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Vermont

State Organization

After the attacks on September 11, 2001, the Governor of Vermont appointed key managers from the following agencies to a State Terrorism Task Force that serves as an oversight group to implement the

State's terrorism preparedness efforts: Governor's Office, Vermont Department of Public Safety, Vermont State Police, Vermont Emergency Management, Vermont Department of Health, Vermont Department of Public Service, and Vermont Agency of Administration. The Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs chairs the Task Force.

The Governor has indicated the Vermont State Police will serve as the lead State agency for domestic preparedness planning and emergency response. The Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Public Safety serves as the lead manager to implement all domestic preparedness activities that are not related to bio-terrorism. In January, 2002, the Department of Public Safety created a Homeland Security Unit to provide domestic preparedness support to State and Local organizations. A State Police Captain currently manages the Homeland Security Unit, which is composed of staff from the Vermont Emergency Management Division and the Vermont State Police. The Vermont Homeland Security Unit primarily utilizes federal funds from the U. S. Department of Justice and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to implement domestic preparedness initiatives.

The Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Health serves as the lead manager to enhance the State and Local bio-terrorism preparedness efforts. The major source of funds for the State and Local bio-terrorism initiatives are derived from grants that are provided by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

Summary of Activities

- Established and manages a 24-hour terrorism hotline for law enforcement agencies in Vermont to report suspicious activity as well as to receive Intelligence regarding terrorist threats or activities.
- Coordinates with several federal and international organizations to provide weekly terrorism updates to all emergency response agencies in Vermont to ensure that first-responders are informed of the latest terrorism threat information.
- Coordinates with the Vermont Fire and Police Academies to provide anti-terrorism training for fire, police, and emergency medical personnel.
- Provides planning grants to local jurisdictions to develop or revise terrorism response plans and procedures. Also provides emergency response equipment to first-response agencies.
- Coordinates regularly with representatives from the major electric and gas utility companies in Vermont to develop enhanced security for all critical utility infrastructure.
- Coordinates with federal agencies and the Vermont National Guard to enhance security at the Vermont/Canadian border, the major commercial airports, and the nuclear power facility located in Vernon, Vermont.
- Provides terrorism response guidelines to local and State responders.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Enhance domestic preparedness capabilities of State and Local first-responders, primarily through planning, training, exercises, and equipment acquisition.

- Enhance security and protection of critical infrastructure, especially the State Emergency Operations Center.
- Enhance State and Local law enforcement capabilities to detect, prevent, and investigate terrorism events.
- Enhance the State and Local public health system including: increased epidemiological surveillance and disease control capabilities, increase laboratory capability, and ensuring health system readiness for mass casualty incidents.
- Coordinate with federal agencies to ensure Vermont's State and Local assets are properly integrated into the national terrorism response and recovery plans.

Contact Information

Capt. Kerry Sleeper, Homeland Security Unit, Vermont State Police
(802) 241-5267 or (802) 250-4525 (24-hour)
Website (through appropriate links): www.vtsp.org

Alternate POC: Sgt. Robert Evans, Homeland Security Unit
(802) 872-4095 or (802) 250-4585 (24-hour)

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Virginia

State Organization

The Office of Commonwealth Preparedness serves as the single point of contact in Virginia for President Bush's Office of Homeland Security. Governor Warner created this new Cabinet-rank office in order to promote security measures at the highest level. The Assistant to the Governor is supported by a Deputy, Administrator and Assistant and is charged with ensuring that state resources are directed toward safeguarding Virginia and its citizens, working with federal officials to obtain additional federal resources and coordinate policy, coordinating working relationships between state agencies and the Governor's cabinet, serving as a direct liaison between the Governor and local governments and first-responders on issues of emergency preparedness, educating the public on homeland security and overall preparedness issues, chairing the Governor's Secure Virginia Initiative Panel to make recommendations on preparedness (legislation, regulation, policy, budget), chairing the Virginia Military Advisory Council, and reviewing all disaster, emergency management and terrorism management plans for the state and its agencies.

Summary of Activities

- Governor Warner's Executive Order Seven established the Secure Virginia panel and charged it with developing plans for improving the Commonwealth's preparedness and response and recovery capability. The panel meets monthly and is divided into nine sub-panels covering all areas of activity in the state (Agribusiness, Citizens and Communities, First-Responders, Government Operations and Funding, Health and Medical, Industry and Commerce, Technology, Transportation, Utilities). The Panel makes real-time recommendations to the Governor to improve Virginia's security and preparedness.
- Commonwealth Preparedness Working Group – The operations team of state government meets regularly to coordinate and assess the state's preparedness and readiness. Representatives are from the Secretary of Public Safety, Office of Commonwealth Preparedness, Virginia State Police, Department of Emergency Management, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Military Affairs, Department of Fire Programs, Department of Health, Department of Transportation, Capitol Police. These are the frontline departments who are involved daily with activity and action.
- Partnering with White House Office of Homeland Security – From day one of the Warner administration, this office has maintained constant communication with the White House Office of Homeland Security. Under the direction of President Bush and Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge, this Office has worked to promote the new National Alert System and to develop the Citizens Corps.
- Reaching out – The Governor's Assistant for Commonwealth Preparedness has participated in numerous speaking engagements and conference appearances in order to inform Virginians and to secure volunteers in the fight against terrorism. Statewide Forums for First-Responders and Health and Medical officials supplement the outreach effort.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Reestablishing the Virginia Military Advisory Council – The Governor is appointing this group to improve communications and coordination between the Defense Department installations in Virginia and State government, primarily with relation to domestic security.
- Establish Citizens Corps throughout the state – Volunteerism is important in the war on terrorism.
- Establish strategic plans for Virginia to link with the national strategy and continue planning efforts in anticipation of federal grants.

Contact Information

John H. Hager, Assistant to the Governor for Commonwealth Preparedness
(Homeland Security Director)
Office (804) 225-3826

Alternate POC: George W. Foresman, Deputy Assistant
Office (804) 225-3826

VA Emergency Operations Center (24-hour) 1-800-468-8892

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Washington State

State Organization

The Washington State organization for executing HLS strategy existed prior to 9/11. By statute, an Emergency Management Council (EMC), made up of state and local responders as well as private industry, advises the Governor and The Adjutant General on all policy actions regarding emergency preparedness and disasters. A Committee on Terrorism was established in 1999 as a subcommittee of the EMC focused solely on issues regarding terrorism. In addition, the Governor designated the Director of the Military Department (The Adjutant General) as the POC for Homeland Security. In consultation with a number of state agencies including the State Patrol, Department of Health, Department of Ecology, Department of Agriculture, Department of Information Services, Department of Transportation, the Attorney General's office and the Governor's senior staff, the State POC holds weekly meetings to vet strategic policy actions. Finally, the help of the Emergency Management Division has been instrumental and coordinating our Homeland efforts.

Summary of Activities

- Expanded the role of the Committee on Terrorism into various infrastructure subcommittees.
- Two reports were completed, a FEMA vulnerability assessment and a Department of Justice Three Year Domestic Preparedness Strategy which included statewide vulnerability assessments, capability assessments, and training and equipment needs as well as a comprehensive strategy to address specific gaps in preparedness.
- The State House of Representatives created a House Select Committee on Community Security during the 2002 legislative session.
- Expanded definitions of protections from public discourse for certain documents relating to terrorism and terrorist activities were passed during both the 2001 and 2002 legislative sessions and signed into law by the Governor.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Intelligence sharing between Federal, State and Local law enforcement as well as the fusion of intelligence to quickly analyze information and prevent terrorist acts.
- Resources for planning, training, exercising first-response agencies, to include secure and interoperable communications systems.
- Increase public health capacity to ensure the capability to respond to catastrophic events as well as biological and chemical attacks.

Contact Information

Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg, Adjutant General and Director
State Military Department
Office (253) 512-8201

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – West Virginia

State Organization

West Virginia's Governor Bob Wise, has appointed Joe Martin, Cabinet Secretary of the West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety (DMAPS), as the Homeland Security Advisor. Secretary Martin performs this function with valuable input from all of the divisions under and within DMAPS including: State Police, National Guard, Office of Emergency Services, Fire Commission, Division of Corrections, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Division of Juvenile Services, Parole Board, Division of Protective Services, Regional Jail and Correctional Facility, and Veterans Affairs. These agencies work in close coordination with each other and federal/state/county security, emergency, public safety, military and medical agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the United States Coast Guard in an effort to monitor the current situation, prepare appropriate recommendations and implement strategies to counter acts of terrorism in West Virginia. Secretary Martin conducts bi-weekly meetings to share information and coordinate all state planning and training efforts. A counter-terrorism planner has been hired to coordinate these meetings, along with planning and training efforts.

Summary of Activities

- Multiple assessments have been undertaken to survey vulnerabilities and steps have been taken to protect and secure the populace.
- Critical highway bridges, water supplies, natural resource storage facilities and transmission lines are just a few of the arenas that are now under increased scrutiny and protection. A plan is now in place to provide safety to the many employees and visitors of the state capitol complex by placing it under a 24 hour restricted access and electronic monitored status.
- The state has been working concert with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Coast Guard to coordinate federal level information and planning. The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) has submitted an application to the Centers for Disease Control and the Health Resource and Service Administration for grant funds to facilitate the development of effective public health threat response capacities within the DHHR, the regional and local health departments, and the hospitals and other health care entities throughout the state.
- Governor Bob Wise has implemented the West Virginia Watch with a program coordinator to provide a secondary means of communication and involve the local populace in reporting suspicious persons and/or activities to law enforcement officials.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Grants will be used to provide important training to the state, county and local emergency security and health agencies, including first-responders.
- There are also programs in place to provide awareness training and assistance to industry and others that employ sensitive and dual-use materials.

- The bi-weekly meeting framework will continue to provide a seamless model for assessing and improving community readiness, including plans, equipment, training and exercises, and mutual aid agreements.

Contact Information

Joe Martin, Cabinet Secretary of the West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety
(304) 558-5380

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Wisconsin

State Organization

Wisconsin has redirected efforts in Emergency Management to meet the Homeland Security challenges. Governor McCallum created a Task Force on Terrorism Preparedness that is reviewing the work we have done and is providing guidance and direction for the work that remains. The Task Force is co-chaired by the Administrator of Wisconsin Emergency Management and Secretary of Department of Health and Family Services. The 21-member Task Force is comprised of representatives from fire service, law enforcement, agriculture, Public Service Commission, citizen volunteer from Local Emergency Planning Committee, electronic government, National Guard and American Red Cross.

Summary of Activities

- Establishment of Interagency Working Group on Terrorism (1997).
- Establishment of Governor's Task Force on Terrorism (2001).
- Completion of Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategic Plan and associated assessments .
 - 71 of 72 counties have completed assessments
 - Provision of Domestic Preparedness \$3.8 million equipment funding to jurisdictions throughout the state. (94% of FY2000 and 2001 total funding available to the state was made directly available to county and local first-responders within the state for enhancing local capabilities)
- Public Service Commission (PSC) /Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) meetings with statewide utility (energy & communications) providers regarding security/infrastructure activities/needs (met three times over past six months).
- Developed and conducted state level terrorism exercises (Chemical attack table top exercise— Oct 01, pneumonic plague functional exercise completed in March 02, and recently completed a full-scale intentional chemical release (VX) exercise in May 02.
- Analyzed FEMA's 19-point Terrorism Assessment. Reviewed results and developed 44-action items to address shortfalls identified in command and control, infrastructure and resource considerations, training and public health.
- Continuing dialogue and meetings with Federal and state Homeland Security Officials, with FEMA's Office of National Preparedness, with National Governor's Association (NGA) staff and with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

Initiatives and Priorities

- Apply for and distribute FY 2002 Domestic Preparedness Equipment funding to train and equip our first-responders.

- Work with state agencies, local communities and the private sector regarding infrastructure security issues/needs (water systems, nuclear power plants, key industries, public buildings and others).
- Seek federal designation of Wisconsin 54th Civil Support Team (Light) to obtain proper equipment and full-time manning.
- Create statewide Regional Trauma System to improve coordination among law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical and hospitals in response to major trauma or terrorist incident.
- Standardize state employee identification card.
- Coordinate/correlate state security level protocols with newly developed federal level protocols. Also, develop protective measures for state, local and the private sector.
- Assess intrastate mutual aid legislation.
- Continue efforts to beef up bio-terrorism preparedness with recently received \$19.3 million U.S. Health and Human Services grant. Efforts include increase surveillance and epidemiology, improved lab capacity and health alert network.
- Legislation is pending to increase public health authority in response to a bio-terrorism event.
- Assess our communication capabilities and efforts to improve interoperability.
- Working with neighboring mid-western states to strengthen agriculture protection efforts against terrorism.

Contact Information

Ed Gleason, Administrator, Wisconsin Emergency Management

(608) 242-3210 or (800) 943-0003 (24-hour)

Website (through appropriate links): www.badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dma/wem/index

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Wyoming

State Organization

The Governor, through Executive Order, created the Wyoming Homeland Security Council. Members include Adjutant General/Director of Emergency Management (Chairman), Attorney General, and directors of the departments of Health and Transportation. Wyoming's efforts are being accomplished without any dedicated staff or budget.

Summary of Activities

The following Sub-Committees have been established:

- Communications
- Threats, Targets and Vulnerabilities
- Prevention and Intelligence
- Consequence Management and Recovery
- Legislation
- Capitol Complex Security

Initiatives and Priorities

- Completed threat assessment of critical facilities and infrastructure.
- Working on threat assessment follow-up with private industry.
- Improved communication linkages among state, county and municipal entities.
- Improved airport security through the National Guard mission.
- Enhanced lab capability to deal with bio-terrorism threats.
- Developed and distributed Anthrax protocol for the state.
- Enhanced individual identification and building security for the capitol complex.
- Enhanced protection of the State computer system against cyber-terrorism.
- Enhanced protection and security at the state mailroom.
- Developed continuity of Operation plans for the state and the majority of state agencies.
- Will develop a Wyoming Homeland Security Strategy that supports the National Strategy.
- Will develop and implement a statewide communications equipment interoperability plan.
- Will develop a regional hazardous material response capability.

- Will implement legislation to better support homeland security.
- Will strengthen partnerships with business and industry as well as with federal, state and local departments and agencies.
- Will improve statewide capacity and capability for continuity of operations, response and recovery.
- Will protect Wyoming's economy by ensuring each community is disaster-resistant.

Contact Information

Major General Ed Boenisch, Adjutant General and Homeland Security Advisor
(307) 772-5234

Website (through appropriate links): <http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/ctc.htm>

Summary of County Responses

The 3,066 counties in the United States vary greatly in size and population. They range in area from 67 square kilometers (Arlington County, VA.) to 227,559 square kilometers (North Slope Borough, Alaska). The population of counties ranges from Loving County, Texas, with 140 residents to Los Angeles County, California, which is home to 9.2 million people.

In the past, counties performed duties, which included assessments of property, record keeping (e.g., property and vital statistics), maintenance of rural roads, administration of election and judicial functions, and poverty relief. Today, counties provide a wide range of services, undertaking programs relating to emergency services, law enforcement, child welfare, consumer protection, economic development, education, employment/training, planning and zoning, and water quality, to name a few. County governments perform these essential functions in every state, with the exception of Louisiana, which has parishes, and Alaska, which has boroughs.

Counties, along with their municipal counterparts, are at the forefront of the national homeland security effort. From informing citizens of threats and how to respond to them, to staffing emergency management centers, to assessing the vulnerability of local critical infrastructure, the conversation about protecting the United States from the threat of terrorism cannot begin without first understanding the immense and essential role counties play.

Specific county profiles will accompany this summary.

Developing Plans

In October, 2001 the National Association of Counties (NACo) established a Homeland Security Task Force to address the various security concerns facing its members. Nationwide, county officials have taken the lead on preparing their public health, law enforcement, and emergency response agencies for any possible attack. Talbot County, Maryland, for example, has organized a Terrorism Symposium, involving personnel from law enforcement, public health, emergency management, emergency medical services, and other essential disciplines. Buffalo County, Nebraska has established the Buffalo County Homeland Security Group to assess local requirements. Given the importance of agriculture, the group is developing a contagious (foreign) animal disease plan.

Many counties are also taking steps to inform individual citizens about how to protect themselves and their family members. Hancock County, West Virginia; Whitman County, Washington; and Cobb County, Georgia are among the counties that have created informational pamphlets for their residents. Hancock County intends to distribute a pamphlet to every household by the end of the year.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure

The need to protect important infrastructure facilities is of critical interest to counties and the nation. Hall County, Georgia is conducting vulnerability analysis of key facilities and critical infrastructure and taking steps to protect them from terrorist attack. Fairfax County, Virginia is focusing on essential government buildings. Glynn County, Georgia is working with state and federal officials to ensure the security of the Port of Brunswick, and Codrington County, South Dakota has installed digital cameras at the county court house. Spotsylvania County, Virginia has increased security at its water and wastewater treatment plants and is conducting vulnerability assessments of all county facilities including schools.

Increasing First-Responder Capabilities

Making sure first-responders are prepared, organized, and equipped is a top priority of counties across America. Prince William County, Virginia is procuring protective equipment for its response personnel. Franklin County, Washington has certified three hospitals as major trauma centers. Cass County, Nebraska is building a new emergency Management Office/Emergency Operations Center. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina established an Advanced Local Emergency Response Team (ALERT). The team ensures that victims of a terrorist incident are properly cared for and that the community infrastructure is safeguarded.

Fostering Volunteerism

The rebuilding process after September 11th showed the American people and the people of the world the importance of individual efforts. People from all religions, ethnicities, races, and socio-economic backgrounds have heeded the President's call to service and volunteered to help others in need. Whether it was helping to cook or serve meals for rescue workers, raising money for the families of victims, leading prayer vigils, or any number of other service-oriented activities, our nation stood proud against the devastating blows of September 11th.

Counties are harnessing the energy and talent of citizen volunteers. Snohomish County, Washington; Pima County, Arizona; and Hillsborough County, Florida are just a few of the counties which have established local chapters of the Citizen Corps. Wise County, Texas created the "Wise Eyes" initiative, which relies on a citizens' network of e-mails, faxes, and BOLOs (Be on the Lookout) to report suspicious or criminal activity. Volunteers in Kanawha County, West Virginia, which is home to fourteen chemical plants, participate in a watch program to alert authorities of suspicious activities at these industrial sites. Yakima County, Washington established a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), which is a disaster preparedness tool for local residents. Trained professionals will help volunteers acquire the skills – including disaster psychology, medical operations, damage assessment, search and rescue, and fire suppression – to help their communities prepare for emergencies.

Conclusion

The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* seeks to guide the societal response to the threat of terrorism. Counties are working with their local, state, federal and private sector partners in order to meet this responsibility. County governments are acting as coalescing agents across the nation, building the solid foundation that will assure the success of the national plan. They are also facilitating the horizontal and vertical cooperation and coordination, which is tantamount to the framework of the *Strategy*. The nation is more secure as a result of the outstanding contributions of our counties.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Arlington County, VA

County Organization

Arlington is utilizing its existing emergency management structure. The County Manager is the Director; overseeing the Emergency Management Team comprised of the Police Chief, Fire Chief, Director of Public Works, Assistant County Manager for Public Affairs, Superintendent of Schools, and Assistant County Manager that oversees Public Safety. Other agencies within the County Government are brought in as necessary.

Summary of Activities

- Updated emergency operations plan.
- Public safety organizations have revised standard operating plans and obtained necessary personal protective clothing.
- County facilities screened for security and added security measures have been implemented.
- Training is ongoing in many County agencies.
- Conducted exercises to test emergency plans and procedures.
- Regional coordination is occurring at many levels to prepare for a response.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Improve emergency plans.
- Exercise plans.
- Develop a Metropolitan Medical Response System.
- Coordinate communication and notification with citizens and businesses.
- Improve public safety infrastructure, radio system, mobile data terminals, and command vehicles.
- Develop a volunteer and donation management program for disasters.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Buffalo County, NE

County Organization

The City of Kearney and Buffalo County, Nebraska, established an Anti-terrorism-WMD group the week of October 8, 2001. The group initially met weekly and identified critical infrastructure, reviewed the hazard analysis for the county and shared information and releases as they were received within the public safety domain.

The Buffalo County Homeland Security Group (BCHSG) has discussed Citizen Corp and has taken the information to the Buffalo County Mutual Aid Association and local American Red Cross chapter. Law Enforcement has a Neighborhood Watch program, the fire department has both a reserve program and explorer's program, the hospital coordinates EMT and first-responder training, American Red Cross is overseeing CPR, disaster preparedness/response/recovery and first aid training, and Emergency Management completed a clergy disaster training program and is working on CERT training for community volunteers.

All public safety agencies in Buffalo County share a joint 911 center.

Terrorism preparedness classes were conducted in 2000 and 2001, and will continue with state assistance. Integration of planning, training and exercise activities had been ongoing locally since the early 1990s.

Review of the Local Emergency Operations Plan annexes for relevancy and continuity related to terrorism and WMD had been conducted in 2001, and will continue to be conducted.

Summary of Activities

- Law enforcement has taken the lead with bulletins to the officers and providing additional training in rapid deployment, HAZMAT and WMD. Teams composed of individuals from the hospital, law enforcement and emergency management have attended joint training and a tabletop exercise was conducted utilizing a scenario which involved a biological release in the mall.
- City offices have installed a coded entry system (the law enforcement center already had one in place), staff members have been instructed to be more aware of people within the government buildings and the need to report suspicious activity.
- Area factories have increased building access and some have hired full-time security to monitor their entrances. The LEPC has reviewed all Tier II reports and Risk Management Plans for the 14 reporting facilities in the County. The schools have undergone an external review of their existing emergency response plans and components related to potential acts of terrorism. The Water and Utility departments have increased security and accessibility to sensitive sites.
- Additionally, businesses, visitor attractions and the university have requested assistance in reviewing their existing plans to include security and safety components, and the airport just received federal assistance to employee off-duty officers for increased terminal security.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Volunteer training programs such as CERT/First-Responders/CPR/First Aid.
- Expanding and updating communications throughout the county as technology continues to progress.
- Addressing the impact of the most heavily traveled train corridor in the US running through the county as well as a major Interstate.
- Fire departments trained to the technician level and properly equipped to respond to such events.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Codington County, SD

County Organization

Codington County employs a full time Emergency Management Director. This person has duties including the creation of and implementation of emergency plans for dealing with disasters, natural and otherwise, in the County. He has a committee that includes firefighters from all communities in the county, law enforcement in the county, highway patrol, access to a search and dive rescue team, and contacts within many of the key businesses in the county.

Summary of Activities

- Codington County does not have responsibility for operation of a local airport. The city of Watertown, SD does operate an airport, and we understand that city officials have acted to make that facility more secure than prior to 9/11/01.
- Commissioners have focused on the security of our Court House building, which is one of the key buildings in our operation as a local government.
- We have installed digital security cameras to monitor building traffic. Those files are kept for 90 days.
- We have re-keyed the interior locks on various offices, and have reduced the number of keys made available to employees of those offices. We have re-keyed the main entry doors to the building so that we can track the parties that enter the building at other than normal office hours.

Initiatives and Priorities

- An aspect of our security initiatives will be to try to keep aware of what goes on in our sparsely populated rural areas. We know that people seeking to manufacture illegal drugs have used abandoned farm buildings in remote areas to conduct their operations. That is not to say that other clandestine activities could be harbored in such remote locations. We perhaps need to consider the extension of the "neighborhood watch" concept to the rural areas so that things that seem not to belong can be further checked out.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Cooper County, MO

County Organization

The county employs a full time director and staff that operate a full time Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The duties of the homeland security are assigned and coordinated through the EOC and have also been incorporated into the all hazard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The EOP addresses issues dealing from natural disasters to bio-terrorism.

The City of Boonville has contracted with the County to provide emergency management functions for the City allowing for one all-hazard plan for both jurisdictions.

Countywide exercises are conducted to improve the response capability for both emergency and support units along with training and exercise for elected officials.

Summary of Activities

- Cooper County has undertaken the task of Homeland Security preparation as an added element of the Emergency Management Agency.
- The County has increased the meeting intervals of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) from quarterly to monthly and expanded the membership list to include many other disciplines to help plan for and respond to know and unknown threats.
- The EOP has been greatly expanded to include threats from bio and agro-terrorism.
- The County is in the process of installing a computer controlled voter type radio system to improve radio communications with local emergency response and support agencies.
- Cooper County has contracted for the addition of an Operations Officer for the EOC on an as-needed basis. Local elected officials now utilize several means to receive updated information to them to keep them informed on a daily basis.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Cooper County is attempting to improve communications and prepare for interoperability between agencies and jurisdictions by installing devices that allow cross band and frequency coordination.
- The County is attempting to, as funding allows, procure additional equipment to ensure public safety and mitigate the situation for the present and into the future.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Daggett County, UT

County Organization

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (Community Organization) and the Local Office of Emergency Management will coordinate with the Local Association of Governments to add an additional section to the existing EOP for Weapons of Mass Destruction and Homeland Security.

These additions to the plan will be reviewed by the State Office of Emergency Services and Homeland Security for suggestions, additions or changes in order to coordinate the plan with the State EOP.

Summary of Activities

- Analyzed and identified potential major targets in conjunction with the WMD grant.
- Analyzed the community's response capabilities to such an attack.
- Established increased security on potential major targets previously identified.
- Identified major shortfalls such as training, equipment and resources that the community does not have in order to respond to such an incident.
- Purchased equipment with the available money to address shortfalls identified.
- Identified agencies and responders that would need additional training due to new guidelines. A limited number of responders have been trained.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The local LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) is compiling a list that identifies all potential targets within the county. This list will be reported to the Utah State Homeland Security Task Force.
- The Local Association of Governments will need to prioritize goals and objectives to enable the Office of Emergency Management to mitigate identified shortfalls in training and resources available within the community.
- The Local Office of Emergency Management in conjunction with the Local Association of Governments will work on an additional section to the existing EOP Domestic Preparedness and WMD.
- The new addition to the existing EOP will address changes in the existing plan which will address but are not limited to Planning, Mitigation, Response and Recovery such as:
 - Identification of the Lead agency
 - Changes in assigned Responsibilities
 - The addition of a crime scene
 - Public Information changes due to Law Enforcement issues
 - Additional training for responders

- Exercises to test the additional plan
- Additional Mutual Aid Agreements and MOU's
- Additional Resources to address shortfalls
- Additional Protocols and Procedures for each responding agency

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Glynn County, GA

County Organization

Glynn County is a coastal community that spends a great deal of time and effort planning for natural disasters (hurricane situations, etc.).

While it is very likely that most communities can identify a number of potential high profile, at risk targets, Glynn County is unique in the abundance and diversity of such targets. Within Glynn County are located the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, a major port facility, one of the largest suspension bridges on the east coast, and to the south in adjoining Camden County is Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base.

Summary of Activities

- The Glynn County Emergency plan has been amended to include terrorist incidents. This plan covers four basic areas, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. The main purpose of this plan is to delegate responsibilities and functions to existing services throughout the county.
- Conducted a vulnerability assessment of critical facilities within county jurisdiction. From this assessment progressive hardening of potential targets is continually underway.
- Within the police department intelligence, gathering and dissemination has taken on an expanded role.
- The special operations response team has begun an intensified training schedule as well as including more training for possible terrorist situations.
- The special investigations unit conducted research, shared information and put in place a suspicious powder protocol in a timely manner during the time that the nation experienced that threat.
- Existing relationships with the health care community, neighboring jurisdictions, and federal agencies have been broadened to include the new counter-terrorism mission.
- Increased training and education of all personnel has become a priority under the new conditions our community must exist.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Training and education so that our personnel will be the best equipped to handle any situation they may face.
- Both tabletop and real-time scenarios and drills will be used in the future to aid in the preparation for emergency situations.
- Both the Internet and other electronic media will play an expanding role in our community's efforts to prevent terrorist events in our area.

- Issues of staffing and equipment will be addressed in the future.
- Expanded role for the police department has brought to light issues of certain types of equipment and personnel that may not have been necessary in the past. While law enforcement has always been a challenging and ever changing endeavor, the role of law enforcement has changed more in the last year than it did in the previous twenty years. The Glynn County Police Department will continue to adapt to this new form of law enforcement and is always open to suggestions and new ideas from other agencies.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Hancock County, WV

County Organization

The county population is 32,000 within an 88 square mile area. There are 10 Fire Departments, 3 Police Departments, and 1 WV State Police Department. The County Commission has a chain of command with an elected Sheriff and has appointed individuals in the Office of Emergency. These two agencies will coordinate Homeland Security Strategy for the County.

Summary of Activities

- All the Law Enforcement Organizations have increased security at vulnerable sites in our County.
- The Fire Departments in the County have a keen awareness for possible targets in the county more so now than ever before.
- The Office of Emergency Services has developed contingency plans in several areas for our county.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Our County Commission is going to appoint a coordinator for the Governor's WV watch to use for responding suspicious people or things that happen in the County.
- Need to publish a book for residents to use for natural and man-made disasters that may occur within the County. We already have 6,200 books being published for our County Residents. We plan to give these books to residents who live within the 10 mile Emergency Plan Zone of our Nuclear Plant.
- Developing a prerecorded message that will go out to the Residents of the County in the event of an emergency with vital information.
- Personal Protection Equipment is lacking in all areas in the County from police departments to fire department to health care worker to County Governmental employees.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Hennepin County, MN

County Organization

The County Board and senior county administration are kept up-to-date on current trends and events, and both groups have a checklist of key action items for emergencies.

The Division of Emergency Preparedness coordinates efforts among the Sheriff's Office, Community Health, Hennepin County Medical Center, and other appropriate county agencies.

There is constant communication among these key players so that knowledge of threats can be acted upon if necessary.

Summary of Activities

- Hennepin County formed a Readiness Assessment Committee to examine homeland security issues and make recommendations. The committee concluded its study and made recommendations to the County Board. Among the proposals was to increase the Emergency Preparedness staffing, and fund design of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) outside the immediate downtown Minneapolis area.
- The county did a survey of emergency capabilities, shift strengths, and mutual aid agreements.
- An employee identification system is now in place in county facilities.
- The county Sheriff's Office and Emergency Preparedness participate in biweekly FBI briefings.
- Hennepin County continues to look for grant opportunities to enhance its preparedness efforts.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Hennepin County is considering co-location of its EOC with the City of Minneapolis.
- Emergency Preparedness is hiring a training and exercise officer to help county departments and local jurisdictions. A number of exercises are planned. Hennepin County departments are initiating training and exercises geared toward homeland security. These departments will also participate in activities driven by the Metropolitan Medical Response System, Light Rail Transit, and individual cities. Scenarios range from domestic terrorism to mass immunization to a biological attack.
- Communications, always a concern, will be addressed with the implementation of the 800 MHz radio system, which will allow interoperability not possible with the old systems.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Hillsborough County, FL

County Organization

Hillsborough County is the fourth largest County in the State of Florida. Current population is one million with several million visitors coming to the area throughout the year. Hillsborough County is the industrial, transportation, and economic center for the entire West Coast of Florida and offers many potential targets for terrorist events.

Hillsborough County has a well-established and fairly sophisticated emergency management program. Through a continually updated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) the structure for our community's response to any hazard is pre-established, well-known and constantly practiced.

We have a stand-alone Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which acts as our focal point and provides overall command and control for response and recovery to emergency situations.

The Operations Group in the EOC handles the community's response to any event and is made up of representatives from all possible participants. This integrated approach assures that the necessary resources are applied toward the solution and that resolution is quickly accomplished. We converted this structure over to WMD/Terrorism response by adding a couple of State and Federal players that are not normally involved in natural disasters.

Summary of Activities

- As a result of the September 11th events, the State of Florida formed seven regional domestic security task forces to provide guidance on WMD/Terrorism efforts throughout the State. The Tampa Bay Regional Domestic Security Task Force is made up of nine counties in the west central portion of Florida. Hillsborough County is providing the following special teams to the task force:
 - Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)
 - Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST)
 - WMD/Terrorist EMS Team
 - WMD/Terrorist SWAT
 - WMD/Terrorist Hazmat Team
 - WMD/Terrorist Bomb Squad
- Our local law enforcement agencies have stepped up security at the Port of Tampa (12th largest in the country) and our airport.
- All of our vulnerable targets are currently being assessed and security enhancements being pursued.
- We have formed a Homeland Security Committee consisting of members from all participating agencies, which is currently putting together our resource needs.
- We have also formed a Homeland Citizen Corps in order to involve our communities in efforts to assist in the detection and prevention of terrorism events.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Planning for our response and enhancing our equipment.
- Assessing the needs of our local agencies and intend to have the information available by June 30, 2002. Preliminary assessments indicate our total needs for multiple years approaches 90 million dollars.
- Ensuring that first-responders have the necessary protective equipment to properly respond to terrorist incidents and that plans and procedures are totally integrated, allowing the full use of all available resources.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Johnson County, AR

County Organization

The community executes Homeland Security through the Johnson County Office of Emergency Management.

Summary of Activities

- Met with local industries to discuss security measures in place, and those to be implemented (LEPC).
- Shared information with County Judge about security measures for courthouse.
- Initiated ID program for all county employees.
- Adopted Terrorism Annex (Annex M) into county operations plan.
- Eliminated hiding places near courthouse.
- Provide unobstructed view of the courthouse. Heavy shrubs and vines have been cut back.
- Employees' parking spots are not labeled.
- Ensured that the courthouse was adequately lit.
- Provided county employees with information on mail bombs and bomb threat information given out.
- Dumpsite is clean of excessive trash and litter.
- Have located critical departments in the interior of the facility.
- Met with local schools to discuss security plans.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Will continue to work on reducing the risk of terrorism in our county and will consider this a high priority effort to minimize exposure of the citizens in our county.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Mecklenburg County, NC

County Organization

The Mecklenburg County Manager has approved the creation of a Homeland Security Office (HSO).

- The HSO Mission is to develop a premier Regional Threat Management System in which there is an optimal balance of prevention, emergency response, and recovery programs that produce maximum protection of the population and readiness to respond to all types of emergencies.
- The HSO will be directly under the County Manager in the organizational structure and will consist initially of an HSO Director, HS Operations Chief, and an HS Plans and Programs Chief.
- The Operations Chief will coordinate with the Emergency Medical Service, Public Health Department, local area hospitals, law enforcement agencies, and fire protection on emergency services daily issues and activities.
- The Plans and Programs Chief will conduct an assessment of the Regional Emergency Response capability with an initial focus on preparedness for weapons of mass destruction.

Summary of Activities

- Developed the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Advanced Local Emergency Response Team (ALERT).
 - ALERT is organized around a team concept that builds on and supports the existing emergency resources that would be called upon to respond to a mass casualty incident
 - The system is designed to ensure that victims of a terrorist incident are properly cared for and that the community infrastructure is safeguarded and its functionality maintained
 - ALERT functions as an interagency cadre of experts, highly skilled and cross-trained to alternative disciplines such that terrorist incidents may be expeditiously and appropriately mitigated
 - Regardless of expertise of discipline, all ALERT members are capable of establishing disaster scene zones of operation for protection, establishing decontamination corridors for ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients, performing patient decontamination procedures, assisting in patient movement, and assisting medical personnel with triage and treatment algorithms
 - This team approach has worked through development, implementation, purchase of equipment, enhancement of medical infrastructure, training exercises and continued planning and adjustments as developments in the wake of the September 11th attacks warrant

Initiatives and Priorities

- Form a bio-terrorism regional surveillance system using county public health personnel and a tracking system that rapidly identifies sudden peaks of absenteeism or illness in the region.
 - North Carolina has created seven (7) Bio-terrorism Teams that are co-located to the greatest extent possible with regional HazMat Emergency Response Teams. The development of the epidemiology bio-terrorism team has begun, state sponsored training has occurred, and active and passive surveillance functions are in place
- Expand the Regional Metrolina Trauma Advisory Committee to include public health representatives supporting the new bio-terrorism initiatives.
- Focus on conducting a regional needs assessment study and then developing a strategic plan to deploy ALERT, HAZMAT, and Bio-terrorism response teams throughout the 12-15 county region as contingencies require.
- Continue to develop the Regional Institute for Homeland Security and Disaster Management.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Newberry County, SC

County Organization

Newberry County's organizational strategy involves the Sheriff's Office, local Department of Public Safety (disaster preparedness), Fire Service, Haz-Mat Team, EMS and all municipal emergency response agencies. The Sheriff's Office is the primary component of this strategy in the unincorporated areas since most of the above agencies are volunteer based and the Communications Service is operated within the Sheriff's Office.

Summary of Activities

- Emergency responders are being provided training and updates on domestic security, safety and threat levels.
- Areas that can be described as high risk for terrorist activity have been located and security increased.
- EMS and Haz-Mat are working together to provide adequate responses to NBC threats.
 - An ambulance has been outfitted and set aside for the transportation of victims of NBC actions
 - The Haz-Mat team has continued to up fit their equipment to meet new threats
- Law Enforcement has added and equipped a Critical Incident Response Team to act as a stand off/quick response to terrorist threats.
- The Sheriff conducted a public awareness campaign and asked citizens to utilize USA-on-watch through the National Sheriffs Association.
- The Community Oriented Police officers are also working with Neighborhood Watch and civic groups to improve awareness.
- The Sheriff is also active in the US Attorneys/FBI's Anti-terrorism Task Force and serves on the State's Homeland Security Council.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Continue to update all agencies on new and existing threats.
- Provide educational opportunities to the public and maintain the higher state of vigilance.
- Regularly meet with emergency service providers to keep the cooperative effort alive.
- Research and apply for grant funding for equipment and training of emergency responders.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Nez Perce County, ID

County Organization

Homeland security for the City of Lewiston and Nez Perce County is integrated into the traditional disaster and emergency response organizations. Fire, EMS and Law Enforcement entities all use the incident command system, and operate under unified command for major incidents. Disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery is coordinated by the City-County Office of Emergency Management. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can be activated in stages, under a tiered system of hazard specific emergency notification. The EOC is a communications hub which supports incident command, addresses citizen queries, and provides centralized media releases. The EOC can operate independently for 30 days at full staffing, with multiple backups to critical systems.

Planning activities that apply to homeland security include:

- City-County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This is used for “normal” disaster response, under conditions of full power and communications capability.
- Contingency Plans. Each department with an emergency response function has a contingency plan to address the loss of critical systems.
- Backup plan. In the event of an extended loss of critical systems, the backup strategies in contingencies plans are expected to degrade. The backup system is an organization of neighborhood emergency teams (led by city/county employees) to assist each block.

Summary of Activities

Efforts to increase domestic security at a local level emphasize preparedness, response and recovery efforts. Key aspects of these follow:

- Preparedness activities
 - Participated in the US Dept of Justice bio-terrorism assessment in 2000 and 2001
 - Completed security hazard analysis (for revision of city-county emergency operations plan) in 2002
 - Conducted bio-terrorism tabletop exercise in conjunction with Idaho North Central Health District in 2002. Exercise involved 60 people from six counties and two states
 - Active training and recruitment for “Community Emergency Response Teams” (CERT) program. Over 140 citizens have been trained to date. Fifteen individuals have received CERT train-the-trainer course
- Response activities
 - A password-protected public safety webpage was designed and constructed to link five Idaho and three Montana sheriffs in preparation for the Lewis-Clark bicentennial commemoration. The webpage has a threshold-based hazard condition advisory system (with associated action steps) that is very similar to the homeland security threat condition model. It also has a mechanism to record county-by-county incidents, as well as consolidate threat information from a variety of sources. This is the

strategic use of the webpage. For tactical use in incident response, the webpage has critical resource listings, pre-formatted media releases, and links to important weather, road and traffic conditions

- The regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team is located in Lewiston. The team has a five county response area, and has received additional training on weapons of mass destruction to augment the high level of hazardous materials training

Initiatives and Priorities

- Scheduled WMD full-scale exercise in conjunction with Idaho National Guard (101st Civil Support Team) in summer 2002.
- Pilot program to create a GIS-based layer for special populations in association with the rural addressing/E-911 program.
- Upgrade our locally-created automated resource management system to the windows 2000/XP operating systems, and add new features.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Orange County, CA

County Organization

The Orange County Sheriff's Department has identified three key components that will contribute to the development of a Strategic Counter Terrorism Plan and appropriately execute a Homeland Security Strategy. This will be accomplished through the integration of federal, state and local agencies in the areas of law, fire, and medical, with specific consideration given to members of the private sector.

- The three key components are as follows: A Strategic Counter-Terrorism Plan – Grant funding will provide for a comprehensive plan that contains the following elements:
 - Intelligence Component with full time capabilities of monitoring Indicators and Warnings (I/W) of potential threats, and with the objective of timely information dissemination
 - Threat Management - Comprehensive threat and vulnerability assessment program identifying potential targets within our jurisdiction coupled with target reinforcing consultation
 - Threat Alert – A regional program utilizing all first-responders, Citizen Corps, and resources provided by the private sector
 - Training and Briefs – Information sharing techniques, appropriate response to identified threats, and consequence management planning
- A Strategic Emergency Plan for Consequence Management –Inclusion of fire and medical personnel in operational planning and implementation.
- Policies and Procedures – Implementation of policies and procedures that are written in conjunction and compliance with existing and future policies at the state and local level.

The Sheriff's *Terrorism Early Warning Group* (TEWG) obtains and analyzes information and intelligence needed to formulate an effective response to threats and acts of terrorism. The TEWG currently serves as a synthesis center for multi-agency intelligence exchange. Current membership in the TEWG includes law enforcement, fire, health, emergency management and military personnel. Additional key components recently added were the *Joint Terrorism Task Force* (JTTF) and the *California Anti-Terrorism Information Center* (CATIC).

The TEWG, in conjunction with the *County's Emergency Operations Center* (EOC), has aligned with the *Private Sector Terrorism Response Group* (PSTRG). The goal of the PSTRG is to include the private sector in the county's anti-terrorism plan as sensors to suspicious activity, contributors to the protection of critical infrastructure. The PSTRG will also promote appropriate and timely information dissemination to affected parties, and appropriate training for the private sector.

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT): Able to set up shelters, participate in disaster and terrorism exercises, and train other community members. Another component of the CERT program is the *Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service* (RACES) who provides emergency communications personnel.

Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS): More than 600 Orange County Reserve Deputy Sheriffs who

specialize in disaster preparedness and training.

Medical Reserve Corp: Orange County Reserve Deputy Sheriffs who volunteer their expertise in specialized areas including Medical Advisement, Weapons of Mass Destruction Consultation, Business Partnership Liaisons and Community Programs.

Summary of Activities

- Current Training and Equipment Efforts
 - The Sheriff's Department currently maintains a POST approved course on Weapons of Mass Destruction. This course will soon be modified to accommodate an additional 8-hours. The TEWG is currently facilitating the training and fit testing of level C suits and respirators for first-responders. Bio-Hazard protocols have been implemented
 - In addition, members of the TEWG chair and participate in *Orange County's Training and Equipment Sub-committee*. Members of this committee include representatives from fire, medical, Public Works, Public Facilities and Resource Department, the Sheriff's Bomb Squad, and training personnel in Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
 - Equipment: the Sheriff's Department has a short-term goal to issue 700 Level C Chemical Suits with full-face 3M model respirators with HEPA filters. Future goals focus on Mobile and Handheld Chemical and Biological Detection equipment and Personal decontamination equipment for first-responders
- Exercise: "Display Determination", January 30, 2002: The Sheriff's Department hosted an exercise that included multiple scenarios involving Weapons of Mass Destruction. More than 200 participants from city, state, and federal agencies were involved. Adequate funding will provide additional opportunities for exercise and scenario training.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The Sheriff's Terrorism Early Warning Group (TEWG) recently received approval for county funding. This will ensure the successful deployment of the Sheriff's Strategic Counter Terrorism Plan, thus supporting the Nation's Homeland Security Strategy at the local and municipal level.
- As the First-Responder Authority for Counter Terrorism in Orange County, the Sheriff's Department has outlined a comprehensive plan incorporating the efforts of local law, fire, health, and the private sector.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Pima County, AZ

County Organization

The Pima County Health Department (PCHD) Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (OEMHS) has assumed the lead role in assuring that competent Homeland Security strategies and domestic security efforts are in place. In cooperation with the City of Tucson, City of South Tucson, the Towns of Sahuarita, Oro Valley and Marana, and with organizational representation from the unincorporated areas of Pima County, plans and responses are in place to execute a formal Homeland Security strategy.

The OEMHS assists in monitoring all aspects of preparedness and ensures open access for all collaborative partners.

Summary of Activities

- Through efforts of the OEMHS a Vulnerability Analysis has been conducted that identifies the “most likely events,” and consequently defines training, equipment and exercise needs.
- Law enforcement continues to monitor levels of pre-terrorist event activity. The PCHD epidemiological activities provide sentinel site monitoring at University Medical Center, Tucson Medical Center and TMCHE Laboratories providing first responders, such as law enforcement and fire department personnel, with clear response relationships in the event of an emergency.
- Within the PCHD, a Bio-terrorism Response Plan, Emergency Operations Plan and Terrorism Annex, and a Public Health Response Plan, work in harmony to ensure a seamless system of available activity.
- The Pima County community collaborative has established a foundation that creates both a base and an evolving system to increase domestic security. The Domestic Preparedness Council, represented by area law enforcement, fire department, and the Native American Tribes, constantly reviews readiness status. It provides oversight for all first responders and domestic preparedness activities by working with local governments, fire departments, all levels of law enforcement, Public Health, Emergency Medical Services, hospitals, the Pima County Hazmat Response Team, the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), the Citizen Corps, volunteer organizations and domestic preparedness grants.
- There exists a Bio-terrorism Pharmacy Task Force, establishing a system to coordinate the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, to receive, store, and stage a viable delivery operation.
- An Intelligence Threat Analysis Group monitors potential risks.
- A Hospital Task Force is charged with developing a Hospital Emergency Incident Command System.
- A School Task Force reviews readiness plans within all county school districts. And Pima Community College is involved with education and outreach programs.

- The OEMHS has also initiated an outreach presentation program to provide training and emergency readiness. Local businesses have emergency plans created, reviewed and updated.
- The Pima County OEMHS has also spearheaded the implementation of Citizen Corps activities. Again, through collaboration with local organizations, volunteers play an important role in assisting the formal structure with Homeland Security efforts.
- The Southern Arizona Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is also operational. This is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations who may be active in all phases of a disaster.
- The community has also initiated the formal creation of a Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT). The University of Arizona's Health Sciences Center, co-facilitated by the Pima County OEMHS, has been awarded the first DMAT team in the State. Named AZ-1, this team will fulfill its mission of ensuring sufficient emergency medical personnel response to a major terrorist attack, or other major emergency, in Pima County or anywhere in the United States and its territories.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Personnel protective equipment will be obtained for the more than 1700 law enforcement officers throughout the County.
- Additional epidemiologists are being recruited for employment by the PCHD to enhance disease surveillance and tracking.
- Community focus also includes Pima County's rural area community of Ajo, where efforts are underway to provide the residents and their volunteer fire department with a new fire truck.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Ravalli County, MT

County Organization

Local Emergency Planning Committee has worked to identify high risk targets of opportunity for terrorism activities. This list has been forwarded to the Montana State DES for inclusion in their risk analysis/assessment.

Summary of Activities

- We have a comprehensive Emergency Operations Guideline to coordinate community response(s). We are supporting the State's Homeland Security Taskforce by supplying information and input.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Maintain an active LEPC that will continue to assess community risk factors and potential targets of opportunity.
- Continue to review, maintain and update (as necessary) the local Emergency Operations Guideline to ensure a coordinated response by local, state and federal agencies.
- We have requested an application for Domestic Preparedness Grant to provide for training and hazardous materials decontamination equipment to support our MOU with Missoula Rural Fire Department's HazMat Response Team.
- The State of Montana DES Department is currently developing a Terrorism Response Annex that all counties will be able to adapt to their local response guideline/plan.
- We will continue to support the State of Montana's Homeland Security Taskforce efforts and comply with their requests as necessary.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Spotsylvania County, VA

County Organization

Our strategy is addressed through the County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). We have been working closely with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), Virginia State Police, Spotsylvania Sheriff's Department, and the local FBI Office, as well as the Health Department, to provide a coordinated response to a "threat of" and/or an "actual" event.

Such an event would probably be treated in the same manner as any other hazardous material event, since it would most likely involve chemical, biological, or nuclear agents. An Incident Command System (ICS) would be established on site, and depending on the size of the event, our Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated, as needed to support the operations and/or provide direction and control of the overall incident.

Summary of Activities

- A Target Threat Assessment has been conducted to identify high-risk facilities/structures and the results were shared with the essential core group.
- There has been a lockdown of high-hazard facilities such as water and wastewater treatment plants. The plant staff has been trained and is on alert for any suspicious activity. The water tanks are patrolled daily. All chemical delivery companies are providing the names of their drivers, advising when deliveries will be made, and providing identification to County staff at the time deliveries are made.
- The County's EOP has been reviewed and updated as needed. Meetings have been held with a representative from each County Department to review their responsibilities in the event of an incident.
- Training has been provided for county employees.
- A Safety Committee has been formed and has reviewed all county facilities including schools. All County employees have been issued photo ID badges.
- The information pathway on critical facilities has been closed to the public, but we are interacting with utilities and private industries that have critical infrastructure.
- The Public Safety Agencies have been provided with updated training. Advanced classes such as Public Safety Response to Terrorism; Mass Decontamination; and due to the proximity to North Anna Nuclear Power Station, Emergency Response to Radiological Emergencies.
- All Special Event Applications have been reviewed to ensure that emergency planning needs have been met.

Initiatives and Priorities

- We continue to monitor world events and be alert to information being released by the Homeland Security Office, as well as information that we receive from the Commonwealth.
- We continue to share information within our core group, to network with other agencies, to update and revise the EOP, and to implement Standard Operating Procedures and Standard Operating Guidelines as needed.
- We also continue to provide planning, training, and exercise sessions.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Teton County, ID

County Organization

Teton County is a small rural county encompassing 471 square miles located on the Idaho/Wyoming border near Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The 2000 census indicated a population of 5,999 (however seasonal visitors boost that to 8,000). Three small towns are in the County, Victor on the South, Driggs in central, and Teton on the north.

An elected sheriff and deputies provide law enforcement services for the County. The Sheriff provides 911 service for all first-responders. Active Search and Rescue organization (volunteers) are under the Sheriff's organization. Active part-time Civil Defense Director is under the Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services and FEMA guidelines.

Active Local Emergency Planning Committee under the Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials with first-responder/citizen participation utilizes an all-hazard format.

Fire Protection District provides fire services with combination paid/volunteers to the entire County – which includes 3 towns; 3 fire stations, class A engines, brush trucks, water tankers and support vehicles.

Emergency Medical Services provided by Teton Valley Hospital; 2 ambulances, volunteer service.

Summary of Activities

- Community education/awareness increased through Civil Defense/Local Emergency Planning Committee efforts.
- 911/Sheriff dispatch increased building security.
- EMA's Critical Infrastructure Program documents distributed to all first-responder organizations/County and City governments.
- FEMA/Homeland Security/Law Enforcement and other websites visited frequently with pertinent information printed and distributed to organizations/governments.
- Hospital security increased.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Continue education/awareness efforts.
- Increase building security with available tax dollars.
- Install long range HF radio in Emergency Operation Center to allow direct communication with Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services, Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials, State Communications (generator powered).
- Continue LEPC's efforts to maximize limited volunteer resources and limited equipments through grants/donations/limited tax dollars and public education.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Warren County, IA

County Organization

Warren County's Emergency Management Coordinator has been assigned the duties of Homeland Security Coordinator. Our coordinator works closely with the Iowa Emergency Management Division Administrator / Homeland Security Director (Ellen Gordon) on matters of Homeland Security. Warren County will be following the state strategy when it is designed.

Summary of Activities

- Working closely with Iowa EMD / Homeland Security Offices.
- Identified high risk facilities / areas.
- Identified emergency response current equipment / training status.
- Reviewed local Public Health's ability to integrate with emergency response.
- Identified potential risk groups.
- Reviewed past history of possible terrorism incidents.
- Working with County department heads on Continuity of Government plan.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Work closely with Iowa EMD / Homeland Security on strategy.
- Continue to assess needs for emergency response and public health (equipment/training).
- Examine all possible grants to improve status of emergency response and public health.
- Improve lines of communications between Law Enforcement, Fire, Emergency Medical, Public Health and Emergency Management at all levels of government (federal, state and local).
- Continue to assess local risks as threat levels adjust at either the federal, state or local level.
- Address other items as request by Iowa Homeland Security Director (Ellen Gordon).

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Wharton County, TX

County Organization

Wharton County has worked to maintain a strong working relationship between the county's two emergency response groups; i.e. The Wharton County Sheriff's Department and the Wharton County Office of Emergency Management.

Contingency plans for various events maintain coordination between Wharton County emergency response and local emergency responders, i.e. local police departments, fire departments, EMS, and Public Works

Summary of Activities

- Updated community's target assessment evaluation.
- Trained and assigned personnel to assume various response roles in local terrorist events.
- Reviewed SOP's that responders have been trained to follow.
- Increased patrol activity near possible targets.
- Increased training of all emergency response personnel in areas associated with Homeland Security affairs.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Additional increase of training of emergency personnel in areas associated with Homeland Security affairs.
- Offer reviews of security procedures to local businesses.
- Seek funding for proper equipment needed for better inter-agency communication.
- Increase mitigation programs for the implementation of more thorough Homeland Security procedures.
- Continue education programs of emergency service personnel.
- Increase community awareness.
- Preparation for terrorist events through combined training exercises.
- Seeking funding for the implementation of the new programs.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Yakima County, WA

County Organization

Endeavoring to develop better local coordination of the myriad of anti-terrorism programs, it is recommended that Homeland Security initiatives for Yakima County be coordinated within the Yakima Valley Office of Emergency Management. This initiative will have six primary critical initiatives:

- Obtain and manage State and federal terrorism grant funding
- Train and equip the County's first-responders
- Protect the County's critical infrastructure
- Improve information sharing
- Improve intelligence gathering
- Improve coordination and effectiveness of proposed federal community-based initiatives

Summary of Activities

- February, 2001—US Department of Justice Terrorist Threat Assessment. Assessment of equipment and training needs for emergency responders.
- May 2001--Terrorism Consequence Management Plan--An Annex to the Yakima Valley Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Provides a framework for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. It details authorities, functions, and responsibilities to establish a mutually cooperative plan of action for response to a terrorist incident.
- October, 2001—Terrorism Consequence Management Plan—Operational Response Procedures. This is an Operational Response Procedure for dealing with threats, or the potential, or actual use of materials within Yakima County.
- February, 2002—Bio-terrorism/Communicable Disease Tabletop Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise was to improve the ability of the City of Yakima and Yakima health facilities to prepare for, manage, and respond to incidents involving the use of biological terrorism.
- February, 2002—WMD FFY01 Equipment Grant. Washington State Military Department advised that this county would be receiving \$24,070.19 in emergency equipment for the fire services. Equipment distribution was the result of the February 2001 DOJ threat assessment.
- May, 2002—Bio-terrorism/Hazmat Shelter In-Place Public Forum. This cooperative effort between the American Red Cross and the Office of Emergency Management focused on the public protective action of in-place sheltering for the public, special population groups, i.e., schools, day care centers, nursing homes and business and industry.
- Increased focus on needs of First-Responders in four areas: Planning; Equipment, Training; Exercises.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Citizen Corps Councils - would be created at the local level throughout the county. The Councils will be responsible for developing a community action plan, including a local assessment of infrastructure vulnerabilities and possible threats, available local resources, and how to best organize and expand local efforts.
- Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) – over 1,000 residents of Yakima County will be given the basic skills from trained professionals so they can stabilize their neighborhoods before and after a disaster. The Yakima Valley OEM's goal is to have the number of CERT trainees to over 1,500 in the next year.
- Operation TIPS – Terrorist Information and Prevention System. The goal of the program is to establish a nationwide mechanism for reporting suspicious terrorist activity by enlisting millions of American transportation workers, letter carriers, and utility workers, who often have established routes, to report suspicious activity along those routes immediately.
- Develop the “Incident Coordination and Communications System.” Get the word out fast when an event of potentially critical county-wide impact occurs. And within 30 minutes gather the relevant decision-makers – whether they're state, local, public or private, involved with police and fire response, roads, mass transit or water supply or power grids – on a conference call to decide immediate next steps. ICCS will function 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by phone, email, wireless digital assistants or radio. It's starting with the Primary EOC headquarters at the Yakima Valley Office of Emergency Management, but redundant centers will be set up in all jurisdictions.

Recommended partners :

- Office of Emergency Management
- Yakima Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross
- Yakima County Public Works
- Yakima Sheriff's Office
- Yakima County Fire Protection Districts
- City police departments
- City public works
- City fire departments
- School districts
- Chambers of Commerce
- Business/Industry association

The White House Office of Homeland Security would like to acknowledge the following counties for their contribution to this report.

ALASKA

North Slope Borough

ARIZONA

Coconino County

La Paz County

Maricopa County

Pima County

Yavapai County

ARKANSAS

Johnson County

CALIFORNIA

Mariposa County

Orange County

Rio Grande County

FLORIDA

Alachua County

Broward County

Flagler County

Hillsborough County

Lake County

Orange County

Pasco County

Sumter County

Volusia County

GEORGIA

Baldwin County

Carroll County

Chatham County

Cobb County

Fayette County

Forsyth County

Glynn County

Gwinnett County

Hall County

Lowndes County

Spalding County

Upson County

IDAHO

Nez Perce County

Teton County

INDIANA

Parke County

IOWA

Henry County

Warren County

Webster County

KANSAS

Washington County

KENTUCKY

Lawrence County

MARYLAND

Kent County

Queen Anne's County

Talbot County

MICHIGAN

Antrim County

Delta County

MINNESOTA

Hennepin County

MISSISSIPPI

Claiborne County

MISSOURI

Cooper County

Gasconade County

Howard County

MONTANA

Carter County

Ravalli County

NEBRASKA

Buffalo County

Burt County

Cass County

Cheyenne County

Deuel County

Dixon County

Dodge County
Douglas County
Garden County
Kimball County
Morrill County
Perkins County
Red Willow County

NEBRASKA (cont.)

Saunders County
Scotts Bluff County
Washington County

NEVADA

Pershing County

NEW YORK

Greene County

NORTH CAROLINA

McDowell County
Mecklenburg County

OREGON

Curry County
Gilliam County
Klamath County
Multnomah County
Tillamook County
Union County

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clarendon County
Newberry County

SOUTH DAKOTA

Codington County
Union County

TEXAS

Carson County
Harris County
Morris County
Sabine County
Wharton County
Wise County

UTAH

Box Elder County
Daggett County

VIRGINIA

Accomack County
Albemarle County
Arlington County
Bath County
Cumberland County
Fairfax County
Fluvanna County
Henrico County
Highland County
New Kent County
Prince William County
Pulaski County
Spotsylvania County
Tazewell County

WASHINGTON

Clark County
Douglas County
Franklin County
Island County
Lewis County
Pierce County
Skagit County
Snohomish County
Whitman County
Yakima County

WEST VIRGINIA

Berkeley County
Hancock County
Harrison County
Kanawha County
Monongalia County

WISCONSIN

Douglas County

WYOMING

Albany County
Hot Springs County
Johnson County
Niobrara County

Summary of City Responses

City governments have a critical role to play in homeland security. Indeed, the closest relationship the average citizen has with government is at the local level. Municipal governments provide essential services such as education, welfare, and protection to individuals and communities. They also fund and operate emergency services that would respond in the event of a terrorist attack. Almost every municipality has standing procedures to address natural disasters. Since September 11th, cities across America are reviewing their emergency response plans and procedures so as to better respond to potential terrorist attacks. Many have established anti-terrorism task forces, built upon existing counter-terrorism organizations and are preparing homeland security strategies. Their ideas, energy, and organization are critical to the success of the *National Strategy for Homeland Security*.

Specific city profiles will accompany this summary.

Developing Plans

The National League of Cities has formed a working group on homeland security to help cities share ideas, develop plans, and gear up for higher readiness levels. The U.S. Conference of Mayors organized an Emergency, Safety and Security Summit in October 2001 and prepared *A National Action Plan for Safety and Security in America's Cities*.¹ Individual city response plans and procedures reflect their own unique situations. For example, planners in Florence, Alabama have considered possible attacks on Tennessee River dams. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, located close to the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, conducts radiological incident drills. Los Alamos, New Mexico works with the Los Alamos National Laboratory to ensure the security of nuclear weapons stockpiles maintained by that facility. Newton, Iowa has developed plans to address incidents involving hazardous materials, which are frequently transported on nearby Interstate I-80. Virginia Beach's plans take into account the high concentration of military bases, located in the area. Such planning is indicative of the proactive stance cities across the country have taken, and need to take, in order to better secure the homeland.

Sharing Information

Actionable intelligence is essential to preventing acts of terrorism. Local law enforcement agencies have unmatched information about their own communities. In order to build upon this information, cities are establishing task forces, increasing the number of personnel assigned to existing groups such as the Joint Terrorism Task Force, and creating other mechanisms to disseminate information. The ultimate goal is to improve information sharing across both vertical and horizontal jurisdictional lines in order to prevent future terrorist attacks. To this end, New York City has created two new senior intelligence and counter-terrorism positions within the NYPD and has established the NY Metropolitan Counter-Terrorism Committee whose Intelligence Subcommittee is studying how to integrate the databases of all metropolitan law enforcement agencies. A further example of information sharing can be found in Fort Worth, Texas where the city has created a new intelligence unit within its police department to interface with state and federal law enforcement agencies.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure

¹ http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/news/press_releases/documents/ActionPlan_121101.pdf

Much of the nation's critical infrastructure is located in cities. For example, banking and financial centers, transportation hubs, and telecommunications and information infrastructures are heavily concentrated in metropolitan areas. Cities are conducting vulnerability assessments and taking steps to protect these vital facilities. Baltimore, Maryland has conducted exercises to detect specific vulnerabilities. Denton, Texas has increased security around electric substations and water facilities, while Boston, Massachusetts has upgraded security at its municipal facilities. Elmwood Park, Illinois has increased police patrols at vital installations, and Delray Beach, Florida has issued special identification cards to city employees to control access to municipal facilities.

Increasing First Responder Capabilities

The initial hours of any incident are the most critical for saving lives. Accordingly, our cities are improving the capabilities of their emergency-response agencies by providing essential equipment, addressing communications problems, and increasing training. Fairfield, Ohio has equipped its Public Works Facility with cots, blankets, and kitchen equipment in order to use it as a shelter, a quarantine location or housing for on-duty emergency workers. Houston, Texas has issued personal protective equipment to all of its patrol officers.

In addition, Detroit, Michigan, where police use 43 separate radio frequencies, is establishing a communications system that will link the wireless voice and data systems which are currently used by federal, state, county, local and private entities, operating within the city. Paradise Valley, Arizona has installed a police radio in each fire and rescue vehicle so that direct communication is available between law enforcement, fire services and emergency personnel. Other cities that are establishing interoperable communications systems include Abilene, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; and, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Responding to the Threat posed by Weapons of Mass Destruction

A survey recently conducted by the U.S. Conference of Mayors indicates that the threat of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) attack has become a serious concern for the nation's mayors.² In response, cities are addressing this threat in numerous and creative ways. The Philadelphia Health Department plans to expand its syndromic surveillance program to cover all hospital providers in southeastern Pennsylvania, using a web-based computer system. The Houston Police Department is making preparations, in case of a bio-terrorism event, and the Kansas City, Missouri Health Department has sponsored tabletop exercises for public health and emergency response officials. Additionally, the Portland, Oregon Police Bureau has created a blue ribbon panel that brings together representatives of twenty-five agencies, who are responsible for responding to a WMD incident.

Establishing Partnerships with the Private Sector

Approximately 85 percent of America's critical infrastructure is privately-owned. In many cities, critical emergency services – including medical response and trauma care – are also provided by the private sector. Accordingly, cities are working with the private sector to develop counter-terrorism plans. Reno,

² *Homeland Security: Mayors on the Frontline*,
http://www.usmayors.org/70thAnnualMeeting/securitysurvey_061302.pdf

Nevada, for example, includes representatives of private utility companies and medical services providers in its response planning. Moreover, Greenwood Village, Colorado is working with the Colorado Contractor's Association to identify private resources and assets that can be used in the event of an emergency. New York City's syndromic surveillance system monitors activity at both the public and private hospitals across the city.

Informing Private Citizens

Cities share essential information with their residents, which is one of the greatest services they can provide. As an example, Fairfield, Ohio has mailed a homeland security brochure to every resident and business owner within the city limits, outlining actions to be taken during an emergency. Additionally, Florence, South Carolina has begun to use local cable television channels to disseminate information about terrorist threats. Officials from Redondo Beach, California's police and fire departments have developed good community relationships as they regularly brief neighborhood watch teams about local concerns. Los Angeles, California is translating essential information into more than a dozen languages.

Conclusion

Cities are taking a leadership role in developing homeland security plans, protecting critical infrastructure, building emergency response capabilities, and preparing for Weapons of Mass Destruction attacks. They are working to share relevant information with state and federal officials, as they partner with other local governments, the state government, the federal government and the private sector to improve their security. By involving local citizens in this effort, cities across the country will enhance their own security, thus playing a major role in securing the entire homeland.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Atlanta, GA

City Organization

The Mayor has appointed a Homeland Security Council consisting of cabinet level staff from the departments of Administrative Services, Aviation, Courts, Correction, Emergency Management, Fire, Law, Police, Public Works, Planning and Water.

Summary of Activities

- The City of Atlanta began to increase domestic security with the preparation for the Centennial Olympic Games of 1996.
- The City has continued to work intensively to increase domestic security since 9/11. Every department mentioned above has participated in upgrading their systems and operations to respond to terrorism.
- The various departments have joined efforts with other local and regional jurisdictions in their disciplines to receive training, participate in planning and exercises. The City has participated in formal meetings and summits with local, state and federal officials around the issue of homeland security.
- Departments have been actively seeking funding for the necessary resources to comply with the highest standards of responsiveness and security.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The City of Atlanta's priority is the completion of a homeland security strategic plan to guide and govern the policies, procedures and operations of City operations relative to the threat of terrorism.
- The City plans to initiate a protocol for communications and table top exercises to enhance the City's readiness to respond to threats.
- The City has worked with all levels of government and the corporate community in dialogues, discussions, and summits. This has been a vital part in the conduct of planning, drilling and information sharing.
- Continue to implement the formal mutual assistance agreements in effect that are being reviewed and amended for their pertinence to the challenge of homeland security.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Baltimore, MD

City Organization

Baltimore has a number of committees that meet frequently, involving all levels of government and the private sector.

Baltimore has a Security Council, chaired by the Mayor, a Port Security Committee, Baltimore Executive Security Team, which is a coordinated group of private security agencies and the Baltimore Police Department and a Joint Executive Emergency Preparedness group of agency staff.

Summary of Activities

- Intelligence

Baltimore has recruited Richard Hunt, retired Chief of Criminal Intelligence for FBI, created and formalized a statewide security intelligence network, working with other law enforcement agencies, created a web-based surveillance system to provide real time reporting from hospitals, ambulances, animal control, school attendance and over-the-counter medicine to track common symptoms in uncommon amounts – as well as hospital bed availability and tested reservoirs and the water system several times daily.

- Security

The City has conducted an assessment of infrastructure vulnerabilities, completed a deployment plan to secure and protect those vulnerabilities, such as major buildings, water system, stadiums, major rail and interstate highway bridges and tunnels, called daily security briefings with Police, Health, Fire, Public Works, Transportation and IT Departments and State officials almost every day and bolstered police and security presence at City buildings.

- Emergency Response

Baltimore recruited a civil preparedness expert, former NYPD Chief Louis Anemone to update our emergency preparedness blueprint, with four graduated levels of response, recruited experts like the U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM) in Aberdeen and the Center for Civilian Bio-defense at Johns Hopkins University to advise the Security Council, implemented a bio-terrorism plans with hospital CEOs and completed assessment of personal protective equipment requirements for all emergency responders and submitted unified request for said additional equipment to MEMA.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Baltimore seeks to continue securing its most vulnerable sites and ensure that execution of its emergency plan is well coordinated. Tabletop and drill exercises will continue with frequency. In addition, Baltimore will be providing greater training and information to both first-responders and non-emergency City staff.
- Baltimore calculates that the prudent steps taken since September 11th already have cost the city approximately \$7.5 million, largely on police salaries.

- Baltimore has a \$3.5 million request pending with the Maryland Emergency Management Agency for personal protective equipment.
- As a tradeoff to help pay for these unbudgeted costs, the city has implemented tight spending controls in virtually every program area except for public safety and criminal adjudication. Including freezing more than 250 vacant General Fund positions Citywide. This freeze affects everything from the ability to fully staff recreation centers to efforts at collecting mixed refuse and maintaining roads and streetlights—all very important quality-of-life issues for the people of Baltimore.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Boston, MA

City Organization

The Boston Emergency Management Agency (BEMA) is an organization consisting of multiple city agencies in order to respond to a crisis. In the event of an incident, the combined power and support of firefighters, police, EMS, public health, and other city agencies executes the Boston Emergency Response plan. This plan is comprised of adaptable principles and procedures for a variety of emergency situations. The BEMA team meets on a regular basis to review all hazard plans and develop multi-agency training programs. The attacks of September 11th have underscored the importance of having a strong and tested plan for emergency management.

Summary of Activities

- The City of Boston has installed security improvements at municipal facilities and increased public safety outreach with various community groups, hospitals, community centers, and businesses. The City continues to re-evaluate and test its emergency plans and perform tabletop exercises.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Resources are needed for equipment, planning, training, threat assessment, and to strengthen the public health system.
- Aggressive push for direct funding for cities and reimbursement for overtime costs.
- The City of Boston's Local Emergency Management Plan is a comprehensive document covering the city's disaster planning and response, first-responder training and certification, equipment specification, purchase and distribution for all agencies covered with the plan. Implementation of this plan sites cooperative agreements with the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- The Boston Police and Fire Departments participate in mutual aid. Boston Emergency Medical Service (BEMS) is also an active participant in a regional mutual aid system for 33 cities and towns. BEMS also responds to over 100,000 emergency calls for assistance within the City of Boston.
- The City continues to work with the Department of Transportation, the Transportation Security Administration and U.S. Coast Guard on Port Security Issues; the U.S. Attorney's office on information sharing; the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Department of Health and Human Services on bio-terrorism preparedness; and the Department of Justice on various law enforcement initiatives. The City recently received funding from the Transportation Security Administration for port security improvements.
- The Mayor of Boston has joined 7 other Mayors and two city managers to form the Metropolitan Mayors Coalition. The coalition is currently exploring areas of collaboration for public safety issues in order to improve response to major emergencies.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Chicago, IL

City Organization

On April 10, 2002, Mayor Richard M. Daley announced the expansion of the City of Chicago's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) into the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). Until this time, the OEC served as the center for Chicago's 9-1-1 emergency and 3-1-1 non-emergency communications systems, and the Chicago Fire Department's Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Services would oversee emergency operations.

With the expansion of the OEC into the OEMC, the Office now oversees emergency operations in Chicago. The OEMC is responsible for planning the City's response to major emergencies and for coordinating the activities of City departments and other agencies at disaster scenes. This office is led by the Executive Director, who is supported by a Managing Deputy Director and seven Emergency Management Specialists.

The OEMC is the City's point of contact with the federal Office of Homeland Security, as well as the federal and state Emergency Management Agencies, the Red Cross, Salvation Army and similar agencies. The team sets priorities on the City's requests for federal funding for preparedness measures, recommends new security procedures that might involve several City departments, and activates and operates the City's Emergency Operations Center during any major emergency.

Summary of Activities

- The City of Chicago's 2002 City budget contains additional funds to protect the health and safety of Chicagoans. Portions of the funds have been used for new emergency equipment, bio-terrorism specialists in the Department of Public Health and additional operators at the 9-1-1 Center.
- The City has tightened security at airports and water facilities; improved communications with federal, state and suburban agencies, as well as Chicago area hospitals; begun new training programs for police officers and firefighters; improved evacuation procedures at high-rise buildings; and begun a program to demolish abandoned buildings located near vital assets.
- In spring 2001, the City of Chicago developed a target index list of approximately 2500 facilities that are at risk for a terrorist attack. The City is gathering extensive information about each major facility, including floor plans, mechanical plans and evacuation systems, and creating digital versions of the data for use by City emergency services.
- Finally, the City of Chicago's Departments of Environment, Fire, and Police and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications have begun a project with Chicago's major electric, natural gas and telecommunications utilities to identify vulnerabilities on their systems as well as areas where the utility services of the City's critical facilities are vulnerable. If these weaknesses are identified and mapped ahead of time, when a security alert is issued, the Police Department can assign additional forces to protect these areas.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Interoperable Communication Vehicles: The City of Chicago is retrofitting a field communications vehicle to allow voice communication from any radio frequency on any band in the city to any other frequency on any other band. This vehicle is designed to allow any private or public agency to communicate with any other, eliminating issues of inoperability
- Microwave Camera System: In order to improve the City's ability to monitor large crowd events or large disaster scenes, the OEMC will install cameras on certain City emergency vehicles and establish communication towers throughout the city. The video will be transmitted wirelessly from our vehicle through the towers to the OEMC offices. This video can then be distributed from the OEMC to other remote locations.
- Emergency Alert System: This system will enable the 9-1-1 Emergency Call Center to send, via telephone, emergency messages to specific geographic areas or groups of residents as a prerecorded voice message. The system will be able to deliver over 1,000 calls per minute and can notify citizens of any impending emergency or health hazard that may affect certain areas of the city.
- Expansion of the Office of Emergency Management: The Office of Emergency Management expects to expand its staff greatly over the next three to four years. As the staff increases, the Emergency Management team will expand its training, response, and exercises.
- The City of Chicago's emergency services, including the OEMC, have participated in drills and tabletop exercises with state and federal emergency management agencies for many years. During events that precipitate the activation of the Emergency Operations Center, these agencies staff the center as well.
- Over the past year, we have increased our contact with these agencies and begun to establish more thorough notification protocols. We hope to expand these protocols as well as the type of information shared through these agencies in order to perform our tasks more effectively.
- In the next year, the OEMC will participate in several federal and state drills, including Top-Off II, an international exercise in which the Chicago area will play a large part.
- Finally, the City is working to improve the protection of all critical infrastructure systems. Cooperation between local, state and federal governments must be enhanced and encouraged. For example, the City of Chicago has been working with the US Dept. of Energy's Office of Energy Assurance (formerly the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection) to enhance the protection of all critical infrastructure systems. This Critical Infrastructure Protection Program is designed to evaluate the vulnerability to disruption of the nation's infrastructure systems, including electric power, oil, natural gas, telecommunications, transportation, water and wastewater, and to help local governments prepare for any disruptions. The Chicago metropolitan area was chosen as a pilot region for this program, and our work is ongoing.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Detroit, MI

City Organization

Since September 11th Detroit has been operating in a heightened state of emergency operations. Police officers, firefighters, public health officials and others have been working long hours, responding to calls for service, identifying and guarding potential targets, and supporting the efforts of federal agencies at the border.

These efforts have revealed a number of inadequacies within the infrastructure the city uses to provide both emergency and non-emergency service to the public. For example, police, fire, emergency medical technicians and other first-responders have difficulty communicating with each other at the scene of an incident because they all use radio systems that operate on different frequencies. Information sharing between agencies operating within the city is at best ad hoc, because key information systems are not interlinked. There is no computerized system that identifies emerging public health problems—whether it is a leaking fuel storage facility or a bio-chemical weapons attack. The city’s 9-1-1 emergency telephone system consists of old technology that is subject to frequent breakdowns. The city currently has no way to track work orders—either for police service or general government service—so that it can ensure a rapid and effective response to requests for service.

Summary of Activities

- The Office of the Mayor has conducted a review of the technologies and business processes that comprise the city’s service delivery infrastructure.
- The city has developed a plan of action for correcting technological and business process deficiencies. This plan provides a framework for system planning, future technology acquisitions, and prioritizing and coordinating requests for state and federal funding.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The city’s goal is to deploy information and communications technology and operational strategies that support efforts to provide effective delivery of service by government agencies each day, recognizing that this infrastructure will serve as the foundation for efforts to prevent and/or respond to future critical incidents and terrorist attacks.
- The city will appoint a Homeland Security Coordinator to manage the implementation of this action plan.
- The city will develop a comprehensive emergency response strategy.
- The Mayor will lead a regional effort focused on establishing a smart, safe, and secure border.
- The City of Detroit will connect the radio systems currently in use by Police, Fire, and EMS and expand its wireless data infrastructure.
- The city will upgrade its E9-1-1 system and improve the public’s ability to access non-emergency service.

- The city will deploy an electronic public health surveillance system.
- Information sharing between federal, state, county, and local public safety and other appropriate entities will be improved.
- The city will take steps to mobilize local communities to work with authorities to prevent future acts of domestic terrorism.
- The city will develop comprehensive training programs for healthcare providers, first-responders, and other personnel.
- The city will develop a prioritized list of projects, events and programs for pursuing additional state and federal resources. The city will seek special security status for upcoming G-8 meeting of energy ministers.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities - Eden Prairie, MN

City Organization

Homeland security strategies were developed and implemented by the Police Command and the Director Emergency Preparedness, using an Incident Command approach.

The Incident Command will identify short-term and long-term issues of the terrorist acts. The short-term issues will be dealt with and eliminated. The long-term issues will be integrated into regular Police operations.

The Police Department terrorism response will be highly visible, proactive and aggressive for the purpose of:

- Deterring acts of terrorism in our community
- Providing an effective and efficient response to acts of terrorism if they should occur
- Reducing the fear caused by acts of terrorism

Summary of Activities

Homeland security efforts have been promoted throughout the community via presentations to business and neighborhood groups. Open houses have been held at police and fire stations and local print media has been utilized to publicize efforts and to encourage people to keep alert and report suspicious activity.

- Critical infrastructure sites, such as those connected to the water supply, are patrolled daily. Other critical sites, such as those related to transportation (pipeline, railroad, airport) have been identified and response plans are in place.
- A system to contact all personnel quickly has been successfully tested and implemented. This is necessary for staffing and coverage planning in the event of an emergency call-out.
- Incoming alerts and advisories from the FBI or other sources are logged and read at each role call. Additionally, each time such an alert is received, the shift supervisor is immediately notified.

Initiatives and Priorities

- On-going training for public safety personnel regarding terrorism related issues.
- Procurement of necessary protective equipment related to bio-terrorism.
- Continued networking with other agencies to receive information about terrorist activity.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Fairfield, OH

City Organization

The City of Fairfield, Ohio has taken great care to establish a homeland security strategic plan that ensures the safety of its citizens and assets to the highest degree possible. While the City had already developed a comprehensive plan for emergency response to a variety of situations prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks, the City has since upgraded and expanded their emergency preparedness strategies and efforts. Organizationally, execution of emergency planning is the responsibility of the City Manager with assistance from the Police and Fire Chiefs, Public Works Department supervisors including Water Protection, and other senior department officials. The Mayor and City Council establish policy to be implemented by the City's executives. The City works closely with the Butler County Emergency Management Agency, which serves as a facilitator in gathering additional resources in the event of a disaster.

Summary of Activities

- Disaster Preparedness

The City's disaster plans were reviewed and updated. The City's executive staff participated in a mock tabletop exercise. The Police and Fire Chiefs have attended various training seminars sponsored by the Emergency Management Agency and others. The City published a homeland security brochure that addressed many of the citizens' concerns about the safety of the community. This brochure was mailed to every resident and business owner within the City's limits and outlined actions to take in the event of a community-wide emergency. The brochure is also available on the City's website at <http://www.fairfield-city.org/pdf/secbro.pdf>.

- Emergency Personnel

While not directly resulting from the September 11th attacks, both the police and fire departments have recently added personnel. Notably, the fire department added eighteen (18) certified firefighter/paramedics within the past two years. The police department increased its staffing by seven (7) full-time police officer positions.

- Preparedness Training

Nine (9) management personnel participated in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster exercise training session in conjunction with the local EMA. Additionally, thirty (30) management personnel completed a tabletop disaster preparedness exercise last year as part of Fairfield's continuing readiness plan. Fourteen (14) Fire Department personnel received FEMA training in emergency response to terrorism. The Fire Chief attended training on weapons of mass destruction and has developed detailed decontamination procedures and prepared specially designed equipment that includes anthrax sampling devices and test kits. The Police Department participated in Hazardous Materials Awareness level training for all officers. All city employees received training in safe mail handling procedures.

- Water System Precautions

Safety precautions were increased at the City's Water Treatment Plant and surrounding area. The area was fenced and video surveillance was installed. To ensure water quality, the City

significantly increased the number of chlorine residual samples that are collected and analyzed as chlorine residual is the fastest indicator of foreign matter in the water.

- Additional Steps Taken

Replacing eight (8) older outdoor warning sirens with ten (10) new sirens to provide better coverage of the area and a battery backup; all major public safety facilities have been equipped with emergency generators to assure continual operation in the event of a power outage at critical times; the Public Works Facility was equipped with cots, blankets, and cooking facilities in order to enable its use as a shelter, quarantine location, or housing for on-duty City workers; security fencing was upgraded at several City facilities; and there was an increase in security features and considerations for the City's Intranet computer system that provides a primary communication link for most City facilities.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The City of Fairfield will continue to monitor and improve the City's response capability and facility protection in a continuing effort to provide a safe and secure community environment.
- Training efforts by the City's public safety forces in prevention of disaster and response to emergency situations, as well as periodic public awareness presentations to nurture public confidence in the local government's ability to respond to the unexpected will continue.
- Fairfield plans to continuously review its equipment and resources and has funded additional items for public safety, including the provision for an Emergency Operations Center to be located within a new Justice Center facility.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Greenwood Village, CO

Village Organization

The village is located adjacent to the southern edge of the city and county of Denver. It has a diverse population ranging from a nighttime population of roughly 14,000 to a daytime population between 50,00 and 60,000. Greenwood Village has developed an emergency management team of key village personnel, and will be involving business community during the remainder of the year to increase communication and effectiveness. Staff will be trained on areas such as ICS, Damage Assessment, EOC procedures, emergency planning and exercises.

Summary of Activities

- The city's emergency plan is currently being re-written in an effort to increase effectiveness and the ability to save lives and make the community more disaster aware and prepared. This plan also includes a terrorism annex.
- A village wide very intensive critical infrastructure identification process is underway to include water, gas lines, major telecommunications locations, alternative power sources, and the electricity grids in our region. This process will also identify key structures and businesses that are at a higher level of vulnerability. Upon completion, this information will be shared with key village staff, the fire department and will be made available to building owners regarding the specifics of their property. The plan also includes a vast resource section that is computer based and has many links to private sector and governmental websites.
- All county emergency managers meet regularly throughout the year with a countywide group that all have attended FEMA's Integrated Management Course. The emergency manager is also a member of a newly formed Metro Mayor's caucus on emergency management, focusing on regional issues, emergency coordination, and resource identification.
- Through the county emergency manager, first-responders are protected with a special bag including upgraded gas masks, biohazard suits, and various protective types of equipment. All emergency response teams have trained with the fire department in the use of SCBA equipment.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Sharing between other municipal and county agencies and the local chambers of commerce needs to continue.
- The Village is involved in negotiations for an improved 800 digital radio statewide system to be in place by early 2003. The Village has purchased a reverse 911 calling system, which will aid in delivering key information to our citizens before, during and after an emergency or disaster.
- Future plans also include increased training in emergency response, education of village staff and the community.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Houston, TX

City Organization

The City of Houston government has 22,102 employees divided into 20 departments. Although all departments may have a role to play during a terrorist incident, the following 4 departments and the Office of Emergency Management (part of the Finance & Administration Department) are most directly involved in the homeland security effort.

<u>DEPT/OFFICE</u>	<u>EMPL</u>	<u>STAFFING PROFILE</u>
Police	7,171	24 / 7 / 365 (over 5,300 sworn officers)
Fire	3,803	24 / 7 / 365 (over 3,300 firefighters)
Health	1,367	M-F 0700-1800 with recall anytime
Public Works	3,525	limited 24-hr coverage with recall anytime
OEM	8	M-F 0700-1700 with recall anytime

Summary of Activities

The Houston police department has done the following:

- Designated an executive assistant chief of police as the department's representative for all homeland security issues.
- Assigned an experienced lieutenant to address full-time all issues related to emergency management, disaster response, weapons of mass destruction, and homeland security, similar to the FBI's practice of designating a special agent to be the WMD coordinator in each field office.
- Officially joined the Houston LEPC (local emergency planning committee).
- Doubled from 2 to 4 the number of police investigators assigned full-time to the local FBI counterterrorism effort.
- Created a Community Defense Unit within the Criminal Intelligence Division with 4 full-time officers who address nothing but homeland security issues through analysis of all available intelligence and offense reports, including tracking local crimes such as missing passports, stolen government IDs and vehicles, and suspicious videotaping activity.
- Acquired and distributed personal protective equipment (mask, gloves, and splash suit) to all patrol officers to carry with them while on patrol, and provided familiarization training.
- Deployed additional officers to critical facilities, such as water plants.
- Established a \$1 million per year overtime program at Houston's airports.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The department plans to continue its WMD and terrorism response training began after the Nunn-Lugar training received in March 1998. The department has participated in a number of meetings within and without city government, and these meetings and discussions will continue. Disaster drills will continue. Houston police will continue its involvement with the Houston LEPC. Discussions with the Texas Medical Center have been initiated and will continue with a goal of developing security plans for a bio-terrorism event. Off-site triage locations still need to be formally designated.
- Monitor the development of new technologies for application to the city's homeland security needs. Technologies of most interest include on-scene detection equipment, biometric identification applications, digital radio systems, video enhancement and storage technology, and voice, data, and email encryption capabilities.
- Continue first-responder training, both in the classroom and in the field through multi-department drills and exercises.
- Develop working relationships between departments and with outside interests, such as the Texas Medical Center.
- Houston police are assigned permanently to the FBI office to work together on counter-terrorism and intelligence gathering. Some mutual assistance agreements have been signed and others have been proposed.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Kansas City, MO

City Organization

Emergency Management Response: Organization is essentially the same as for any other hazard or emergency. Activation of the City's Emergency Operations Plan and, if necessary, the Emergency Operations Center to coordinate citywide multi-agency response. Enhancements to existing plans and procedures include: review of plans and procedures to ensure they meet the City's needs with respect to the terrorist threat; regional coordination of threat information via the Anti-Terrorism Task Force; regional coordination of medical and health response via the Metropolitan Medical Response System.

Health Department Response: The Kansas City Health Department is the lead agency for the Health, Medical, and Mortuary function within the City's Emergency Operations Plan and has recently reviewed and revised the functional annex of the plan. The department is prepared to participate in situations requiring a health agency response to the City Emergency Operations Center during activations. Additionally, a protocol exists for departmental response to bio-terrorist events and includes operating procedures for health communications and response to media inquiries. This protocol is consistent with procedures outlined in the City's Emergency Operations Plan.

Summary of Activities

- Emergency Management Response

Working with City agencies and the general community, and with the State Homeland Security Advisor and regional organizations, to develop a list of critical facilities; working with local, state and federal elected and appointed officials to pass legislation and develop regulations to better help local government prepare for terrorist acts and to have a better response capability; convening a group of subject matter experts to discuss various scenarios to see if we need to adjust plans and procedures; working with a regional group to ensure Kansas City and surrounding jurisdictions are equally prepared to coordinate a response to a terrorist attack.

- Health Department Response

The department has assigned representatives to numerous regional committees engaged in domestic preparedness activities to explore potential areas of vulnerability. Tabletop exercises have been sponsored by the department for hospitals, departmental staff and other departments and agencies with whom we would interface during any terrorist event involving a public health threat.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Emergency Management Response

Because effective response to a terrorist act is closely related to the City's ability to respond to other human caused and natural hazards, we will continue review and revision of functional and support annexes to the City's Emergency Operations Plan; equipping a new Emergency Operations Center to better manage complex multi-agency response events; increasing Emergency Management staff to allow for a Public Education program and to devote more resources to training and exercising the Emergency Operations Plan.

- Health Department Response

The Health Department is currently conducting a needs assessment for departmental response to bio-terrorist events. The assessment includes a review of all existing plans and procedures as well as the facility's hardware and spatial capabilities for response and coordination purposes. Additionally, staff is involved in regional efforts to develop surveillance and mass prophylaxis protocols as part of the MMRS. It is estimated that 31 additional staff positions are required to protect residents from infectious disease threats with a large percentage of those dedicated specifically to preparedness for terrorist events.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Los Alamos, NM

County Organization

Los Alamos, New Mexico is one of the National Energy Alliance Communities. There are seven County Councilors, a County Administrator and numerous department heads. Per County charter, the Los Alamos Police Department is the lead law enforcement authority in the County. The Los Alamos Fire Department serves both the private sector and the Los Alamos National Laboratory – a DOE facility. Authorities and funding for county operations are granted by “approval” from our local governing body.

Memorandums of Agreement between DOE/LANL and the County are in place in order to support mutual joint response in areas of concern to all parties. The Police Department has taken the lead in developing Homeland Security strategies, with support from the County leadership, the County Administrator, Department Directors, the Fire Department and the local Office of the Emergency Manager.

Summary of Activities

- An extensive threat assessment has been conducted on County assets and infrastructure. This assessment includes, but is not limited to, network systems (cyber infrastructure), utilities, roadways, bridges, structures, special event planning and material storage.
- Planning and preparation is taking place to harden areas of vulnerability. Monitoring devices, improved evacuation routes, emergency response plans, information sharing and intelligence gathering, communications and command and control issues are all being addressed.
- Partnerships have been developed/enhanced between DOE, NNSA, LANL, FEMA, FBI, on a federal level; State Police, National Guard, State Health Department, emergency managers, surrounding police and fire departments, and corrections on a State level and the local fire department, medical services, Red Cross, media, emergency management, schools, private business, local emergency planning council, and neighborhoods on a local level. These partnerships have helped in evaluation, planning and preparedness for security strategies.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The community will continue to promote participation in partnerships with Federal, State and local government agencies and state and local groups and organizations.
- Development and enhancement of Memorandums of Understanding with surrounding jurisdictions and the state to define jurisdictional authority is necessary as well as improved communication capabilities, structure command and control issues, address evacuation concerns, work on quarantine issues and resource response capabilities. Regionally, resource and regional response capabilities will be modeled on and expanded by applying homeland security issues to response plans already used by the National Forest Service. This plan utilizes type 1, 2 and 3 response teams, all with different levels of response capabilities.
- Efforts will continue to harden security to vulnerable assets. Scheduled, periodic assessments will be done on infrastructure and valuable assets.

- Training and equipment needs will be identified to address emergency response issues.
- Emergency exercises will be developed and practiced on a regular basis. These exercises will target local, local and state, and local state and federal groups within the region.
- Resources (personnel, services, supplies and materials), points of contacts and emergency plans will be developed to best address potential incidents.
- Extensive work will be done to address communications and control and command issues at a regional level.
- Continued participation in the development and implementation of a Joint Emergency Operations Center and Joint Dispatch center between the County of Los Alamos and DOE/LANL will take place.
- The County will engage the citizens in volunteer activities such as the good neighbor and citizen corps programs and continues neighborhood watches.
- Citizen volunteers will also be trained and utilized to participate in public information centers in the event of an emergency. These individuals will help in receiving and disseminating information to the public, under the guidance of the emergency operations center, during emergency situations.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Los Angeles, CA

City Organization

The City of Los Angeles has an Emergency Operations Organization (EOO) that centralizes direction and control of all City departments for emergency preparation, response and recovery. The Mayor is the City's Director of Emergency Operations closely supported by a 15-member Emergency Operations Board. The EOO ensures coordinated planning, training, response and recovery operations among all City agencies, neighboring cities, Los Angeles County, the State of California, the Federal Government, and the private sector.

Since the early 1990s, the City of Los Angeles recognized the importance of all-hazard planning and included weapons of mass destruction and terrorism in its planning program. 1995, the County and City of Los Angeles formed the Terrorism Early Warning Group (TEW) and subsequently the Terrorism Working (planning) Group (TWG). TEW membership includes representatives from the Los Angeles County Sheriff and Fire Departments, the County Department of Health Services (countywide responsibility), the Los Angeles City Police and Fire Departments, and other related agencies. TEW works closely with other local and state law enforcement agencies, the California National Guard, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal enforcement agencies. TEW provides a full time capability to assess and recommend responses to potential threats. TEW and TWG have developed a Los Angeles County Operational Terrorism Response Plan that conceptually defines related roles and responsibilities across the entire county.

Regionally, Los Angeles County is within legally defined mutual aid regions coordinated by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). Specific protocols exist for law enforcement, fire and paramedic, and other emergency response issues. All state agencies and most local governments (including Los Angeles) adhere to the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS provides a standardized management system and unified command structure for response to emergencies.

Summary of Activities

- The City of Los Angeles has recently completed a six-month Homeland Security Needs Assessment, identifying more than 160 separate departmental projects, totaling more than \$133 million. To ensure that the community is able to access immediate and timely emergency information, the City operates a website, "updatela.org" that is updated directly from the City's Emergency Preparedness Department. When the EOC is activated, this website will be updated at least hourly with safety and other important information.
- Immediately following September 11th, Mayor James Hahn developed a new preparedness brochure that helps the public better understand the threat to homeland security.
- The City's Police, Fire, and Emergency Preparedness Departments, in close cooperation with Mayor Hahn's Office, developed a joint homeland security program for presentation at community meetings.
- Shortly after September 11th, Mayor Hahn, in cooperation with the Los Angeles Unified School District (a separate government entity), initiated a homeland security educational program for the District's elementary and secondary schools.

- Mayor Hahn has revived the SafetyNet Program. SafetyNet is designed to train citizen volunteers, who, under City supervision then provide neighborhood preparedness programs similar to those offered by law enforcement in the Neighborhood Watch Program. With the emphasis on preparedness, the trained volunteers are provided audio visual aids and handout material by the City.
- Post 9-11, the Los Angeles Police Department identified approximately 400 potentially high risk security targets. Many of these are private sector facilities. Protocols and procedures have been developed to ensure timely sharing of threat information with appropriate officials at each location.
- Post 9-11, personnel resources assigned to the TEW, noted above, have been increased and are now deployed on a full-time basis. City representatives regularly participate in security-related training and briefings with their counterparts from county, state, federal and private sector agencies.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Preparations are underway for how to best observe the first anniversary of September 11th, and use this time to refocus community attention to homeland security issues.
- As noted above, Los Angeles, as is most of Southern California, is fortunate to enjoy cooperative working relationships between government and private sector partners in preparedness. Annually, the City EOB and its Los Angeles County counterpart, the Emergency Management Council, hold joint meetings to address emergency preparedness issues of common concern. As necessary, joint, City/County work groups are formed to develop specific recommendations for resolving newly identified problems. These joint meetings have been taking place for more than ten years.
- The City and County of Los Angeles have a formal emergency management agreement, spelling out protocols and operating procedures to ensure smooth emergency response and recovery operations. This agreement was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1995.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – New York, NY

City Organization

The primary City agencies involved in homeland security include the Office of the Mayor, Police Department, Fire Department, Health Department and Office of Emergency Management. Other agencies may play important roles as circumstances warrant.

The New York Metropolitan Counter-Terrorism Committee is a major conduit for the development of important relationships between senior managers in critical agencies at the federal, state and local level.

Summary of Activities

- After September 11th, various law enforcement agencies created the New York Metropolitan Counter-Terrorism Committee chaired by the New York Police Commissioner and the Assistant Director-in-Charge of the FBI's New York Field Office. The committee has subcommittees including: public safety; communications; intelligence and training. Each of the subcommittees is co-chaired by ranking members of the NYPD and a senior member of another law enforcement agency. These sub-committees meet either bimonthly or quarterly, with tasking assigned for various members to develop programs between meetings and to report back to the main committee.
- New York has adopted the federal color coded Homeland Security Advisory System.
- The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has established a computerized syndromic surveillance system to review the basis for emergency medical service calls, as well as symptoms of disease, as reported by public and private hospitals throughout the City. Surveillance occurs 7 days a week and looks for clusters of illnesses to spot trends to determine if a biological or chemical attack has occurred or is occurring.
- The NYPD has created two new positions, Deputy Commissioner for Counter-Terrorism and Deputy Commissioner for Intelligence, to better coordinate and implement the City's fight against terrorism in conjunction with federal and state officials. The positions are occupied by former Department of Defense and CIA officials with over 70 years of experience between them.
- The Fire Department recently received a \$7.3 million training and equipment grant from the Department of Defense to train Fire Department Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs in responding to and minimizing the results of terrorist attacks.
- New York has dramatically increased the number of personnel assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force.
- The Health Department has reorganized internally by creating incident command groups and emergency work groups for all potential emergencies.
- The City sent a delegation from the NYPD to the State of Israel to observe counter-measures against suicide-homicide bombers.

- The Fire Department has distributed to certain firefighters the Riadalert-50 hand held device that detects radiation in a given area. The Fire Department intends to make the device available to all its members.
- The NYPD has hired an infectious disease expert to better coordinate with public and private health officials in the effort to prevent and respond to a potential biological attack. The NYPD also hopes to hire a cyber-terrorism expert to combat potential cyber attacks.
- The City has established a 24 hour hotline, 1-888-NYC-SAFE, to allow citizens to call in any suspicious behavior to law enforcement that may involve terrorism. The NYPD is also providing awareness training for citizens throughout the City.
- The City has increased counter-terrorism training for first responders via IN/TAC and “roll call” training periods.
- The Health Department works with all the local hospitals to coordinate activities including table top drills.
- The NYPD conducted table-top war games in Newport, Rhode Island, focused on terrorist scenarios.
- New York has enhanced communications capabilities between first responder agencies including the Police and Fire Departments.

Initiatives and Priorities

- A top priority for the City is the sharing of information with federal, state and county authorities. The timely flow of accurate information into the appropriate hands of City officials is essential to providing homeland security. The Intelligence Subcommittee of the Metropolitan Counter-Terrorism Committee is working toward creating a repository of all interactions with suspicious individuals by metropolitan law enforcement agencies (federal, state, county, city).
- The Fire Department is awaiting receipt of an independent bottom-up review of the Fire Department’s response to the attacks on September 11th. Upon receipt of the report the Department will begin its review to determine the lessons learned from that day.
- The Health Department plans on increasing staff to prepare for all forms of terrorism.
- All of the items mentioned above have been done with the dedicated partnership of the local representative of state and federal agencies. They are key partners to the fullest extent and many of the programs in New York City homeland security would not have been accomplished with their participation in the efforts.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Newton, IA

City Organization

The City of Newton is a county seat city of 15,579 population situated in central Iowa on the I-80 corridor. Interstate 80 is a designated transport route for much hazardous material, as well as an east-west route for much of the transient population of the county.

The City of Newton is structured to provide prevention and management of homeland security issues. The emergency services departments, Fire, EMS, and Police, work closely in conjunction with the Jasper County Emergency Management Coordinator and other community members on a Local Emergency Planning Committee. Additional members include medical, utilities and corporate representatives. Each of the emergency service departments work closely together and utilize an Incident Command structure in emergency situations, including potential terrorist activity incidents.

Summary of Activities

- The police department has actively participated in counter-terrorism conferences with federal agencies, and in secure information sharing.
- Law enforcement has ensured that regular intelligence bulletins made available from the U.S. Department of Justice are in turn made available to each police officer that they may be better prepared to recognize threats and national security trends.
- The police department has reinvigorated the Neighborhood Watch program. This endeavor was started prior to September 11th, however, now it has been nationally recognized as a vital element in homeland security. The continuing partnership between community members and law enforcement is critical in enhancing security from external or domestic terrorist threats.
- The fire department continues its critical work of preparing the community and emergency responders for dealing with biological, chemical and other large scale threats.
- The Fire department and police department closely share open and non-classified information regarding potential homeland security issues. Command staff jointly attend homeland security training and discuss practical application of this training. Cooperation and coordination accurately describe the relationship between, not only these two departments, but also the medical community as well.
- The community utilizes a Multi-Hazard plan that encompasses participant and role definition, threat assessment, resource assessment, community/department/division inventory, action plans and relevant documents.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Comprehensive practical application of the community Multi-Hazard Plan in the summer 2002.
- Prevention

Intelligence gathering and appropriate sharing, as well as, analysis for local application.

- Planning

Through the review of the current Multi-Hazard plan with codicils for terrorist event necessities. Build a cooperative working relationship between all community stakeholders.

- Preparation

Through the honing of response skills, the addition of equipment and training of all emergency service providers, in all sectors of the community.

- Response review

Use every opportunity to analyze response to minor emergencies with an eye to be better prepared to respond to a major incident.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Oklahoma City, OK

City Organization

It has been our intent, since the first organizational meeting of August 1996, to coordinate, train and develop plans with all City of Oklahoma City departments, as well as county, state and federal agencies. The homeland security issues that we face today are more significant than we faced six years ago. Recently, we received one million dollars in funding through a grant for equipment and training.

The Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management serves in the capacity of Homeland Security and assists in counter-terrorism issues. It is their responsibility to coordinate all responding entities and departments in the event of a WMD occurrence. Emergency Management also updates plans, develops training exercises, and meets on a regular basis with groups that will respond to critical events.

Summary of Activities

- Since 1997 all police officers in the Oklahoma City Police Department (OCPD) have been trained in nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) awareness, incident command systems (ICS), response to terrorist bombings, personal protective equipment (PPE) and blood and airborne pathogen awareness. The Police Department's Emergency Response Team (ERT) includes 100 members who have been highly trained and equipped to handle emergencies from civil disturbances to disasters.
- Members of the OCPD Bomb Squad have been trained to deal with hazardous materials (HazMat) and NBC's. They have also received training in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) awareness and have been issued PPE. The department has purchased special equipment for detecting and monitoring NBC elements for members of the Bomb Squad.
- The Police Department also has a Tactical Team that is capable of handling barricaded persons, hostage situations, dignitary protection, high risk warrant service and any other situation that may require special weapons and tactics. They also receive tactical training in self-contained breathing apparatus, HazMat and gas masks.
- The Oklahoma City Fire Department has trained its members in ICS, NBC awareness, PPE and have a rapid response team, specialized in nature, to handle HazMat events and decontamination.
- EMSA and the hospitals in Oklahoma City have been provided funding and training in PPE, decontamination as well as identifying NBC elements and response to them. All Oklahoma City hospitals participate in the Medical Emergency Response which is set up by the Metropolitan Medical Response System.
- The Oklahoma City Public Works maintains an ERT and coordinator. They have received training in NBC awareness, ICS and Emergency Planning.

Initiatives and Priorities

- We are hopeful to receive additional funding as soon as possible to update our monitoring and detection equipment, enhance our PPE, alternate communication, decontamination equipment, and joint operation center as well as money for training, exercise and planning. We also hope to secure some of our vulnerable targets and add additional volunteers to our Citizens Response Team to assist in responding to future disasters.
- We have regular meetings in which an exchange of information takes place at all levels. We hope to complement each other in a concerted response. We currently have memorandums of understanding and mutual aid agreements on file at the Municipal Counselor's office.
- We meet on a regular basis with the Joint Terrorism Task Force sponsored by the FBI and we actually have an investigator assigned to the task force. We have alternate communications purchased through Domestic Preparedness funding. The radios have a two mile radius. Some of the radios have been pre-positioned with department heads, city managers, Public Works ERT and EMSA. The Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management will assign the additional radios out as necessary. We plan, drill and share information on a regular basis with all entities.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Orlando, FL

City Organization

Orlando's preparation for, and response to, threats and acts of terrorism must be locally designed and implemented. This response plan must be in concert with regional, state and federal response plans. The city developed four potential levels of emergency response and will operate under the Unified Command System for each level of response. The Unified Command is built around seven basic functions:

- Conducts initial situation evaluation and continual reassessments
- Initiates, maintains and controls communications
- Identifies incident management strategy, develops an action plan and assigns resources
- Calls for supplemental resources as needed
- Develops an organizational command structure
- Continually reviews, evaluates and revises incident action plan
- Provides for continuing, transferring and termination of command

By performing these functions, the Unified Command Team builds and maintains the strategy and resources that will be needed to mitigate the incident. It is also through this linked process that the city can operate within the regional and state emergency response plans.

Summary of Activities

- Shortly after the September 11th tragedy, Mayor Glenda E. Hood implemented a local Anti-Terrorism Task Force within the City of Orlando. The task force reviewed "lessons learned" from the disasters of other cities. The task force reviewed the City of Orlando's current disaster response policies. From this, a needs assessment of the city was completed and a strategic plan was developed. In this plan several components of the plan were identified:
 - Determination of current level of emergency preparedness and related needs assessment
 - Formulation of citywide policies within each department that would better enable the city to respond to a disaster
 - Coordination of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) training for all city public safety first-responders and specially trained disaster response teams
 - Coordination of WMD awareness training for all city employees
 - Sponsor WMD awareness training for city residents through Citizens Corps and other volunteer public safety citizen groups
 - Coordination of equipment deployment to the crisis site
 - Development of city emergency services and disaster response teams with the capability to respond throughout the region
 - Identify funding sources for equipment and training in support of a coordinated disaster response plan

Initiatives and Priorities

- Cities must develop comprehensive emergency response plans with a regional capability to respond to, manage and mitigate destruction caused by a terrorist incident. The city will spearhead efforts to offer citizens new and existing volunteer opportunities, educational information about homeland security, and training courses to address crime, terrorism and risks of natural disasters. The city currently has several volunteer programs for citizens within the Police and Fire Departments to include Citizens for Neighborhood Watch, Community Emergency Response Teams, Citizens Police and Fire Academies and Citizen Patrols. Through these programs, citizens will be educated on public safety and how they can take an active role in protecting themselves and reporting suspicious activity. The President's Citizen Corps Program will be used as a guide to aid in doubling participation in the city's emergency volunteer efforts. In addition, the city will work with regional terrorism task forces in partnership with local, state and federal law enforcement to prevent and detect terrorist activities.
- Plans have also been developed to ensure continuity of government in the event of a terrorist attack. An interdisciplinary approach has been used to create cooperative security plans between public safety, public health, private security, public transportation and public utilities.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Philadelphia, PA

City Organization

The City's emergency operations plan defines an emergency operations group which consists of representatives of all operating departments (Police, Fire, etc.) plus representatives from utilities (Red Cross, etc). A core group or steering group has been formed, which consists of emergency management, police, fire, emergency medical services and public health to address the most likely threats of terrorism.

Summary of Activities

- Metropolitan Medical Response System – Philadelphia's M.M.R.S. capability is integrated into the Fire Department/E.M.S. functions. Three decontamination teams were formed within the Fire Department and the Pharmaceutical cache is distributed among 40 Medic Units and 2 Mass Casualty Units. The Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Team has been supplemented with the latest Weapons of Mass Destruction (W.M.D.) detection equipment. Additionally, every fire company has been outfitted with supplemental personal protection equipment and supplies to allow them to assist in mass decontamination if necessary.
- The Police Department has formed a Counter-Terrorism Bureau. The two main components of which are a Planning Division and an Intelligence Division. Additionally, a 225 man Rapid Intervention Force, equipped and trained to operate in Level C Personal Protection, is available now and will be expanded to 775 officers within eight months.
- The Philadelphia Department of Public Health has, in addition to its normal functions of communicable disease control and surveillance, established a syndromic surveillance program with key hospitals to more quickly identify possible developing outbreaks. The Health Department has also developed plans for the utilization of pharmaceutical push packages and vendor managed inventory.
- The Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the Delaware Valley Health Care Council and the Health Department have collectively been working with hospitals in the Metropolitan area to increase response and emergency capability and lessen their vulnerability to attack.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The Police Department intends to expand its program of meeting with building managers, plant owners etc, in an effort to promote additional security measures. The Police Department also intends to use the "Cats Eye" program to increase public awareness of terrorism. Also contemplated, is an increase in canine forces and surveillance equipment.
- The Health Department is planning to expand its "syndromic" surveillance program to cover all hospital providers in S.E. Pennsylvania using a web based computer system. It would also like to expand the capacity and level of its laboratory so that more samples could be screened locally.
- The Fire Department, whose Heavy Rescue Unit already forms a key component of Pennsylvania's FEMA sponsored, Urban Search and Rescue Team, is studying the possible

expansion of that unit along with the Hazardous Materials Response Unit. Equipment costs for these expansions, although significant, are but a fraction of the continuing personnel and training costs.

- The City of Philadelphia is a member of the S.E. Pennsylvania Anti-Terrorism Task Force which consists of all counties in South Eastern Pennsylvania. The Task Force plans response jointly. The Task Force has a sub-committee for Police, Fire, HazMat, Health-Disease Control, and Hospital Care. A June 5, 2002 Bio-terrorism Tabletop Exercise included Federal, State and County representatives.
- The Intelligence Division of the Police Department's Counter Terrorism Bureau has eight detectives assigned to work with the Philadelphia office of the FBI specifically to combat terrorism.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Phoenix, AZ

City Organization

Before September 11, 2001, the focus of public safety regarding terrorism was directed toward domestic terrorism, i.e. Oklahoma City bombings. In 1996 the State Terrorism Task Force was established followed by the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). Police, Fire and Emergency Management personnel were then trained to prepare for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and acquired some personal protective, detection and communication equipment for first-responders.

With the events of September 11, 2001, the City's focus and direction changed quickly and dramatically to effectively protect the community, our employees and critical infrastructures. The Police and Fire Departments, as well as the Emergency Management component broadened their perspectives from primarily incident response to a more encompassing preventative and preparedness stance. Subsequently internal assessments for redirecting resources in each of these Departments occurred and the focus expanded from domestic to international terrorism.

Summary of Activities

- The Police Department's response to Homeland Security is constantly evolving. Immediately following the attacks and in response to alerts issued by the FBI, staff was deployed to many infrastructure locations, including Sky Harbor International Airport. Resources were also dedicated to assisting other City Departments with security site assessment.
- To support the information collection, assessment and dissemination function a Tactical Operations Center was activated. The "Homeland Security Advisory Group" was convened with the mission to monitor world events and intelligence, review security staffing needs and provide recommendations to City Management.
- Also, Police and Fire Department Hazardous Material Technicians teamed up to address the more than 1,000 calls for suspicious packages with powdery substances during the Anthrax distribution period.
- During the summer of 1997, Phoenix was one of the original 27 Cities to systematically prepare for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) terrorism. The Phoenix Fire Department developed the Metropolitan Medical Response System based upon the incident management system in order to reduce loss of life. It has become a model program for other US cities.
- During the most recent years significant research has been conducted into appropriate training protocol for all levels of management and response components relating to WMD incidents. The training programs were then provided to surrounding cities and eventually evolved into a statewide curriculum.
- The City Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for Crisis and Consequence Management regarding natural and man caused disasters. Coordination of city response efforts with those of the county, state and federal assets and strategies requires significant interaction with all involved components. The Domestic Preparedness Committee is composed of over 40 organizations dedicated to all hazard threat identification, deterrence, incident response and recovery. Significant interaction occurs with local, state and federal

departments, associations and contract resources to enhance effective information exchange, effective program development/ performance and maintenance.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Future initiatives include collaboration with the private and public sectors to effectively meet the preparedness strategies while continuing to provide standard city services. Terrorism is now a constant and prolonged threat, which will require the following:
 - Continued threat assessment and analysis
 - Coordination of information and dissemination
 - Development of enhanced regional emergency management plans
 - Enhanced security at potential target sites
 - Continued training of first-responders
 - Maintaining strong interagency coordination
 - Conducting interagency exercises
 - Maximize use of federal funding resources to support local programs
 - Plan for multiple contingencies
 - Develop and maintain effective community education programs

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Portland, OR

City Organization

The Portland Police Bureau (PPB) has developed several strategies to increase domestic security during a local, regional or national threat of terrorism. We are coordinating these efforts with other law enforcement, government and community agencies.

Summary of Activities

- Creation of the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Blue Ribbon Panel sponsored and funded by PPB, we identified 25 members who respond to local WMD events in the City of Portland and acquired their input on vulnerabilities. We learned how we would respond as a group to a WMD event and what equipment, procedures, and training we need in order to respond to WMD incident in our City.
- Identified all equipment needs of the Police Bureau in order to respond to a WMD incident. We submitted list to Portland Office of Emergency Management (POEM) and Multnomah County's Emergency Management for future grant proposals. We also submitted PPB equipment needs for a WMD event to Multnomah County's Emergency Management for a DOJ Grant.
- Regional ICS training made available for all PPB's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) personnel through the Training Division training menu.
- Chief and Branch Managers participated in the Emergency Preparedness Council panel and reporting process which included over 50 managers involved in emergency responses for the City of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon, utility companies, hospitals, and Emergency Medical responders.
- Participated in a six hour WMD Citywide Tabletop exercise put on by POEM on 1-29-02.
- Participated in the planning and development of a citywide WMD field exercise on 5-07-02. All precincts coordinated with the local hospitals within their precinct boundaries to make sure lock down procedures were in place and to determine if they have additional security needs to protect the hospitals from contamination.
- Developed the new PPB Response to Chemical and Biological Terrorism Incidents.
- Bureauwide training completed for all PPB personnel on the new PPB Response to Chemical and Biological Terrorism Incidents.
- Participated with the Coast Guard on a May 15, 2002 Field exercise "plane into the Columbia River" scenario that included precinct and reserves personnel.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The Portland Police Bureau's Portland Emergency Notification System (PENS) is an automated telephone message delivery system for use during an emergency that poses a threat to life or property. Examples of such emergencies might be a natural disaster such as flood or earthquake or a search for a lost child or missing Alzheimer's patient. Police commanders are authorized to activate the system. It can also be used for citizen participation on a subscriber basis.
- The Portland Police Bureau provided funding from a block grant to the Office of Neighborhood Involvement to increase the number of Block Captains and Neighborhood Watch groups citywide. Block Captains are trained to relay information about crime and nuisance activity on the block to precinct Senior Neighborhood Officers and crime prevention specialists in their area. Advanced training is provided to all block captains. An example includes a neighborhood emergency team training on how to respond to natural disasters.
- One of Portland's future initiatives and priorities regarding Homeland Security is a pilot project which will expand our community policing efforts. This effort will use Internet technology to increase communication between police and neighborhoods. The pilot project in Portsmouth neighborhood is scheduled to launch in late fall 2002 with the telecommunication components and website design to launch in January 2003. Approximately 300 households will be Internet-connected. Internet technology will allow the following things: sending e-mail safety alerts on disasters and critical crime information, providing crime prevention techniques on homeland security; displaying mapping of neighborhood watch blocks; and, providing links to other city/county bureaus for additional resources. There is potential for the project to be implemented citywide.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Redondo Beach, CA

City Organization

Redondo Beach Mayor Greg Hill has appointed a nine member Homeland Security Steering Committee:

- Assistant City Manager
- Fire Chief
- City's Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Acting Police Chief
- Public Works Director
- Recreation and Community Services Director
- Beach Cities Health District
- Analyst – PIO
- Administrative Secretary

Summary of Activities

- Community Efforts

- 420 trained CERT team members (180 member CERT Alumni Association)
- Neighborhood/business watch with 45 block groups and 25 programs in place
- Medical/psychological reserve corps -- medical director selected (team to be organized)
- Volunteers in Police (VIP's)
- Citizens Police Academy (323 graduates with an alumni association)
- Police Chaplain
- Police Reserve

- Citizen Corps Council

The Steering Committee submitted a list of recommended Corps Council candidates and the Mayor selected a Citizen Corps Council (approximately 25 members) representing various sections of the community:

- Faith-Based Community
- Redondo Beach Unified School District
- Beach Cities Health District
- Representatives from Senior Citizen Communities
- Chamber of Commerce
- Public Safety Commission
- Each City Council Districts
- Media
- Youth Council

- Medical Reserves Corps

The Beach Cities Health District, a public entity which promotes health and wellness throughout the South Bay, is an integral part of the medical community and has agreed to take the lead on contacting and establishing the Medical Reserves Corps. Dr. William Kim has been selected to lead the Medical Corps.

- Care and Shelter Emergency Information

Care and shelter locations were identified and a preliminary directory was developed. The Red Cross has trained 14 individuals as shelter managers.

- City Employee Emergency Resource Guide

A resource guide is being developed to assist employees in locating much needed supplies during an emergency.

- Coordinate Citizen Corps Council with Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS)

The Citizen Corps Council will be folded into the City's Standard Emergency Management System Plan.

- Communications Plan

A communications plan will be developed to ensure that the community is educated on the importance and need for their participation.

- Increase Block Party Program Promotion

The Block Party Program encourages residents to get to know their neighbors and develop their own Neighborhood Watch Team. The Police and Fire Departments visit the block parties as a goodwill gesture and to get to know the neighbors themselves.

Initiatives and Priorities

- Expand Community Emergency Response Team by 35% with additional academies.
- Increase the number of neighborhood/business watch groups by 20%.
- Expand Volunteers in Policing by 100%.
- Form a Retired Medical Corps.
- Train and institute a Terrorist Information and Prevention System (TIPS).
- Increase the number of citizen police academy graduates by 12%.
- Increase police reserves by 40%.

Summary of Homeland Security Activities – Reno, NV

Organization

The City of Reno's effort has been to work with other local agencies to create a comprehensive, countywide strategy regarding terrorism and major catastrophe response. This has been accomplished by participating in county and state committees that are in place to address these issues. This includes the Washoe County Emergency Planning Committee and the State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management's Committee on Homeland Defense. Through this participation, Reno has established written policy and procedure, created strategy, increased training and awareness, and applied for grants to meet the needs of the different entities involved in this process.

Law enforcement, fire department, emergency medical services, and HAZMAT teams all work together to meet their specific needs. For instance, the Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Reno Police Department, and Sparks Police Department work together to meet the needs of law enforcement in Washoe County.

Policy and procedure at the Reno Police Department reflects what the federal government has established in their homeland security notifications and briefings.

Summary of Activities

- The City of Reno has adopted the federal government's Homeland Security Advisory System and how it applies to the public.
- Shortly after the terrorist attacks on September 11th, the City of Reno, through the police department, moved quickly to address security needs and concerns. The security at government buildings was increased and access was controlled.
- Local government entities, such as the police and fire departments, have attempted a public awareness campaign.
- The city has created security teams to inspect each government building for security assessments.
- The city's Emergency Response Plan has been reviewed with the assistance of a security consultant. This resulted in changes and updates to the plan.
- The Reno Police Department has continually made the public aware of security threats, and of changing protocols, including emergency response to anthrax threats.
- Members of the Reno Police Department are now required to participate in local and state committees on homeland security.

Initiatives and Priorities

- The City of Reno is moving forward with training first-responders on potential terrorist attacks, including weapons of mass destruction incidents. In addition, first-responders are being equipped to respond to a WMD incident. This is being accomplished through the participation in local and state committees on homeland security.

- Future priorities also include enhanced coordination and protection of public and private entities including public utilities, water services, hospitals and medical service providers, and businesses involved in transportation services.

The White House Office of Homeland Security would like to acknowledge the following cities for their contribution to this report.

ALABAMA

Florence
Homewood
Pell City
Vestavia Hills
Wetumpka

ARIZONA

Flagstaff
Lake Havasu City
Paradise Valley
Phoenix
Sedona

ARKANSAS

Camden
Little Rock
Siloam Springs
Warren

CALIFORNIA

Apple Valley
Benicia
Beverly Hills
Brea
Brentwood
Campbell
Chula Vista
Claremont
Corona
Foster City
Fremont
Hillsborough
Huntington Beach
Indian Wells
Lincoln
Livermore
Lodi
Los Alamitos
Los Angeles
Milpitas
Monrovia
Mountain View

CALIFORNIA (cont.)

Oxnard
Palm Desert
Redondo Beach
Richmond
Ridgecrest
Rohnert Park
San Bernardino
San Carlos
San Gabriel
San Jose
San Luis Obispo
Santa Ana
Santa Rosa
Signal Hill
So. Calif. Cities
Stockton

COLORADO

Aurora
Brighton
Broomfield
Fort Collins
Grand Junction
Greenwood Village
LaJunta
Loveland
Vail

CONNECTICUT

Enfield
Middletown
New Haven
Southington

DELAWARE

Dover

FLORIDA

Aventura
Bartow
Bay Harbor
Belleair Bluffs
Bonita Springs
Bradenton

FLORIDA (cont.)

Brooksville

Cape Coral
Clewiston
Crestview
Dania Beach
Daytona Beach
Delray Beach
Edgewater
Edgewood
Fort Lauderdale
Gainesville
Groveland
Gulf Breeze
Hallandale Beach
Hialeah
Hollywood
Holmes Beach
Indian Shores
Jennings
Jupiter
Lauderdale Lakes
Margate
Melbourne Beach
North Port
Orange City
Orlando
Ormond Beach
Oviedo
Palm Bay
Palm Beach
Palm Shores
Panama City
Parkland
Pinellas Park
Plant City
Ponce Inlet
Port St. Joe
Port St. Lucie
Punta Gorda
St. Pete Beach
Safety Harbor
Sanibel
South Miami
South Palm Beach
Titusville
Umatilla
Venice
West Palm Beach
FLORIDA (cont.)

Winter Haven
Winter Park

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Albany
Calhoun
Columbus
Dublin
Duluth
Gainesville
Marietta
Morrow
Savannah

ILLINOIS

Arlington Heights
Bartlett
Chicago
Clarendon Hills
Elmwood Park
Normal
Ottawa
Rockford
Romeoville

INDIANA

Crawfordsville
Dyer
Fishers
Indianapolis
Westfield

IOWA

Ames
Des Moines
Newton
Ottumwa
Ankeny

KANSAS

Arkansas City
Manhattan
McPherson
Prairie Village
Topeka

KENTUCKY

Fort Mitchell
Lexington

LOUISIANA

Covington

MAINE

Portland

MARYLAND

Baltimore
College Park
Colmar Manor
Greenbelt
Salisbury

MASSACHUSETTS

Arlington
Boston
Newburyport
Wilmington

MICHIGAN

Detroit
Farmington Hills
Kalamazoo
Livonia
Monroe
Pontiac
Riverview
Saginaw
Troy
Westminster

MINNESOTA

Apple Valley
Bloomington
Columbia Heights
Eden Prairie
Fridley
Minnetonka
Red Wing
St. Cloud
Virginia

MISSISSIPPI

Greenwood
Jackson
Richland

MISSOURI

Grandview
Berkeley
Florissant
Hazelwood
Kansas City
St. Louis

MONTANA

El Paso

NEBRASKA

Grand Island
North Platte
Scotts Bluff

NEVADA

Reno

NEW MEXICO

Los Alamos
Taos Ski Valley

NEW YORK

New York City
Niagara Falls
Rochester
Rye

NORTH CAROLINA

Cornelius
Durham
Garner
Henderson
Jacksonville
Kannapolis
Roanoke Rapids
Rocky Mount
Rural Hall
Stanley

NORTH DAKOTA

Grafton

OHIO

Athens
Brook Park
Dayton
Fairfield
Independence
Oakwood
Shaker Heights
Waynesville
West Carrollton

OKLAHOMA

Duncan
Durant
Edmond
Eugene
Oklahoma City

OREGON

Ashland
Bend
Gresham
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh

PUERTO RICO

Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia
Florence
North Charleston
West Columbia

TENNESSEE

Clarksville
Dyersburg
Kingsport
Knoxville
Morristown

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TEXAS

Abilene
Beaumont
Benbrook
Bryan
Dallas
Denton
Euliss
Fort Worth
Frisco
Houston
Hurst
La Porte
Lombard
Lubbock
Plano
San Antonio
Terrell
Wharton
Wichita Falls

UTAH

Sandy City

VIRGINIA

Alexandria
Franklin
Newport News
Norfolk
Richmond
Suffolk
Virginia Beach

WASHINGTON

Bainbridge Island
Bellevue
Bonney Lake
Everett
Richland
Walla Walla

WEST VIRGINIA

Weirton

WISCONSIN

Beloit
Cudahy
Wausau

WYOMING
Green River