

—EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS—

ARE WE READY FOR PRIME TIME? ASSESSING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY READINESS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 10 April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 217p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: P 93/22

“The national capital region faces some unique challenges in its emergency preparation and response planning. It is an area governed by two States, the District of Columbia and the Federal Government, each with its own police forces and emergency plans, but all closely connected by roads, bridges and mass transit.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34428> (PDF)

ARE YOU READY?: A GUIDE TO CITIZEN PREPAREDNESS. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2002. 102p. [Manual].

SuDoc# FEM 1.8/3: 34/2002

“Acts of terrorism range from threats of terrorism, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bomb scares and bombings, cyber attacks (computer-based), to the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. High-risk targets include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Further, they are capable of spreading fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24673>

<http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/>

THE CLEAN UP OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE'S BRENTWOOD PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 26 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 127p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: P 84/30

“This hearing comes as the cleanup is set to begin. However, there are many questions that remain unanswered following the anthrax tragedy ... particularly interested

today in the health effects on employees and residents who may have been exposed, on what measures are planned to prevent any recurrence of a bioterrorist threat or events, and on what measures will be taken to protect the community from the substances to be used in the Brentwood decontamination process.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30777> (PDF)

COMBATING TERRORISM: COORDINATION OF NON-MEDICAL R&D PROGRAMS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 22 March 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: T 27/9

Current coordination efforts and non-medical research areas in need of greater emphasis to counter terrorism, such as detectors, protective gear, and decontamination equipment.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9768>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9769> (PDF)

COMBATING TERRORISM: FEMA CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS IN COORDINATING PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE. U.S. General Accounting Office. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2001. 40p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-01-15

“State and local governments exercise primary authority in responding to the consequences of terrorism; the federal government provides assistance as required. FEMA’s role in ‘consequence management’ is to participate in and lead other agencies’ assistance in protecting public health and safety; restoring essential government services; and providing emergency relief to state and local governments, businesses, and individuals after a terrorist incident.”

COMBATING TERRORISM: MANAGEMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 March 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 55p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: T 27/8

“Pharmaceutical and vaccine stockpiles constitute a vital and growing element of the national domestic preparedness effort against terrorism. In the event of a chemical,

biological or nuclear incident, local hospitals will need extraordinary quantities of antidotes, antibiotics and sera to treat the victims. If the right medicines do not arrive quickly, thousands could die ... The threat of domestic terrorism demands we amass, and preposition, costly medical supplies we hope never to use. But in the tragic event we are called upon to open the national medicine cabinet, it must contain the types and amounts of supplies needed to save lives.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9758>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9654> (PDF)

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: A GOVERNOR'S GUIDE. National Governors' Association. Center for Policy Research. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Defense; Defense Civil Preparedness Agency; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979. 65p. [Manual].

SuDoc# D 14.8: EM 3/2

“The impact of attack (nuclear, conventional, biological, or chemical) would be widespread, if not nationwide. Life, property, and the economy are at risk ... The state's role is to develop and maintain a comprehensive program of emergency management activities that supplements, facilitates, and provides leadership, when needed, to local efforts before, during, and after emergencies. The state must be prepared to maintain or accelerate current services and provide new services to local governments that may be unable to manage all aspects of an emergency. The state also cooperates at multistate levels when appropriate.”

CRISIS RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. Subcommittee on Military Procurement. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 14 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 75p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 3. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/48

The Gilmore Commission had “pointed out that all events are local, that all-hazards approaches work best, that there are policy and organizational issues that have to be addressed, not just simply more money and more technology, but cultural and organizational and policy issues that must be dealt with ... concluded that the chances of a conventional attack, the hijacking of a train, the hijacking of an airplane, the explosion of a bomb were very highly probable inside the homeland...”

DISASTER MANAGEMENT: RECENT DISASTERS DEMONSTRATE THE NEED TO IMPROVE THE NATION'S RESPONSE STRATEGY: STATEMENT OF J. DEXTER PEACH, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL, RESOURCES, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT DIVISION. U.S. General Accounting Office. 25 May 1993. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1993. 27p. [Testimony].

SuDoc# GA 1.5/2: T-RCED-93-46

“To prepare for a disaster, FEMA could make better use both of its own resources as well as those it provides to state and local governments to improve overall preparedness for catastrophic disasters ... we found that the person directing the federal response to a catastrophic disaster must explicitly and demonstrably have the authority of the President in managing the disaster.”

DISASTER MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, 28 January 1998. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998. 220p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 105-52

“In the wake of a disaster, whether an airliner crash or a natural disaster, few things are sadder or more angering than the finding that ‘if we had only done this, the disaster would have been prevented or greatly reduced.’”

DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST TERRORISM: HOW READY ARE WE? U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 27 March 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 172p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: T 27/10

“Facing ... harsh reality, mayors, Governors, Congress and the President are asking the same questions. What do local responders need to function and survive as our first line of defense against terrorism? What additional capabilities should reside at the State and national levels to be brought to bear in support of local officials when needed?”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13010>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13011> (PDF)

DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS IN THE NEXT MILLENIUM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Youth Violence and Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 20 April 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 66p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.106-424

“Although the FBI, FEMA and other Federal agencies will assume many duties in the event of such a terrorist incident, State and local officials will clearly have the initial responsibility to respond to the crisis. Accordingly, any effective national domestic preparedness policy must contain a plan for adequately training and adequately equipping first responders to provide the services they need in the event of an attack.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS9019>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS8871> (PDF)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANNING AND RESPONSE IN THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AREA. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 14 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 47p. [Special Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 3. AP 6/2: S.HRG.107-255

“The District’s emergency plan identifies the appropriate emergency support function leader for each type of emergency. In an emergency, each emergency support function leader is notified, as are a number of independent and nongovernmental agencies and organizations, including the D.C. public schools, the utilities companies, surrounding jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, and selected individuals in the Federal Government.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19933>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS19934> (PDF)

EMERGENCY PLANNING AT SEABROOK NUCLEAR POWERPLANT. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power. 99th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 November 1986. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987. 707p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. EN 2/3: 99-180

“The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the agency charged with protecting the public from the hazards of nuclear power, is also responsible for the licensing of nuclear power plants. Before a full power license can be issued, the NRC has to make a finding that an emergency plan exists which provides ‘reasonable assurance that public health and safety is not endangered by operation of the facility concerned.’ Under NRC regulations now in force, such plans must cover a ten-mile radius around the plant.”

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AT THE INDIAN POINT ENERGY CENTER LOCATED IN BUCHANAN, NEW YORK. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 25 February 2003. 178p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 108-5

“In the aftermath of September the 11th and in light of current preparations for a possible war, it is fair to ask whether what is now in place is adequate to protect the public health and safety ... Power plants are part of the vital infrastructure of our Nation, and the obligation includes ensuring that in case of an accident or terrorist event that the emergency plans are sufficient to protect the health and safety of the public.”

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE: PERSONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR NIMA EMPLOYEES AND FAMILY. U.S. Department of Defense; National Imagery and Mapping Agency. Fairfax, Virginia: National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2003. 45p. [Manual].

SuDoc# D 5.308: EM 3

“Terrorism, national security emergencies and disasters ... by utilizing a preparation program built on systems of thinking and planning ahead, one can greatly reduce the impacts of such events. This brochure is intended to raise awareness of NIMA employees and their families of the need to plan for potential incidents and enhance their capacity to effectively manage potential risks to their environments.”

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 20 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 205p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: EM 3/7/2002

“The September 11 attack raised more new and more serious issues for the District of Columbia than for any jurisdiction except the United States government itself. The District has had to contend with escalated local responsibilities to protect its almost 600,000 residents and unprecedented national responsibilities to protect the federal presence. For both, this city is the first responder... Today, we look primarily at D.C. government preparedness and at the effects of the September 11 business slowdown on the D.C. budget and on the District's economy. We are also concerned to know more about the level of cooperation between the federal and D.C. governments to cope with post-attack and preparedness issues.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31056> (PDF)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO TERRORISM: BASIC CONCEPTS. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Federal Emergency Management Agency. U.S. Fire Administration. Emmitsburg, Maryland: U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Academy, 1997. [Manual].

SuDoc# HS 5.202: EM 3/STUD.MAN

“This course addresses the special needs of responders to incidents which may have been caused by terrorist action. The response to terrorism program builds upon the firm foundation provided by the Hazardous Materials curriculum offered at the Academy and adds specialized information concerning such topics as: current Department of Justice definitions of terrorism; a history of terrorism; agents utilized by terrorists; suspicious circumstances; self-protection at potential terrorist scenes; crime scene considerations; and specialized incident command issues.”

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO TERRORISM SELF-STUDY. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance; Emmitsburg, Maryland: Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Academy, 1999. 103p. [Manual].

SuDoc# FEM 1.108: EM 3/3

“You are one of the first to arrive on the scene of a suspected terrorist incident. As a first responder trained at the awareness level, you are among the first to witness or discover an incident involving criminal activity or terrorism and to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities. In this role you need the following competencies which you can acquire through training and professional experience: an understanding of what terrorism is and the risks associated with such an incident; an understanding of the potential outcomes associated with a terrorist incident; the ability to recognize the presence of, and identify, criminal activity or terrorism in an emergency; an understanding of the role of the first responder as it relates to components of an emergency response plan...; the ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to an emergency communication center; and the ability to self-protect, keeping responder safety as a priority.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18918> (PDF)

<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/ertss.pdf> (PDF)

ENSURING THE SAFETY OF FIRST RESPONDER GAS MASKS. U.S. Department of Commerce. National Institute of Standards and Technology. *NIST Update*. 9 June 2003. Gaithersburg, Maryland: National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2003. 1p. [Article].

SuDoc# C 13.36/7: 2003/June 9

“Scientists will begin live agent testing of masks this spring at the Army’s Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland, one of only a few nationwide laboratories that can do such tests safely. The tests will ensure that the masks protect workers from a mustard blistering agent and from the nerve gas sarin.”

Online

http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/update/upd20030609.htm

FEDERAL EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES: ABSTRACTS. National Governors’ Association. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979. 657p. [Manual].

SuDoc# D 14.8: EM 3

“This handbook outlines, abstracts, and analyzes the authorities for the Federal and national organization programs included in the National Emergency Assistance Guidelines handbook published by the National Governors’ Association in December, 1978. An analysis of these authorities shows that: they are sometimes not clear in their meaning and application; they are frequently out of date; there are frequent jurisdictional problems; pending and proposed legislation to remedy problems may only provide stop-gap or piece-meal measures for improvement.”

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY’S OFFICE OF NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 74p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 107-72

“Locating the Office of National Preparedness within FEMA is appropriate because it places homeland preparedness responsibility with the agency that has the most extensive hands-on experience in developing a national response plan, training, equipping, and certifying first responders, and, most importantly, getting grant money out to local communities where it is needed the most.”

FEDERAL RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC TERRORISM INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—TRAINING FOR FIRST RESPONDERS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on National Security. Subcommittee on Military Research and Development. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, 21 March 1998. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998. 122p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SE 2/1 A: 997-98/37

“We need to make sure that those men and women who have been handling these incidents for 200 years are allowed to be given the proper role in designing the

response, the training and the resources to deal with this newest threat, the threat of terrorist incidents. That is really what this hearing is all about, to see how it is going, to see what changes need to be made, to see whether or not we are providing enough resources or we need more, and to ultimately make sure that the coordination is occurring between what we allocate in Washington and what is needed at the local level where the rubber meets the road.”

FIRST RESPONDERS' PROGRAM IN FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 68p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. P 96/10: S.HRG.107-957

“The budget for the programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to prepare first responders to natural and man-made disasters.”

FISCAL YEAR 2003 URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM I: PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND APPLICATION KIT. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, 2003. Various paginations. [Manual].

SuDoc# HS 5.308: G 76/2/PROGRAM 1/2003

“The Office for Domestic Preparedness is providing financial assistance directly to selected jurisdictions through the Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 Urban Areas Security Initiative. This financial assistance is being provided to address the unique equipment, training, planning and exercise needs of large high threat urban areas, and to assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from threats of acts of terrorism. “

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42108> (PDF)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/fy03uasigrant.pdf> (PDF)

FISCAL YEAR 2003 URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM II: PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND APPLICATION KIT. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, 2003. Various paginations. [Manual].

SuDoc# HS 5.308: G 76/2/PROGRAM 2/2003

“Seven selected urban areas will be provided direct funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, and thirty selected urban areas will be provided funding through their respective States from the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 ... The UASI Program’s intent is to create a sustainable

national model program whereby urban areas can share lessons learned and best practices with other urban areas around the nation. The Program includes an urban area assessment and strategy development component, which will be used by ODP and the Urban Area Working Group to both allocate funding and guide delivery of direct services in the form of training, exercises, and technical assistance. The assessment will support the development of an Urban Area Homeland Security Strategy, which will in turn provide a roadmap for sustainable prevention and preparedness and guide allocation of grant funds and direct services provided by ODP to the selected urban areas.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42136> (PDF)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/UASIIIFY03GrantAppFinal.pdf> (PDF)

FISCAL YEAR 2003 STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM: PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND APPLICATION KIT. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, 2003. Various paginations. [Manual].

SuDoc# HS 5.308: G 76/2003

“This financial assistance is being provided for the purchase of specialized equipment to enhance the capability of state and local agencies to prevent and respond to incidents of terrorism involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) weapons; for the protection of critical infrastructure and prevention of terrorist incidents; for costs related to the design, development, conduct and evaluation of CBRNE exercises; for costs related to the design, development and conduct of a state CBRNE Training Program; and for costs associated with updating and implementing each state’s Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS).”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42015> (PDF)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/ODPApplication.pdf> (PDF)

FISCAL YEAR 2003 STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM—PART II: PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND APPLICATION KIT. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, 2003. Various paginations. [Manual].

SuDoc# HS 5.308: G 76/PT.2/2003

“The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), is providing additional financial assistance directly to each of the nation’s states and territories through the Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 State Homeland

Security Grant Program—Part II (SHSGP II). This financial assistance is being provided to supplement funding available through the FY 2003 State Homeland Security Grant Program for first responder preparedness, and to mitigate the costs of enhanced security at critical infrastructure facilities during the period of hostilities with Iraq and future periods of heightened threat.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42018> (PDF)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/fy03shsgp2.pdf> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY EXERCISE AND EVALUATION PROGRAM, VOLUME II: EXERCISE EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, 2003. Various paginations. [Report].

SuDoc# HS 5.302: EX 3/V.2

“In the two years since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on America, Federal, State, and local homeland security agencies have made major investments of time and resources to enhance their preparedness to prevent, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. It is important to evaluate how well these investments achieve enhanced preparedness. The most effective way to evaluate preparedness prior to an actual incident is by conducting and evaluating threat- and performance-based exercises. Exercises provide a risk-free environment for jurisdictions to assess if they have the plans, policies, procedures, resources, and agreements in place to enable homeland security personnel to perform critical tasks required to prevent, respond to, or recover from a terrorist attack.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS41433> (PDF)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/HSEEPv2.pdf> (PDF)

HOMELAND SECURITY: KEEPING FIRST RESPONDERS FIRST. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 30 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 228p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: H 75/14

“In the course of thirty hearings on terrorism issues, our subcommittee has learned this hard lesson: We are fighting a war for which we are not yet fully prepared. Despite far greater awareness of the threats since September 11th and despite some progress toward improved readiness, the tragic fact remains many first responders to the site of a terrorist attack today would also be the second wave of victims.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34521> (PDF)

HOW EFFECTIVELY IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PREPARING FOR A BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL OR NUCLEAR ATTACK?

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 1 July 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 111p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: B 52/6

“What do we need? ... Incident command training, unified training, we need to continue to work on that. Planning to optimize communications to improve wireless accessibility. Additional training at all levels of government. Seamless grant applications and grants that go directly to the metropolitan communities. Enhanced decontamination capabilities. In our collective efforts to combat terrorism, we have expanded many local resources as well as the Federal financial help. We need to continue to refine our efforts and get the money to the local levels.”

HOW EFFECTIVELY IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PREPARING FOR A BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL OR NUCLEAR ATTACK?

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 23 August, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 115p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: B 52/6/2002-6

“The aftermath of September 11th clearly demonstrated the need for adequate communications systems and rapid deployment of well-trained emergency personnel. Yet despite billions of dollars in spending on Federal emergency programs, there remain serious doubts as to whether the Nation is equipped to handle a massive chemical, biological or nuclear attack.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS35759> (PDF)

H.R. 1118: STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (SAFER) ACT OF 2003. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 4 June 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 86p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 108-15

“This hearing will address the following overarching questions: What are some of the personnel challenges facing urban and rural, volunteer and career fire departments in

terms of preparedness and response capabilities? How have issues such as changing demands on the fire services, the threat of terrorism, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) staffing standards affected the ability of the fire services to respond to emergencies?”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39412> (PDF)

THE INDIVIDUAL'S GUIDE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND SURVIVING TERRORISM. U.S. Department of Defense. Washington, DC: U.S. Marine Corps, 1989. Various paginations. [Manual].

SuDoc# D 214.9/6: 7-14A

An overview of terrorism, individual protection measures, and what to do if taken hostage.

INVESTING IN HOMELAND SECURITY: CHALLENGES FACING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 15 May 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 126p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.108-83

“Much of the burden for homeland security has fallen on the shoulders of State and local officials across America, especially our first responders, the firefighters, police officers, and ambulance crews on the front lines. They are meeting this challenge and responding with innovative strategies. Instead of facilitating these new ideas, however, the fragmented Federal Homeland Security grant programs and their confusing regulations are a maze in which innovation often gets stifled. Hearing the experiences of State, local and county leaders here today will help the Committee better understand the size and complexity of this maze. Listening to their ideas will help in our efforts to straighten it out and make a reasonable path.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39151> (PDF)

INVESTING IN HOMELAND SECURITY: CHALLENGES ON THE FRONT LINE. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 15 May 2003. 120p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.108-82

“As we embark on this effort to improve homeland security grant programs, there is no more important group to hear from than our first responders who serve on the

front lines protecting our communities. After all, when disaster strikes, it is our police officers, our firefighters, and our emergency medical personnel who answer the calls for help. We must invest in additional homeland security resources for our first responders.“

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36220> (PDF)

LOCAL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE CAPABILITIES. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 25 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 39p. [Special Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 3. AP 6/2: S.HRG.107-336

The mayors of Baltimore, Reno, Tulsa, and Dallas testify concerning the abilities of cities to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. The mayors also discuss measures already underway.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24323>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24324> (PDF)

THE LOCAL ROLE IN HOMELAND SECURITY. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 11 December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 167p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-310

“The local role, of course, is much deeper and broader than emergency response. State, county, and city agencies are the primary providers of public health, transportation, and social support services, and as the daily law enforcement presence in our communities, they play a lead role in helping to prevent terrorist acts from happening in the first place.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22201>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22202> (PDF)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY: WHO'S IN CHARGE? U.S. Department of Defense. Robert A. Reinman. Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 1984. 55p. [Monograph].

SuDoc# D 5.409: 84-2

“This study began as an attempt to define the role of and suggest improvements for the management of the National Communications System, an organization President Kennedy formed in 1963 to develop a unified and interoperable Government telecommunications system capable of providing necessary communications to the Federal Government under all possible circumstances, including nuclear war. The results were to be implementable by the manager of the National Communications System ... I found that no one was in charge of national emergency telecommunications policy and implementation.”

NEEDS OF AMERICA'S FIREFIGHTERS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 5 February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 65p. [Special Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 3. AP 6/2: S.HRG.107-915

“We are now asking America’s fire departments, whose primary focus has been the protection of local communities, the prevention of fires, rescue, search and rescue, to be part of America’s significant effort on homeland security, to be able to be all-hazards agencies to really protect us against fires, against chemical attacks, to be ready for biological attacks, and to be prepared to deal with weapons of mass destruction.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31476> (PDF)

A NEW WIRELESS NETWORK FOR EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS. U.S. Department of Commerce. National Institute of Standards and Technology. *NIST Update*. 27 May 2003. Gaithersburg, Maryland: National Institute of Standards and Technology. 1p. [Article].

SuDoc# C 13.36/7: 2003/May 27

“First responders would like to be able to send messages simultaneously to all the emergency workers at the scene of a disaster if necessary, but lack of interoperability among various types of radio equipment prevents them from doing so today.”

Online

http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/update/upd20030527.htm

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations and Emergency Management. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 9 June 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 127p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 106-21

“We have learned that whether chemical or biological agents are used, whether the next strike is one involving cyberterrorism or whatever method of terrorism, our cities must be prepared for a variety of threats. Large scale evacuations may have to happen, public health emergencies may be involved if it’s chemical or bio. Information flow and management is very critical. We need good communication. We need people trained to know how to detect explosives and how to know when they are getting involved with different types of chemical or bio agents.”

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations and Emergency Management. 106th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 April 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 90p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 106-84

“...we learned that this country is not prepared for a terrorist attack involving a weapon of mass destruction. More troubling, we learned that the Federal Government is engaged in a turf battle over trying to help people get prepared. In the process, then, we have fragmented and overlapping Federal programs that in some cases are making people more confused about what to do and when to do it.”

PREPARING FIRST RESPONDERS: A REVIEW OF THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT PROGRAM AND POST-9/11 CHALLENGES FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. Subcommittee on Research. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 61p. [Field Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 107-65

Intended to “Provide an overview of U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) programs and issues,” “Review the Fire Investment and Response Enhancement (FIRE) Act Grants Program (also known as Assistance to Firefighters Grants),” and “Examine counter-terrorism-related challenges facing firefighters and first responders.”

PREPARING MAKES SENSE—GET READY NOW. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2003. 11p. [Manual].

SuDoc# HS 1.2: P 91

“While there is no way to predict what will happen, or what your personal circumstances will be, there are simple things you can do now to prepare yourself and your loved ones ... assembling a supply kit and developing a family communications plan...”

PRINCIPLE THREATS FACING COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATORS. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Emergency Management, 1992. 128p. [Report].

SuDoc# FEM 1.2: T 41

“The potential for damage resulting from national security emergencies ranges from the relatively localized damage caused by a terrorist attack to the catastrophe that might occur following an attack on the United States by foreign military forces using chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. National security threats include ballistic missile attack, chemical and biological attack, civil disorder, and nuclear attack along with terrorism.”

REBUILDING FEMA: PREPARING FOR THE NEXT DISASTER. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 103rd Congress, 1st Session, 18 May 1993. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994. 335p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.103-527

“Because we believe State and local governments should remain, to the extent possible, the first responders to all disasters, FEMA needs to enhance its level of preparedness and response capabilities so that they are as effective as possible. FEMA also needs to ensure that State and local governments contribute their fair share to disaster response, commensurate with their level of preparedness so that the use of Federal resources is minimized.”

RISK COMMUNICATION: NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 29 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 85p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: R 49/2

“When something as unthinkable as a biological attack occurs, the public and the media need to hear one authoritative voice conveying the unvarnished truth about the extent of risk and the public health response. During a disease outbreak, the right information at the right time can save lives. Rumor, speculation, implausible optimism and mixed messages fuel panic and endanger public health and safety ... To be prepared for the next biological attack, frank and frequent communication of medical information, risk parameters, treatment options and response plans should begin now, while the information can be heard and deliberated calmly ... The draft response protocol for smallpox recently released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], recognizes the significance of public health education and pre-emptive communication as integral parts of an effective outbreak control effort. But in the event of a widespread biological attack, one that threatens agriculture, food

supplies, water and human health, who will collect, synthesize and reliably convey complex but critical information to a nervous public?”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26240> (PDF)

THE SMALLPOX VACCINATION PLAN: CHALLENGES AND NEXT STEPS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 30 January 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 86p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. L 11/4: S.HRG.108-146

“...if we are able as a society to put ourselves in a position of being ready for a smallpox attack, the likelihood of it occurring will be significantly less. It would be unlikely that the terrorists would use the smallpox virus against us if they knew that the damage that they were going to cause was going to be dramatically reduced because a large number of Americans had been immunized and were not going to be impacted by their attack ... On the other hand, if we do not prepare properly, the event is a possibility. We know that our enemies, the people who have already struck at us and harmed us, would use this weapon if they had it. We regrettably are not sure who does have it by now and we therefore need to prepare ourselves.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS41012>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS41013> (PDF)

THE SPECTRUM NEEDS OF OUR NATION'S FIRST RESPONDERS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 11 June 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 102p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/8: 108-34

“First responders at all levels of government must be able to share vital information in real time. That was not possible on September 11. It is one of the most bitter ironies of that tragedy. We have all been touched by the stories of those trapped inside the Twin Towers or within the rubble making one last cell phone call to say good-bye to a loved one—a child, a spouse, a friend. In a remarkable number of cases, those calls went through. Meanwhile, the systems devoted exclusively to public safety too often failed. Many of the calls of the heroes who ran into the fire and smoke in search of survivors did not go through. In fact, both in New York and in Washington, many public safety officers came to rely on conventional commercial wireless phones...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39408> (PDF)

STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS: STILL KEPT IN THE DARK ABOUT HOMELAND SECURITY. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 13 August 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 24p. [Committee Print].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.PRT.108-33

“State and local officials told staff that what they want most is to have a seat at the table as the administration grapples with homeland security protection. They need reliable and timely information about terrorist threats, individuals on federal terrorist watch lists, and investigations of suspected terrorists in their jurisdictions. Several officials told staff there is currently no effective mechanism for allowing hundreds of thousands of local law enforcement officials to systematically provide information to, or receive information from, the federal government. And, the federal government has barely even acknowledged the information needs of our nation’s local fire fighters. This is extremely troublesome, especially because fire fighters nationwide are most communities’ first line of defense against conventional, chemical, radiological, and biological attacks.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39587>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39588> (PDF)

TERRORISM: FIRST RESPONDERS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Homeland Security. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 3 September 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 74p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.108-244

“According to the report, there are two major obstacles hampering America’s emergency preparedness efforts: lack of preparedness standards and stalled funding for emergency responders. One of the Council’s recommendations to deal with the problem of stalled distribution is that the system for allocating scarce resources should be based less on equally dividing the spoils and more on addressing identified threats and vulnerabilities...”

TERRORISM PREPAREDNESS: MEDICAL FIRST RESPONSE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 22 September 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 139p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: T 27/6

What is being done to help states and localities build a public health infrastructure capable of deterring, detecting, and if necessary, treating those affected by terrorist events.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5238>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS5241> (PDF)

TRAINING FIRST RESPONDERS INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Youth Violence. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 11 June 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. 50p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.106-601

“On the training of first responders such as police, fire fighters, emergency technicians, and other professionals for the challenges they face.” Specifically discusses responder training programs that were underway as of the year 2000.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6275>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6276> (PDF)

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE: BETTER GUIDANCE IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION SHOULD ANTHRAX CONTAMINATION OCCUR IN THE FUTURE. U.S. General Accounting Office. April 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2003. 60p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-03-316

“The Wallingford facility first tested positive for anthrax in early December 2001. The contamination was found in samples collected from four mail-sorting machines in November. Analyses of the samples produced quantified results, including about 3 million anthrax colonies, or living anthrax cells, in one of the samples. While this was far more than the amount needed to cause death, none of the employees at the facility became sick from the anthrax contamination. The Postal Service’s decision not to inform workers about the number of anthrax colonies identified in December 2001 appears consistent with its guidelines because, according to the Service, it could not validate the results, as required.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36517> (PDF)

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03316.pdf> (PDF)

VA's ABILITY TO RESPOND TO DOD CONTINGENCIES AND NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.
U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Veterans' Affairs. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 15 October
2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 180p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. V 64/3: 107-14

“Today we will examine the role performed by the Department of Veterans Affairs in emergency preparedness and response in national crises and whether that role is in need of serious updating and reform. In particular we will focus on the VA’s role during wartime national disaster or major terrorist attacks on U.S. soil.”