



UNIVERSITY of
HOUSTON
COLLEGE of TECHNOLOGY

COMPENDIUM OF FEDERAL ASSETS
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Compendium of Federal Assets* provides cogent information on U.S. government agencies and programs that can be called upon to provide assistance and key resources to state, local, tribal and territorial jurisdictions in the aftermath of Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks, Active Shooter incidents, and any other emergencies resulting in mass casualties.

It is recognized that a Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack may quickly exceed the normal response and recovery capabilities of local law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical, public works, operational communications assets, emergency management agencies, and other supporting entities. The *Compendium of Federal Assets* is designed to increase awareness of available agencies, programs, and resources to support local jurisdictions in the response and aftermath of a terrorist attack or Active Shooter incidents.

The *Compendium of Federal Assets* focuses on several key lines of effort, to include tactical response, forensics, public information, and victim and family services. This document also provides information on those federal agencies and assets used to respond to cyberattacks and public health threats that may arise during such emergencies.

Synopses of those capabilities and resources available through select Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) are described in Annex A. Many times, VOADs play a significant role, both during response and during the long-term recovery from mass casualty incidents. VOADS can provide much needed expertise in providing humanitarian assistance for large numbers of displaced people.

Communities and agencies seeking to enhance their state of preparedness and increase the effectiveness of their response may take advantage of training offered nation-wide through the DHS Office of Bombing Prevention, FEMA and its Emergency Management Institute, New Mexico Tech University, and ALERRT training offered by Texas State University, San Marcos. Information on these training opportunities and others is included as Annex B.

Using the guidance provided in this plan, state, regional, and local governments, voluntary organizations, and private sector partners are encouraged to plan and work in coordinated efforts to prepare for and respond to Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks and Active Shooter incidents, provide for the safety of our citizens, and preserve the rule of law.

The *Compendium of Federal Assets* will be posted online and updated as needed by the Borders, Trade, and Immigration Institute, a Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence, located at the University of Houston College of Technology.

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THE BORDERS, TRADE, AND IMMIGRATION INSTITUTE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

COMPENDIUM OF FEDERAL ASSETS

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Department of Health and Human Services

Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT)



Capabilities

DMATs can triage patients and provide high-quality medical care under the adverse and austere environment often found at a disaster site. They can also prepare patients for evacuation and provide patient reception at staging facilities when disaster victims are being evacuated to receive definitive medical care.

DMATs have had numerous roles in disaster medical care such as but not limited to: establishing freestanding medical care facilities in affected communities, personnel backfill in an overwhelmed civilian facility, triage and field medical care, medical support to both general and special needs shelters, specialized response (i.e. behavioral health, critical care staging facility), international response, and medical support to national-level special events.

All DMAT teams have the same essential medical capabilities delivered by a multidisciplinary team of clinical personnel that includes physicians, nurses, midlevel providers, paramedics, and others.

Each DMAT deploys with command and control staff, as well as logistics, safety, and communications personnel. The teams typically focus on delivering low to moderate acuity medical care, with the ability to stabilize complex or emergent patients to prepare them for transfer. Teams require support from ASPR Logistics for equipment support and resupply, and ASPR Travel for mission-related movement.

Organization

Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) are an asset of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). DMATs are composed of professional and para-professional medical personnel, supported by pharmacists, logistical and administrative staff that provide medical care during a disaster or other special events. When deployed to an incident, DMAT personnel work under the guidance of an Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT).

Currently NDMS contains 58 DMAT teams. Of this total 22 teams are classified as Type 1, which supports 48 employees for deployment; 25 teams are classified as Type 2, supporting 36 employees and 11 Type 3 teams that deploy with 24 employees. DMAT typically establish a base of operations which can be done with freestanding tent age or using a facility of opportunity.

Depending on the requirements, most DMAT teams can additionally support one or more medical strike teams.

DMAT staffing numbers are concluded based on mission type, environment, patient numbers and acuity to be encountered. Done with consultation of the NDMS Director and Chief Medical Officer, NDMS provides input into staffing and requirements for a successful mission.

Contact Information

National.

Website: www.hhs.gov/

Requests for Assistance. (832) 395-9800

Email: NDMSHelpdesk@hhs.gov

In South East Texas:

Emergency. In times of emergency, requests for DMAT support should be submitted by STAR request through:

Point of Contact: DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management\

Telephone: 409.924.5455 (office)

Address: 7200 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77708

Steady State Assistance.

Point of Contact: Texas Health and Human Services Commission

Telephone: (409) 730-1098

Address: 3105 Executive Boulevard, Beaumont, TX 77701



Department of Health and Human Services

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT)

Capabilities

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT) is a program of the National Disaster Medical System of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. It is designed to assist coroners and medical examiners during mass fatality response operations and to assist state and local authorities during a mass fatality incident.

DMORTs are composed of personnel within several different fields of expertise to aid local authorities with the remains of the deceased.

Resources provided by the DMORT include but are not limited to:

- Mobile morgue operations
- Forensic examination
- DNA Acquisition
- Remains identification
- Search and recovery
- Scene documentation
- Medical/psychology support
- Embalming/casketing
- Family assistance center support
- Ante mortem data collection
- Coordination of release of remains
- Safety Officers and Specialist

Organization

A DMORTs typical team composition includes medical examiners, coroners, funeral directors, mortuary officers, photographers, medical records technicians/transcribers, forensic specialists (anthropologists, odontologists, and pathologists), logistics specialists, security specialists, and computer specialists.

When deployed to an emergency, DMORT personnel work under the guidance of local authorities (i.e., coroner, medical examiner) to provide technical assistance and personnel to identify and process deceased victims with the goal of issuing a death certificate and returning the remains to loved ones.

There are three specialty DMORTs: Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU), the Victim Information Center (VIC) team, and the DMORT-All Hazards/WMD.

- **The Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU)** is a cache and logistical team equipped to set up, operate, and maintain the Disaster Portable Morgue Units (DPMU). The standard DMORT can staff and operate either a DPMU or another established facility to examine remains.
- **The Victim Information Center (VIC)** team can set up and operate in a Family Assistance Center (FAC) to assist state and local authorities collect ante-mortem data for victim identification.
- **The Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team – All Hazards/WMD:** There is a single DMORT that is equipped for processing of human remains that have been contaminated with hazardous chemicals, radiation, or biological agents. The team can be deployed in response to a weapon of mass destruction incident.

Contact Information.

National

Website: [www.https://hhs.gov/](https://hhs.gov/)

Requests for Assistance. (832) 395-9800

Email: NDMSHelpdesk@hhs.gov

South East Texas

Emergency. In times of emergency, requests for DMORT support should be submitted by STAR request through:

Point of Contact: DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management\

Telephone: 409.924.5455 (office)

Address: 7200 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77708 Requests for DMAT Team should be submitted via STAR request to the DDC.



Department of Homeland Security

Cyber Security Advisors (CSAs)

Capabilities

The Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate's Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) oversees the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity Advisors (CSAs), help prepare and protect private sector entities and State, Local, Tribal and Territorial (SLTT) governments from cybersecurity threats. CSAs promote cybersecurity preparedness, risk mitigation, and incident response capabilities, working to engage stakeholders through partnership and direct assistance activities.

Organization

CSAs are assigned to 10 regions throughout the U.S., which are aligned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions. CSAs engage organizations in order to cultivate partnerships, deliver cybersecurity services, and create channels of communication to DHS cyber programs and Department leadership.

Components and Programs

1. **Cyber Preparedness:** On-site meetings to answer questions, exchange ideas and information, and address concerns about cybersecurity — promoting best practices, resources, and partnership experiences.
2. **Strategic Messaging:** Briefings, keynotes, and panel discussions delivered to help improve cybersecurity awareness and organizations' cybersecurity posture — including timely and relevant information on DHS services and operational activities.
3. **Working Group Support:** Workshops to join stakeholders in existing cybersecurity initiatives and groups to enhance information sharing — improving policy, procedures, and best practice, and facilitating lessons-learned.
4. **Partnership Development:** Engagements to build and mature local and regional cybersecurity private-public partnerships and move partnerships from awareness building to operational capabilities.

Contact Information

National.

Website: <https://www.dhs.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 282-8000

In South East Texas:

Emergency. In times of emergency, requests for Cyber Security Advisors should be submitted by STAR request through:

Point of Contact: DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management\

Telephone: 409.924.5455 (office)

Address: 7200 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77708

Steady State Assistance.

Cyber Security Advisor: George Reeves

Telephone: (281) 714-1259

Email: George.Reeves@hq.dhs.gov

Website: <https://www.dhs.gov/>



Federal Emergency Management Agency

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Capabilities

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet these needs through other means. Up to \$33,000 (adjusted each year) is available in financial help, although some forms of IHP assistance have limits. Flood insurance may be required as indicated below. These forms of help are available:

- Housing Assistance (including Temporary Housing, Repair, Replacement, and Semi-Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction) and
- Other Needs Assistance (including personal property and other items)

Components and Programs

Housing Assistance

Temporary Housing: Money to rent a different place to live or a temporary housing unit (when rental properties are not available).

Repair: Homeowners may apply for assistance to repair damage from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to repair the primary home to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition. FEMA may provide up to \$33,000 for home repair; then the homeowner may apply for a Small Business Administration disaster loan for additional repair assistance. FEMA will not pay to return a home to its condition before the disaster. Flood insurance may be required if the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

Repair and replacement items include:

- Structural parts of a home (foundation, outside walls, roof)
- Windows, doors, floors, walls, ceilings, cabinetry
- Septic or sewage system
- Well or other water system
- Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system

- Utilities (electrical, plumbing, and gas systems)
- Entrance and exit ways from the home, including privately owned access roads □
- Blocking, leveling and anchoring of a mobile home and reconnecting or resetting its sewer, water, electrical and fuel lines and tanks

Replacement: Homeowners may apply for money to replace a disaster-damaged home, under rare conditions, if this can be done with limited funds. FEMA may provide up to \$33,000 for primary home replacement. If the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the homeowner must comply with flood insurance purchase requirements and local flood codes and requirements.

Semi-Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction: Disaster victims may be eligible for direct assistance or money for the construction of a home. This type of assistance occurs only in very unusual situations, in locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible. Construction shall follow current minimal local building codes and standards where they exist, or minimal acceptable construction industry standards in the area. Construction will aim toward average quality, size, and capacity, taking into consideration the needs of the occupant. If the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the homeowner must comply with flood insurance purchase requirements and local flood codes and requirements.

Other Needs Assistance

The Other Needs Assistance provision of the Individuals and Households Program provides grants for uninsured, disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs. Flood insurance may be required on insurable items (personal property) if they are to be in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Assistance includes:

- Medical and dental expenses
- Funeral and burial costs
- Repair, cleaning, or replacement of:
 - Clothing
 - Household items (room furnishings, appliances)
 - Specialized tools or protective clothing and equipment required for your job
 - Necessary educational materials (computers, schoolbooks, supplies)
- Clean-up items (wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, and dehumidifier)
- Fuel (fuel, chain saw, firewood)
- Repairing or replacing vehicles damaged by the disaster, or providing for public transportation or other transportation costs
- Moving and storage expenses related to the disaster (including evacuation, storage, or their turn of property to a home)

- Other necessary expenses or serious needs (for example, towing, or setup or connecting essential utilities for a housing unit not provided by FEMA)
- The cost of a National Flood Insurance Program group flood insurance policy to meet the flood insurance requirements

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 282-8000

FEMA Region 6

Requests for FEMA Individual Assistance requires a Presidential Disaster Declaration and approval of the FEMA Regional Administrator.

FEMA Region 6: FEMA Region 6 Headquarters

Point of Contact: Lorie LaFon

Telephone: (940) 222-9710

Email: Lorie.LaFon@fema.dhs.gov

Address:

Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRC 800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209-3698

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Capabilities

Public information is a vital function in disaster operations that contributes greatly to saving lives and protecting property. Public information entails the processes and systems that enable effective communications with various target audiences.

FEMA can provide trained Public Information Officers to assist in information sharing, public messaging, and media coordination. FEMA Public Information Officers are well trained and highly experienced in the implementation of Joint Information Systems, organization of Joint Information Centers (JICs), conduct of press conferences, response to media queries, and public outreach.

Components and Programs

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Public Information Officer (PIO) training program is designed to provide PIOs with the essential knowledge, skills, and abilities to support proper decision-making by delivering the right message, to the right people, at the right time.

- Themes weaved throughout the series include the 95/5 concept and an emphasis on whole community strategic communication planning. The 95/5 concept relates to non-emergency and emergency PIO activities – 95% of most PIOs' work is in non-emergency times, with only 5% directly related to incident response or recovery. The activities a PIO chooses in non-emergency times has a significant impact on how successful he or she will be in the time spent in emergency response and recovery. This training focuses on both parts of the equation. The training courses listed below include those delivered at the state, local, tribal, and territorial level as well as higher-level training managed by EMI's subject matter expert training teams.
- G289/IS-29 – Public Information Officer Awareness, GOAL: This one-day course will introduce the participants to the public information function and the role of the PIO in the public safety/emergency management environment.
- G290 – Public Information Officer – Basic, GOAL: This two-day course will consider the value of communication before, during and after an incident. It will help PIOs identify critical audiences, both internal and external.

- G291/E-L0387 – Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Planning for Tribal, State and Local PIOs, GOAL: this one-day course will outline the communications needed for different incidents and define the roles of the PIO within ICS. The E/L 0387 is the course version we often offer on-campus just prior to the 0388 course for students who don't have access to the training in their states.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 282-8000

South East Texas

Emergency. In times of emergency, requests for Public Information Officer support should be submitted by STAR request through:

Point of Contact: DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management\

Telephone: 409.924.5455 (office)

Address: 7200 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77708

FEMA Region 6

Point of Contact: Philip Politano

Telephone: (301) 447-1048

Email: Philip.Politano@fema.dhs.gov

Address:

Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRC 800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209-3698



Department of Homeland Security

Protective Security Advisors (PSAs)

Capabilities

The Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Infrastructure Security Division operates the Protective Security Advisor (PSA) Program. PSAs are trained critical infrastructure protection and vulnerability mitigation subject matter experts who facilitate local field activities with other DHS offices. They also advise and assist state, local, and private sector officials and critical infrastructure facility owners and operators.

Organization

The Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate's Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) operates the Protective Security Advisor (PSA) Program. The RDs and PSAs serve as the link to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) infrastructure protection resources; coordinate vulnerability assessments, training, and other DHS products and services; provide a vital link for information sharing in steady-state and incident response; and assist facility owners and operators with obtaining security clearances.

Components and Programs

Mission. The PSA Program's primary mission is to proactively engage with federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government mission partners and members of the private sector stakeholder community to protect critical infrastructure through five mission areas:

- **Plan, coordinate, and conduct security surveys and assessments** – PSAs conduct security surveys and assessments on critical infrastructure assets and facilities within their respective regions through Assist Visits, Infrastructure Survey Tool, Rapid Survey Tool, and the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program.
- **Plan and conduct outreach activities** – Provides access to critical infrastructure security and resilience resources, training, and information for critical infrastructure owners and operators, community groups, and faith-based organizations.

- **Support National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and Special Event Activity Rating (SEAR) events** – PSAs support Federal, State, and local officials responsible for planning, leading, and coordinating NSSE and SEAR events. They work with the United States Secret Service to provide vulnerability assessments, security planning, and coordination during NSSEs and other large-scale special events. PSAs conduct joint site visits and vulnerability assessments of critical infrastructure assets with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- **Respond to incidents** – PSAs plan for and, when directed, deploy to Unified Area Command Groups, Joint Operations Centers, Federal Emergency Management Agency Joint Field Offices, Regional Coordination Centers, and/or state and county emergency operations centers in response to natural or man-made incidents.
- **Coordinate and support improvised explosive device awareness and risk mitigation training** – PSAs work in conjunction with IP's Office for Bombing Prevention by coordinating training and materials to SLTT partners to assist them in deterring, detecting, preventing, protecting against, and responding to improvised explosive device threats.

Contact Information

National.

Website: <https://www.dhs.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 282-8000

Southeast Texas:

Emergency. In times of emergency, requests for Protective Security Advisors should be submitted by STAR request through:

Point of Contact: DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management\

Telephone: 409.924.5455 (office)

Address: 7200 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77708

Steady State Assistance.

Protective Security Advisor: Richard Cary

Telephone: (409) 835-8757

Email: Richard.Cary@hq.dhs.gov



UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

Mission

The mission of the United States Coast Guard is to ensure our Nation's maritime safety, security and stewardship.

Defending the Homeland. The Coast Guard has four major national defense missions: maritime intercept operations, deployed port operations/security and defense, peacetime engagement, and environmental defense operations. These missions are essential military tasks assigned to the Coast Guard as a component of joint and combined forces in peacetime, crisis, and war.

Joint Maritime Military. The Coast Guard also has command responsibilities for the U.S. Maritime Defense Zone, countering potential threats to America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways through numerous port-security, harbor-defense, and coastal-warfare operations and exercises.

Capabilities

The Coast Guard is a unique branch of the military responsible for an array of maritime duties, from ensuring safe and lawful commerce to performing rescue missions in severe conditions. Nearly 42,000 men and women are actively serving in the Coast Guard to defend America's borders and protect the maritime environment.

When disasters occur, personnel and other resources are mobilized across the country to carry out U.S. Coast Guard response missions providing the following capabilities:

1. **Anti-Terrorism & Counterterrorism.** Defeating terrorism requires an integrated, comprehensive approach that maximizes effectiveness without duplicating efforts, which is why the Coast Guard maintains law enforcement teams dedicated to fighting terrorism on our waters.
2. **Ports & Waterway Security.** Along with search and rescue, port and waterway security are the Coast Guard's primary homeland security mission. Coast Guard members protect marine resources and maritime commerce, as well as those who live, work, or recreate on the water.

3. **Search and Rescue (SAR).** Search and Rescue is one of the Coast Guard's oldest missions. Warding off the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage by helping boaters in distress has always been a top Coast Guard priority. Coast Guard SAR response involves multi-mission stations, cutters, aircraft, and boats linked by communications networks.

The Coast Guard is recognized as a leader in the field of search and rescue. To meet this responsibility, the Coast Guard maintains SAR facilities on the East, West and Gulf coasts, as well as in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and Puerto Rico, and on the Great Lakes and inland waterways.

4. **Drug Interdiction.** The Coast Guard is the nation's first line of defense against drug smugglers seeking to bring illegal substances into the United States. The Coast Guard coordinates closely with other federal agencies and countries within a vast six million square-mile region to disrupt and deter the flow of illegal drugs.

Programs

1. **Coast Guard Mobility Program:** The Coast Guard Mobility Program is an assistive service that provides Coast Guard members, applicants and visitors with temporary mobility accommodations, such as motorized scooters and wheelchairs. Mobility accommodations are ideal for individuals recovering from surgery, illnesses, or injuries. These mobility accommodations allow individuals to return to work earlier than otherwise possible, and to move around Coast Guard facilities. This program is in support of the Coast Guard's reasonable accommodations policy.
2. **Marine Environmental Protection Program.** Protecting the delicate ecosystem of our oceans is a vital Coast Guard mission. The Coast Guard works with a variety of groups and organizations to ensure the livelihood of endangered marine species. Through the Marine Environmental Protection program, the Coast Guard develops and enforces regulations to avert the introduction of invasive species into the maritime environment, stop unauthorized ocean dumping, and prevent oil and chemical spills.

The Coast Guard is a federal agency that protects the ocean environment and the marine life that inhabits it by enforcing domestic and international fisheries laws, as well as protects the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) from foreign encroachment. The U.S. EEZ is the largest in the world, comprising 3.4 million square miles of ocean and more than 90,000 miles of coastline. Keeping these waters clean and safe is critical to both our nation's economy and its environment.

3. **Aids to Navigation – Mapping the Waters:** One important mission entrusted to the Coast Guard is the care and maintenance of maritime aids to navigation. The Coast Guard is responsible for ensuring this network of signs, symbols, buoys, markers, light houses, and regulations is up to date and functioning properly so recreational and commercial boaters can safely navigate the maritime environment.

4. **Preventing Illegal Foreign Fishing:** Preventing illegal foreign fishing vessels from encroaching on the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a priority for the Coast Guard. Protecting the integrity of the nation's maritime borders and ensuring the health of U.S. fisheries is a vital part of the Coast Guard mission.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.uscg.mil/>

Requests for Assistance. (504) 589-6225

Southeast Texas

Emergency. In times of emergency, requests for Protective Security Advisors should be submitted by STAR request through:

Point of Contact: DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management\

Telephone: 409.924.5455 (office)

Address: 7200 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77708

Steady State Coordination.

Local Office: US Coast Guard MSU

Point of Contact: Robert Stegall

Telephone: (409) 723-6500

Email: Robert.W.Stegall@uscg.mil

Address: 2901 Turtle Creek Drive, Port Arthur, TX 77642

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Department of Treasury

**Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
and Explosives**

BOMB TECHNICIAN

Capabilities

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is responsible for investigating non-terrorism-related criminal acts involving explosives, bombings and explosives threats, which comprise more than 90 percent of all explosives-related incidents. In addition, ATF investigates the origin and cause of accidental explosions. Support for ATF explosives, fire, canine, and response operations is located primarily at the National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR) in Huntsville, Alabama.

Organization

ATF is the only U.S. government agency with fire and arson investigation as part of its core mission, and it serves as the fire investigation and training experts for the United States. The main NCETR facility and explosives ranges make it an extremely unique resource in the fight against explosives- and arson-related violent crime and the counter-improvised explosives device (C-IED) effort.

Components and Programs

National Response Team (NRT). The ATF's National Response Team responds to major bombings, explosions, IED incidents, as well as major fire and arson incidents requiring resources beyond the capabilities of local, state and federal partner agencies.

Certified Explosives Specialists. Certified Explosives Specialists (CES) are ATF's primary resource in explosives-related matters. CESs are special agents who are highly trained in explosives investigations, the disposal of explosive materials, and all facets of the commercial explosives industry. To become a CES, an ATF special agent must undergo a 2-year training program that includes 8 weeks of class work and the examination of explosives scenes under the mentorship of an experienced CES.

Explosive Enforcement Officers. Explosive Enforcement Officers provide technical advice/assistance on Federal storage regulations and the handling or disposing of explosives. Common responsibilities include:

- Development of threat and infrastructure vulnerability assessments both domestically and abroad;
- Constructing facsimiles of explosive devices;
- Preparing determinations on explosive, incendiary, and destructive devices for court proceedings;
- Providing expert witness testimony.

Explosives Research & Development:

Because of its research efforts, the explosives research and development are routinely called upon to help develop test protocols and experiments and make presentations on its findings. ATF maintains a working relationship with partners in the explosives industry, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.atf.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (800) 788-7133

Southeast Texas

Requests for ATF assistance may be made directly to the ATF Office. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

Regional Office: ATF Beaumont Field Office

Point of Contact: Resident Agent in Charge Marlin Ford

Telephone: 409-981-6670

Address: 2615 Calder Avenue, Suite 330, Beaumont, Texas 77702



Department of Treasury
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
and Explosives
FORENSICS

Capabilities

The Department of Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) forensic chemists and investigative auditors participate in processing evidence; conduct audits in criminal investigations; assist ATF special agents; and testify in Federal, state and local courts as expert witnesses.

Organization

Forensic Chemist

The career of an ATF forensic chemist involves forensic investigation, analysis, and interpretation of the composition, physical and chemical properties, molecular structure and chemical reactions of substances.

- Serves as a subject matter expert in the analysis of forensic evidence from criminal investigations of bombings and/or arsons in one or more specialized areas such as the identification of explosives residue, fire debris, or trace evidence (e.g., fibers, hair, soil, glass, etc.).
- Performs chemical and physical analyses and tests to provide information requested and to solve problems. Receives samples that are complex and without precedent and usually require methods development and/or modification. Receives physical evidence.

Forensic Investigative Auditor

Mostly employed by the ATF Financial Investigative Services Division (FISD) which is to continually build and maintain a team of forensic audit professionals to expertly apply the latest technical and scientific audit methods to financial investigations.

- Serves as an expert about responsibilities for performing forensic accounting and audit activities in criminal and regulatory financial investigations and inspections.

- Conveys expert guidance and direction in identifying and selecting applicable forensic accounting and financial investigative techniques to be used in complex and/or highly sensitive investigations.

Components and Programs

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN). The NIBIN Program automates ballistics evaluations and provides actionable investigative leads in a timely manner. NIBIN is the only interstate automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to most major population centers in the United States.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.atf.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (800) 788-7133

Southeast Texas

Requests for ATF assistance may be made directly to the ATF Office. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

Regional Office: ATF Beaumont Field Office

Point of Contact: Resident Agent in Charge Marlin Ford

Telephone: 409-981-6670

Address: 2615 Calder Avenue, Suite 330, Beaumont, Texas 77702



Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI)

BOMB TECHNICIAN

Capabilities

Special Agent Bomb Technicians (SABT) are specialized FBI officers whose job it is to identify, evaluate and neutralize explosive devices.

SABTs undertake some of the most dangerous duties in the FBI. These highly trained professionals utilize the latest technology like robots, x-ray machines, and ceramic body armor to defuse bombs and keep the public safe.

Special Agent Bomb Technicians provide training to local and state bomb squads and serve as the workforce for the FBI's explosives-related operations and activities worldwide.

Organization

Each field office in the U.S. has at least one assigned SABT who manages the safe removal of explosive devices.

Components and Programs

Within the Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices Unit the CIEDU is the FBI's focal point for sharing hazardous device-related information among federal, state, and local bomb technicians and investigators, as well as international bomb data centers and general audiences. The unit publishes bulletins, guides, and other materials designed to offer continuing education to bomb technicians beyond the structured learning provided by the Hazardous Devices School.

Major duties include:

- Directing and monitoring the progress of activities within the scope of the SABT program
- Assist SSAs with the execution and evaluation of administrative and operational program management

- Monitor and evaluate performance across the SABT program and facilitate major program or project efforts;
- Organize and analyze work processes derived from statistics, measurements, accomplishment, and meetings in order to improve SABT program management and operations;
- Research policies, directives, and regulations to evaluate and develop new strategies and techniques to implement relevant changes in methods and procedures.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 324-3000.

In Southeast Texas

Requests for FBI Bomb Technicians may be made to the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force – Beaumont, or through the DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management using a STAR request.

FBI Point of Contact: SSA Minique Crump

Email: Minique.Crump@ic.fbi.gov

Telephone: (409) 832-8571

Address: 2615 Calder Street Suite 320, Beaumont, TX 77702



Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

FORENSICS

Capabilities

The Scientific Response and Analysis Unit (SRAU) provides scientific, technical, and forensic support to FBI criminal and intelligence investigations involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials (CBRN), including their actual or threatened use as weapons. This is accomplished by developing, maintaining, and executing the FBI's ability to evaluate, collect, examine, and analyze CBRN materials and related evidence.

Organization

The SRAU consists of two elements: Response and Analysis. Each has chemical, biological, and radiological/nuclear subject matter experts supported by operations research analysts, quality assurance specialists, management and program analysts, and a logistics management specialist.

Components and Programs

The SRAU provides end-to-end case support, from initial assessment of investigative or intelligence information, "hot zone" capable scientists, crime scene processing and collections, evidence examination, and courtroom testimony regarding:

- Chemical threats, including chemical warfare agents (CWAs), such as nerve, blood, or blister agents; this can also include other chemical hazards, such as toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) and toxic industrial materials (TIMs), that can be used as weapons.
- Biological threats, including, but not limited to, toxins and microbial agents, such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi that can cause disease in humans, animals, and plants.
- Radiological/nuclear threats, addressing radiological and nuclear materials and associated devices, both intact and post detonation/dispersion.
- Specialty examinations, such as:
 - Carbon-14 age dating of human remains

- Plant, animal, insect, and seed identification
- Genetically modified organisms

Hazardous Evidence Analysis Team (HEAT). The SRAU administers the FBI's exclusive program. The HEAT program provides traditional and computer-related forensic examinations on evidence contaminated with CBRN materials.

Partnerships. The SRAU maintains formalized contractual partnerships with key laboratories within the U.S. Government, academia, and the private sector, provide critical scientific capabilities, secure facilities, and experts to support examinations involving hazardous materials. Working with its partner laboratories, the SRAU reviews and exercises existing protocols for hazardous materials, participates in the research and the development of new technologies to address capability gaps, and collaborates with CBRN experts in defining best practices for the collection and forensic analyses of CBRN materials.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 324-3000.

In Southeast Texas

Requests for FBI Forensics support may be made to the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force – Beaumont, or through the DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management using a STAR request. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

FBI Regional Office: Beaumont, Texas Resident Agency, FBI

FBI Point of Contact: SSA Minique Crump

Email: Minique.Crump@ic.fbi.gov

Telephone: (409) 832-8571

Address: 2615 Calder Street Suite 320, Beaumont, TX 77702



Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Capabilities

The Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) was established to integrate tactical, negotiations, behavioral analysis, and crisis management resources into one cohesive structure to facilitate the FBI's rapid response to critical incidents.

Organization

CIRG personnel are on call around the clock, seven days a week, ready to assist FBI field divisions and law enforcement partners in pre-crisis planning and response to critical incidents, major investigations, and special events. Through the Strategic Information Operations Center (SIOC), CIRG also facilitates enterprise-wide situational awareness and maintains a platform for critical interface and the dissemination of strategic information. In addition, CIRG provides training programs to FBI field offices and federal, state, local, and international law enforcement partners. With aggressive training programs, state-of-the-art equipment, and expertise in a broad range of tactical and investigative techniques, CIRG can fulfill its overall mission of "Readiness, Response, and Resolution" to manage critical incidents.

Programs and Components

The CIRG provides incident management support and expertise through the following components:

The Crisis Management Unit (CMU)

The CMU provides support in preparing for and successfully responding to critical incidents and special events through: Domestic and foreign operational deployments to support command post operations; Deliberate planning, resource augmentation, and operational deployment in support of domestic and international special events

National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC)

The primary mission of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) is to provide behavioral-based investigative support to the FBI, national security agencies, and other federal, state, local and international law enforcement involved in the investigation of unusual or repetitive violent crimes, threats, terrorism, cybercrimes, public corruption, and other matters.

CIRG's Surveillance and Aviation Section (SAS).

The SAS provides modern jets and other aircraft that respond to crisis situations domestically and around the world. SAS can deploy aviation assets worldwide, including assignments in combat theaters. Capabilities include foreign transfer-of-custody flights for high-profile terrorism and criminal subjects and the delivery of hazardous and explosive material to crime laboratories located throughout the United States.

Tactical Operations Section

The Tactical Section of the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) is made up of the federal government's most elite tactical teams – Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Hostage Rescue Team (HRT), Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU), among others.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 324-3000.

Southeast Texas

Requests for FBI Incident Management and tactical support may be made to the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force – Beaumont, or through the DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management using a STAR request. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

FBI Regional Office: Beaumont, Texas Resident Agency, FBI

FBI Point of Contact: SA Tracy Masington

Email: Tracy.Masington@ic.fbi.gov

Telephone: (409) 880-5718

Address: 2615 Calder Street Suite 320, Beaumont, TX 77702



Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI)

PUBLIC **INFORMATION**

Capabilities

The public affairs function exists throughout the Federal Government at all major organizational levels including headquarters, agency, region, command, district, and local installation in both domestic and foreign locations and is staffed by public affairs specialists who support a variety of agency program functions. While public affairs specialists deal with varied fields, they are not necessarily experts in them. However, through on the job experience they develop a knowledge of the concepts and issues of the subject of agency programs.

Organization

Although public affairs specialists do acquire a substantial degree of program knowledge, it is their knowledge of the full framework of communication that enables them to facilitate the effective communication between management and various publics. The Office of Public Affairs employs both special agents and staff members, like public affairs specialists. The professional staff performs administrative and clerical functions, from answering phones to scheduling meetings, conferences and events. They manage FBI web pages, handle publicity and develop program ideas, such as teaching the public how to protect themselves from identify theft or violence. Special agents may carry out similar duties but also maintain their physical fitness as they take on field work, including assisting at media events that involve the FBI.

Components and Programs

Serves as a specialist in the public participation program of an agency's headquarters staff within a Federal department providing assistance in the national direction and coordination of the organization's efforts to solicit public input in its decision-making process. Identifies, summarizes and analyzes public comments submitted on national issues; also advises and assists program headquarters and field personnel implementing analysis systems on national and regional issues. Reviews all proposed Federal Register entries for the organization concerning national issues in the public

participation program including those announcements printed in compliance with department's consumer representation plan; also prepares draft reports on public involvement efforts and reviews environmental impact statements for thoroughness and adequacy of public involvement process.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 324-3000.

Southeast Texas

Requests for FBI Incident Management and tactical support may be made to the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force – Beaumont, or through the DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management using a STAR request. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

FBI Regional Office: Beaumont Resident Agency, FBI

FBI Point of Contact: Conner Hagan

Email: CaHagan@fbi.gov

Telephone: (713) 936-7639

Address: 2615 Calder Street Suite 320, Beaumont, TX 77702



Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI)

VICTIM SERVICES
DIVISION

Capabilities

The Victim Services Division is responsible for ensuring that victims of crimes investigated by the FBI are afforded the opportunity to receive the services and notification as required by federal law and the Attorney General Guidelines on Victim and Witness Assistance (2005).

One element of the FBI's work involves providing information and assistance to victims of those crimes. Crime can have a devastating effect on victims and their families who may need help coping with the impact of victimization. Federal law requires the FBI to help and services to victims.

FBI victim specialists are highly trained professionals who can assist and coordinate with local agencies to provide support, information, and resources for victims and their families. Victim specialists are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Organization

The Victim Services Division. The FBI established the Victim Services Division to aid victims of crimes investigated by the Bureau, including overseas crimes against Americans. The Victim Services Division manages the day-to-day operational aspects of the Victim Assistance Program in the 56 FBI field offices across the country as well as the FBI's international offices. In addition, the Victim Service Division is responsible for providing training and information to equip FBI agents and other FBI personnel to work effectively with victims.

The Terrorism Victim Assistance Unit. The FBI's Terrorism Victim Assistance Unit provides emergency assistance to injured victims and families of victims murdered in terrorist attacks within the U.S. and outside the borders of the U.S. and serves as contact info for terrorist victims.

The Forensic Child Interviewing Program. This FBI program provides trained child interview specialists to ensure investigative interviews of child victims and witnesses of federal crimes are tailored to the child's stage of development. This helps minimize any

future trauma for children involved. FBI child interview specialists directly assist with some interviews and provide detailed training to special agents for child interviewing.

Victim Specialists. The FBI's Victim Specialists provide direct assistance services to persons who have suffered direct or threatened physical, emotional, psychological, or pecuniary harm as a result of violent crime, severe trauma, acts of terrorism, and/or fraud. In addition to experts at FBI Headquarters, every FBI field office has its own victim assistance specialist.

Other major duties include Contact victims, conducts need assessment and develops an action plan for immediate and on-going services as indicated by the need's assessment. Provides crisis intervention services, which are directed toward de-escalating a situation, establishes physical and emotional safety, provides concrete/basic needs services, emergency needs and reinforces the victim's ability to make choices regarding possible courses of action. Maintains involvement either through outreach or membership on multidisciplinary teams, with local agencies that provide services to federal crime victims. Develops and implements public educational activities related to victim concerns and coordination with other federal and local law enforcement agencies, health, social services, schools, and advocacy organizations.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 324-3000.

Southeast Texas

Requests for FBI Victim Services assistance may be made to the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force – Beaumont, or through the DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management using a STAR request. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

FBI Regional Office: Beaumont Resident Agency, FBI

FBI Point of Contact: SAA Minique Crump

Email: Minique.Crump@ic.fbi.gov

Telephone: (409) 832-8571

Address: 2615 Calder Street Suite 320, Beaumont, TX 77702

FBI Victim Assistance Specialist: Cheryl L. Moores

Email: CLMoores@fbi.gov



Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI)

Weapons of Mass
Destruction

Capabilities

Weapons of Mass Destruction are those devices, weapons or materials that have the purpose of causing death or harm to many people, through radiation, pathogens, chemicals or other substances. These threats are growing and expanding, presenting a real danger to United States national security.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate was established expressly to coordinate government efforts to curtail and stop the threat of WMD use both at home and in other nations all over the world.

Over a dozen known terrorist organizations have expressed intent to obtain and use devices of this nature and multiple attempts to use such devices have been foiled. The problem gets worse when one considers the mass range of hoaxes that draw resources and attention from the real problem.

Organization

The WMD Directorate exists to ensure the FBI and partners are prepared to anticipate, mitigate, disrupt, or respond to WMD threats. With the continued evolution of the WMD threat and the possibility of an overseas origin or nexus, the Directorate advances WMD prevention activities by supporting international WMD capacity building, developing plans and policies at strategic and operational levels, developing partnerships, training, and conducting outreach endeavors. By improving WMD security on a global level, the Directorate protects U.S. interests abroad and keeps WMD threats outside our borders.

At the field office level—and at select legal attaché offices overseas—the WMD Directorate conducts prevention and outreach efforts through Bureau agents who serve as WMD coordinators. These coordinators regularly meet with representatives from industry and academic institutions, public health officials, local law enforcement, and first responders to raise awareness about threats to national security. These efforts are known as setting tripwires, and the intent is to establish an early-warning network where those who are aware of an emerging situation know the potential risks and are prepared to inform the FBI when suspicions are raised.

Program and Components

Congress passed the Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, which included the FBI as one of the key federal agencies to work in partnership with other key agencies to better protect the nation from a WMD attack. This involved preparing the nation's first responders to act if one were to occur. Following the attacks of 9/11 and the anthrax attacks a month later, the FBI continued to evolve to meet the threat posed by WMD.

The FBI determined the need for a program that not only met the current threat, but also prepared a workforce and organization to counter future threats and respond to incidents involving those threats. The FBI had established the WMD Directorate in 2006

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate has achieved FBI National Program status, demonstrating its impact on the Bureau's WMD program since its inception. Achieving program status gave the Directorate full oversight over initiatives and program activities—such as prevention, preparedness, countermeasures, investigations, and operational response—as well as the ability to lead field personnel.

Contact Information

National.

Website: <https://www.fbi.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 324-3000.

Southeast Texas

Requests for FBI Victim Services assistance may be made to the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force – Beaumont, or through the DDC 15, Texas Division of Emergency Management using a STAR request. The DDC should be notified of any requests so as to avoid duplication of efforts and commitment of resources.

FBI Regional Office: Beaumont Resident Agency, FBI

FBI Point of Contact: SAA Minique Crump

Email: Minique.Crump@ic.fbi.gov

Telephone: (409) 832-8571

Address: 2615 Calder Street Suite 320, Beaumont, TX 77702

FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Coordinator: SA Joel Holmes

Telephone: (713) 819-1858

Email: Joel.Holmes@ic.fbi.gov



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

Capabilities

By statute, EPA is the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Commander (FOSC) and Scientific Support Coordinators for inland spills of oil or discharges of hazardous materials. In most instances, EPA will not be the first responder on scene.

EPA works in cooperation with other responders but has delegated their authority of Federal on-scene Commander. In all spill situations, it is EPA's intent to contribute to the response by working with local, state, tribal authorities, general public, and Federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible.

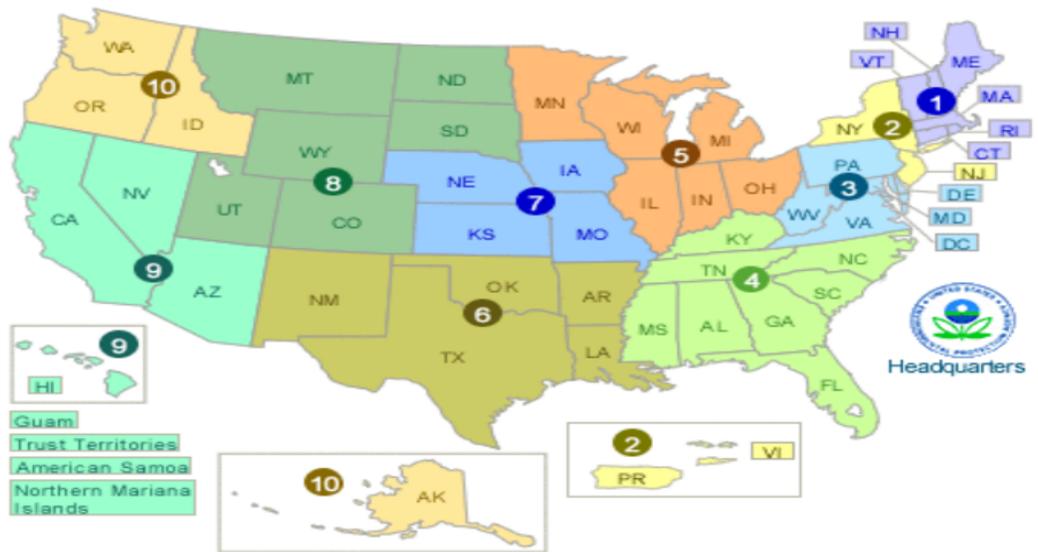
The EPA works closely with potentially responsible parties (PRPs) when they are known and willing to take action to ensure the release reaches an adequate and rapid conclusion with a minimum impact on the environment.

In the event of a release where the Potentially Responsible Parties is not identified, does not respond to contain or clean up the contamination, or does an inadequate job responding, EPA authority includes taking over the response or assuming a co-lead role in a unified command with state and local responders.

Components and Programs

Southeast Texas is within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6, which provides the pre-designated On-scene commander for pollution response in the Inland Zone. All discharges or releases, or a substantial threat of such discharges or releases of oil or hazardous substances originating within the Inland Zone are the responsibility of the EPA. Included are discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as "mystery spills."

EPA Region 6 responsibilities for the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers are shared with EPA Region 4 as described in a Memorandum of Understanding between the two regions. The EPA on-scene commander is the pre-designated on-scene commander for all areas or pollution incidents within Region 6 that are not specifically addressed by the following Coastal Zone boundary designation descriptions in the map.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.epa.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (800) 887-6063

Southeast Texas:

Local Area: EPA Region 6 Dallas, Texas

Point of Contact: Foster Althea

Telephone: (219) 789-1574

Email: Foster.Althea@epa.gov

Address: U.S. EPA (65F-EP), 1445 Ross Avenue. Dallas, TX 75202



FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Mission

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is the agency of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for the regulation and oversight of civil aviation within the U.S., as well as operation and development of the National Airspace System. Its primary mission is to ensure safety of civil aviation with responsibilities such as:

- Regulate civil aviation to promote safety within the U.S. and abroad;
- Encourage and develop civil aeronautics, including new aviation technology;
- Develop and operate a system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft.

Capabilities

When disasters occur, personnel and other resources are mobilized across the country to carry out FAA response missions providing the following capabilities:

- **Safety Regulation:** Issuing and enforcing regulations and minimum standards covering manufacturing, operating, and maintaining aircraft. Certification of airmen and airports that serve air carriers.
- **Airspace and Air Traffic Management:** The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace is one of the FAA's primary objectives. The Administration operates a network of airport towers, air route traffic control centers, and flight service stations, as well as developing air traffic rules, assignment of the use of airspace, and the control of air traffic.
- **Air Navigation Facilities:** The FAA builds/installs visual and electronic aids to air navigation, maintains, operates and assures the quality of these facilities as well as sustains other systems to support air navigation and air traffic control, including voice and data communications equipment, radar facilities, computer systems, and visual display equipment at flight service stations.

Requesting Restricted Airspace from Air Traffic Control (ATC)

In order to request restricted airspace, contact the Federal Aviation Administration. This can be done by contacting the FAA Regional Operations Center (preferable course of action in the event of terrorist attack) or by a request through local Air Traffic Control.)

Aircraft can fly through restricted airspace if the controlling agency has granted permission to do so, either directly or via Air Traffic Control (ATC).

Consider these basic guidelines when requesting restricted airspace:

1. If the restricted area is not active and has been released to the controlling agency (FAA), the ATC facility will allow the aircraft to operate in the restricted airspace without issuing specific clearance for it to do so.
2. If the restricted area is active and has not been released to the controlling agency (FAA), the ATC facility will issue a clearance which will ensure the aircraft avoids the restricted airspace unless it is on an approved altitude reservation mission or has obtained its own permission to operate in the airspace and so informs the controlling facility.

Programs

1. **Aviation Safety Action Program (ASAP):** the goal of this program is to enhance aviation safety through the prevention of accidents and incidents. Its focus is to encourage voluntary reporting of safety issues and events that come to the attention of employees of certain certificate holders.
2. **International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) Program:** the FAA determines whether another country's oversight of its air carriers that operate, or seek to operate, into the U.S., or codeshare with a U.S. air carrier, complies with safety standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
3. **Safety Assurance System (SAS):** Provides aviation safety inspectors (ASI) with standardized protocols to evaluate certificate holder programs required by regulations to be approved or accepted. SAS implements FAA policy by providing safety controls (i.e., regulations and their application) of business organizations and individuals that fall under FAA regulations.
 - Verify an applicant can operate safely and comply with regulations and standards before issuing a certificate and approving or accepting programs.
 - Conduct periodic reviews to verify that a certificate holder continues to meet regulatory requirements when the environment changes
4. **System Approach for Safety Oversight (SASO) Program Office (PO)** to develop and implement a comprehensive system safety approach to the oversight of aviation entities. The SASO PO works with other aviation safety lines of business in order to make sure the system continues to operate with such responsibilities:

- **Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR)** – Redesign of current oversight processes using cross-functional teams who integrate system safety principles within these redesigned processes.
- **Systems Alignment** – Ensure tools and technologies are designed in support of these oversight processes.
- **Enterprise Architecture (EA)** – Integrate the tools and processes into the AVS-wide enterprise management.
- **Change Management (CM)** – Apply structured processes and tools to manage the people side of change from the current state to the future state so the desired results of the change are achieved.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.faa.gov/>

Request assistance: (202) 267-8442

Southeast Texas:

Local Area: Federal Aviation Administration (Beaumont Office)

Regional Operations Center 817-222-2006

Point of Contact: Kenny Maldonado

Telephone: (817) 222-5713

Email: Kenny@Maldonado@faa.gov

Address: 5040 Airline Drive Beaumont, TX 77705

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Small Business Administration

Capabilities

Through its Office of Disaster Assistance (ODA), SBA is responsible for providing affordable, timely and accessible financial assistance to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters following a disaster. Financial assistance is available in the form of low-interest, long-term loans. SBA's disaster loans are the primary form of federal assistance to repair and replace non-farm, private sector disaster losses. For this reason, the disaster loan program is the only form of SBA assistance not limited to small businesses. Disaster Assistance has been part of the agency since its inception in 1953.

Components and Programs

Disaster Recovery

SBA provides both immediate and long-term physical and economic recovery during a declared disaster, including:

- Financial Assistance--The Office of Disaster Assistance makes low-interest loans directly to small businesses, private non-profit organizations, homeowners and renters.
- Technical Assistance—SBA's network of District Offices and Resource Partners help businesses to prepare and recover from disasters through a wide range of business-related training and counseling. Local assistance can be found at <https://www.sba.gov/tools/local-assistance>.

Types of Disaster Loans

SBA provides low-interest, long-term loans for physical and economic damage caused by a declared disaster.

- **Home and Personal Property Loans.** Homeowners may apply for up to \$200,000 to replace or repair their **primary residence**. The loans may not be used to upgrade homes or make additions, unless required by local building code. If a homeowner makes improvements that help prevent the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, the homeowner may be eligible for up to a 20

percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA.

In some cases, SBA can refinance all or part of a **previous mortgage** when the applicant does not have credit available elsewhere and has suffered substantial disaster damage not covered, by insurance.

Renters and homeowners may borrow up to \$40,000 to replace or repair **personal property** — such as clothing, furniture, cars and appliances — damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

- **Business Physical Disaster Loans.** SBA makes physical disaster loans of up to \$2 million to qualified businesses or most private nonprofit organizations. These loan proceeds may be used for the repair or replacement of the following:
 - Real property
 - Machinery
 - Equipment
 - Fixtures
 - Inventory
 - Leasehold improvements

The SBA Business Physical Disaster Loan covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance. If the applicant is required to apply insurance proceeds to an outstanding mortgage on the damaged property, the applicant can include that amount in their disaster loan application.

If the applicant makes improvements that help reduce the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, they may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA.

A disaster loan may not be used to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes.

- **Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL).** An applicant may be eligible for an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) if they have suffered substantial economic injury and are one of the following types of businesses located in a declared disaster area:
 - Small Business
 - Small agricultural cooperative
 - Most private nonprofit organizations

Substantial economic injury means the business is unable to meet its obligations and to pay its ordinary and necessary operating expenses. EIDLs provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses survive until normal operations resume after a disaster.

The SBA can provide up to \$2 million to help meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred. The loan amount will be based on actual economic injury and the company's financial needs, regardless of whether the business suffered any property damage.

- **Military Reservists Economic Injury Loans.** The Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loan (MREIDL) provides funds to help an eligible small business meet its ordinary and necessary operating expenses that it could have met, but is unable to, because an essential employee was called-up to active duty in his or her role as a military reservist.

The maximum MREIDL loan amount is \$2 million. The amount of each loan is limited to the actual economic injury as calculated by SBA. The amount is also limited by business interruption insurance and whether the business and/or its owners have enough funds to operate. If a business is a major source of employment, SBA has authority to waive the \$2 million statutory limit.

The purpose of MREIDL loans is not to cover lost income or lost profits. MREIDL funds cannot be used in lieu of regular commercial debt, to refinance long-term debt, or to expand the business.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.sba.gov/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 282-8000

Southeast Texas

Requests for assistance from the Small Business Administration require a Presidential Disaster Declaration and approval of the FEMA Regional Administrator.

Local Area: U. S. Small Business Administration

Telephone: (409) 835-3448

Email: Marie.Casideda@sba.gov

Address: 450 Bowie Street, Beaumont, TX 77701

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US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Mission

The US Army Corps of Engineers mission is to provide vital public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters.

Capabilities

When disasters occur, personnel and other resources can be mobilized across the country to carry out USACE response missions providing the following capabilities:

1. **Contracting in Disasters.** The USACE Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), is a program developed and implemented specifically for emergency and disaster scenarios. This suite of targeted contract tools provides USACE with a rapid response capability to support a wide range of mission requests, to include needs such as bottled water, packaged ice, debris removal, and temporary roofing.
2. **Disaster Impact Models.** The USACE can provide estimates of possible debris volumes, needs for commodities, number of people and households likely within hurricane force winds, and possible temporary roofing and temporary housing needs starting about three days prior to a forecasted hurricane landfall.
3. **Disaster Responses.** The Corps of Engineers assists the Department of Homeland Security/FEMA by coordinating federal public works and engineering-related support, as well as providing technical assistance, engineering expertise, and construction management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from domestic incidents.
 - a. **Critical Public Facility Restoration:** This includes the temporary replacement of critical public facilities, Shelters, health clinics, fire and EMS stations, and other public service facilities during an incident
 - b. **Debris Management:** In cases where the damage and debris are so extensive to exceed local and state operational capabilities, FEMA can assign the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide debris management assistance to support of the National Response Framework to regain immediate operations.

- c. **Emergency Infrastructure Management:** Teams can be provided to provide structural safety assessments of commercial and residential structures, as well as the assessments of infrastructure systems, such as water and wastewater treatment.
- d. **Temporary Housing:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides a wide range of Temporary Housing/Critical Public Facilities (CPF) assistance in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to fill the need for Temporary Housing/CPF of the survivors of disasters.

Organization

Field Force Engineering. The USACE is prepared to deploy teams to the site of a terrorist attack to help with detection of future threats and minimize infrastructural damage. The following are a list of Field Force Engineering teams that can be deployed during an incident or terrorist attack

1. **Forward Engineer Support Team – Main:** The primary team, 38 members consisting of military and USACE civilians, execute large contracts or special engineer support programs and can serve as a USACE headquarters during large scale contingencies.
2. **Forward Engineer Support Team – Advance:** An engineering team consisting of 9 members with different specialties, they provide engineering planning/design support and limited infrastructure assessment.
3. **Logistics Support Team:** Consisting of 4 individuals, this team provides logistic support for FFE to include reception of deploying Corps personnel, arrangement for transportation and lodging, and provision of supplies for USACE operations.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.usace.army.mil/>

Requests for Assistance. (202) 761-0011

Southeast Texas

Local Area: US Army Corps of Engineers Pleasure Island Commission Office

Point of Contact: Edwin Mason

Telephone: (409) 982-4675

Email: Edwin.I.Mason@usace.army.mil

Address: 520 Pleasure Pier Boulevard. Port Arthur, TX 77640

ANNEX A: Volunteer Organizations Active In Disasters



THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Mission

The American Red Cross prevents and alleviates human suffering in the face of emergencies by mobilizing the power of volunteers and the generosity of donors.

The American Red Cross is mandated by Congress for disaster response but is not funded. Funding is a result of donations of which approximately 90% of the donated funds go directly to clients affected by disaster. The remainder is directed toward ensuring an adequate infrastructure and resources such as emergency response vehicles are available to serve those affected in disasters. Volunteers constitute ninety percent of the workforce.

Scope

Safety and Welfare of Citizens. By law, each state, county, city, territory, parish, is accountable for the safety and welfare of its citizens. To accomplish this, implementation of a whole community concept is imperative.

Through this concept integration of public, private, non-profits, voluntary organizations, and non-government organizations such as the American Red Cross with key community organizations as part of a whole community, whole of society and whole of government in providing the key components of Mass Care is the strategy for successfully accomplishing the ARC mission.

Programs

The American Red Cross has five major business lines: Disaster Response, Biomedical Services, Service to Armed Forces, Training, and International Services.

- **Disaster Response:** A memorandum of agreement created in 2010 and reconfirmed in 2015 established the American Red Cross as co-lead with FEMA for the Mass Care Component of ESF# 6 that includes: sheltering, Feeding, Distribution of Emergency Supplies and Reunification.

- **Life Saving Blood:** Every two seconds someone in the U.S. needs blood. It is essential for surgeries, cancer treatment, chronic illnesses, and traumatic injuries. Whether a patient receives whole blood, red cells, platelets or plasma, this lifesaving care starts with one person making a generous donation.
- **Training Services:** The Red Cross has served as the "Go-To" Source of Emergency and Safety Training for More Than a Century. The American Red Cross provides a wide array of Lifeguarding, Caregiving and Babysitting, and Swimming and Water Safety courses to prepare citizens with the training and skills needed to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies.
- **Supporting America's Military Family:** The Red Cross helps members of the military, veterans and their families prepare for, cope with, and respond to, the challenges of military service.
- **Disaster Relief:** From small house fires to multi-state natural disasters, the American Red Cross goes wherever needed, so people can have clean water, safe shelter and hot meals when they need them most. The ARC responds to an average of more than 62,000 disasters every year. 95% of its disaster relief workers are volunteers.
- **International Services:** The American Red Cross helps save lives around the world. On average, nearly 174 million people outside the U.S. benefit each year from American Red Cross disaster, recovery or disease prevention activities.

Capabilities

1. Red Cross Disaster Services

- a. **Disaster Action Team.** Disaster Action Team are teams of volunteers assigned to a local chapter to immediately respond to a localized disaster event within the community. Most of those responses consist of a single family or multi-family fires. Also, if need arises, they are trained to open a shelter.
- b. **Ready When the Time Comes (RWTC).** The Red Cross coordinates a corporate volunteer program that taps the human resources of corporate America, mobilizing them as a community-based volunteer force when disaster strikes.
- c. **Preparedness.** The Red Cross is active within the community for implementing the "Home Fire Campaign" whereby in collaboration with the community partners install fire detectors and smoke alarms. An additional component of preparedness is the "Pillow Care Project". This initiative is in concert with the educational system within the community to teach elementary age children disaster preparedness, Resources for response are provided in a "pillow" for the student to take home and share these resources and education with their family. Other preparedness activities are First Aid, Life Safety and CPR Training.

- d. **Blood Services.** (For those that offer Blood Services) the Red Cross provides:
- (1) Blood Donor Recruiters: Blood Donor Recruiters are trained volunteers who work with individual, groups, and companies to recruit blood donors, and promote blood drives;
 - (2) Blood Drive Volunteers: Blood Drive Volunteers greet and register blood donors, provide refreshments following the donations, and assist it in the general set up and running of the blood donation site.
 - (3) Drivers: These volunteers pick up donated blood units from a blood tested, processed and subsequently sent to hospitals.

2. Mass Care Services

The Red Cross will provide Mass Care services for natural and man-made disasters. The Red Cross does not self-deploy; thus, response will be at the request initially of the local jurisdiction authorities and the Red Cross Division or by National Red Cross Headquarters.

a. Mass Casualty Events.

A mass casualty incident is any incident in which resources of the jurisdiction, such as personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties. Mass Casualty incidents often have the following characteristics:

- The response involves multiple agencies or entities.
- The response requires the expertise of specially screened and trained responders.
- The incident has a widespread impact on the public and community

Mass casualty events may include transportation accidents both aviation and rail, natural or man-made disasters, terrorist attacks and mass shootings. Mass Fatality incidents are one type of mass casualty incident in which most victims are deceased.

b. Transportation Incidents.

The American Red Cross and the national transportation and safety board (NTSB) established an initial memorandum of agreement in 1996 and updated in 2013 that outlines the role of response by the American Red Cross. Primary responsibility for the Red Cross for a NTSB event response by the American Red Cross is to serve as a functional lead for family care and crisis intervention, supporting field efforts is to serve as a “functional lead for family care and crisis intervention, supporting field efforts an integrating spontaneous volunteers.” Additional responsibilities include, but not limited to:

- (1) Assign a representative to the joint family support, operations center (JFSOC) to coordinate Red Cross related issues and family requests for assistance.
- (2) Coordinated and manage multiple organizations and personnel offering counseling, religious and other support services to the operation including a staff/volunteer processing center.
- (3) Coordinated and manage multiple organization and personnel offering counseling, religious and other support services to the operation including a staff/volunteer processing enter.
- (4) Coordinate with e applicable air/rail passenger carrier personnel for provision of crisis and grief counseling for family members who don travel to the accident city
- (5) Deploy behavioral response team to provide on-site emotional support as necessary.
- (6) Coordinate with available resources of cries support agencies to ensure ongoing emotion support for responders/workers during the operation to include debriefings prior to departure.
- (7) Establish a Red Cross liaison with the air/rail passenger carrier at each supporting medical treatment facility to monitor the status of injured survivors and to aid their families.
- (8) Coordinate on-site childcare services for families who arrive with young children if necessary.
- (9) Deploy spiritual care response team to coordinate on-site spiritual support if necessary.
- (10) If a friends/relative's reception center is established, provide health, mental and spiritual care representatives as deemed needed if requested.
- (11) If desired by the family, Red Cross will coordinate planning for a suitable interfaith memorial service within the first few days following the accident.
- (12) Arrange a memorial service for any future burial of unidentified remains.

c. Mass Shooting/Terrorist Incidents

FBI/Local Law enforcement will normally maintain the lead response. In these circumstances often the American Red Cross may be requested and will respond once it has been determined the safety of its workforce. In these situations, the following services will be provided:

- (1) Catering for responders (food, water)
- (2) Shelters when needed for displace evacuees

- (3) **Blood Collection:** due to the large numbers of casualties anticipated from a terrorist attack, blood supplies may be quickly dissipating. Blood products will be critical to surgery and medical treatment. When requested, in these situations, the Red Cross may conduct blood drives and provide blood products to medical facilities.
- (4) ***Mental Health Support:*** upon request, the Red Cross may provide specially trained personnel with experience in disaster support to disaster victims, volunteers, and responders
- (5) ***Family Assistance Center:*** The American Red Cross may assist communities in establishing a family assistance center for forums and family members in the aftermath of a mass casualty/fatality incident. The Red Cross may provide trained personnel and coordinate resources for such services at facility management registration, family reunification, first aid, mental health support, babysitting and childcare.
- (6) ***Reunification:*** in the aftermath of disasters, the American Red Cross assists family members in ascertaining the status and location of Mission Persons. The Red Cross will help reconnect loved one when:
 - Families are separated as a result of conflict, disaster or another humanitarian emergency
 - Families have already tried normal channels of communication to reconnect;
 - The family members make the inquiry is a relative who had in direct contact with the sought person before the crisis occurred.

Assistance is provided through the Red Cross' free national helpline at 844-782-9441 and its Safe & Well website at <https://safeandwell.communityos.org/>

These Red Cross services are free and confidential.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.redcross.org>

Request assistance: (800) 733-2767

ARC National Helpline: 844-782-9441

Southeast Texas

Local Area: The American Red Cross of Southeast and Deep East Texas

Telephone: (512) 718-8033

Email: Kiley.Davis@redcross.org

Address: 3260 Eastex Freeway, Beaumont, Texas 77703

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THE SALVATION ARMY



Mission

The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian church. Its message is based on the Bible as its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ meeting other needs without discrimination.

Capabilities

Disaster Relief Services: While each disaster creates its own unique circumstances and special needs, Salvation Army disaster relief efforts offers a wide variety of services in case of a terrorist attack or incident. These services may be modified based on the magnitude of the disaster and adapted to meet the specific needs of individual survivors:

1. **Training:** The Salvation Army recognizes the need to be prepared, educating other first responders and the public about how to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and aid in the development of emergency disaster plans. The Salvation Army offers disaster training on a variety of topics designed to help people and communities prepare for emergency situations. Those who complete the classes are eligible to volunteer during disasters.
2. **Immediate Emergency Response.** Salvation Army provides immediate emergency response services for basic amenities, cleaning up of debris and evacuation out of danger zone to reunite with loved ones. Salvation Army volunteers are prepared to gather donations, resources and organize volunteers in a predetermined staging area as soon as states declares the necessary action to arrive.
3. **Food Services:** The Salvation Army's mobile feeding units, offer meals, snacks and drinks to rescue works and survivors.
4. **Emergency Communications:** The Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN) is an all-volunteer, worldwide network of currently licensed amateur radio operators and communications specialists who may be mobilized

to transmit emergency information during a disaster event. . They volunteer their time and efforts toward aiding The Emergency Disaster Services ministry of the Salvation Army. SATERN has local organizations in all 50 states and Canada, as well as many other parts of the world. The Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network has demonstrated its effectiveness by providing essential radio communication services in countless disaster situations.

The main mission and duties of the SATERN Network are:

- Receipt and delivery of Emergency, Priority or Health & Welfare messages outbound from the impacted areas of west-central Mexico for delivery to people outside of the impacted area in the United States.
 - Support of The Salvation Army if needed or requested.
 - Support of partner organizations, including emergency communications partners, if needed or requested.
5. **Disaster Social Services:** After a family has lost everything in a disaster, The Salvation Army is there to provide emergency assistance to help meet survivors whenever an incident strike. The most frequent requests are food, clothing, shelter and medical services.
 6. **Recovery:** The Salvation Army supports long-term disaster recovery operations with flexible programming that is adaptable to the unique needs of individual communities. The Salvation Army continues to aid victims of natural disasters throughout the recovery process. The Salvation Army collaborates with local, state, and federal governments to develop and execute a long-term disaster relief and recovery plan, including restoration and rebuilding initiatives, meeting basic needs, covering medical expenses, cutting funeral costs, and distributing in-kind donations to help victims rebuild their lives.

Contact Information

National

Website: <https://www.salvationarmyusa.org/usn/>

Requests for Assistance. (800) 728-7825.

Southeast Texas

Local Area: Salvation Army Southeast Texas

Telephone: (409) 896-2361

Email: Jimmy.Stanford@uss.salvationarmy.org

Address: 2350 I-10 Frontage Road, Beaumont, TX 77703

ANNEX B: Training

The following are training opportunities to increase communities' preparedness and enhance response to a Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack:

The Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERTT) at Texas State University – San Marcos

Course: Terrorism Response Tactics: Active Shooter Level I

Target Audience: Law Enforcement

Course Provider: ALERTT Center, Texas State University

Course Length: 16.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course is designed to prepare the first responder to isolate, distract, and neutralize an active shooter. The course curriculum includes weapons manipulation, threshold evaluation, concepts and principles of team movement (including solo officer strategies), setting up for room entry techniques, approach, and breaching the crisis site, follow-on responder tactics, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and post-engagement priorities of work. The course will culminate with dynamic force-on-force scenarios.

References: <http://alerrt.org/Course-Catalog/Level1>

Course: Terrorism Response Tactics: Active Shooter Level II

Target Audience: Law Enforcement

Course Provider: ALERTT Center, Texas State University

Course Length: 16.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course curriculum includes TECC-based self-aid and buddy-aid techniques including hemorrhage control and tourniquets, bandaging, airway management, triaging, casualty collection points, and casualty evacuation points, and casualty evacuation methods. The course includes force-on-force mass casualty scenarios where the student will not only have to neutralize the threat but also treat the wounded, establish casualty collection points, conduct hasty triage, and integrate responses with EMS and fire personnel.

References: <http://alerrt.org/Course-Catalog/Level2>

Course: Terrorism Response Tactics: Exterior Response to Active Shooter Events (ERASE)

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider: ALERTT Center, Texas State University

Course Length: 24.0 hours (3 days)

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course is designed to prepare first responders for an open-air active shooter encounter. It addresses a wide range of tactics and techniques when dealing with an exterior armed aggressor. This hands-on course will cover equipment selection, vehicle ambushes, medical emergencies,

mounted and dismounted officer- and citizen-down rescue, dismounted individual and team movement techniques, and emergency vehicle crisis response.

References: <http://alerrt.org/ofcm/CourseTypes/catalog/83>

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Course: (ICS-300) Intermediate Incident Command System for Expanding Incidents

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)

Course Length: 24.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course provides training on and resources for personnel who require advanced application of the Incident Command System (ICS). The target audience includes all individuals who may assume a supervisory role in expanding incidents. This course expands upon information covered in IS 100 and 200 courses. (Both are pre-requisites for ICS 300.) This course is required for those jurisdictions that choose to comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) ensuring they continue receiving their federal preparedness funding grants. We are recommending that jurisdictions identify middle management who will be acting in the role of incident commander or section chief during an event and enroll them in this course.

References: <http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm>

Course: (ICS-400) Advanced Incident Command System for Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)

Course Length: 16.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course is intended to serve as a vehicle to share proven incident management strategies and practices as well as to enhance teamwork and coordination among all response agencies' officers directly responsible for emergency response to a WMD/terrorism incident or other "Incident of National Significance". The course is specifically intended for those emergency response personnel who have duties that require that they be directly involved in incident management or command at either a "field" Incident command post (ICP) or in a city, county, or regional emergency operations center (EOC).

References: <http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm>

Course: (G-191) Emergency Operations Center and Incident Command System Interface

Target Audience: Emergency Response Personnel

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)

Course Length: 8 hours (1 day)

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course reviews ICS and EOC responsibilities and functions and depends heavily on exercises and group discussions to formulate the interface. The course provides an opportunity for participants to begin developing an interface between an Incident Management Team and EOC personnel.

References: <http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm>

Course: (E/L0912) – Preparing Communities for a Complex Coordinated Attack IEMC: Community Specific

Target Audience: First Responders and Community Leaders

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)

Course Length: 32 hours (4 days)

Course Delivery: Instructor led - Mobile Training Team

Course Description: The IEMC: Preparing Communities for a Complex Coordinated Attack (CCA) sponsored by FEMA is a community-specific training initiative designed to improve the ability of local jurisdictions to prepare for, protect against, and respond to complex coordinated attacks. The purpose of this course is to provide a no-consequence environment where participants from multiple disciplines can discuss and analyze the local, state, regional and federal capabilities required to respond to an attack involving coordinated assaults against multiple targets. Through briefings, case studies, facilitated discussions, and planning workshops, participants work through a community-specific attack scenario to identify gaps in their current plans as well as mitigation strategies. Course Goals include Identify interdependencies and gaps in decisions, actions, and resources needed to respond to a complex coordinated attack; Increase situational awareness to inform community of the challenges faced by healthcare systems during a complex coordinated attack; Strengthen and exercise relationships with response partners and members of the whole community; and Understand the key issues that should be addressed in a unified regional response plan for a complex coordinated attack

References: <https://training.fema.gov/iemc/complexcoordattack.aspx>

Course: (E-947) Emergency Operations Center and Incident Management Team Interface

Target Audience: Emergency Response Personnel

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)

Course Length: 8 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: This course provides state and local emergency management officials with the knowledge and skills they need to operate an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and interface it with an Incident Management Team (IMT). Reviewing responsibilities and functions, this course provides an opportunity for participants to begin developing an IMT/EOC interface for their community. Specific course topics covered include Incident Command System Review; Responsibilities and functions of an Emergency

Operations Center; Basic principles of a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS); Differing needs and assets of IMT and EOC; IMT/EOC Relationships and IMT/EOC Action Planning

References: <http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm>

Course: (E-948) – Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute

Course Length: 32 hours (4 days)

Course Delivery: Online Training

Course Description: Situational Awareness (SA) and Common Operating Picture (COP) supports the Communications and Information Management Component of the National Incident Management Systems. This intermediate-level course on SA and COP is designed to improve the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of individuals and organizations involved in domestic emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

References:

<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm>

Course: (IS-907) Active Shooter: What You Can Do.

Course Provider: Emergency Management Institute (online)

Course Description: This course provides guidance to individuals, including managers and employees, so that they can prepare to respond to an Active Shooter situation. This course is not written for law enforcement officers, rather for non-law enforcement employees.

References: <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-907>

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

Course: Law Enforcement First Responder Training Program (LEFRTP)

Target Audience: Law Enforcement

Course Provider: Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

Course Length: 8.0 hours

Course Delivery: Residential

Course Description: LFRTP is designed to provide topics most applicable to law enforcement officers as first responders at the state and local levels, including response to criminal acts, terrorist attacks and other large-scale emergencies.

References: <https://www.fletc.gov/training-program/law-enforcement-first-responder-training-program>

Course: (PER-335) Critical Decision Making for Complex Coordinated Attacks

Target Audience: Emergency responders: police, fire, and emergency medical services personnel, including those who are likely to assume command at some point during response to a complex coordinated attack.

Course Provider: NCBRT at Louisiana State University

Course Length: 16.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor-Led Training

Course Description: This course provides first responders from multiple disciplines with skills to manage the initial response to a large-scale attack in a chaotic environment during a complex coordinated attack (CCA). It aims to train responders in how to use intuitive skills such as observation, analysis, anticipation, and awareness to recognize the possibility of an attack involving multiple incidents of an extreme magnitude that inundate resources, exceed conventional tactics and strategies, and often require a joint response involving members from multiple disciplines and jurisdictions. Topics for discussion include recognizing the characteristics of a potential CCA; coordinating and integrating the response of multiple disciplines and agencies; managing resources; using information sharing and intelligence gathering to develop awareness; and solving problems using creative thinking. Participants will learn to gather and disseminate critical information accordingly in order to facilitate rapid analysis. They will also learn to recognize and prevent potential response obstacles or risks to safety including self-deployment and over convergence of assets. Participants will apply the skills learned in Critical Decision Making for Complex Coordinated Attacks through interactive activities, facilitated discussion, and practical application in a training environment.

References: <http://www.ncbrt.lsu.edu/catalog/catalog.aspx>

Course: Law Enforcement and First Response Tactical Casualty Care (LEFR-TCC)

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider: National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians

Course Length: 10 hours (one day)

Course Delivery: Instructor led

Course Description: LEFR-TCC is continuing education offered through the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians' (NAEMT) Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS) program. This course was developed in collaboration with the Denver Health Department of EMS Education, the Denver Police Department Metro SWAT unit, and the NAEMT's PHTLS Committee. It teaches public safety first responders (police, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders) the basic medical care interventions that can help save an injured responder's life until EMS practitioners can safely enter a tactical scene.

References: www.naemt.org/education/LEFR-TCC/WhatIsLEFR-TCC.aspx

National Center for Biomedical Research and Training (NCBRT) at Louisiana State University

Course: (PER-219) A Prepared Jurisdiction: Integrated Response to a CBRNE Incident

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider:

Course Length: 20.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor-Led Training

Course Description: This is a 2.5 day course designed to improve interagency collaboration during a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) incident. Disciplines within a community must be able to recognize their roles and the roles of other first responder disciplines when preparing for and responding to disasters. The course examines integration and command structure within a jurisdiction.

References: <http://www.ncbrt.lsu.edu/catalog/catalog.aspx>

Course: (PER-230) Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings (IRTB)

Target Audience: Emergency Responders

Course Provider: Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (EMTRC) at New Mexico Tech University

Course Length: 4.0 hours

Course Delivery: Mobile Training

Course Description: This is a performance-level (operations) course designed to prepare emergency responders to perform effectively and safely during bombing incidents, principally in support roles within the warm and cold zones of the incident scene. The course includes a familiarization with IEDs and explosive materials, and detailed training on critical response actions during pre- and post-detonation operations. In addition, the course addresses actions that emergency responders can take to prevent or deter bombing attacks against targets in their communities.

References: <http://www.emrtc.nmt.edu/training/irtb.php>

Course: (PER-232) Initial Law Enforcement Response to Suicide Bombing Attacks (ILERSBA)

Target Audience:

Course Provider: Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (EMTRC) at New Mexico Tech University

Course Length: 8 hours

Course Delivery: Mobile Training

Course Description: This is a performance –level mobile course that addresses some of the major considerations a jurisdiction is required to answer when creating plans, procedures, and tactics to prevent and respond to suicide bombing incidents.

References: <http://www/emrtc.nmt.edu/training/ilersba.php>

Course: (PER-265) Law Enforcement Response Actions for CBRNE Incidents (LERA)

Target Audience: Law Enforcement

Course Provider: Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP)

Course Length: 8.0 hours

Course Delivery: Mobile (non-resident) and residential

Course Description: Law Enforcement Response Actions for CBRNE Incidents (LERA) is a one-day training course designed to enable law enforcement personnel to respond effectively to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) incidents. Participants in LERA will receive hands-on training in surveying and monitoring, decontamination, mass casualty triage, scene survey and safety, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

References: <https://cdp.dhs.gov/training/courses/lera>

Course: (PER-275) Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response (LASER)

Target Audience: Law Enforcement

Course Provider: NCBRT at Louisiana State University

Course Length: 16.0 hours

Course Delivery: Instructor led - Mobile Training Team

Course Description: The Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response (LASER) course uses a mixture of classroom presentations, hands-on field training, and practical exercises to enhance the response capabilities of law enforcement officers in order to effectively respond to and stop an Active Shooter incident. This course aims to provide participants with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to rapidly deploy and neutralize violent offenders during active shooter incidents in order to prevent the loss of innocent lives.

References: <http://www.ncbrt.lus.edu/catalog/catalog.aspx>

Course: (PER-328-W) Situation Assessment for Complex Attacks (SAFCA)

Target Audience: Emergency Services/Public Safety First-line Supervisors

Course Provider: Frederick Community College

Course Length: 10.0 hours

Course Delivery: Online Training

Course Description: The SAFCA course is asynchronous, self-paced, web-based instruction designed to provide and education and training event for emergency services sector first-line supervisors and the public and private sector safety and security equivalent to recognize, report, and take appropriate actions for a complex attack

References:

http://frederick.augusoft.net/index.cfm?method=ClassInfo.ClassInformation&int_class_id=6132

Course: (MGT-422-W) Complex Attacks Situational Awareness and Response (CASAR)

Target Audience: First Responders

Course Provider: Frederick Community College

Course Length: 10.0 hours

Course Delivery: Online

Course Description: The CASAR course is asynchronous, self-paced, web-based instruction designed to provide critical knowledge and skills related to a potential complex terrorist attack on critical infrastructures. The course guides participants through a current comprehension of the threat of a complex attack initiated by homegrown or transnational terrorists. It includes an assessment of the leadership and intelligence relationship to situational awareness and continues by reviewing information sharing, crisis communications, and the hazards risk management process. The final element of the course is a web-based complex attack simulation in which students practice application of the knowledge and skills imparted in the earlier lesson-based components of the course.

References: <http://www.frederick.edu/workforce-continuing-education/downloads/macem-casarpostcard.aspx>

Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) at Texas A&M University

Course: (MGT-346) EOC Operations for All-Hazards Events

Target Audience: EOC personnel

Course Provider: Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) at Texas A&M University

Course Length: 24.0 hours

Course Delivery: Mobile Training

Course Description: This course provides personnel who could be assigned to or work in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) the skills necessary to effectively plan for and manage a large-scale incident by applying and implementing an all-hazards, multi-disciplinary, management team approach as described in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), with specific emphasis on the planning, resource, and information management processes.

References: <https://teex.org/Pages/default.aspx> (see EOC Operations for All Hazards Events Course)

Course: (MGT-348) Medical Preparedness and Response for Bombing Incidents (MPRBI)

Target Audience: First Responders (Medical)

Course Provider: Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) at Texas A&M University

Course Length: 16 hours

Course Delivery: Mobile Training

Course Description: This co-sponsored course, developed and delivered by TEEEX and EMRTC, provides a strong emphasis in developing a multi-discipline approach to response to bombing incidents. Essential first responder personnel who would be involved in the medical response to an explosive incident will be introduced to real-world event case studies and research-based information designed to enhance medical preparedness for and response to blast effects.

References: <http://www.emrtc.nmt.edu/training/mprbi.php>

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ANNEX C: Acronyms

ACI	Advanced Contracting Initiative
ASAP	Aviation Safety Action Program
ASPR	Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
ATC	Aviation Traffic Control
ATF	Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BPR	Business Process Re-Engineering
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCTA	Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CES	Certified Explosives Unit
CIEDU	Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices Unit
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Group
CM	Change management
CNU	Crisis Negotiation Unit
CPF	Critical Public Facilities
CSA	Cyber Security Advisors
CWA	Chemical Warfare Agents
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DMORT-WMD	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team – AI Hazards Weapons of Mass Destruction
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DPMU	Disaster Portable Morgue Unit
EA	Enterprise Architecture

EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loans
EMI	Emergency Public Institute
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAC	Family Assistance Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergence Management Agency
FFE	Field Force Engineering
FISD	Financial Investigative Services Division
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Commander
HEAT	Hazardous Evidence Analysis Team
HHS	Health and Human Services
HRT	Hostage Rescue Team
IASA	International Aviation Safety Assessment
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
IP	Office of Infrastructure Protection
IRCT	Incident Response Coordination Team
JCAT	Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team
JCTAWS	Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Work Shops
MJIEDSP	Multi-Jurisdictional Improvised Explosive Device Security Planning
MREIDL	Military Reservists Economic Injury Loans
MSU	Marine Safety Unit
NCAVC	National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
NCETR	National Center for Explosives Training and Research
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NIBIN	National Integrated Ballistic Information Network

NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NSSE	National Special Security Events
OVA	Office of Victims Assistance
OBA	Office of Disaster Assistance
PIO	Public Information Officer
PRP	Personnel Reliability Program
PSA	Protective Security Advisor
RD	Research and Development
REC	Regional Emergency Coordinator
RFT	Resource Request Forms
SABT	Special Agent Bomb Technicians
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAS	Surveillance and Aviation Section; Safety Assurance System
SASO&PO	System Approach for Safety Oversight & Program Office
SATERN	Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEAR	Special Event Activity Rating
SIOC	Strategic Information Operations Center
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal, Territorial
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SRAU	Scientific Response and Analysis Unit
SSA	Special Supervisory Agent
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
TIC	Toxic Industrial Chemicals
TIM	Toxic Industrial Materials
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard

VAP	Victim Assistant Program
VIC	Victim Information Center
VSD	Victim Services Division
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

ANNEX D: References

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Appendix 1: SETRPC Regional Agency Points of Contact

Federal and Joint Agencies

- **Joint Terrorism Task Force** 409.832.8571
- Department of Defense**
- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Galveston** 409.766.3899
 - **Office of Emergency Management** 281.309.5002
- Department of Energy** (409) 794-1030
- Department of Homeland Security**
- **Cyber Security Advisor** 202.380.6024
- **Federal Aviation Administration** 409.727.1478
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency** 800.323.8603
- **Protective Security Advisor** 409.835.8757
- **U.S. Coast Guard** 409.723.6500
- Department of Justice**
- **Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms**
 - **Bomb Squad** 409.981.6650
 - **Forensics** 409.981.6670
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation**
 - **Bomb Squad** 210.650.6571
 - **Public Information Assistance** 301.447.1048
 - **Victim Assistance** 713.936.7258
 - **Weapons of Mass Destruction** 713.819.1858
- **Environmental Protection Agency** 800.424.8802
- **U.S. Marshal Service** 409.839.2581
- **U.S. Secret Service** 512.592.1252

Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

- **American Red Cross** **512.718.8033**
- **Salvation Army** **409.896.2361**