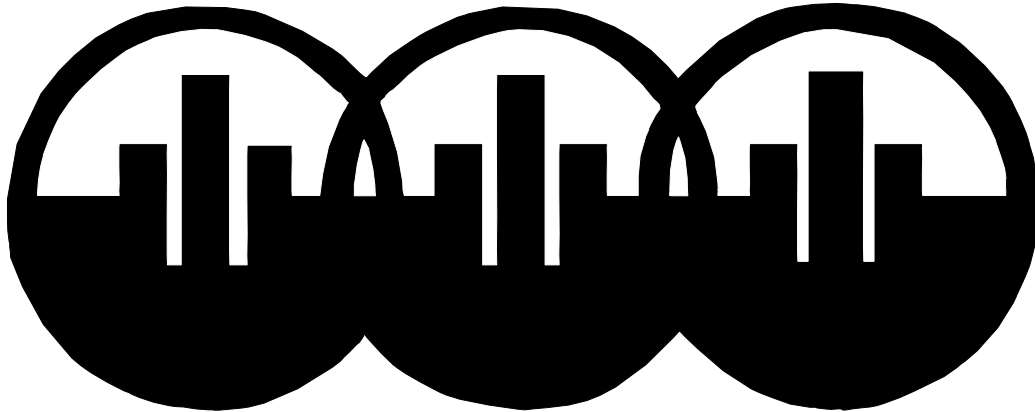


NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES



HOMELAND SECURITY:
FEDERAL RESOURCES FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

September 2002

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September 2002

Due to major changes in federal priorities arising from September 11, this publication is being updated for the third time. We offer this guide as a tool for cities to use in planning and implementing local domestic terrorism preparedness. This guide also provides municipal officials useful references to federal resources. For practical tools related to homeland security planning, refer to NLC's companion homeland security document located at http://www.nlc.org/nlc_org/site/files/reports/terrorism.pdf

Introduction

Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, all levels of government have responded in multiple ways to prevent future attacks and to prepare response and recovery plans. To date, except for the large cities that have or will receive federal funding for training and equipment, the vast majority of the nation's cities have responded with little federal guidance and no funding.

In response to the unprecedented attacks, the White House established the Office of Homeland Security to advise the President and develop recommendations on how the nation should prepare for future terrorist threats and potential attacks. Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge was appointed director of this new office. The President has also proposed and Congress is considering establishment of a cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security to provide a more coordinated approach to terrorism preparedness and response.

This reference guide is posted on NLC's website as a working document to provide local elected officials with the latest information on the programs and resources available at the federal level to help municipalities prepare for and respond to threats of terrorism. It will be updated on a regular basis to provide the latest information on federal resources to support local efforts to insure homeland security.

Since September 11, the federal government has decided to focus on improving the coordination among the agencies involved in homeland security preparedness programs. Critical to the effectiveness of all these initiatives is a comprehensive strategic regional prevention and response-planning process based on cooperation and mutual aid agreements and adequately trained and equipped local first responders.

The purpose of this publication is to guide municipal officials through federal efforts, programs, and funding for homeland security. **Part One** explains the current structure of federal efforts to prepare for and respond to acts of terrorism. **Part Two** outlines how state and federal agencies can assist local preparedness efforts. **Part Three** lists important resources available to help prepare for and report terrorist attacks along with training courses available across the country for first responders and incident managers.

PART ONE: THE FIRST RESPONSE

Terrorists have struck your city. Their weapon may be chemical, biological, nuclear or cyber in nature, or a more conventional weapon such as a traditional explosive device. Regardless of the weapon used, your citizens are frightened, injured or dying, city services are interrupted, and the media is issuing conflicting information. Your city must respond immediately, but you cannot handle the devastation alone. You must immediately activate an extensive state and federal network for assistance.

The first 24-72 hours following a terrorist attack are the most critical for survival of the injured and public safety. This is the period before the arrival of any state or federal resources, so the initial emergency response depends on local personnel, first responders, and existing equipment. The chain of command flows directly from the local incident commander who notifies the local FBI field office. The FBI's lead position as federal coordinator of preparedness and response to terrorism is expected to shift to the Federal Emergency Management Agency when Congress passes legislation to create a new cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security.

The next contact after the FBI should be your state emergency management agency. Since every state will have a slightly different configuration, it is important to determine in advance your state authorities and state assistance available to local governments in the event of a terrorist incident. City officials must be familiar with their state's emergency procedures and be prepared to interface with the state's departments of health, environment, public safety, and emergency management. The city government should send a declaration to the state's emergency management agency explaining that the event exceeds the city's capabilities to respond. Your city government will then coordinate with state agencies. This will result in the governor declaring a state of emergency and forwarding it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Headquarters, which in turn will coordinate it with the White House. Once the President signs a federal declaration, federal resources will become available.

Although this sounds complicated, the process takes a very short time in extreme emergencies. It is well rehearsed and tested because this is the same process used to respond to natural or manmade disasters. As the situation develops and the incident is confirmed to be an act of terrorism, the FBI will be in charge of "crisis management" and FEMA will be the lead federal agency to assist in "consequence management."

Crisis Management includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources in anticipation, prevention, and/or resolution of a threat or act of terrorism. Crisis management is predominantly a law enforcement response. By law, primary authority to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism resides with the federal government, while state and local governments provide assistance as needed. Crisis management encompasses the law enforcement facet of an attack, as the site will not only be a disaster recovery area, but also a crime scene. State and local law enforcement officials will aid the federal government in this function as needed.

Consequence Management, which includes measures to save lives, protect public health and safety, restore essential services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism, is a state and local government responsibility.

ADVICE TO CITIES

Take advantage of what is available – Although federal resources for homeland security are not yet coordinated under one department, quality programs and funding are available for the benefit of municipalities. Many cities believe that they are not likely terrorist targets. However, jurisdictions of all sizes and regions must assess their vulnerabilities and become equipped to handle threats and hazards. Training programs for first responders are available through FEMA and Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of Domestic Preparedness. Several of these courses are currently under review to avoid duplication and to provide first responders with a comprehensive inventory of resources that will most likely be administered by a new Department of Homeland Security.

Conduct an evaluation of your city's level of preparedness – Many eligibility requirements proposed for first responder grants are contingent upon vulnerability assessments and implementation of intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements among jurisdictions. The key is knowing which jurisdiction has the necessary resources and expertise for various threats and deciding which local agencies will be the first responders in charge of managing response and recovery activities. Local plans should be updated regularly to indicate new resources, training, infrastructure, and vulnerabilities so that state and federal counterparts can revise their response plans accordingly.

Be an active participant in political debates on the subject – Homeland security has become the most critical priority of the Administration and Congress since September 11, 2001. Increases in appropriations for all agencies involved in the issues demonstrate a federal commitment to ensuring national homeland security and preparedness. Those cities that are attentive to the debate and most aware of their preparedness situation will be the most likely beneficiaries of federal.

FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN HELP

The **White House Office of Homeland Security** was created by an Executive Order on October 8, 2001. The Homeland Security Office is responsible for coordinating domestic response efforts of all departments and agencies in the event of an imminent terrorist threat and during and in the immediate aftermath of a terrorist attack within the United States. It is the principal point of contact for federal, state, and local government with respect to coordination of such efforts. The Office works with executive departments and agencies, state and local governments, and private entities to ensure the adequacy of the national strategy for planning, detecting, preparing for, preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from terrorist threats or attacks within the United States.

The following sections identify roles and responsibilities of other federal agencies in dealing with all aspects of homeland security. These roles, responsibilities, and reporting relationships could change after Congress completes action on establishment of the Department of Homeland Security and the reorganization process begins.

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** is the lead federal agency for planning and consequence management. FEMA coordinates with state Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) and various federal agencies to ensure that federal resources, manpower, and funds are available after a Presidential Disaster Declaration has been made. FEMA can provide additional communications equipment and establish a Disaster Field Office in conjunction with local and state emergency managers. FEMA also offers assistance with public information and congressional liaisons. The Office of National Preparedness was created in FEMA under the direction of the Vice President and is tasked with the direct planning for Homeland Security. It oversees training funds, planning, and exercises. Other roles are still being defined.

The **U.S. Department of Justice and United States Attorneys** -- On September 17, 2001, the Attorney General issued an antiterrorism directive that tasked each U.S. Attorney with coordinating operations of the Anti-Terrorism Task Force (ATTF) within each district. The responsibilities of the United States Attorney and his or her Anti-Terrorism Coordinator include: (1) convening and establishing the agenda for task force meetings; (2) ensuring that the participating state, local, and federal agencies work in a coordinated fashion and freely share information; (3) developing a consensus among the task force members about investigative and prosecutorial priorities and strategies; and (4) ensuring that the member agencies maintain a long-term focus on antiterrorism after the initial reaction to an attack subsides. To date, each United States Attorney implements the directive and continues to do so. DOJ also runs the **National Center for Domestic Preparedness**, the site of several outstanding training courses featuring the only live chemical agent training facility available for first responders.

The **National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO)** was established by DOJ to respond to recommendations from state and local governments. Billed as the “single point of contact for the federal, state, and local weapons of mass destruction responder community,” the NDPO will be situated within the FBI and staffed by officials from FEMA, EPA, DOE, NRC, HHS, DOD, and possibly other agencies. State and local representatives from law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services, hospitals, public health organizations, and government will advise and occasionally review activities and effectiveness of the NDPO. Weapons of Mass Destruction coordinators in the 56 FBI field offices will buttress NDPO’s organizational structure.

The **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** is the lead counterintelligence agency in the United States. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection, signed by the President in May 1998, assigns the FBI and the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) the duty of being the focal point for gathering information on threats to national infrastructure. The NIPC provides the principal means of facilitating and coordinating the federal government’s response to an incident and

investigating threats to National Infrastructure facilities. The mission includes providing timely warning of intentional threats, comprehensive analyses, law enforcement investigation, and response.

Currently, the two primary goals of the Key Asset Initiative (KAI) are (1) to enable NIPC to function as “the national critical infrastructure threat assessment, warning, vulnerability, and law enforcement investigation and response entity,” and (2) to provide the FBI Division’s Special Agent in Charge (SAC), when acting as federal on-scene commander, with sufficient crisis management resources so the SAC can access and deploy those resources in an infrastructure emergency. The overall objective of the KAI is to develop and maintain a database of information concerning “Key Assets” and to protect the critical infrastructure against both physical and cyber threats. Critical infrastructures are identified as telecommunications, power generators, gas and oil storage, banking and finance, transportation, water supply systems, emergency services, and government operations. A city’s awareness of the potential vulnerabilities to its critical infrastructures will promote a working relationship with the FBI and Key Asset stakeholders. The **FBI Hazardous Device School** is the only law enforcement training center that certifies public safety bomb technicians.

The **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** is the cabinet agency charged with overseeing America’s health needs and concerns. The federal government is currently providing \$2.9 billion to combat bioterrorism. Under a recent federal funding measure, each state received a base award of \$5 million. After submitting a comprehensive state plan to HHS, states were awarded additional funds based on their share of the total U.S. population.

The **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** will provide states with an initial \$5 million base award. These funds are to be targeted to support bioterrorism, infectious disease and public health emergency preparedness activities in each state. The funds will be distributed through the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA). CDC has also developed a plan for a National Pharmaceutical Stockpile. Further, states will be able to create regional hospital plans to respond in the event of a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) attack. Hospitals play a critical role in both identifying and responding to potential terror attacks.

The **HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Health Emergency Preparedness** has the responsibility for managing and coordinating federal health, medical and health related social services and recovery after major emergencies and Federally declared disasters, including major transportation accidents, natural disasters and terrorist attacks. Public Health Emergency Preparedness provides funds to cities for the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). MMRS teams serve local jurisdictions by providing a coordinated and prompt response to an event involving the release of a chemical or biological agent and/or a terror attack resulting in mass injuries and casualties.

The **U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)** plays a critical support role in homeland security efforts. The only emergency support function for which DOD holds lead responsibility is public works assistance under the Army Corps of Engineers. Nevertheless, DOD is involved in the response effort from the very beginning. The U.S. Army's Soldier and Biological Chemical Command operates a 24-hour hotline for the reporting of WMD attacks. The DOD provides transportation and medical capabilities, as well as expertise following chemical and biological incidents. The Military Reserves and National Guard are a critical part of the response. Over half the military's medical strength and more than 60 percent of its chemical and biological expertise can be found within the Reserve, particularly the Army Reserve.

A recent development in counter-terrorism programs within the DOD has been the creation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (CSTs). These teams are National Guard units and each has 22 full-time members who deploy at the direction of the governor of their respective state. The initial ten CST-trained and certified teams are located in or near Denver, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Austin, Texas. A CST is engaged well before a broader Federal response mechanism will arrive on the scene. In addition to providing the Incident Commander with the 'first military response' to a known or suspected WMD event, these teams routinely train with the first responders in their states as well as regionally. Congress authorized the fielding of 17 additional teams in FY 2000 and five more in FY 2001 for a total of 32 teams. At this time, there are 25 Civil Support Teams certified by the Secretary of Defense as operational, with others pending.

The **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)** serves as the technical response provider to nuclear and radiological emergencies. DOE teams and programs provide data on the location and the estimated effects of radiation, search for nuclear material, and move or neutralize nuclear weapons. Within DOE, the **Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)** provides to the lead federal and state agencies its evaluation and interpretation of data gathered from off-site radiological monitoring and assessment. If needed, FRMAC will handle long-term monitoring for the EPA. DOE can also send out an Accident Response Group (ARG) to evaluate weapons damage and risk after a nuclear attack. ARG will determine the procedures for safe recovery, packaging, transport, and disposal of damaged nuclear weapons. A Nuclear Emergency Search Team will search for lost or stolen nuclear materials. A seven-person Search Response Team will provide the initial rapid response. Within 12 hours of an incident, the SRT will be followed by a larger Search Augmentation Team to cover larger areas for a longer period of time. Once weapons are located, a Joint Technical Operations Team will transport or neutralize the nuclear weapon.

The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's** participation in the counter-terrorism effort includes identifying and monitoring hazardous substances, decontamination, and site clean-up, with the goal of protecting health and the environment. EPA also offers training and assistance in planning for a hazardous substance release.

Additional assistance and programs are available to communities through EPA and in conjunction with wastewater and drinking water professional associations, for conducting vulnerability assessments as well as developing emergency response plans, both of which are required for drinking water systems by the recently approved Bioterrorism Act. The availability of much of this information, however, is restricted to water professionals. Because of the sensitive nature of information included in vulnerability assessments and emergency response plans, city officials may also wish to review their State's requirements on public accessibility to this information

The **U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)** is responsible for overseeing the nation's transportation network including highways, mass transit, freight railroads, passenger rail, seaports, and aviation. Additionally, the USDOT oversees industries that transport non-nuclear materials, such as gas and oil pipelines and hazardous materials, which are transported by rail, highways, and waterways. In this role, USDOT contributes to the development of security requirements and emergency response plans for the differing transportation modes and in many cases also manages the actual security programs.

The **Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** was created by Congress to coordinate the nation's transportation security and specifically to federalize airport and aviation security. TSA is currently in the process of deploying federal security personnel to the nation's 429 commercial airports to fully implement the act. Additionally, the TSA will be developing security plans and recommendations for other modes including surface and seaport security.

The **U.S. Coast Guard's National Strike Force** can assist with personnel and equipment, especially when the incident occurs on the water. The On-scene Coordinator can connect responders with this resource. Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) are furnished by the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce** if the incident takes place on the water or the coast. EPA's Emergency Response Team (ERT) will provide the SSC if the incident occurs on land.

CONSIDER ALL THREATS

Cyberterrorism

As America grows increasingly dependent on computer technology, much more public attention has been focused on the growing threat of cyberterrorism. A computer-based attack on physical and functional infrastructures has become a real and distinct possibility for which cities must be prepared. In addition to generating personal and economic inconveniences such as travel delays and banking errors and malfunctions, the consequences of computer malfunction can be deadly, especially when basic city services such as gas, water and power are interrupted. Fire suppression capability could be destroyed and thousands of residents could be left in the dark, without heat or drinking water.

Bioterrorism

The recent anthrax attacks refocused federal attention and resources on biological threats. Biological weapons of mass destruction include known microorganisms, viruses, and toxins, as well as genetically engineered unfamiliar organisms that can be transmitted through inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact. Of major concern is the incubation period before the impact becomes obvious as well as the substance's virulence and contagion.

Chemical Warfare Agents

Toxic chemical warfare agents affect blood, skin, nerves and respiratory passages. They can be disbursed as liquids or gases. Some are odorless and colorless. There are two groups of incapacitating agents: tear gas and hallucinogens. Many of the agents will cause immediate symptoms; delayed symptoms usually appear within 24 hours.

Radiological Threats

Radiation can be dispersed with either a nuclear device (atomic bomb) or a "dirty bomb" where nuclear materials are blown up but there is not a mushroom cloud, intense heat and destruction. This weapon could spread radiation over parts of town, and although easy to detect, it would take time to decontaminate. Many citizens still have misconceptions about radiation and this could cause significant anxiety.

PART TWO: LOCAL PREPAREDNESS

Taking Advantage of State and Federal Resources

This section identifies resources that are currently or will soon be available to state and local governments in the areas of planning, training and exercises, equipment, intelligence, and medical services.

Pending FY 2003 Budget

The President's 2003 Budget proposes and Congress is expected to appropriate \$3.5 billion to enhance the Homeland Security response capabilities of first responders, a greater than tenfold increase in federal funding. This initiative is expected to accomplish the following objectives:

- Provide first-responders with funds to conduct planning and exercises, purchase equipment and train personnel;
- Provide states and localities with the flexibility to ensure that the funds are used to address the needs of their communities;
- Establish a consolidated, simple, and quick method of dispersing federal assistance to states and localities; and

- Encourage mutual aid agreements so that the entire local, state, federal, and volunteer network can work together effectively.

The Bush Plan to Strengthen Homeland Security

The President's FY 2003 budget would nearly double funding for a sustained strategy of homeland security, focused on four key areas: bioterrorism, emergency response, airport and border security, and improved intelligence. It will fund development of vaccines to fight anthrax and other deadly diseases. It will increase funding to help states and cities train and equip police and firefighters. It will improve intelligence collection and sharing, expand patrols at our borders, strengthen the security of air travel, and use technology to track the arrivals and departures of visitors to the United States. The budget would provide:

- \$3.5 billion, a 1,000 percent increase, for our nation's first responders;
- \$11 billion for border security;
- Nearly \$6 billion to defend against bioterrorism;
- \$4.8 billion for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to complete the hiring of approximately 30,000 new federal airport screeners, accelerate the installation of explosive detection systems, and implement other measures to enhance passenger safety and facilitate air travel, including an expanded Federal Air Marshall program; and
- \$700 million to improve intelligence sharing between agencies throughout all levels of government.

To achieve these objectives, FEMA and DOJ will implement a streamlined, simple system designed to speed resources to the states and localities. The funds may be used for the following types of first-responder activities:

- **Planning:** This FEMA program will support state and local governments in developing comprehensive plans to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack.
- **Equipment:** This DOJ program will allow state and local first-responder agencies to purchase a wide range of equipment needed to respond effectively to a terrorist attack, including personal protective equipment, chemical and biological detection systems, and interoperable communications gear.
- **Training:** Under the first-responder initiative, DOJ will provide resources to train firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical technicians to respond and operate in a chemical/biological environment.
- **Exercises:** DOJ will support a coordinated, regular exercise program to improve response capabilities, practice mutual aid, and assess operational improvements and deficiencies.

The Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Act

This legislation, passed in the late 1990s, identified 120 cities, nationwide for weapons of mass destruction training and equipment. The implementation of this Act called for

specialized training in the country's largest jurisdictions under the auspices of the Department of Defense. This culminated in graded exercises and the award of nearly \$300,000 in equipment to each city.

Intelligence and Information Sharing

The White House Office of Homeland Security is expected to provide a means for various federal, state, and local agencies to share intelligence information. As this guide is posted on NLC's website, definitive information about what is coming is not yet available, but the President's guidance is clear. The President believes that an effective use of intelligence and closer coordination across all levels of government will help stop future terrorist attacks. The President's budget calls for an increase of \$722 million for intelligence operations and sets in motion a program to use information technology to share information and intelligence horizontally (among federal agencies and departments) and vertically (among federal, state, and local governments).

The homeland security information initiative has two key objectives:

Goal 1: Tear down unwarranted information "stovepipes" within the federal government. The President's budget for 2003 proposes establishing an information integration office within the new Department of Homeland Security to implement a number of priority homeland security goals in the area of horizontal information sharing. The most important function of this office will be to design and help implement an interagency information architecture that will support the United States' efforts to find, track, and respond to terrorist threats within the United States and around the world, in a way that improves both the time of response and the quality of decisions. Controls will be developed to ensure that this initiative is carried out in a manner consistent with our broader values of civil liberties, economic prosperity, and privacy.

Goal 2: Share homeland security information with states, localities, and relevant private-sector entities. Federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as the private sector, must work seamlessly together. Having the right system of communication - content, process, and infrastructure - is critical to bridging the existing gaps between federal, state, and local governments, as well as the private sector. These new systems will greatly assist officials at all levels to protect and defend against future terrorist attacks and to effectively manage incidents wherever they occur.

To help meet these needs, the Administration has established a **uniform national threat advisory system** to inform federal agencies, state and local officials, as well as the private sector, of terrorist threats and appropriate protective actions. This is the four-level alert system. The Budget for 2003 supports this effort by funding the development and implementation of secure information systems to streamline the dissemination of critical homeland security information. Until new systems are developed and implemented, other existing sources of information may be used to fill the gap.

FEMA's Rapid Response Information System (RRIS) is a valuable tool for local government. It contains a listing of federal assets that could be available to state and local response efforts. It also contains a database of chemical and biological agents and protective measures. This information will help local officials understand what equipment and resources are needed to respond to WMD attacks. FEMA's Homepage lists information regarding disaster preparedness, new agency initiatives, training resources, and storm updates. It also highlights upcoming seminars, workshops, and discussions sponsored by FEMA.

Emergency Situations: <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/terrorism.htm> 800-424-8802 (24 hours)

Radiological Hotline: 202-586-8100 (24 hours)

Non Emergency: State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support Helpline 800-368-6498

Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC) – ROCIC was created in 1973, to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of multi-jurisdictional criminal offenses. ROCIC is one of the six Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Centers that serve the entire United States, Canada, and Great Britain. RISS is funded by a grant from the DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance. ROCIC can be reached at: 202-514-3594.

ROCIC provides a variety of services for law enforcement agencies:

The **Crime Information Unit (CIU)** maintains a criminal intelligence database which has information on individuals who are involved in criminal activity. CIU also has access to criminal intelligence from the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). Additionally, ROCIC has access to the three credit bureaus and other public information on-line services such as AutoTrack. The Analytical Unit prepares charts and presentations for court. These charts can be crime scene diagrams, link analysis, telephone tolls, enlargements of crime scene photographs, and forensic data recovery from computers. The Technical Unit provides technical equipment for law enforcement agencies for use during investigations. This includes concealed transmitters, receivers, repeaters, night vision equipment, bird-dog tracking equipment, low light and zoom lens camera equipment, and video recorders. The Training Unit organizes conferences and assists member agencies with training needs.

Each year ROCIC holds conferences on topics such as: Homicide, Methamphetamine, Computer Crimes, Fraud, Child Sexual Exploitation, etc. ROCIC also assists agencies with training needs by providing funds for the travel and lodging of speakers for multi-jurisdictional training events.

In 1997, the Regional Information Sharing System created RISSNET, a secure, encrypted internet system that allows member agencies to make inquiries 24 hours a day and use a national bulletin board for the sharing of criminal information. Members may also send encrypted e-mail through the secure e-mail system. Since September 11, several regional

terrorism sites have been created on RISSLEADS to share terrorism information. **For more information call 800-238-7985. For computer crimes contact 202-514-1026.**

Health and Medical Services

Local governments need to focus attention on their medical capabilities in the event of a terrorist attack. Local hospitals, paramedics, and search and rescue personnel will be the first responders when disaster strikes.

The Federal Response Plan charges the **Department of Health and Human Services** with taking the lead in providing health and medical services in the case of a terrorist incident. Within HHS, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) take the lead by administering the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program and the **Health Resources Administration's (HRSA) Hospital Bioterrorism Cooperative Agreements.**

The purpose of MMRS is to enhance local planning and response systems to rapidly identify and respond safely and effectively to a terrorist incident involving a Weapon of Mass Destruction. During the initial 24 hours after a WMD event, the local emergency response systems may have to manage the event on its own, pending the arrival of state and federal assistance. MMRS consists of local squads nationwide, formerly known as Metropolitan Medical Strike Teams (MMST). The new name reflects the effort to bring together staff from the fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and public, private, and mental health fields. OEP has contracted with 97 metropolitan areas, covering 80% of the United States population. HHS is currently developing a "balance of the nation" strategy for parts of the country not included in the list of MMRS areas.

Communities receiving MMRS grants are required to develop a local response plan which is integrated with state, county, and local emergency and weapons of mass destruction response assets and enhances preexisting plans.

In partnership with FEMA and the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, OEP runs the **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**, a public/private asset-sharing organization that will aid state and local responders in providing services in medicine, decontamination, and patient evacuation. The primary function of NDMS is the establishment of local Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs). DMATs consist of volunteer medical and support staff organized for emergency response. A sponsoring organization signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Public Health Service to recruit members for the team, train them, and coordinate their dispatch. Intended as rapid-response teams to intervene in a crisis until other federal resources arrive, DMATs keep 72 hours worth of supplies and equipment on hand. These teams can perform triage and medical care, prepare patients for evacuation, and arrange for patients' delivery and reception into NDMS hospitals if they need to be transported. DOD performs evacuation.

The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program (NPS) was created by the Centers for Disease Control to “maintain a national repository of life-saving pharmaceuticals and medical material that will be delivered to the site of a chemical or biological terrorism event in order to reduce morbidity and mortality in civilian populations.”

The NPS program is ready for immediate deployment to any U.S. location in the event of a terrorist attack using a biological toxin or chemical agent directed at a civilian population. For more information on the NPS Program check the website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/nps/>.

Since the September 11th attacks, CDC’s **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** has worked with other federal agencies, state and local health departments, and other organization to respond to this tragedy. ATSDR serves the public by taking responsive public health actions and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. For more information on how ATSDR can be effective in your community check the ATSDR website at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>.

In the wake of the anthrax attacks and other bioterrorism threats, the **Health Resources Administration** developed the Hospital Bioterrorism Cooperative Grants. HRSA is an agency within HHS providing health resources to medically underserved populations. The purpose of the cooperative grants is to upgrade hospitals to respond to bioterrorism. Hospitals will use the grants for the identification and implementation of bioterrorism preparedness plans and protocols for hospitals and other participating health care entities. For further details on the Hospital Bioterrorism Cooperative Grants contact your State’s Health officer or director or the HRSA website at <http://www.hrsa.gov/bioterrorism.htm#Program>.

PART III: APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: FEDERAL HOMELAND SECURITY DIRECTORY

White House Office of Homeland Security

White House Operator

202-456-1414 (Dial Zero and ask for
Homeland Security)

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

Government Affairs

202-514-3465

Community Resource Associates (CRA)

615-399-9908

Website

www.usdoj.gov

National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO)

Government Affairs

202-646-3373

Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

202-646-2981

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp

Main Number (Training/Technical Assistance)

202-305-9887

Exercises/Equipment

202-514-8050

National Center for Domestic Preparedness

256-848-7043

State & Local Domestic Preparedness Support

202-305-9887

E-Mail

information@ndpo.com

Website

<http://www.fbi.gov/programs.htm>

Local WMD Coordinator:

Contact through FBI field office

NDPO Address

935 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

Room 11751

Washington, D.C. 20535

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

General Number

703-545-6700

Website

www.defenselink.mil

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

Government Affairs

202-401-0404

Website

<http://www.doe.gov/>

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)

General Number

702-295-3521

Website

<http://www.nv.doe.gov/programs/frmac>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Government Affairs 202-564-5200
Office of Water 202-564-5700
Office of Air & Radiation 202-564-7400
Office of Emergency Response 202-566-0200
National Response Center (NRC) 202-267-2675
National Response Team 202-564-7989
Website <http://www.epa.gov>

Drinking Water & Wastewater

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/security/index.html>

Radiological Risk Assessment

<http://www.epa.gov/radiation/assessment/index.html>

Radiological Emergency Response

<http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/index.html>

Chemical Emergency Preparedness

<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/center.html>
<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/comeo>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Government Affairs 202-646-4300
Office of National Preparedness 202-646-3700
Emergency Management Institute (EMI) 301-447-1000
National Emergency Training Center 301-447-1048
National Fire Academy (NFA) 301-447-1000
Website <http://www.fema.gov/>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

Government Affairs 202-690-6060
Office of Emergency Preparation (OEP) 202-566-1600
Website <http://www.ndms.dhhs.gov/>

Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

General 800-311-3435
Disease Information 888-232-3228
Website <http://www.cdc.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Government Affairs 202-366-9714
Office of Intelligence and Security 202-366-6525
Website <http://www.dot.gov/>

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

Government Affairs 202-366-9714
Transportation Consumer Response Center 866-289-9673
Questions about Transportation Security email: 9-AWA-TELLFAA@faa.gov
Website <http://www.tsa.dot.gov/>

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

Government Affairs 202-366-9714
Website <http://www.fta.dot.gov>

Federal Highway Administration (FHA)

Government Affairs 202-366-1524
Website <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

Federal Railroad Administration

Government Affairs 202-493-6289
Website <http://www.fra.dot.gov/>

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

Government Affairs 202-366-1524
Website <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/>

Research and Special Programs Administration

Government Affairs 202-366-1524
Website <http://www.rspa.dot.gov/>

Office of Pipeline Safety

Government Affairs 202-366-4831
Website <http://ops.dot.gov/>

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

Hazardous Materials Information Center 1-800-HMR-4922 (1-800-467-4922)
Website <http://hazmat.dot.gov/>

U.S. Coast Guard

Government Affairs 202-267-1530
Website <http://www.uscg.mil/uscg.shtm>

National Passenger Rail Corporation (AMTRAK)

Government Affairs 202-906-3918
Website <http://www.amtrak.com/idrequire.html>

U.S. Maritime Administration

Government Affairs 202-366-5812
Website <http://www.marad.dot.gov/>

APPENDIX B: STATE HOMELAND SECURITY DIRECTORY

After the September 11, 2001, state legislatures and governors began creating state offices of homeland security or commissions to address security and possible terrorism within the states.

Alabama

Homeland Security State Contact: Brigadier General Michael Summrall, Adjutant General, director of state homeland security, 334-271-7200

Alaska

Homeland Security State Contact: Major General Phil Oates, Adjutant General, 907-428-6003

For more information contact: Alaska Office of Homeland Security - Includes disaster policy cabinet report, guidelines for suspicious mail. Alaska Office of Emergency Services Terrorist Activation - Includes a daily situation update.

Arizona

Homeland Security State Contact: Steve Jewett, Director of Governor's Southern Arizona Office, 602-223-2680

For more information contact: Arizona Homeland Security Information, Arizona Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas

Homeland Security State Contact: Bud Harper, Director, and Emergency Management, 501-730-9750

For more information contact: Arkansas Department of Emergency Management

California

Homeland Security State Contact: George Vinson, Special Advisor on State Security, 916-324-8908

For more information contact: Governor's Office of Emergency Services - Includes Governor's executive order to the SSCOT, state terrorism response plan, and safe mail handling procedures.

Colorado

Homeland Security State Contact: Sue Mencer, Exec. Dir., CO Dept of Public Safety, Jim Higgins (contact Person), 303-273-1680

For more information contact: Colorado Department of Public Safety
Proposed resolution (SJR01S2-007) calls for creating an interim committee on state security, which passed the Senate and was assigned to a House committee.

Connecticut

Homeland Security State Contact: Vincent DeRosa, Deputy Commissioner, Div. of Protective Services, 203-805-6600

For more information contact: Department of Public Safety

Delaware

Homeland Security State Contact: James L. Ford, Jr., Secretary of Public Safety, 302-744-4101

For more information contact: DEMA Web Site - Includes info on mail handling, biohazards and emergency preparedness.

Florida

Homeland Security State Contact: Tim Moore, Commissioner of Public Safety, 850-410-7233

For more information contact: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Georgia

Homeland Security State Contact: Robert Hightower, Commissioner of Public Safety, 404-624-7030

For more information contact: Georgia Public Safety Training - Anti Terrorism Training

Hawaii

Homeland Security State Contact: MG Edward Correa, Adjutant General, 808-733-4301 x452

For more information contact: Hawaii State Civil Defense

Idaho

Homeland Security State Contact: MG Jack Kane, Adjutant General, 208-422-5242

Illinois

Homeland Security State Contact: Matthew Bettenhausen, Homeland Security Director, 312-814-2166

For more information contact: Illinois Emergency Management Agency | Illinois Homeland Security Updates

Iowa

Homeland Security State Contact: Ellen Gordon, Administrator, Emergency Management, 515-281-3231 Iowa Homeland Security

For more information contact: Iowa's Homeland Security Initiative - Includes press releases, presentations from recent meetings, and a newsletter for citizens.

Indiana

Homeland Security State Contact: Clifford Ong, Director, Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council, 317-232-8303

For more information contact: Indiana Counter Terrorism and Security Council

Kansas

Homeland Security State Contact: MG Gregory Gardner, Adjutant General, 785-274-1121/1109

Homeland Security: Federal Resources for Local Governments

For more information contact: Kansas Division of Emergency Management \ Attorney General's Anti-Terrorism Legislative Proposals Synopsis

Kentucky

Homeland Security State Contact: BG D. Allen Youngman, Adjutant General, 502-607-1257

For more information contact: Kentucky Homeland Security Web Site

Louisiana

For more information contact: Terrorism Fact Sheet

Maine

Homeland Security State Contact: MG Joseph Tinkham, II, Adjutant General, Homeland Security, 207-626-4440

For more information contact: Maine Emergency Management Agency

Maryland

Homeland Security State Contact: Al Collins, Chief of Staff to the Governor, 410-974-3570

For more information contact: Maryland Emergency Management Agency

Massachusetts

Homeland Security State Contact: Richard Swensen, Office of Commonwealth Security, 617-727-3600x556

Michigan

Homeland Security State Contact: Col. Michael Robinson, Director, Michigan State Police, 517-333-5042

For more information contact: Michigan Emergency Management Division

Minnesota

Homeland Security State Contact: Charlie Weaver, Commissioner, Public Safety, 651-296-6642

For more information contact: MN Office of Homeland Security

Mississippi

Homeland Security State Contact: MG Jim Lipscomb, Adjutant General, 601-313-6313

For more information contact: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Missouri

Homeland Security State Contact: Col. Tim Daniel, Special Adviser for Homeland Security, 573-522-3004

For more information contact: <http://www.homelandsecurity.state.mo.us>

Montana

Homeland Security State Contact: Jim Greene, Administrator, Disaster and Emergency Services, 406-841-3911

Nebraska

Homeland Security State Contact: Lt. Gov Dave Heineman, Lieutenant Governor, 402-471-2256

Nevada

Homeland Security State Contact: Bud Cranor, Director of Governor's Las Vegas Office, 702-486-2500

New Hampshire

Homeland Security State Contact: Donald Bliss, Director, Emergency Management and State Fire Marshal, 603-271-3294

For more information contact: [Governor's Security Page](#)

New Jersey

Homeland Security State Contact: Golan Cipel, Special Counsel to the Governor for Homeland Security

For more information contact: [New Jersey Office of Emergency Management | Domestic Security Preparedness Task Force Web Site](#)

New Mexico

Homeland Security State Contact: Tom English, Secretary of Public Safety, 505-474-1290

New York

Homeland Security State Contact: James Kallstrom, Director, Office of Public Security, 212-867-7060

North Carolina

Homeland Security State Contact: Sec. Bryan Beatty, Secretary, Dept of Crime Control and Public Safety, 919-733-2126

For more information contact: [North Carolina Safety and Security Web Site](#)

North Dakota

Homeland Security State Contact: Doug Friez, Homeland Security Coordinator/Emergency Mgmt Director, 701-328-8100

For more information contact: [State Homeland Security Web Site](#)

Ohio

Homeland Security State Contact: Lt. Gov Maureen O'Connor, Lieutenant Governor, Communications Office, Ohio Department of Public Safety, 614-466-4344

For more information contact: [Ohio Homeland Security](#)

Oklahoma

Homeland Security State Contact: Bob Ricks, Secretary of Safety and Security, 405-425-2001

For more information contact: [Governor's Web Page](#)

Oregon

Homeland Security State Contact: Ronald C. Ruecker, Superintendent of Oregon State Police, 503-378-3725

For more information contact: [Oregon Security Preparedness](#)

Pennsylvania

Homeland Security State Contact: Dave Smith, Director, Emergency Management, 717-651-2007

For more information contact: [Homeland Security Site](#)

Rhode Island

Homeland Security State Contact: MG Reginald Centracchio, Adjutant General, 401-275-4102

For more information contact: [Emergency Management Terrorism & Biological Warfare Pages](#)

South Carolina

Homeland Security State Contact: MG R.S. "Steve" Siegfried, Director, Homeland Security, 803-737-3886

For more information contact: [Governor's Homeland Security Office](#)

South Dakota

Homeland Security State Contact: Deb Bowman, Chief of Homeland Security, 1-866-homland

For more information contact: [Department of Health Bio-Terrorism Page](#)

Tennessee

Homeland Security State Contact: BG Wendell Gilbert, Deputy to the Governor for Homeland Security, 615-532-7825

For more information contact: [Office of Homeland Security](#)

Texas

Homeland Security State Contact: Commissioner David Dewhurst, Commissioner of Texas General Land Office and Chairman of Governor's Task Force on Homeland Security, 512-463-5256

For more information contact: [Homeland Security Homepage](#)

Utah

Homeland Security State Contact: Scott Behunin, Division Director, Comprehensive Emergency Management, 801-538-3400

For more information contact: Homeland Security and Counter-Terrorism in Utah | Comprehensive Emergency Management

Vermont

Homeland Security State Contact: Kate O'Connor, Secretary of Civil and Military of Affairs, 802-828-3333

For more information contact: Terrorism Preparedness

Virginia

Homeland Security State Contact: John Hager, Asst. to the Governor for Commonwealth Preparedness, 804-225-3826

Washington

Homeland Security State Contact: Timothy J. Lowenberg, Major General, The Adjutant General, Director, State Military Department, Phone: 253-512-8201

West Virginia

Homeland Security State Contact: Joe Martin, Secretary, Dept. of Military Affairs and Public Safety

Wisconsin

Homeland Security State Contact: Ed Gleason, Administrator, Emergency Management, 608-242-3210

For more information contact: Domestic Preparedness

Wyoming

Homeland Security State Contact: Hoke Macmillan, Attorney General, 307-777-5457

For more information contact: Counter Terrorism Commission

APPENDIX C: TRAINING COURSES CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

FEMA/National Fire Academy 301-447-1333

- Advanced Life Support Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Basic Life Support and Hazardous Materials Response
- Chemistry of Hazardous Materials
- Command and Control of Fire Department Operations at Target Hazards
- Command and Control of Operations at Natural and Man-Made Disasters
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Incident Management
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Self-Study
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Tactical Considerations- Company Officer
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Tactical Considerations- Emergency Medical Services
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Tactical Considerations-Hazardous Materials
- Hazardous Materials Incident Management
- Hazardous Materials Operating Site Practices
- Incident Command System for Emergency Medical Services

FEMA/Emergency Management Institute 540-542-2548

- Office of Emergency Preparedness
- Advanced Radiation Incident Operations (ARIO)
- Consequences of Terrorism, Integrated Emergency Management Course
- Emergency Response to Criminal/Terrorist Incidents
- Exercise Design Course
- Exercise Evaluation Course
- Fundamentals Course for Radiological Monitors
- Fundamentals Course for Radiological Response Teams
- Incident Command System/Emergency Operations Center (ICS/EOC)
- Incident Command System for Law Enforcement Agencies
- Incident Command System for Public Works
- Mass Fatalities Incident Course
- Radiological Emergency Response Operations (RERO)

FEMA/Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) 202-646-2734

- Agent Characteristics and Toxicology First Aid and Special Treatment (ACTFAST) and Use of Auto-injectors
- An Introduction to Protective Action Decision-Making
- Chemical Accident/Incident Response & Assistance
- Chemical Hazard Prediction
- Chemical Hazard Prediction for Decision-Makers
- Chemical Stockpile Agent Characteristics
- CSEPP Chemical Awareness

- Emergency Management Information System (EMIS)
- Emergency Planner's Companion
- How Do I Know?
- Limited Exposure
- Management of Chemical Warfare Injuries
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Response Phase Decontamination for CSEPP
- Technical Planning and Evaluation
- Use of Auto-Injectors by Civilian Emergency Medical Personnel to Treat Civilians Exposed to Nerve Agent

DHHS/Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Health/ Emergency Preparedness (OPHEP)

Commencing in January 2003, OPHEP will be offering classes in hospital management in the event of a weapon of mass destruction disaster. For more detailed information and a training schedule contact 1-256-820-9135.

DHHS/ Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)/The Public Health Training Center Program

Provides public health training centers with the goal of providing bioterrorism and related emergency preparedness training to public health workforce. For more details on the program contact 888-ASK-HRSA.

CDC/Division of Laboratory Systems/National Laboratory Training Network (NLTN) 800-536-6586

- Clinical, environmental, and public health laboratory training courses in six regional offices

EPA 513-251-7669

- Air Monitoring for Hazardous Materials (156.4)
- Designs for Air Impact Assessments at Hazardous Waste Sites
- Emergency Response to Hazardous Material Incidents
- Hazardous Material Incident Response Operations (165.5)
- Health and Safety Plan Workshop (165.12)
- Incident Command/Unified Command for On-Scene Coordinators
- Radiation Safety at Supervened Sites

DOE 423-576-3316

- ALARA for Design and Operations Engineers-Instructor Manual

DOE 423-576-3388

- Applied Health Physics
- Health Physics for the Industrial Hygienist

Homeland Security: Federal Resources for Local Governments

- Introduction to Radiation Safety
- Radiological Emergency Response

DOE 423-576-4872

- Crisis Management Program for Senior Officials
- DOE Radiation Emergency Assistance Center and Training Site (REAC/TS)

DOE 423-576-3132

- Handling of Radiation Accidents by Emergency Personnel
- Health Physics in Radiation Accidents
- Medical Planning and Care in Radiation Accidents
- Occupational Health in Nuclear Facilities

DOE 301-903-7284

- Radioactive Material Basics for Emergency Responders
- Transportation Public Information Training
- Basic Course for Bomb Technicians

U.S. AMRIID/CDC 301-447-1333

- Biological Warfare and Terrorism: The Medical and Public Health Response

U.S. Army MRICD 410-671-2230

- Field Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties
- Medical Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties U.S. Army

U.S. Army Chemical School 573-563-7257

- Chemical/Biological Countermeasures Training (CBCT)
- Operational Radiation Safety

U.S. Army Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) (USAMRIID) 301-619-4535

- Medical Management of Biological Casualties
- DOJ/Center for Domestic Preparedness
- COBRA, WMD Hazardous Material Technician Training Course
- COBRA, WMD Incident Commander Training Course
- COBRA, WMD Responder Training
- COBRA, WMD Hands On Training Course
- COBRA, WMD Incident Complexities

DOD National Interagency Civil-Military Institute 800-926-5637

- Preparing for and Managing the Consequences of Terrorism
- Community Response Emergency Simulation Training (CREST)

DOD U.S. Army Soldier & Biological Chemical Command 800-368-6498

- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Basic Awareness (Employee)
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Incident Command Course

- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Responder-Awareness Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Responder-Operations Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Senior Officials' Workshop
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Technical-Emergency Medical Services Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Technician-Hazmat Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Technician-Hospital Provider Course
- Toxic Aid Automated Training
- Toxic Chemical Training for Medical Support Personnel

DOE Radiation Emergency Assistance Center and Training Site (REAC/TS)

423-576-4872

- Handling of Radiation Accidents by Emergency Personnel
- Health Physics in Radiation Accidents
- Medical Planning and Care in Radiation Accidents
- Occupational Health in Nuclear Facilities
- DOE Crisis Management Program for Senior Officials
- DOE Health Physics for the Industrial Hygienist
- DOE Transportation Public Information Training

DOE/IAFF Training for Radiation Emergencies 423-576-3388

- DOE Introduction to Radiation Safety
- DOE Medical Planning and Care in Radiation Accidents
- DOE Radioactive Material Basics for Emergency Responders
- DOE Radiological Emergency Response

DOJ/Office of Justice Programs 615-399-9908

ODP State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support Helpline 800-368-6498

- General Technical Assistance
- State Strategy Technical Assistance
- Equipment Technical Assistance
- Detection Equipment
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Decontamination Systems and Methods
- Physical Properties of WMD materials
- Signs and Symptoms of WMD Exposure
- Treatment of Exposure to WMD Materials
- Toxicology Information
- Federal Response Assets
- Applicable Laws and Regulations
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts

Department of Transportation 617-494-2206

- Transportation Safety Institute Website: <http://www.tsi.dot.gov/>

- First Response Training Workshop: Public Transportation Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Incidents

Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFFRI)/Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) 301-295-0316

- Medical Effects of Ionizing Radiation

DOD/U.S. Army Soldier & Biological Chemical Command 800-368-6498

- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Basic Awareness (Employee)
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Incident Command Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Responder-Awareness Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Responder-Operations Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Senior Officials' Workshop
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training
- Technician-Emergency Medical Services Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training Technician-Hazmat Course
- NBC Domestic Preparedness Training
- Technician-Hospital Provider Course
- Toxic Aid Automated Training
- Toxic Chemical Training for Medical Support Personnel

APPENDIX D: ACRONYM LIST

ACE	Academy of Counter-Terrorist Education (LSU/NDPC)
ARG	Accident Response Group (DOE)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (USPHS)
BDC	Bomb Data Center (FBI)
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance (DOJ)
BNICE	Biological,Nuclear,Incendiary,Chemical,Explosive Agents
CBIRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (U.S.Marine Corps)
C/B-RRT	Chemical/Biological-Rapid Response Team (DoD)
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (DHHS)
CDP	Center for Domestic Preparedness (NDPC)
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Group (FBI)
CMU	Crisis Management Unit,CIRG (FBI)
CNU	Crisis Negotiations Unit,CIRG (FBI)
COBRA	Chemical,Ordnance,Biological,Radiological
CRA	Community Research Associates
CST	Civil Support Team (National Guard)
CU	Weapons of Mass Destruction Countermeasures Unit (FBI)
DCO	Disaster Coordinating Office
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team (USPHS)
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary (Response)Team (USPHS)
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPETAP	Domestic Preparedness Equipment Technical Assistance Program (NDPC)
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ERT	Evidence Response Team (FBI)
ERT:BC	Emergency Response to Terrorism:Basic Concepts
ERT:SS	Emergency Response to Terrorism:Self-Study
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRP	Federal Response Plan
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit (FBI)
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System

Homeland Security: Federal Resources for Local Governments

IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MATF	Multi-Agency Task Force
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response System (FEMA)
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDPC	National Domestic Preparedness Consortium
NDPO	National Domestic Preparedness Office
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NERRTC	National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (TEEX/NDPC)
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team (DOE)
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NMRI	U.S.Naval Medical Research Institute
NMRT	National Medical Response Team (USPHS)
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness (OJP)
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OJP	Office of Justice Programs (DOJ)
OPSEC	Operational Security
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program (DOE)
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team (EPA)
ROC	Regional Operations Center (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team
RTF	Responder Task Force
SAC	Special Agent-In-Charge (FBI)
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S.Army)
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI)
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
TAV	Technical Assistance Visit (DPETAP/NDPC)
TEEX	Texas Engineering and Extension Service (NDPC)
UC	Unified Command
USAMRICD	United States Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense
USAMRIID	United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue (FEMA)
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USFS	United States Forest Service
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
VA	Veterans Administration
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMDOU	Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit (FBI)

APPENDIX E: ROSTER OF STATE TRAINING COORDINATORS

Alabama

Alabama Emergency Management Agency

Gregg Miller

Program Manager

P.O.Box 2160

Clanton, AL 35046

(tel) 205/280-2225

(fax) 205/280-2493

Email: greggm@aema.state.al.us

(tel)303/273-1640

(fax)303/273-1795

Email: greg.moser@state.co.us

Alaska

Alaska Division of Emergency Services

Rick Kaushal

P.O.Box 5750

Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5750

(tel)907/428-7041

(fax)907/428-7009

Email: rick_kaushal@ak-prepared.com

Connecticut

Office of Emergency Management

Thomas Gavaghan

360 Broad Street

Hartford, CT 06105

(tel)860/566-5483

(fax)860/566-2928

860/247-0664

Email: thomas.gavaghan@po.state.ct.us

Delaware

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

Joe Wessels

165 Brick Store Landing Road

Smyran, DE 19904

(tel)302/659-2248

(fax)302/659-6855

Email: jwessels@state.de.us

Arizona

Arizona Division of Emergency Management

Linda D.Mason

5636 E.McDowell Road

Phoenix, AZ 85008

(tel)602/231-6218

(fax)602/231-6206

Email: masonl@dem.state.az.us

District of Columbia

DC Emergency Management Agency

Michele Penick, Ph.D

2000 14th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20001

(tel)202/727-6161

(fax)202/673-2290

Email: michelempa@aol.com

Arkansas

Arkansas Department of Emergency Management

Raymond A. Briggler

P.O.Box 758

Conway, AR 72033-0758

(tel)501/730-9750 Ex.51

(fax)501/730-9754

Email: ray.briggler@adem.state.ar.us

Florida

*Florida Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management*

Michael Delorenzo

2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard

Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100

(tel)850/410-1597

(fax)850/488-5777

Email: michael.delorenzo@dca.state.fl.us

California

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Paul Skiermont

P.O.Box 419047

Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9047

(tel)916/464-3237

(fax)916/464-3207

Email: paul_skiermont@oes.ca.gov

Georgia

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

Ralph Reichert

P.O.Box 18055

Atlanta, GA 30316

(tel)404/635-7080

(fax)404/635-6205

Email: rreichert@gema.state.ga.us

Colorado

Colorado Office of Emergency Management

Greg Moser

15075 S. Golden Road

Golden, CO 80401-3979

Guam

Guam Office of Civil Defense
Charles H. Ada II
Planner
P.O. Box 2877
Hagatna, Guam 96910
(tel) 671/475-9600
(fax) 671/477-3727
Email: guam_civil_defense@yahoo.com

Email: tracey.epps@emd.state.ia.us

Kansas

Kansas Highway Patrol
Captain Tim Lockett
122 SW 7th Street
Topeka, KS 66603
(tel) 785/296-6800
(fax) 785/296-7908
Email: tlockett@mail.khp.state.ks.us

Hawaii

*Department of Defense
Civil Defense Division*
Clemet Jung
3949 Diamon Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495
(tel) 808/733-4300 Ex. 576
(fax) 808/733-4287
Email: cjung@scd.state.hi.us

Michigan

Michigan State Police HAZMAT Training Center
Sergeant Brian S. Whitsett
7426 Osborn
Lansing, MI 48913
(tel) 517/322-6134
(fax) 517/322-6442
Email: whitsetb@state.mi.us

Idaho

Bureau of Hazardous Materials
Bill Bishop
4040 Guard Street
Building 600
Boise, ID 83705-5004
(tel) 208/422-5725
(fax) 208/422-4485
Email: bhmwmd@state.id.us

Minnesota

*Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management*
Robert Berg
WMD Senior Planner/Trainer
444 Cedar Street
Suite 223
St. Paul, MN 55101-6223
(tel) 651/215-6948
(fax) 651/296-0459
Email: robert.m.berg@state.mn.us

Illinois

Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Ed Leach
110 E. Adams
Springfield, IL 62701
(tel) 217/557-4793
(fax) 217/557-1978
Email: eleach@iema.state.il.us

Mississippi

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Trip Websster
Terrorism Program Manager
P.O. Box 4501
Jackson, MS 39296-4501
(tel) 601/352-9100
(fax) 601/960-9983
Email: spate@memaorg.com

Indiana

Indiana State Emergency Management Agency
Lawrence M. Long
302 W. Washington Street
Room E-208
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(tel) 317/233-4280
Email: llong@sema.state.in.us

Missouri

Missouri State Emergency Management Agency
Jim Wakeman
Operations Officer
2302 Militia Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(tel) 573/526-9143
(fax) 573/634-7966
Email: jwakeman@sema.state.mo.us

Iowa

Iowa Emergency Management
Tracey Epps
Emergency Management Specialist
Hoover Building
Des Moines, IA 50319
(tel) 515/281-3231
(fax) 515/281-7539

Kentucky

Kentucky Division of Emergency Management
James Ishmael
1111B US 60,W.
Frankfurt, KY 40601
(tel)502/607-5712
502/564-5223
(fax)502/607-5710
Email: jishamael@bngc.dma.state.ky.us

Louisiana

Louisiana State Police
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APPENDIX F: INTERNET SITES

- An additional source of information for NLC members is the publication, *Terrorism Incident Annex to the Federal Response Plan*, a strategy for responding to terrorist attacks which can be downloaded at <http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/frp/frpterr.htm>. This plan has been approved by the seven federal agencies most active in the plan: the Departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, and Justice, the FBI, EPA, and FEMA. It outlines the responsibilities of each of the agencies based on Presidential Decision Directive 39, and attempts to fit them into a coherent structure. The FBI's Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Terrorist Events includes a consequence management annex and is a primary resource for the material presented above.
- The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies has compiled information on state Freedom of Information Act requirements and potential adjustments to these laws. The file may be downloaded at: <http://www.amwa.net/isac/StateFOIA.pdf>
- National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO): Internet File URL: <http://www.ndpo.gov/> Contents - Links to all the services of the NDPO including training courses and *The Beacon*.
- Law Enforcement Online (LEO) General Information: Internet File URL: <http://www.lsu.edu/leo/Contents> - general information about the program's history, development and use. It also explains how municipalities can connect to the online information service.
- National Security Institute - Counter terrorism: Internet file URL: <http://nsi.org/terrorism.html> Contents - terrorism legislation and executive orders. Terrorism facts. Commentary on terrorism and terrorism legislation. Terrorism precautions. Other terrorism related sites.
- Terrorism Research Center - terrorism/info-war : Internet file URL: <http://www.terrorism.com/> Contents - original research exclusive to the Terrorism Research Center. Counterterrorism material available in electronic form. Comprehensive list of terrorism related www sites. Interact with others who have an interest in counterterrorism.
- U.S. Department of State - counterterrorism: Internet file URL: <http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/index.html> (as of 3/6/98) Contents - fact sheets. Foreign terrorist organizations. Patterns of global terrorism. July, 1996 Ministerial on Terrorism, Paris. June, 1996 Lyon Summit. December, 1995 Ottawa Ministerial on Terrorism. Antiterrorism Bill. Speeches, testimony and statements. Background. Other related sites.

Homeland Security: Federal Resources for Local Governments

- U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency - Backgrounder: terrorism Internet file URL: <http://www.fema.gov/hazards/terrorism/terror.shtm>(as of 9/21/99)
Contents - Emergency information. What is terrorism? Biological and chemical weapons. Facts about terrorism. Terrorism in the United States. Links to: Fact sheet on safety measures.
- Secure information sharing among utilities is available through the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) which may be accessed at <http://www.amwa.net/isac/index.html>
- Information is also available from the professional drinking water and wastewater associations. These associations have been working closely with EPA, the FBI and other federal agencies and resources in developing terrorism preparedness and response information. Further information can be obtained on the association web sites:
- Wastewater Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies: <http://www.amsa-cleanwater.org>
- Drinking Water Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies: <http://www.amwa.net>
- American Water Works Association: <http://www.awwa.org>
- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators : <http://www.asdwa.org>
- National Rural Water Association: <http://www.nrwa.org>
- The Security Infrastructure Partnership www.tisp.org
- American Society of Civil Engineers www.asce.org
- National Fire Protection Association www.nfpa.org
- The National Institutes of Standards and Technology www.nist.gov
- Institute of Structural Engineers www.istructe.org.uk
- American Society for Industrial Security www.asisonline.org
- American Institute of Architects www.aia.org
- American Association of Engineering Companies www.acec.org
- Building Owners and Management Association www.boma.org