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**November
2008**

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

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National Emergency Training Center
Learning Resource Center
Accessions List - November 2008

Title Biosafety laboratories: perimeter security assessment of the nation's five BSL-4 laboratories
Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce
Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
Publisher Washington, DC : Government Accountability Office
Publication Date September 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 262618992
Identifier Title Number: GAO-08-1092
Subjects BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS; HOMELAND SECURITY; LABORATORIES; VIOLATIONS
Call Number 42497
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105953 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 24 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Biosafety labs under the U.S. Bioterrorism Act are primarily regulated and must be registered with either the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the Select Agent Regulations. Currently, all operational biosafety level (BSL) 4 labs are registered with the CDC and thus are regulated by the CDC, not USDA. BSL-4 labs handle the world's most dangerous agents and diseases. In fact, of the four BSL designations, only BSL-4 labs can work with agents for which no cure or treatment exists. GAO was asked to perform a systematic security assessment of key perimeter security controls at the nation's five operational BSL-4 labs. To meet this objective, GAO performed a physical security assessment of the perimeter of each lab using a security survey it developed. GAO focused primarily on 15 physical security controls, based on GAO expertise and research of commonly accepted physical security principles.
Series Data Biosafety laboratories
URL www.gao.gov/new.items/d081092.pdf (601.6kb)

Title Toxic trailers - toxic lethargy: how the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has failed to protect the public health
Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight. Majority Staff
Publisher Washington, DC : The Staff
Publication Date September 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 261329555
Subjects HURRICANES; DISASTER RELIEF; MANUFACTURED HOMES; TOXIC CHEMICALS; PUBLIC HEALTH

Call Number 42498
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 105955 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Description 42 p.
 Item Type REPORT
 Abstract Created in 1980 by Congress, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), based in Atlanta, Georgia, is a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. As part of its mandate to protect the public from harmful environmental chemicals the agency performs "public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency releases of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances." The mission of ATSDR, a sister agency of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)," is to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances." Unfortunately, the agency failed to meet any of those objectives when it produced a "health consultation" on formaldehyde levels in travel trailers provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to survivors of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in February 2007. In almost every respect ATSDR failed to fulfill its mission to protect the public from exposure to formaldehyde at levels known to cause negative health effects. The agency's incomplete and inadequate handling of their public health assessment, the failure to quickly and effectively correct their scientific mistakes and their reluctance to take appropriate corrective actions was all marked by notable inattention and inaction on the part of ATSDR's senior leadership. As a result, tens of thousands of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita families living in trailers with elevated levels of formaldehyde were kept in harm's way for at least one year longer than necessary.

URL [democrats.science.house.gov/Media/File/Commdocs/ATSDR Staff Report 9.22.08.pdf](http://democrats.science.house.gov/Media/File/Commdocs/ATSDR%20Staff%20Report%209.22.08.pdf) (3.2mb)

Title Addressing lessons from the emergency response to the 7 July 2005 London bombings: what we learned and what we are doing about it

Corporate Author United Kingdom. Home Office
 Publisher London, England : The Office
 Publication Date September 22, 2006
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 173446089
 Subjects TERRORISM; BOMBINGS; LONDON, ENGLAND; SUBWAYS; COMMUNICATIONS; TRANSPORTATION; FATALITIES; LONDON BOMBINGS

Call Number 42501

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105950 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 28 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/general/lessons-learned?view=Binary (1.8mb)

Title Department of Homeland Security: improvements could further enhance ability to acquire innovative technologies using other transaction authority
Corporate Author Congress. Senate. Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Homeland Security
Publisher Washington, DC : Government Accountability Office
Publication Date September 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 155854429
Identifier Title Number: GAO-08-1088
Subjects DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; CONTRACTORS; ACCOUNTING; ACCOUNTABILITY

Call Number 42504
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105960 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 28 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract When the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created in 2002, it was granted "other transaction" authority--a special authority used to meet mission needs. While the authority provides greater flexibility to attract and work with nontraditional contractors to research, develop, and test innovative technologies, other transactions carry the risk of reduced accountability and transparency--in part because they are exempt from certain federal acquisition regulations and cost accounting standards. In 2004, GAO reported on DHS's early use of this authority. This follow-up report determines the extent to which nontraditional contractors have been involved in DHS's other transactions, and assesses DHS's management of the acquisition process when using this authority to identify additional safeguards. To conduct its work, GAO reviewed relevant statutes, guidance, and prior GAO reports on other transactions, and interviewed contracting and program management officials, as well as contractors. GAO also reviewed 53 files for agreements entered into from fiscal years 2004 through 2008 and identified those involving nontraditional contractors.
Series Data Department of Homeland Security
URL www.gao.gov/new.items/d081088.pdf (524.4kb)

Title Building a resilient nation: enhancing security, ensuring a strong economy

Editor/Affil. Dreibelbis, Chris
Corporate Author Reform Institute
Building a resilient nation: enhancing security,
ensuring a strong economy (sponsored by: McCormick
Tribune Foundation) (New York, NY : March 27-28, 2008)
Alexandria, VA : The Institute
Publisher
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 265034490
Subjects HOMELAND SECURITY; ECONOMICS; RESILIENCE
Call Number 42474
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105925 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 35 p.
Item Type PROCEEDING
Series Data Advancing the reform agenda symposium series
URL [www.reforminstitute.org/uploads/publications/Building Re
silience SEPT25.pdf](http://www.reforminstitute.org/uploads/publications/Building%20Resilience%20SEPT25.pdf) (2.1mb)

Title An emergency communications safety net: integrating 911
and other services
Author/Affil. Moore, Linda K.
Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service
Publication Date February 28, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 264761381
Identifier Title Number: RL32939
Subjects 911; EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS; INTEROPERABILITY;
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; LEGISLATION
Call Number 42475
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105928 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 17 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract The present capability and future effectiveness of
America's network of emergency telecommunications
services are among the issues under review by Congress
and other entities. Emergency calls (911) on both
wireline (landline) and wireless networks are considered
by many to be part of the public safety network. As
technologies that can support 911 improve, many are
seeing the possibility of integrating 911 into a wider
safety net of emergency communications and alerts. One
of the intents of Congress in passing the Wireless
Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (P.L.
106-81), and of the Federal Communications Commission
(FCC) in implementing the act, is to make 911 technology
universally available nationwide. A 2002 report, known
as the Hatfield Report, recognized the need to upgrade
911 infrastructures, discussed the difficulties
encountered, and recommended the creation of a 911
bureau at the Executive level. Congress addressed
recommendations from the Hatfield Report with provisions
passed in the ENHANCE 911 Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-494).
This legislation created a federal program for 911
implementation and coordination and authorized funds for
a matching grant program. The Implementing

Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53) authorized the immediate release of \$43.5 million designated for 911 improvements by the Deficit Reduction Act. This amount will be recovered from spectrum auction proceeds slated for deposit, in 2008, into the Digital Transition and Public Safety Fund, created by the act. Title VI, Subtitle D, of the appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security (P.L. 109-295) included a requirement that the FCC submit a report to Congress on the capacity, nationwide, for rerouting 911 calls when call centers are disabled by disaster. Both the House and Senate have passed bills focused on ensuring access to 911 call centers for users of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephone service and improving the delivery of 911 services nationwide. S. 428 (Senator Bill Nelson) was approved by the Senate in February 2008. Similar solutions are in H.R. 3403 (Representative Gordon), passed by the House in November 2007. The bills will now go to conference for resolution of the differences in language. Legislation that may be considered in the 2nd Session of the 110th Congress includes two bills covering call centers: S. 211 (Senator Clinton) and H.R. 211 (Representative Eshoo). Both require improvements in the capacity of 211 help lines (information and referral services) operated by nonprofit call centers. CRS report for Congress. RL32939

Series Data

URL

assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL32939_20080228.pdf (128.5kb)

Title

Wasted lessons of 9/11: how the Bush Administration has ignored the law and squandered its opportunities to make our country safer

Corporate Author

Congress. House. Committee on Homeland Security. Majority Staff

Corporate Author

Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Majority Staff

Publisher

Washington, DC : House Staff

Publication Date

September 2008

Identifier

OCLC Record No.: 252019469

Subjects

HOMELAND SECURITY; LAWS; POLITICS; LEGISLATION; SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Call Number

42508

Availability

Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies

105962 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description

52 p.

Item Type

REPORT

URL

hcfa.house.gov/110/press090908.pdf (494.1kb)

Title

Mass care in disasters: FEMA should update the Red Cross role in catastrophic events and more fully assess voluntary organizations' mass care capabilities

Corporate Author

Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Economic Development,

Public Buildings, and Emergency Management
 Testimony before the subcommittee (Washington, DC :
 September 23, 2008)

Publisher Washington, DC : Government Accountability Office
 Publication Date September 23, 2008
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 264873634
 Identifier Title Number: GAO-08-1175T
 Subjects MASS CASUALTIES; EMERGENCY RESPONSE; NON GOVERNMENTAL
 ORGANIZATIONS; CASE STUDIES

Biblio Notes Statement of Cynthia M. Fagnoni, Managing Director,
 Education, Workforce, and Income Security Issues
 42503

Call Number Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Availability 105963 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Copies 69 p.
 Description REPORT
 Item Type Voluntary organizations have traditionally played a
 Abstract major role in the nation's response to disasters, but
 the response to Hurricane Katrina raised concerns about
 their ability to handle large-scale disasters. This
 testimony examines (1) the roles of five voluntary
 organizations in providing mass care and other services,
 (2) the steps they have taken to improve service
 delivery, (3) their current capabilities for responding
 to mass care needs, and (4) the challenges they face in
 preparing for large-scale disasters. This testimony is
 based on GAO's previous report (GAO-08-823) that
 reviewed the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, the
 Southern Baptist Convention, Catholic Charities USA, and
 United Way of America; interviewed officials from these
 organizations and the Federal Emergency Management
 Agency (FEMA); reviewed data and laws; and visited four
 high-risk metro areas--Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and
 Washington, D.C.

Series Data Mass care in disasters
 URL www.gao.gov/new.items/d081175t.pdf (1.2mb)

Title Water supply system concepts
 Author/Affil. Hickey, Harry E.
 Corporate Author United States Fire Administration
 Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. Science and
 Technology Directorate
 Publisher s.l. : Society of Fire Protection Engineers
 Publication Date October 2008
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 264799462
 Subjects WATER SUPPLIES; WATER TREATMENT; FILTERS; HYDRANTS;
 FIRE PROTECTION; FIRE FLOW

Call Number 42473 v.1
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 105930 v.1 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Description 153 p.
 Item Type REPORT
 Abstract The United States Fire Administration (USFA) has
 completed a project with the Society of Fire Protection
 Engineers (SFPE) Educational and Scientific Foundation

to study and evaluate the latest trends and technologies related to municipal water supply systems to enhance effective fire protection. This study was conducted with support of the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate. Volume 1 discusses water system anatomy, water distribution system design concepts, water quality, consumer consumption and needed fire flow, alternative water supply systems, fire department water supply officer, water supply and effective fire protection, and emergency water supplies.

Tbl. of Contents Chapter 1: Fundamental considerations
Chapter 2: Processed water for domestic consumption
Chapter 3: Water quality standards
Chapter 4: Water distribution system design concepts
Chapter 5: Consumer consumption and needed fire flow
Chapter 6: Alternative water supplies
Chapter 7: Impacts of fire flow on distribution system water quality, design and operation
Chapter 8: Dual water systems
Chapter 9: Water supply and effective fire protection
Chapter 10: Separate water systems and emergency water supplies

Series Data Water supply systems and evaluation methods. Vol. 1
URL [www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/Water Supply Systems Volume I.pdf](http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/Water_Supply_Systems_Volume_I.pdf) (2.6mb)

Title Water supply evaluation methods
Author/Affil. Hickey, Harry E.
Corporate Author United States Fire Administration
Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. Science and Technology Directorate
Publisher s.l. : Society of Fire Protection Engineers
Publication Date October 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 264799462
Subjects WATER SUPPLIES; EVALUATION; INFRASTRUCTURE; WATER QUALITY; COMPUTER MODELS; FIRE FLOW; HYDRAULICS

Call Number 42473 v.2
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105931 v.2 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 187 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract The United States Fire Administration (USFA) has completed a project with the Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE) Educational and Scientific Foundation to study and evaluate the latest trends and technologies related to municipal water supply systems to enhance effective fire protection. This study was conducted with support of the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate. Volume 2 covers the evaluation of municipal water supply systems, water system hydraulics, storage capacity, water supply system computer modeling, and establishing a community program to document effective water supplies for fire protection.

Tbl. of Contents Chapter 1: Evaluating municipal water distribution

systems
 Chapter 2: Fundamental concepts of hydraulics applied to municipal water supply systems
 Chapter 3: Evaluating existing water supplies for fire protection delivery capability
 Chapter 4: Evaluating municipal water system storage
 Chapter 5: A comprehensive method for evaluating municipal water supply delivery systems
 Chapter 6: Evaluating the quality of municipal water supply systems
 Chapter 7: Impacts of fire flow on distribution system water quality, design, and operation
 Chapter 8: Monitoring water supply consumption and security analysis
 Chapter 9: Water supply distribution system computer modeling
 Chapter 10: Establishing a community program to document effective community water supplies for fire protection
 Water supply systems and evaluation methods. Vol. 2
 www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/Water Supply Systems Volume II.pdf (4.7mb)

Series Data
 URL

Title The little fire engine that saved the city
 Author/Affil. Smith, Dennis
 Publisher New York, NY : Doubleday
 Publication Date 1990
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 19322555
 Identifier ISBN: 0-385-26258-2
 Identifier LCCN: 89-30935
 Subjects FIRE APPARATUS; MAINTENANCE; EFFICIENCY; RETIREMENT; FIRE PROTECTION
 Biblio Notes Juvenile literature
 Call Number PZ 7 .S645 1990
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 106032 c.1: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
 Description 32 p.
 Item Type BOOK

Title 2008 / fall federal staff directory
 Alternate Title Federal staff directory - 2008 fall
 Editor/Affil. Perry, Penny E.
 Editor/Affil. Friel, Erin
 Publisher Washington, DC : CQ Press
 Publication Date 2008
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 233543768
 Identifier ISBN: 978-0-87289-250-7
 Identifier LCCN: 59-13987
 Identifier Misc. No.: 0735-3324
 Edition 58th ed.
 Subjects FEDERAL EMPLOYEES; FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; BIOGRAPHIES; DIRECTORIES
 Call Number JK 723 .E9 F293 2008 FALL
 Availability Not available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106035 c.1: REFERENCE [status: NON-CIRCULATING]
Description 1778 p.
Item Type BOOK

Title Paramedic: calculations for medication administration
Alternate Title Calculations for medication administration: paramedic
Author/Affil. Pollak, Andrew N.
Author/Affil. Salmon, Mithriel
Author/Affil. Pomerantz, David S.
Corporate Author American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
Publisher Sudbury, MA : Jones and Bartlett Publishers
Publication Date 2009
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 228701405
Identifier ISBN: 978-0-7637-4683-4
Identifier ISBN: 0-7637-4683-5
Identifier LCCN: 2008022764
Subjects DRUG THERAPY; PARAMEDICS; PATIENTS
Call Number RS 57 .P771 2009
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106034 c.1: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
Description 239 p.
Item Type BOOK
Tbl. of Contents 1 - The language of math: fractions, percentages, and decimals
2 - Back to basics: adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing
3 - Using the number 1 with fractions
4 - Fun with fractions
5 - Ratios and proportions: finding the missing piece
6 - Rate-dependent calculations
7 - Weight-based calculations
8 - Practice problems
Appendix A: Conversion factors, abbreviations, and useful formulas
Appendix B: Collected hints and notes
Appendix C: Answer key
Glossary
Index

Title NFPA 5000: building construction and safety code
Corporate Author National Fire Protection Association
Publisher Quincy, MA : The Association
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 54764137
Identifier Misc. No.: KJ-MIS-1Z 500009
Edition 2009 edition
Subjects BUILDING CODES; BUILDING CONSTRUCTION; STANDARDS; NFPA 5000; PUBLIC SAFETY
Call Number KF 3975 .B9 N28 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106036 c.1: REFERENCE [status: NON-CIRCULATING]
106037 c.2: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
106038 c.3: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]

Description 603 p.
Item Type BOOK

Title Fire safety
Alternate Title Seguridad contra incendios
Corporate Author Coastal Training Technologies Corporation
Publisher s.l. : The Corporation
Pub.Year/Beg.Dat 1999
Publication Date 2007
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268662116
Identifier Title Number: FIRR01-DVD-ESX
Identifier Misc. No.: FIRR01DVDESXXX0100126
Subjects FIRE SAFETY; FIRE BEHAVIOR; INDUSTRIAL SAFETY;
EVACUATION
Biblio Notes Number on disk: FIRR01-DVD-ESX-XX01
Call Number TH 9241 .C652 2007
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105884 c.1: COMPUTER ALCOVE - 200 [status: IN]
Description 1 digital video disk
Item Type DVD
Series Data Real life
Language English
Language Spanish

Title Fire safety: alert, aware, alive
Alternate Title Seguridad contra el fuego: atención, información,
supervivencia
Alternate Title Segurança contra incêndios: alerta, consciente, vivo
Alternate Title Sécurité incendie: vigilant, conscient, vivant
Corporate Author Coastal Training Technologies Corporation
Publisher s.l. : The Corporation
Pub.Year/Beg.Dat 2003
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268661206
Identifier Title Number: FIR009-DVD-ESP
Identifier Misc. No.: FIR009DVDESPIF010065
Subjects FIRE BEHAVIOR; INDUSTRIAL SAFETY; FIRE PREVENTION;
EVACUATION PLANS; PREFIRE PLANNING
Biblio Notes Number on disc: FIR009-DVD-ESP-IF01
Call Number TH 9241.6 .C652 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105881 c.1: COMPUTER ALCOVE - 200 [status: IN]
Description 1 digital video disk
Item Type DVD
Language English
Language Spanish
Language Portuguese
Language French

Title Fire safety: there's no second chance
Corporate Author Coastal Training Technologies Corporation

Publisher s.l. : The Corporation
Pub.Year/Beg.Dat 1996
Publication Date 2004
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 58651598
Identifier Title Number: FIR004-DVD-ESP
Identifier Misc. No.: FIR004-DVD-ESP-0000
Identifier Misc. No.: FIR004DVDESP000000911
Subjects FIRE PREVENTION; FIRE BEHAVIOR; FIRE EXTINGUISHERS;
EVACUATION PLANS

Biblio Notes Number on disc: FIR004-DVD-ESP-0000
Call Number TH 9241.5 .C652 2004
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105882 c.1: COMPUTER ALCOVE - 200 [status: IN]
Description 1 digital video disk
Item Type DVD
Language English
Language Spanish
Language Portuguese

Title Fire! In the workplace
Alternate Title Incendio en el sitio de trabajo
Alternate Title Fogo! No local de trabalho
Corporate Author Coastal Training Technologies Corporation
Publisher s.l. : The Corporation
Pub.Year/Beg.Dat 1991
Publication Date 2006
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 124904061
Identifier Title Number: FIR000-DVD-ESP
Identifier Misc. No.: FIR000DVDESP000000161
Subjects FIRE PREVENTION; OFFICES; EVACUATION; FIRE DRILLS
Biblio Notes Number on disc: FIR000-DVD-ESP-0000
Call Number TH 9241.7 .C652 2006
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105886 c.1: COMPUTER ALCOVE - 200 [status: IN]
Description 1 digital video disk
Item Type DVD
Language English
Language Spanish
Language Portuguese

Title Firefighter life safety initiatives resource kit.
Volume 3
Corporate Author National Fallen Firefighters Foundation
Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security
Corporate Author Fireman's Fund Insurance Company
Publisher Emmitsburg, MD : The Foundation
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 252851629
Subjects FIREFIGHTER SAFETY; PREFIRE PLANNING; OCCUPATIONAL
HEALTH; LIFE SAFETY; INCENTIVES

Biblio Notes Everyone goes home program
Call Number TH 9182 .F463i 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106031 c.1: COMPUTER ALCOVE - 200 [status: IN]
 Description 1 digital video disk + 2 compact disks
 Item Type DVD

Title Emergency support function 15: standard operating procedures
 Alternate Title Emergency support function fifteen: standard operating procedures
 Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security
 Publisher Washington, DC : The Department
 Publication Date July 2006
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268677980
 Subjects EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS; STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES
 Call Number UA 928 .U8 H765 2006 ESF-15
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 106006 c.1: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
 Description 119 p.
 Item Type BOOK
 Abstract Homeland Security Management Directive 5 (HSPD-5) created the National Response Plan (NRP) to coordinate the Federal response to actual or potential incidents of national significance. The NRP groups the capabilities of the Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross into emergency support functions. The full or partial activation of these emergency support functions is how the Federal government responds to actual or potential incidents of national significance or incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. An emergency support function (ESF) may be selectively activated for incidents of national significance and also may provide staffing for the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), Joint Field Office (JFO), Joint Information Center (JIC) and incident command post (ICP) as required by the incident. ESF 15 ensures that sufficient Federal external resources are assigned during an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response in order to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.
 URL www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/esf15_071806.pdf (589.2kb)

Title Hastily-formed networks for first responders - Topic 2: collaborative technologies for network-centric operations
 Alternate Title Hastily-formed networks for first responders - Topic Two: collaborative technologies for network-centric operations
 Author/Affil. Singh, Gurminder
 13th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposia (ICCRTS 2008): C2 for Complex

Endeavors (Seattle, WA : June 17-19, 2008)
 Monterey, CA : Naval Postgraduate School
 June 2008
 OCLC Record No.: 268999208
 FIRST RESPONDERS; COMMUNICATIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY;
 ENERGY
 Smart phones
 42510
 Available on Interlibrary Loan
 105959 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 24 p.
 REPORT
 First responders who participate in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief missions have many special requirements which are not common in normal civilian operations. These include the ability to get going with their mission with minimal infrastructure tight-loop and frequent communication, light-weight equipment, ability to scale-up the team when needed, and finally, the longest-running and lightest power source for their equipment. We present a system called TwiddleNet, which harnesses the power of mobile devices, primarily smart phones, to enable 1) instant content capture and publish, 2) full owner control of content, and 3) search, view and download of content. TwiddleNet is most useful for first-responder networking and information sharing tasks which require immediate content capture and dissemination. TwiddleNet can be scaled up or down depending on the needs of the mission. The entire system can be run on handheld devices to support a small first-responder team, or on a mix of handheld devices and server-class computers to link together a large number of smartphones sharing images, music, videos and mobile-blogs. TwiddleNet is designed to support the first 48-72 hours of first responder missions. As a result, TwiddleNet assumes little infrastructure and provides sufficient redundancy to operate on alternate mechanisms.
 handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA486824 (245.1kb)

Title Fire fighter line-of-duty death and injury investigations manual
 Alternate Title Fire fighter line-of-duty death & injury investigations manual
 Alternate Title Firefighter line-of-duty death and injury investigations manual
 Corporate Author International Associations of Fire Fighters
 Publisher s.l. : The Association
 Pub.Year/Beg.Dat 1997
 Publication Date 2000
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 234078931
 Identifier ISBN: 0-942920-37-6
 Subjects FIREFIGHTER FATALITIES; OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES; FORENSIC SCIENCE; FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS; AUDITING; STANDARDS; REGULATIONS; QUALIFICATIONS; FORMS

Call Number 42505
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 105965 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 224 p.
Item Type REPORT
Tbl. of Contents Section 1: Managing and investigating the incident
Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Overview of the investigation process
Chapter 3: The investigation team
Chapter 4: Incident scene description
Chapter 5: Incident scene photograph
Chapter 6: Interviewing witnesses
Chapter 7: Public relations
Chapter 8: Sources of outside assistance
Section 2: Auditing the incident
Chapter 9: Review of the fire department organizational structure
Chapter 10: Incident management
Chapter 11: Fire department communications
Chapter 12: Fireground tactics
Chapter 13: Medical aspects of the investigation
Chapter 14: SCBA program evaluation
Chapter 15: Documenting the condition of protective clothing and equipment
Chapter 16: The importance of training and training records
Chapter 17: OSHA fire brigades standard
Chapter 18: OSHA PPE and respiratory protection training requirements
Chapter 19: NFPA 1001 - Fire firefighter professional qualifications
Chapter 20: NFPA 1002 - Vehicle driver professional qualifications
Chapter 21: NFPA 1003 - Airport fire fighter professional qualifications
Chapter 22: NFPA 1021 - Fire officer professional qualifications
Chapter 23: OSHA HAZWOPER standard
Chapter 24: NFPA 472 - Professional competencies of hazmat responders
Chapter 25: Preparing the investigation report
Section 3: Worksheets, forms and reference materials
Appendix A: Photographic investigation worksheet
Appendix B: Witness written statement form
Appendix C: Media inventory form
Appendix D-1: IAFF line-of-duty death notification, assistance and investigation policy
Appendix D-2: IAFF funeral protocol for line-of-duty deaths
Appendix D-3: IAFF line-of-duty death form for U.S. fire fighters
Appendix D-4: IAFF line-of-duty death form for Canadian fire fighters
Appendix E: USFA firefighter autopsy protocol
Appendix F: Sample SCBA evaluation request letter
Appendix G: Self-contained breathing apparatus and personal protective equipment inspection forms

URL www.iaff.org/hs/EVSP/IAFF%20Line-of-Duty%20Death%20and%20Injury%20Investigation%20Manual.pdf (880.8kb)

Title Electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attack: a preventable homeland security catastrophe

Author/Affil. McNeill, Jena Baker

Author/Affil. Weitz, Richard

Publisher Washington, DC : The Heritage Foundation

Publication Date October 20, 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 263440360

Subjects ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE; TERRORISM; NUCLEAR WARFARE; ELECTRIC POWER; RADIO FREQUENCIES; MITIGATION; HOMELAND SECURITY

Call Number 42507

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 105958 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 7 p.

Item Type REPORT

Series Data Backgrounder. No. 2199

URL www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/upload/bg_2199.pdf (291.6kb)

Title How clean is safe? Improving the effectiveness of decontamination of structures and people following chemical and biological incidents

Author/Affil. Vogt, Barbara M.

Author/Affil. Sorensen, John H.

Corporate Author Department of Energy. Chemical and Biological National Security Program

Publisher Oak Ridge, TN : Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Publication Date October 2002

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268664207

Identifier Title Number: ORNL/TM-2002/178

Identifier Misc. No.: DE-AC05-00OR22725

Subjects BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS; HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS; DECONTAMINATION; CASE STUDIES

Call Number 42506

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 105964 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 113 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract This report describes a U.S. Department of Energy, (DOE) Chemical and Biological National Security Program project that sought to establish what is known about decontamination of structures, objects, and people following an exposure to chemical or biological materials. Specifically we sought to identify the procedures and protocols used to determine when and how people or buildings are considered "clean" following decontamination. To fulfill this objective, the study systematically examined reported decontamination experiences to determine what procedures and protocols are currently employed for decontamination, the

timeframe involved to initiate and complete the decontamination process, how the contaminants were identified, the factors determining when people were (or were not) decontaminated, the problems encountered during the decontamination process, how response efforts of agencies were coordinated, and the perceived social psychological effects on people who were decontaminated or who participated in the decontamination process. Findings and recommendations from the study are intended to aid decision-making and to improve the basis for determining appropriate decontamination protocols for recovery planners and policy makers for responding to chemical and biological events.

URL [emc.ornl.gov/EMCWeb/EMC/PDF/How Clean is Safe.pdf](http://emc.ornl.gov/EMCWeb/EMC/PDF/How%20Clean%20is%20Safe.pdf)
(541.6kb)

Title Designing to support command and control in urban firefighting

Author/Affil. Trent, Stoney

Author/Affil. Voshell, Martin

Author/Affil. Fern, Lisa

Author/Affil. Stephens, Robert

Publisher 13th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposia (ICCRTS 2008): C2 for Complex Endeavors (Seattle, WA : June 17-19, 2008)

West Point, NY : United States Military Academy.
Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership

Publication Date June 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268800895

Subjects FIRE PROTECTION; URBAN AREAS; FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY; INTERAGENCY COOPERATION; INCIDENT COMMANDERS; EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS; DECISION MAKING

Call Number 42511

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 105957 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 15 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract Recent fire disasters (e.g. 2000 Fireworks Factory, Enschede, NL; 2001 World Trade Center Attacks, NYC; 2007 Airline crashed into fuel warehouse, Sao Paulo, BR) have highlighted the need for support to incident commanders in emergency response situations. Contrary to technologists who introduce designs which are often clumsy and do not support critical tasks, human factors engineers take a problem-centered approach. This research and design project begins with a functional analysis of firefighting based on observations, interviews, doctrinal literature reviews, accident analysis, and simulations. The functional analysis then provides the design requirements for systems to support command and control for urban firefighters. These systems include personal tracking/alerting/communication devices, an interface for incident commanders, vehicular interfaces for fire companies, and an overarching

architecture to support cross-echelon and interagency coordination. Recommendations are also made for improving Emergency Operations Centers. Findings from this project will provide unique insight for military command and control and inform decision makers about a design approach that applies to the development of future complex human-machine systems.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA486810

Title Feedback models for collaboration and trust in crisis response networks - Topic 9: collaborative technologies for network-centric operations

Alternate Title Feedback models for collaboration and trust in crisis response networks - Topic Nine: collaborative technologies for network-centric operations

Author/Affil. Hudgens, Bryan J.
Author/Affil. Bordetsky, Alex
13th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposia (ICCRTS 2008): C2 for Complex Endeavors (Seattle, WA : June 17-19, 2008)

Publisher Monterey, CA : Naval Postgraduate School. Department of Information Science

Publication Date June 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268799483

Subjects EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; INTERAGENCY COOPERATION; INTEROPERABILITY; ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Call Number 42512

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 105956 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 43 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract Scholars have devoted increasing efforts to understanding crisis response networks, especially in the case of networks comprised of disparate members who acknowledge no higher organizational authority. Coordination within disaster response networks is difficult for several reasons, including the chaotic nature of the crisis, a need for the various organizations to balance shared goals (crisis amelioration) and organization-specific goals, and the lack of a central organizing authority. More recently, scholars have suggested crisis response networks might be able to coordinate effectively in the absence of a central organizing authority. Grounded in general system theory, and particularly the use of feedback loops, this paper seeks to understand whether feedback loops comprised of reciprocal resource commitments can engender greater trust and commitment among organizations responding to a crisis. This paper describes a campaign of experimentation set in the Maritime Interdiction Operation, an experimental campaign operated by the Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Network Innovation and Experimentation.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA486740 (247.7kb)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Title | Specialized regional National Guard brigades - the Army's Federal Disaster Response Force |
| Author/Affil. | Emmons, Kristina A. |
| Publisher | Fort Leavenworth, KS : Army Command and General Staff College. School of Advanced Military Studies |
| Publication Date | 2003 |
| Identifier | OCLC Record No.: 74249414 |
| Subjects | EMERGENCY RESPONSE; NATIONAL GUARD; MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR; DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; CHANGE |
| Call Number | 42509 |
| Availability | Available on Interlibrary Loan |
| Copies | 105961 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN] |
| Description | 63 p. |
| Item Type | REPORT |
| Abstract | <p>The unthinkable occurred on September 11th and forced the United States to recognize the potential threats as well as the need to prepare more thoroughly for the potential consequences of such threats. The question still remains, who will provide military assistance to civil authorities in the event of a significant disaster? To answer the monograph question, this author presents a framework of Department of Homeland Security, Northern Command, and the potential missions of the Army under Civil Support, just one function of Homeland Security. The monograph then presents options for the Army by describing three response forces under NORTHCOM during a disaster. These options include using the disaster stricken state's NG units in federal status, using a non-specialized active Army unit, or using regionally located, specialized NG brigades. The federal government established the Department of Homeland Security in order to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. They established NORTHCOM to "conduct operations to deter, prevent, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories, and interests within the assigned area of responsibility; and as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, providing military assistance to civil authorities including consequence management operations." The Army needs to recognize that a specialized organization is the optimal solution for disaster response. This monograph established a skeleton of a specialized regional brigade construct that could be implemented and refined to better serve the Army's purpose. The "One Team, One Fight" concept that includes the active Army, the National Guard, and the Army Reserve is critical to the success of the Army, but there needs to be a balanced approach to full-spectrum operations is needed. The National Guard, through a solid, contributory organization cannot prepare for the full-spectrum of Army operations simultaneously. During a federal disaster, the country needs a force that can respond without a train-up or certification period, a force that can assist and not</p> |

hamper the response effort from the start, and provide the public with a sense of assurance with their presence; a responsive, functional, and interoperable National Guard brigade will provide that force.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA415828 (935.7kb)

Title Interim emergency management planning guide for special needs populations

Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. Federal Emergency Management Agency

Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Publisher Washington, DC : The Agency

Publication Date August 15, 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 245535532

Subjects EMERGENCY OPERATIONS; HANDICAPPED; ELDERLY; PUBLIC INFORMATION; EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS; PLANNING; ORGANIZATIONS

Biblio Notes Version 1.0

Call Number 42525

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106004 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 80 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract This guide is intended as a tool for State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local emergency managers in the development of emergency operations plans (EOPs) that are inclusive of the entire population of a jurisdiction of any size. It provides recommendations for planning for special needs populations. The recommendations can be implemented now, no matter how much, or how little a jurisdiction has completed up to this point. Creating "the perfect" plan before undertaking steps toward implementing these strategies is not feasible. An emergency manager's main concern will be to include all essential information in the EOP, developing immediate capabilities, and building capacity over time. This guide offers scalable recommendations to meet the needs of different jurisdictions based on factors such as size, risks, and hazards. A town with a population of 2,000 citizens, for example, will plan differently for special needs populations than will an entire State or urban area. Furthermore, each jurisdiction must decide for itself which responsibilities will be handled at the State level and which responsibilities will be handled at the Local level. The information in this document is universal in its application and tied to national planning policies and guidance such as the National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (currently under development).

Series Data Comprehensive preparedness guide (CPG). No. 301

URL www.fema.gov/pdf/media/2008/301.pdf (301.7kb)

Title Strategic counterterrorism
Author/Affil. Benjamin, Daniel
Publisher Washington, DC : Brookings Institution
Publication Date October 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268676634
Subjects TERRORISM; PREVENTIVE MEASURES; STRATEGY; ECONOMICS;
EDUCATION; HUMANITARIANISM; PUBLIC POLICY
Call Number 42527
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106013 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 21 p.
Item Type REPORT
Series Data Brookings Institution policy paper. No. 7
URL www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/10_terrorism_benjamin/10_terrorism_benjamin.pdf (251.9kb)

Title Domestic preparedness against terrorism: how ready are we? Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations of the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Sixth Congress, second session, March 27, 2000
Alternate Title Domestic preparedness against terrorism: how ready are we? Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations of the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, 106th Congress, 2nd session, March 27, 2000
Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations
Publisher Washington, DC : Superintendent of Documents
Publication Date March 27, 2000
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 48421579
Subjects TERRORISM; DISASTER PREPAREDNESS; NATIONAL DEFENSE; EVALUATION
Call Number 42532
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106012 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 176 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS13011 (3.6mb)

Title Homeland security: keeping first responders first: hearing before the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations of the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Seventh Congress, second session, July 30, 2002
Alternate Title Homeland security: keeping first responders first: hearing before the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations of the

Committee on Government Reform, House of
Representatives, 107th Congress, 2nd session, July 30,
2002

Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform.
Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and
International Relations
Publisher Washington, DC : Superintendent of Documents
Publication Date July 30, 2002
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 52807745
Subjects HOMELAND SECURITY; FIRST RESPONDERS; CONNECTICUT;
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Call Number 42530
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106010 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 232 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS34521 (6.2mb)

Title Learning from experience: the public health response to
West Nile virus, SARS, monkeypox, and hepatitis A
outbreaks in the United States

Author/Affil. Stoto, Michael A.
Author/Affil. Dausey, David J.
Author/Affil. Davis, Lois M.
Author/Affil. Leuschner, Kristin
Author/Affil. Lurie, Nicole
Author/Affil. Myers, Sarah
Author/Affil. Olmsted, Stuart
Author/Affil. Ricci, Karen
Author/Affil. Ridgely, M. Susan
Author/Affil. Sloss, Elizabeth M.
Author/Affil. Wasserman, Jeffrey
Corporate Author Department of Health and Human Services
Publisher Santa Monica, CA : RAND Health
Publication Date 2005
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 62216853
Subjects PUBLIC HEALTH; HEALTH CARE; WEST NILE VIRUS; SEVERE
ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME; MONKEYPOX; HEPATITIS A;
INFECTIOUS DISEASES; EPIDEMIOLOGY

Call Number 42528
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106007 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 198 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/2005/RAND_TR285.pdf
(1.3mb)

Title Threats at our threshold: homeland defense and homeland
security in the new century

Editor/Affil. Tussing, Bert B.
First annual homeland defense and homeland security
conference (sponsored by: Eisenhower National Security
Series)

Publisher Carlisle Barracks, PA : Army War College
Publication Date n.d.
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268803830
Subjects HOMELAND SECURITY; REORGANIZATION; FUTURISM
Call Number HV 6432.7 .T965
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106014 c.1: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
Description 235 p.
Item Type PROCEEDING
Tbl. of Contents Chapter 1: The role of the Department of Defense in responding to catastrophe
Chapter 2: Do we need a Goldwater-Nichols equivalent for the homeland?
Chapter 3: Creating a state and local preparedness revolution
Chapter 4: Finding the enemy within
Chapter 5: The role of information and communication in disaster response
URL www.csis.org/images/stories/HomelandSecurity/071022_ThreatsAtOurThreshold.pdf (1.3mb)

Title The clean up of the U.S. Postal Service's Brentwood Processing and Distribution Center: hearing before the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Seventh Congress, second session, July 26, 2002

Alternate Title The clean up of the U.S. Postal Service's Brentwood Processing and Distribution Center: hearing before the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, 107th Congress, 2nd session, July 26, 2002

Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on the District of Columbia

Publisher Washington, DC : Superintendent of Documents

Publication Date July 26, 2002

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 52204330

Subjects POSTAL SERVICES; ANTHRAX; RESPIRATORY DISEASES; FATALITIES; DECONTAMINATION; CLEANUP OPERATIONS

Call Number 42531

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106011 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 129 p.

Item Type REPORT

URL purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30777 (3mb)

Title H.R. 1118: Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act of 2003: hearing before the Committee on Science, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eighth Congress, first session, June 4, 2003

Alternate Title H.R. 1118: Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act of 2003: hearing before the

Committee on Science, House of Representatives, 108th Congress, 1st session, June 4, 2003
Congress. House. Committee on Science
Washington, DC : Superintendent of Documents
June 4, 2003
OCLC Record No.: 53435698
MANNING; RESPONSE TIMES; PERSONNEL; EMERGENCY RESPONSE; FIRE DEPARTMENTS; GRANTS
42529
Available on Interlibrary Loan
106009 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
90 p.
REPORT
purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39412 (587.9kb)

Title Message mapping: how to communicate during the six stages of a crisis
Author/Affil. Chandler, Robert C.
Publisher s.l. : 3n Global, Inc.
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268678175
Subjects CRISIS MANAGEMENT; MAPS; COMMUNICATIONS
Biblio Notes LRC has Message maps: blueprints for pandemic preparedness by the same author at RR no. 42178
Call Number 42526
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106005 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 16 p.
Item Type REPORT
Series Data 3n white paper

Title Would an influenza pandemic qualify as a major disaster under the Stafford Act?
Author/Affil. Liu, Edward C.
Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service
Publication Date October 20, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 268676645
Subjects INFECTIOUS DISEASES; EPIDEMICS; EVALUATION; DISASTERS; FEDERAL AID
Call Number 42535
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106019 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 14 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract This report provides a legal analysis of the eligibility of an influenza pandemic (flu pandemic) to be declared by the President as a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. In 1997, the discovery of a virulent H5N1 strain of avian influenza (bird flu) raised the possibility of a flu pandemic occurring in the United States. In such an event, the Stafford Act could provide authority for federal assistance. Although it

is widely agreed that emergency assistance under the Stafford Act could be provided by the President in the event of a flu pandemic, questions remain as to whether major disaster assistance would be available. An analysis of the Stafford Act suggests that this issue was not addressed by Congress when it drafted the current definition of a major disaster, and that neither inclusion nor exclusion of flu pandemics from major disaster assistance is explicitly required by the current statutory language.

Series Data CRS Report for Congress. RL34724
URL www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34724.pdf (108.7kb)

Title What we'll pay if global warming continues unchecked
Author/Affil. Ackerman, Frank
Author/Affil. Stanton, Elizabeth A.
Author/Affil. Hope, Chris
Author/Affil. Alberth, Stephan
Author/Affil. Fisher, Jeremy
Author/Affil. Biewald, Bruce
Publisher New York, NY : Natural Resources Defense Council
Publication Date May 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 228639751
Subjects GREENHOUSE EFFECT; ENVIRONMENT; LOSS ESTIMATES
Call Number 42537
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106021 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 40 p.
Item Type REPORT
Series Data The cost of climate change
URL www.nrdc.org/globalwarming/cost/cost.pdf (487kb)

Title Pandemic potential insurance impacts
Corporate Author Lloyd's. Emerging Risks Team
Publisher London, England : Lloyd's
Publication Date n.d.
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269366660
Subjects EPIDEMICS; INSURANCE; INVESTMENTS; ECONOMICS; RISK EVALUATION; LIABILITY
Call Number 42538
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106022 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 26 p.
Item Type REPORT
Tbl. of Contents Purpose / Emerging Risks Team / Definitions / Facts and stats / Better off today? / Potential pandemics? / 1918 - a worst case? / Regulations / Economic impact and investment risk / Insurance impact / Operational issues / Conclusions / Sources of information
URL www.lloyds.com/NR/rdonlyres/08B1357D-AD59-4C48-8064-599AF6F4F340/0/ER_Pandemic_InsuranceImpacts.pdf (403.1kb)

Title Science and technology for a safer nation
Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security
Publisher Washington, DC : The Department
Publication Date March 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269363802
Subjects HOMELAND SECURITY; SCIENCE; TECHNOLOGY; DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY; RESEARCH
Call Number 42539
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106046 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 44 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Advanced technologies and systems in the hands of dedicated people throughout the United States are the nation's asymmetrical advantages in safeguarding our security. U.S. leadership in science and technology is vital to the security of the homeland as well as the safety of our allies, coalition partners and friends worldwide. "Now, more than ever," then- Secretary of State Colin Powell remarked in 2004, "American science must enlighten American statecraft." This fundamental perspective guides the strategies, plans and programs of the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security. The Homeland Security Act of 2002-which established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-requires that the Department plan, coordinate and integrate all U.S. government activities relating to homeland security, including border security, intelligence, critical infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness and response, and science and technology. Underscoring the critical role of science and technology to America's security, the Act gave the Science and Technology Directorate the responsibility to advise the DHS Secretary on S&T requirements, priorities and programs that support the Department's vision and mission. The 2002 Act also charged the S&T Directorate to carry out basic and applied Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) for America's homeland security needs. And, among other initiatives and mandates, the Act called for a specialized Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA, patterned after the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) within the S&T Directorate to: ...support basic and applied homeland security research to promote revolutionary changes in technologies; advance the development, testing and evaluation, and deployment of critical homeland security technologies; and accelerate the prototyping and deployment of technologies that would address homeland security vulnerabilities. Continued U.S. leadership in science and technology is essential in the war on terrorism in all its forms. Homeland security teams must also deal with all hazards and all risks, including hurricanes, floods, forest fires and earthquakes. When the next terrorist attack or disaster comes, the nation's security professionals and first responders

must be up to the task.
 URL www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/st_safer_nation.pdf
 (12.6mb)

Title Review of the Posse Comitatus Act after Hurricane Katrina
 Author/Affil. Weston, Mark C.
 Publisher Carlisle Barracks, PA : Army War College
 Publication Date March 15, 2006
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 227889397
 Subjects MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR; HURRICANE KATRINA; ARMED FORCES; AIR FORCE; LAW ENFORCEMENT

Biblio Notes In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Strategic Studies
 Call Number 42533
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 106016 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Description 38 p.
 Item Type DISSERTATION/THESIS
 Abstract The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 (PCA) and as amended restricts the use of the Army or the Air Force for law enforcement purposes. Hurricane Katrina and the events of September 11, 2001, combined with the potential use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) in a domestic terrorist event have brought the PCA into the spotlight for review. Should Congress repeal the PCA, leave PCA "as-is", or modify the PCA? This paper provides background on the issue of the use of the military for law enforcement and makes the case that policy and not necessarily statutory guidance drives the use of the military in the domestic venue for rapidly responding to a wide range of crises.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA448803 (95kb)

Title Combating nuclear smuggling: DHS's Phase 3 test report on advanced portal monitors does not fully disclose the limitations of the test results
 Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce
 Corporate Author Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
 Publisher Washington, DC : Government Accountability Office
 Publication Date September 2008
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 266075612
 Identifier Title Number: GAO-08-979
 Subjects CRIME PREVENTION; NUCLEAR THREAT; DETECTORS; RADIATION; EVALUATION

Biblio Notes Advanced Spectroscopic Portal - ASP
 Call Number 42534
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 106017 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Description 26 p.
 Item Type REPORT
 Abstract The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Domestic

Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is responsible for addressing the threat of nuclear smuggling. Radiation detection portal monitors are part of the U.S. defense against such threats. In 2007, Congress required that funds for new advanced spectroscopic portal (ASP) monitors could not be spent until the Secretary of DHS certified that these machines represented a significant increase in operational effectiveness over currently deployed portal monitors. In addition to other tests, DNDO conducted the Phase 3 tests on ASPs to identify areas in which the ASPs needed improvement. GAO was asked to assess (1) the degree to which the Phase 3 test report accurately depicts the test results and (2) the appropriateness of using the Phase 3 test results to determine whether ASPs represent a significant improvement over current radiation detection equipment. GAO also agreed to provide its observations on special tests conducted by Sandia National Laboratories (SNL).

Series Data
URL

Combating nuclear smuggling
www.gao.gov/new.items/d08979.pdf (402.7kb)

Title Emergency support function number 9: urban search and rescue annex
Alternate Title Emergency support function number nine: urban search and rescue annex
Corporate Author Federal Emergency Management Agency
Publisher Washington, DC : The Agency
Publication Date April 1999
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269328724
Subjects EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; URBAN SEARCH RESCUE; EXTRICATION; MEDICAL CARE
Call Number UA 928 .U6 H765 1999 ESF9
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106045 c.1: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
Description 12 p.
Item Type BOOK
Abstract Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 - Urban Search and Rescue rapidly deploys components of the National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System to provide specialized lifesaving assistance to State and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency. US&R operational activities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.
URL www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/frp/frpesf9.pdf (68kb)

Title Developing strategic leaders for the 21st century
Alternate Title Developing strategic leaders for the twenty first century
Author/Affil. McCausland, Jeffrey D.
Publisher Carlisle, PA : Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute
Publication Date February 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 192006910
Identifier ISBN: 1-58487-340-X
Subjects LEADERSHIP; STRATEGIC PLANNING; INTERAGENCY
COOPERATION; SECURITY MEASURES
Call Number 42541
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106047 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 116 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Secretary of Defense Robert Gates delivered a remarkable speech at Kansas State University on November 26, 2007. In his address, the Secretary underscored the pressing need to greatly expand the nation's "soft power" capabilities. Secretary Gates did not speak at length about current Department of Defense programs or the need to increase the defense budget dramatically. Rather, he called for significant increases in the capacity of other government agencies to work with the military in the rebuilding of societies in Iraq and Afghanistan and be prepared to counter the appeal of international terrorism globally. Clearly the attack on the World Trade Center and subsequent conflicts in both Iraq and Afghanistan changed forever how Americans think about "national security." These events expanded not only the number and scope of issues, but also the overall complexity of the process. Consequently, the requirement for interagency decision making accelerated, demands for greater policy flexibility increased, and an interagency process that was largely confined to a few departments of the Federal Government now involves a multitude of new players and allied states. Emerging analysis of the American interagency and intergovernmental processes has underscored the nation's inability to respond effectively and coherently to contemporary national security demands. The 9/11 Commission and other studies have all recommended modifications to various organizations and the overall interagency process. These are clearly required, but there has not been sufficient attention focused on the nonmilitary human capital required to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Specifically, the Federal Government lacks a comprehensive process to ensure the recruitment, development, and retention of civilian leaders capable of effectively integrating the contributions of specialized government agencies on behalf of larger national security interests. This new security environment requires people who are not only substantively qualified and knowledgeable regarding policy issues, but who also possess the leadership abilities to direct large complex organizations. This monograph focuses on the human capital required to succeed in the contemporary national security environment. It begins with an examination of the multitude of studies by both government and private agencies concerning this problem over the past 2 decades. It reviews the current development programs in three departments of the Federal Government--the

Department of Defense, Department of State, and Central Intelligence Agency. Finally, the author outlines a proposal for a National Security Professional Program to meet this pressing need.

URL www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB839.pdf (544.1kb)

Title Why have we not been attacked again? Competing and complementary hypotheses for homeland attack frequency

Author/Affil. Boyd, Dallas

Author/Affil. Dunn, Lewis A.

Author/Affil. Arnold, Aaron

Author/Affil. Ullrich, Michael

Author/Affil. Scouras, James

Author/Affil. Fox, Jonathan

Corporate Author Science Applications International Corporation

Publisher s.l. : Defense Threat Reduction Agency. Advanced Systems and Concepts Office

Publication Date June 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269782496

Subjects HOMELAND SECURITY; TERRORISM; PREVENTIVE MEASURES; FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Call Number 42540

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106050 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 207 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract Since the events of September 11, 2001, America's intelligence operatives, uniformed military personnel, homeland security analysts, law enforcement officers, diplomats, and countless other professionals have labored to prevent another large-scale terrorist attack on the U.S. homeland. As of this writing, they appear to have succeeded. Or have they? While there have been a number of terrorist plots in the more than six years that have passed since 9/11, no significant loss of life has occurred on American soil at the hands of terrorists. Though terrorist activity is on the rise in many regions of the world and militant ideologies continue to flourish, 9/11 has yet had no sequel. The efforts of America's national security community have doubtlessly contributed to the non-occurrence of a subsequent attack on the homeland. Yet a number of less obvious explanations may also have been at work. Among them is the possibility that, in contrast to repeated warnings that the nation faces an ever-present terrorist threat, our enemies have simply not made conducting another large-scale attack on the United States their overriding priority. The accompanying study, conceived and funded by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's (DTRA) Advanced Systems and Concepts Office (ASCO) and conducted in collaboration with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), examines a number of competing hypotheses that seek to explain terrorist attack frequency against the U.S. homeland. In short,

the study explores the question, Why have we not been attacked again? While numerous analyses of this question have been performed, no comprehensive effort has been made since 9/11 to enumerate and assess the validity of the various hypotheses concerning the non-occurrence of another large-scale domestic attack. The study thus fills an important gap in the scholarship surrounding this seminal event. However, the ultimate objective of the study is not to perform the empirically dubious task of proving a negative. Indeed, as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has observed, "it is never possible to demonstrate why something has not occurred." Nevertheless, by looking back at the last six years and exploring alternative explanations for the lack of a major domestic terrorist incident, the study may improve our grasp of the relative value of U.S. counterterrorism efforts and the terrorists' responses to the changed security milieu. Although a worthy intellectual effort for its own sake, enhancing our understanding of why we have not been attacked again could have significant implications for the way the United States fights the Global War on Terror. The analysis therefore constitutes more than an academic exercise. Complementing the research and analysis, the project included a two-day conference that brought together some of the nation's leading thinkers on terrorism issues. Charged not only with singling out the most compelling of the hypotheses, but also with identifying logical policy implications, the participants offered invaluable insights into this critical question.

Series Data ASCO report. 2008 007
URL www.heritage.org/Research/Features/NationalSecurity/upload/WeHaveNotBeenAttackedAgain.pdf (1.7mb)

Title At-risk populations project: federal and national-level document review
Corporate Author Association of States and Territorial Health Officials
Publisher s.l. : The Association
Publication Date August 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 243894862
Subjects POPULATION; RISK EVALUATION; DOCUMENTATION
Call Number 42549
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106042 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 22 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.astho.org/pubs/ASTHO_ARPP_Federal_Review_August2008.pdf (173.7kb)

Title Hurricane evacuation time estimates for the Texas Gulf Coast
Author/Affil. Lindell, Michael K.

Author/Affil. Prater, Carla S.
Author/Affil. Wu, Jie Ying
Publisher College Station, TX : Texas A&M University. Hazards
Reduction & Recovery Center
Publication Date March 2002
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269656914
Subjects HURRICANES; EVACUATION; TEXAS GULF COAST; TIME
MANAGEMENT
Call Number 42548
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106043 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 38 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL ftp.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/hurr/hurr coast behavior.pdf
(106.5kb)

Title 2008 business resiliency survey results: an insider's
look at the current state of risk management, continuity
and resiliency in multinational organizations
Corporate Author iJET Intelligent Risk Systems
Publisher s.l. : The Corporation
Publication Date July 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269530447
Identifier Title Number: iJET/WP0010-06
Subjects BUSINESS CONTINUITY; RISK MANAGEMENT; INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS
Call Number 42547
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106041 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 10 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.ijet.com/news/whitepapers/pdf/WP-0010-06-srsa.pdf
(351kb)

Title The role of IT in campus security and emergency
management
Author/Affil. Page, Carrie
Publisher Boulder, CO : EDUCAUSE
Publication Date October 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269381892
Subjects INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; COLLEGES;
SECURITY MEASURES
Call Number 42546
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106040 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 18 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/PUB9001.pdf (150.6kb)

Title ERM in higher education
Author/Affil. Ackley, Sheri

Author/Affil. Adams, Megan
Author/Affil. Crickette, Grace M.
Author/Affil. Eick, Christine
Author/Affil. Finch, Leta
Author/Affil. Freeman, Richard W.
Author/Affil. Hebert, Bonney J.
Author/Affil. Langsdale, Gary W.
Author/Affil. Lark, Catherine
Author/Affil. Shew Holland, Ellen M.
Author/Affil. Unks, Ruth A.
Editor/Affil. Morris, Vincent E.
Publisher Bloomington, IN : University Risk Management and
Insurance Association
Publication Date September 2007
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269848747
Subjects COLLEGES; RISK MANAGEMENT; INSURANCE; AUDITING; MANUALS
Biblio Notes Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
Call Number 42544
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106039 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 50 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.urmia.org/library/docs/reports/URMIA_ERM_White_Paper.pdf (319.9kb)

Title The National Infrastructure Advisory Council's final report and recommendations on the insider threat to critical infrastructures
Author/Affil. Noonan, Thomas
Author/Affil. Archuleta, Edmund
Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. National Infrastructure Advisory Council
Publisher Washington, D.C. : The Council
Publication Date April 8, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 269866177
Subjects DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; INFRASTRUCTURE; TECHNOLOGY; COMPUTERS; EMPLOYEES; ESPIONAGE
Call Number 42545
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106044 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 55 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Through DHS and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC) provides the President with advice on the security of the critical infrastructure sectors and their information systems. These critical infrastructures support vital sectors of the economy, including banking and finance, transportation, water, energy, manufacturing, and emergency services. Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff initiated The Insider Threat to Critical Infrastructures Study with a letter to the NIAC at the Council's January 16, 2007 meeting. The Secretary's letter outlined a series of tasks, which helped frame the Study. The tasks included

defining the insider threat for both physical and cyber; analyzing its scope, dynamics, and the effects of globalization; outlining obstacles to addressing this potential threat; and analyzing the challenges that Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CIKR) owners and operators face when they screen their employees for insider threat risk. The NIAC Working Group divided the assigned tasks and the work of the Study Group into two phases. The first phase focused on defining the threat, dynamics, scope, globalization, and obstacles, while the second phase highlighted issues and challenges related to employee screening. The NIAC's primary goal was to address the assigned tasks and develop policy recommendations for the President and DHS in an effort to improve the security posture of our Nation's critical infrastructures. The NIAC also sought to leverage its findings to increase understanding of the insider threat and help CIKR operators mitigate insider threats. Insider threats exist for all organizations. Essentially, this threat lies in the potential that a trusted employee may betray their obligations and allegiances to their employer and conduct sabotage or espionage against them. Insider betrayals include a broad range of actions, from secretive acts of theft or subtle forms of sabotage to more aggressive and overt forms of vengeance, sabotage, and even workplace violence. The threat posed by insiders is one most owner-operators neither understand nor appreciate, and it is a term that is commonly used to refer to IT network use violations. This often leads to further confusion about the nature and seriousness of the threat. This misunderstanding or underestimation relates, in part, to the stigma that an act of insider betrayal carries with it - a stigma that can cause customers, partners, and shareholders to lose trust in an organization. This loss of trust can translate into lost business, revenue, and value. As a result, CIKR owner and operators often handle these types of events discretely and away from public view. This common practice has impeded the understanding of the threat and the efforts to address it, exacerbating the existing risk. In its investigation, the NIAC uncovered a significant, and growing, body of knowledge about the causes and implications of the insider threat. The NIAC has compiled a high-level view of these findings in its effort to lift the veil of misunderstanding and, in turn, provide a path forward to mitigate insider threat risks to critical infrastructure.

URL www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/niac/niac_insider_threat_to_critical_infrastructures_study.pdf (399.3kb)

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Title | London recovery management protocol |
| Corporate Author | London Resilience Team |
| Publisher | London, England : The Team |
| Publication Date | July 2008 |

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270751033
Subjects EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; LONDON, ENGLAND; RECOVERY;
PROCEDURES
Biblio Notes Version 2
Call Number 42557
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106051 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 61 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.londonprepared.gov.uk/downloads/rmprotocol_august2008.pdf (1.5kb)

Title 1868 Hayward earthquake: 140-year retrospective
Alternate Title Eighteen hundred sixty eight Hayward earthquake: one
hundred forty year retrospective
Corporate Author Risk Management Solutions, Inc.
Publisher s.l. : The Corporation
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270750733
Subjects EARTHQUAKES; HAYWARD, CA; HISTORY; TRENDS; PROPERTY
LOSSES; ARCHITECTURE; COMPUTER MODELS
Call Number 42559
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106057 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 20 p.
Item Type REPORT
Series Data RMS special report
URL [www.rms.com/Publications/1868 Hayward Earthquake Retrospective.pdf](http://www.rms.com/Publications/1868_Hayward_Earthquake_Retrospective.pdf) (1.8mb)

Title The new time of your life
Author/Affil. Curtis, Cally
Author/Affil. Bauer, Arthur
Author/Affil. Heeley, Edward
Publisher Bensenville, IL : Learning Communications
Publication Date n.d.
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 52573908
Identifier Misc. No.: VL6377 S
Subjects TIME MANAGEMENT; COST EFFECTIVENESS; DECISION MAKING
Biblio Notes Suggests techniques for managing time so that more work
can be accomplished with less effort
Biblio Notes Based on Alan Lakein's book, How to Get Control of Your
Time and Your Life.
Biblio Notes For NFA Management of Fire Prevention Programs class
Call Number HD 38 .T583v
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106186 c.1: MEDIA HALL - ROOM 216 [status: IN]
Description 1 videocassette, 21 min.
Item Type VIDEO

Title The new time of your life

Author/Affil. Curtis, Cally
Author/Affil. Bauer, Arthur
Author/Affil. Heeley, Edward
Publisher Bensenville, IL : Learning Communications
Pub.Year/Beg.Dat 1999
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270186114
Identifier Misc. No.: VL6377 S DVD
Subjects TIME MANAGEMENT; COST EFFECTIVENESS; DECISION MAKING
Biblio Notes Suggests techniques for managing time so that more work
can be accomplished with less effort
Biblio Notes Based on Alan Lakein's book, How to Get Control of Your
Time and Your Life.
Biblio Notes For NFA Management of Fire Prevention Programs class
Call Number HD 38 .T583d 2008
Availability Not available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106029 c.1: RESERVE-ASK AT CIRCULATION DESK [status:
IN]
106030 c.1: RESERVE-ASK AT CIRCULATION DESK [status:
IN]
Description 1 digital video disk, 21 min. + 1 facilitator's guide,
67 p. + 1 compact disk, training materials
Item Type DVD

Title Leading performance management in local government
Editor/Affil. Ammons, David N.
Publisher Washington, DC : ICMA Press
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 241304379
Identifier ISBN: 978-0-87326-178-4
Identifier Title Number: 43541
Identifier LCCN: 2008032861
Subjects LOCAL GOVERNMENT; PERFORMANCE EVALUATION; PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT; MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT; GOVERNMENT SERVICES
Call Number JS 363 .A521 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106054 c.1: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
106055 c.2: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
106056 c.3: CIRCULATION - BOOKS [status: IN]
Description 215 p.
Item Type BOOK

Title Chemical terrorism: US policies to reduce the chemical
terror threat
Alternate Title Chemical terrorism: U.S. policies to reduce the
chemical terror threat
Author/Affil. Kosal, Margaret E.
Publisher Washington, DC : Partnership For A Secure America
Publication Date September 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 248654486
Subjects TERRORISM; CHEMICAL WEAPONS; PREVENTIVE MEASURES;
POLICIES; FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Call Number 42573

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106072 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 29 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.psaonline.org/downloads/CHEMICAL%20report%208-28-08.pdf (556.6kb)

Title Fusion centers: issues and options for Congress
Author/Affil. Rollins, John
Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service
Publication Date January 18, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270755999
Subjects INFORMATION; INTELLIGENCE; TERRORISM; PREVENTIVE MEASURES; LAW ENFORCEMENT; INTERAGENCY COOPERATION; FUSION CENTERS

Call Number 42558
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106052 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 99 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Although elements of the information and intelligence fusion function were conducted prior to 9/11, often at state police criminal intelligence bureaus, the events of 9/11 provided the primary catalyst for the formal establishment of more than 40 state, local, and regional fusion centers across the country. The value proposition for fusion centers is that by integrating various streams of information and intelligence, including that flowing from the federal government, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as the private sector, a more accurate picture of risks to people, economic infrastructure, and communities can be developed and translated into protective action. The ultimate goal of fusion is to prevent manmade (terrorist) attacks and to respond to natural disasters and manmade threats quickly and efficiently should they occur. As recipients of federal government-provided national intelligence, another goal of fusion centers is to model how events inimical to U.S. interests overseas may be manifested in their communities, and align protective resources accordingly. There are several risks to the fusion center concept -- including potential privacy and civil liberties violations, and the possible inability of fusion centers to demonstrate utility in the absence of future terrorist attacks, particularly during periods of relative state fiscal austerity. Fusion centers are state-created entities largely financed and staffed by the states, and there is no one "model" for how a center should be structured. State and local law enforcement and criminal intelligence seem to be at the core of many of the centers. Although many of the centers initially had purely counterterrorism goals, for numerous reasons, they have increasingly gravitated toward an all-crimes and even broader all-hazards approach. While many of

the centers have prevention of attacks as a high priority, little "true fusion," or analysis of disparate data sources, identification of intelligence gaps, and pro-active collection of intelligence against those gaps which could contribute to prevention is occurring. Some centers are collocated with local offices of federal entities, yet in the absence of a functioning intelligence cycle process, collocation alone does not constitute fusion. The federal role in supporting fusion centers consists largely of providing financial assistance, the majority of which has flowed through the Homeland Security Grant Program; sponsoring security clearances; providing human resources; producing some fusion center guidance and training; and providing congressional authorization and appropriation of national foreign intelligence program resources, as well as oversight hearings. This report includes over 30 options for congressional consideration to clarify and potentially enhance the federal government's relationship with fusion centers. One of the central options is the potential drafting of a formal national fusion center strategy that would outline, among other elements, the federal government's clear expectations of fusion centers, its position on sustainment funding, metrics for assessing fusion center performance, and definition of what constitutes a "mature" fusion center. This report will be updated.

Series Data

URL

CRS report for Congress. RL34070

www.fas.org/sgp/crs/intel/RL34070.pdf (1.3mb)

Title

Author/Affil.

Publisher

Publication Date

Identifier

Subjects

Call Number

Availability

Copies

Description

Item Type

Abstract

United States Fire Administration: an overview

Kruger, Lennard G.

Washington, DC : Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service

October 10, 2008

OCLC Record No.: 264688770

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION; NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY; APPROPRIATIONS; BUDGETING; COST EFFECTIVENESS
29290 2008

Available on Interlibrary Loan

106018 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

6 p.

REPORT

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) - which includes the National Fire Academy (NFA) - is currently an entity within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The objective of the USFA is to significantly reduce the nation's loss of life from fire, while also achieving a reduction in property loss and non-fatal injury due to fire. The Administration's FY2009 budget proposal requested \$40.9 million for USFA, a reduction of 5.5% from the FY2008 level. For FY2009, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved \$43.3 million for USFA, while the House Appropriations Committee approved

\$44.979 million. The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329) - which contains the FY2009 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act - provided \$44.979 million for USFA. Meanwhile, the United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008 (H.R. 4847/S. 2606) was signed into law on October 8, 2008 (P.L. 110-376). This report will be updated as events warrant.

Series Data
URL

CRS Report for Congress. RS20071
assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS20071_20081010.pdf (70.4kb)

Title The National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility: issues for Congress

Author/Affil. Shea, Dana A.

Author/Affil. Monke, Jim

Author/Affil. Gottron, Frank

Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service

Publication Date September 26, 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270997500

Subjects RESEARCH; BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS; AGRICULTURE; FOOD; INDUSTRY; PUBLIC SAFETY

Call Number 42550

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106048 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 29 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract The agricultural and food infrastructure of the United States is potentially susceptible to terrorist attack using biological pathogens. In addition to the effects of such an attack on the economy, some animal diseases could potentially be transmitted to humans. These diseases are known as zoonotic diseases. Scientific and medical research on plant and animal diseases may lead to the discovery and development of new diagnostics and countermeasures, reducing the risk and effects of a successful terrorist attack. To safeguard the United States against animal disease, Congress has appropriated funds to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to engage in research at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), off the coast of New York, on animal diseases not native to the United States. When creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003, Congress transferred PIADC from USDA to DHS. Both USDA and DHS, in cooperation with USDA, conduct foreign animal disease research at PIADC, but PIADC has been identified as outdated and too limited to continue as the primary facility for this research. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 tasks the Secretaries of Agriculture and Homeland Security to develop a plan to provide safe, secure, and state-of-the-art agriculture biocontainment laboratories for research and development of diagnostic capabilities and medical countermeasures for foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. To partially meet these obligations, DHS has

requested Congress to appropriate funds to construct a new facility, the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF). This facility would house high-containment laboratories able to handle the pathogens currently under investigation at PIADC, as well as other pathogens of interest. Six candidate sites have been identified, one of which is Plum Island.

The DHS plans to select the site in 2008 and open NBAF in 2015. The final construction cost will depend on the site location and has been estimated to range between \$648 million and \$939 million, significantly exceeding 2005 baseline projections. Additional expenses, such as equipping the new facility, relocating existing personnel and programs, and preparing the PIADC facility for disposition, may exceed an additional \$100 million. The plans announced by DHS to establish the NBAF have raised several issues. Community concerns about safety and security, previously expressed about PIADC and other laboratories being built to study dangerous pathogens, are also being voiced about NBAF. Coordination between DHS and USDA, as well as prioritization and investment in agricultural biodefense, may be reassessed if more high-containment laboratory space becomes available. Research with live foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus is allowed on the U.S. mainland only if explicitly permitted by the USDA Secretary. However, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246) instructs USDA to issue such a permit to DHS for possession of FMD virus at NBAF, subject to select agent rules.

Series Data
URL CRS report for Congress. RL34160
assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34160_20080926.pdf (181.5kb)

Title Business continuity management for fuel shortages:
guidance for organisations
Alternate Title Business continuity management for fuel shortages:
guidance for organizations
Corporate Author United Kingdom. Cabinet Office. Department of Energy
and Climate Change
Publisher London, England : The Office
Publication Date n.d.
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271206742
Subjects FUELS; SHORTAGES; BUSINESS CONTINUITY; GREAT BRITAIN
Call Number 42560
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106059 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 11 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.ukresilience.gov.uk/media/31136/bcp_fuel_nov2008.pdf
(117.9kb)

Title Model procedures for responding to a package with
suspicion of a biological threat

Corporate Author International Association of Fire Chiefs
Corporate Author Federal Bureau of Investigation. Laboratory Division.
Hazardous Materials Response Unit
Publisher Fairfax, VA : The Association
Publication Date October 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271167925
Subjects BIOLOGICAL WARFARE; MODELS; PACKAGING; PROCEDURES;
TERRORISM
Call Number 36436 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106058 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 20 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL [www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/haz IAFCmodelproceduresforbiohazardresponse.pdf](http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/haz_I AFCmodelproceduresforbiohazardresponse.pdf) (161.4kb)

Title Vision 20/20: national strategies for fire loss prevention
Alternate Title Vision twenty/twenty: national strategies for fire loss prevention
Corporate Author Institution of Fire Engineers. USA Branch
Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security
Vision 20/20 National Forum (sponsored by: Institution of Fire Engineers. USA Branch) (Washington, DC : March 31-April 1, 2008)
Publisher s.l. : The Organization
Publication Date October 6, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270993569
Subjects FIRE LOSSES; FIRE PREVENTION; STRATEGY; SOCIETY; ECONOMICS; FIRE FATALITIES; INJURIES; PROPERTY LOSSES
Call Number 42574
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106073 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 43 p.
Item Type PROCEEDING
URL www.strategicfire.org/08report.pdf (280.8kb)

Title Defend the approaches!
Author/Affil. Patterson, Mark A.
Publisher Carlisle Barracks, PA : Army War College
Publication Date May 9, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271013237
Subjects WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION; INTELLIGENCE; SHORELINES; HARBORS
Biblio Notes In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Strategic Studies
Call Number 42577
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106076 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 23 p.
Item Type DISSERTATION/THESIS
Abstract A large number of embarkation sites where Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) could be loaded on vessels bound

for the United States exits. Unfortunately, there are insufficient US Navy assets to interdict such vessels unless extremely reliable and highly detailed intelligence were available. Consequently, effective defense against ocean borne WMD requires US Navy assets operating closer to the mainland and US territories in order to provide for better discrimination by Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO). This paper argues that given the nature of the WMD threat, the US will be better defended by operating closer to US shores than by traditionally deployed forward forces. A brief overview of naval strategy since the Cold War and a description of the current threat environment and adversaries is presented. Then, recommendations for effectively responding to the WMD threat are offered, as well as recommendations for maintaining a viable US presence around the world through maritime alliances and Theater Security Cooperation Plans (TSCPs).

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA486738 (281.3kb)

Title Underlying reasons for success and failure of terrorist attacks: selected case studies
Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. Homeland Security Institute
Corporate Author Analytic Services Inc.
Publisher Arlington, VA : The Institute
Publication Date June 4, 2007
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270997772
Identifier Misc. No.: W81XWH-04-D-0011
Subjects TERRORISM; CASE STUDIES; EVALUATION
Call Number 42572
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106071 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 175 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL [www.homelandsecurity.org/hsireports/Reasons for Terroris
t Success Failure.pdf](http://www.homelandsecurity.org/hsireports/Reasons%20for%20Terrorist%20Success%20Failure.pdf) (907.8kb)

Title The tools of prevention: building prevention and deterrence into exercise programs
Author/Affil. Meehan, Michael K.
Publisher Monterey, CA : Naval Postgraduate School
Publication Date September 2006
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 262845260
Subjects HOMELAND SECURITY; SECURITY MEASURES; EXERCISES; CRIME PREVENTION
Biblio Notes Submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in National Security Studies (Homeland Security and Defense)
Appendices A and B are released under separate cover as a limited distribution document - blacked out in this item.
Call Number 42575

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106075 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 140 p.
Item Type DISSERTATION/THESIS
Abstract This thesis will briefly explore the questions surrounding why prevention has typically not been incorporated into homeland security exercises and strives to document and demonstrate that prevention can be exercised. It will look at various prevention strategies, most notably, "All-Crimes," Information Sharing, Private Sector Security, Attack Trees, Red-Teaming, and Behavioral Analysis, to determine how these prevention-related tools can be integrated into exercise design and conduct. These tools can be used in exercises individually or in groups. They are, however, not the end-state, as other tools undoubtedly exist. Prevention as a science and a skill is still in its infancy; with additional research, analysis, and practice, maturity will come. This thesis also endeavors to provide a road map for agencies desiring to understand and exercise prevention activities. Understanding that prevention can be practiced and exercised through the use of certain tools is one significant step in having the guidance necessary to begin a prevention exercise, or better, a complete prevention exercise program. Agencies using these tools, working within the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Guidelines, and using technical expertise available from local, national, and federal subject-matter experts, should have that road map.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA486358 (2mb)

Title Fostering partnership in humanitarian aid and disaster relief
Author/Affil. Wishart, John P.
Publisher Monterey, CA : Naval Postgraduate School
Publication Date June 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 245048808
Subjects HUMANITARIANISM; DISASTER RELIEF; MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR; NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS; INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Biblio Notes In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Defense Analysis

Call Number 42576
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106074 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 72 p.
Item Type DISSERTATION/THESIS
Abstract Humanitarian aid operations are a social and interactive enterprise among a variety of international partners. There are currently many initiatives that attempt to enhance collaboration between United States Government Agencies, foreign governments, international government organizations, non-governmental organizations

(NGOs), and private volunteer organizations. The diverse nature of organizations and numbers of groups involved in a complex humanitarian emergency is extraordinary. Participants must understand there are multiple factors that impact the collaborative capacity of groups in humanitarian aid and disaster relief operations. They need to understand that some NGOs will work with the military and some will not. Military forces must respect NGO needs for independence, neutrality, transparency, and impartiality. However, when actors can come to an agreement regarding contact within these environments the sum of their efforts will be greater than their individual contributions. Face-to-face contact is crucial in enhancing collaborative capacity. Individuals build trust through face-to-face contacts which can translate to more frequent contact using other less personal or social modes of communication. Collaboration is an interactive process. Participants must build collaborative capacity over time by focusing on developing swift trust and be aware of cultural understanding. Participants must also use face-to-face contact at the initial meeting. After swift trust is established, participants can use media of decreasing richness over time, but should schedule face-to-face meetings to ensure collaboration is maintained.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA483578 (227.6kb)

Title FY2009 appropriations for state and local homeland security

Author/Affil. Reese, Shawn

Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service

Publication Date October 10, 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271009931

Subjects APPROPRIATIONS; FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; NATIONAL SECURITY; STATE BUDGETS

Call Number 37815 2008

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106079 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 3 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract Congress appropriated, in P.L. 110-329, approximately \$4.36 billion for state and local homeland security assistance programs. This is approximately \$135 million more than was appropriated in FY2008 (\$4.22 billion). Congress chose not to fund the Real ID program in FY2009, however, it did appropriate funding (\$2 million) for a new assistance program titled the Center for Counterterrorism and Cyber Crime at Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont.

Series Data CRS report for Congress. RS22805

URL assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22805_20081010.pdf (58.4kb)

Title Report of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack: critical national infrastructures

Alternate Title Critical national infrastructures

Corporate Author Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack

Publisher Washington, DC : The Commission

Publication Date April 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 236485711

Identifier ISBN: 978-0-16-080927-9

Subjects ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE; RISK EVALUATION; NUCLEAR WARFARE; NUCLEAR THREAT

Biblio Notes Commission members: Dr. John S. Foster, Jr., Mr. Earl Gjelde, Dr. William R. Graham, Dr. Robert J. Hermann, Mr. Henry M. Kluepfel, Gen. Richard L. Lawson, Dr. Gordon K. Soper, Dr. Lowell L. Wood, Jr., and Dr. Joan B. Woodard

Call Number 42578

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106078 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 208 p.

Item Type REPORT

Tbl. of Contents Chapter 1 - Infrastructure commonalities
Chapter 2 - Electric power
Chapter 3 - Telecommunications
Chapter 4 - Banking and finance
Chapter 5 - Petroleum and natural gas
Chapter 6 - Transportation infrastructure
Chapter 7 - Food infrastructure
Chapter 8 - Water infrastructure
Chapter 9 - Emergency services
Chapter 10 - Space systems
Chapter 11 - Government
Chapter 12 - Keeping the citizenry informed: effects on people
Appendix A - The Commission and its charter
Appendix B - Biographies

URL [www.empcommission.org/docs/A2473-EMP Commission-7MB.pdf](http://www.empcommission.org/docs/A2473-EMP%20Commission-7MB.pdf) (7.2mb)

Title Germs go global: why emerging infectious diseases are a threat to America

Author/Affil. Hamburg, Margaret A.

Author/Affil. Levi, Jeffrey

Author/Affil. Elliott, Kimberly

Author/Affil. Williams, Lynora

Corporate Author de Beaumont Foundation

Publisher Washington, DC : Trust for America's Health

Publication Date October 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 265896828

Subjects INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Call Number 42579

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106080 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 44 p.

Item Type REPORT
Tbl. of Contents Overview / 1. What are emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases? / 2. Factors contributing to the emergence of infectious diseases / 3. Impact of emerging infectious diseases at home / 4. The need to improve infectious disease prevention / 5. Financial incentives are critical / 6. Recommendations / Appendix A: the world's deadliest infectious diseases / Appendix B: Emerging infectious disease threats to the U.S.
Series Data Issue report
URL healthyamericans.org/assets/files/GermsGoGlobal.pdf (639.2kb)

Title Planning for and managing emergencies: a good practice guide for higher education institutions
Author/Affil. Easthope, Lucy
Author/Affil. Eyre, Anne
Corporate Author Higher Education Funding Council for England
Publisher s.l. : Association of University Chief Security Officers
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271472193
Subjects EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; COLLEGES; RISK EVALUATION; CASE STUDIES; CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS; FORMS; GREAT BRITAIN
Biblio Notes Higher education
Call Number 42580
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106077 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 189 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.aucso.org.uk/uploads/File/THE%20GUIDE%20FINAL%201%20JUNE%2008.pdf (1.6mb)

Title Six years after anthrax: are we better prepared to respond to bioterrorism? Hearing before the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Tenth Congress, first session, October 23, 2007
Alternate Title 6 years after anthrax: are we better prepared to respond to bioterrorism? Hearing before the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, 110th Congress, 1st session, October 23, 2007
Corporate Author Congress. Senate. Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Publisher Washington, DC : Government Printing Office
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271254456
Subjects BIOTERRORISM; ANTHRAX; EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; HOMELAND SECURITY
Call Number 42585
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106083 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 163 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.fas.org/irp/congress/2007/hr/bioterror.pdf (7.8mb)

Title Business continuity management
Author/Affil. Everest, David
Author/Affil. Garber, Roy E.
Author/Affil. Keating, Michael
Author/Affil. Peterson, Brian
Publisher Altamonte Springs, FL : Institute of Internal Auditors
Publication Date July 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271289334
Identifier ISBN: 978-0-89413-623-8
Identifier Order Number: 1045
Subjects BUSINESS CONTINUITY; MANAGEMENT; AUDITING; TECHNOLOGY
Call Number 42586
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106084 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 36 p.
Item Type REPORT
Series Data Global technology audit guide

Title Assistance to Firefighters Program: distribution of fire grant funding
Author/Affil. Kruger, Lennard G.
Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service
Publication Date August 6, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271457539
Subjects GRANTS; FIRE SERVICE; CIVIL DEFENSE; DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY; LAWS
Call Number 42589
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106087 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 19 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract The Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program, also known as fire grants or the FIRE Act grant program, was established by Title XVII of the FY2001 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 106-398). Currently administered by the Grant Programs Directorate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the program provides federal grants directly to local fire departments and unaffiliated Emergency Medical Services (EMS) organizations to help address a variety of equipment, training, and other firefighter-related and EMS needs. A related program is the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighters (SAFER) program, which provides grants for hiring, recruiting, and retaining firefighters. The fire grant program is now in its eighth year. Over \$4.25 billion has been appropriated to the fire grant program since FY2001. The Fire Act

statute was reauthorized in 2004 (Title XXXVI of P.L. 108-375) and provides overall guidelines on how fire grant money should be distributed. There is no set geographical formula for the distribution of fire grants - fire departments throughout the nation apply, and award decisions are made by a peer panel based on the merits of the application and the needs of the community. However, the law does require that fire grants be distributed to a diverse mix of fire departments, with respect to type of department (paid, volunteer, or combination), geographic location, and type of community served (e.g. urban, suburban, or rural). The Administration proposed \$300 million for fire grants in FY2009, a 46% cut from the FY2008 level of \$560 million. No funding was proposed for SAFER grants. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved \$750 million for firefighter assistance in FY2009 (\$560 million for fire grants and \$190 million for SAFER grants), while the House Appropriations Committee approved \$800 million for firefighter assistance (\$570 million for fire grants and \$230 million for SAFER grants). Ongoing issues in the 110th Congress include how appropriations for fire grants should compare with authorized levels and to what extent the focus of the program should be shifted towards terrorism preparedness and away from the traditional mission of enhancing basic firefighting needs. This report will be updated as events warrant.

Series Data
URL

CRS report for Congress. RL32341
assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL32341_20080806.pdf (127.7kb)

Title Midwest flooding disaster: rethinking federal flood insurance?

Author/Affil. King, Rawle O.

Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service

Publication Date August 11, 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 262699709

Subjects FLOODS; MIDWEST; NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Call Number 42590

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106088 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 25 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract Historically, floods have caused more economic loss to the nation than any other form of natural disaster. In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in response to rising flood losses and escalating costs resulting from ad-hoc appropriations for disaster relief. Federal flood insurance was designed to provide an alternative to federal disaster relief outlays by reducing the rising federal costs through premium collection and mitigation activities. The purchase of flood insurance was considered to be an economically efficient way to indemnify property owners for flood losses and internalize the risk of locating

investments in the floodplains. Despite massive rainfall-river flooding in several Midwestern states along the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries in June 2008, damages for the most part are not expected to produce significant insured flood losses under the NFIP.

This significant but not unprecedented flood event instead will likely cost several billions in uninsured damages that will probably remain uncompensated or be paid through federal emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief. A key lesson learned from the 1993 and 2008 Midwest floods is that many people believe that the government will provide them with economic assistance despite their lack of insurance. What then is the appropriate role of the federal government in dealing with ambiguous risks, where the insurance industry is reluctant to offer coverage and homeowners and businesses demonstrated a reluctance to purchase coverage, even when is it mandatory? This question is important for the long-term solvency of the NFIP and overall future costs to federal taxpayers. This report examines the impact of the 2008 Midwest floods on the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in the context of congressional efforts to reauthorize and modify the program before its authorization expires on September 30, 2008. The report begins with an assessment of the risk of flooding in the United States and why Congress might move to rethink the current multifaceted approach to federal flood insurance. Members might, for example, opt to assess possible insurance requirements for individuals living behind levees, eliminate premium subsidization of certain "grandfathered" properties, expand the NFIP to offer coverage against both flood and wind damages, and consider undertaking a nationwide flood insurance study (FIS) and remapping of the nation's floodplains, including areas behind levees and other flood control structures. The report concludes with lessons learned from the 1993 and 2008 Midwest floods, and an analysis of the NFIP's current financial conditions and major policy issues, as well as a summary of legislative proposals - H.R. 3121 and S. 2284 - pending before the 110th Congress. The report will be updated as events warrant.

Series Data

CRS report for Congress. RL34610

URL

assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34610_20080811.pdf (157.2kb)

Title

FEMA disaster housing and Hurricane Katrina: overview, analysis, and congressional issues

Author/Affil.

McCarthy, Francis X.

Publisher

Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service

Publication Date

August 8, 2008

Identifier

OCLC Record No.: 244445234

Subjects

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY; DISASTER HOUSING; HURRICANE KATRINA; POLICIES; FEDERAL AID; EVALUATION

Call Number

42588

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Availability | Available on Interlibrary Loan |
| Copies | 106086 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN] |
| Description | 45 p. |
| Item Type | REPORT |
| Abstract | <p>Some have criticized the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) emergency housing policies, particularly its approach to health and safety standards (as exemplified by the evidence of formaldehyde in both trailers and mobile homes), as well as its overall strategy to perform its housing mission. To address disaster housing issues, Congress could opt to consider questions such as the following: how have disaster housing needs traditionally been addressed under the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288, as amended)? How did FEMA's approach during Hurricane Katrina differ from previous disasters and why? Should FEMA have pursued expanded authorities at the start of the disaster? Should housing vouchers have been used earlier and tailored to the disaster event? With a substantial amount of available funding provided by Congress, but without requesting expanded authority, FEMA found its sole option was to use traditional disaster housing practices. Those practices, successful for disasters of a historically familiar size, were hard-pressed to meet the unprecedented demands of the Katrina catastrophic disaster. There are potential events (New Madrid earthquake or other large natural or terrorist events) that could conceivably produce many of the same challenges presented by the Gulf Coast hurricane season of 2005. Those challenges include large, displaced populations spread across the nation and separated families unable to return because of the loss of not only their homes but also their places of employment. Federal disaster housing policy may remain an issue in the 110th Congress, because, as Hurricane Katrina illustrated, the continued existence of communities after a catastrophic event involves extensive federal assistance issues. In the past, FEMA's approaches have turned on practical and theoretical considerations. Practical considerations include the agency's ability to house families and individuals within a short time frame and in proximity to the original disaster, and in the case of Hurricane Katrina, to make contact with the hundreds of thousands of applicants who registered for assistance. Some of the theoretical policy considerations include questions of equity, self-reliance, federalism, and the duration of federal assistance. Those considerations have led to process questions concerning program stewardship and the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse of federal resources. The Post-Katrina Act, enacted in October of 2006 (P.L. 109-295), includes changes in FEMA housing policy that provide the President with greater flexibility for meeting the challenges of disasters on a large scale. Also, Public Law 110-28 has eased the cost-share burden for some housing costs and other</p> |

disaster relief programs. Future debate on the housing issue will also be informed by the report on the National Disaster Housing Strategy (as directed in P.L. 109-295). This Strategy was due to Congress in 2007, but a draft was not provided until late July of 2008. Following a 60-day comment period, a final National Disaster Housing Strategy is scheduled to be presented to Congress. This report will be updated as warranted by events.

Series Data CRS report for Congress. RL34087
URL assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34087_20080808.pdf (247.2kb)

Title Liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminals: siting, safety, and regulation
Author/Affil. Parfomak, Paul W.
Author/Affil. Vann, Adam S.
Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service
Publication Date October 7, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 270775584
Subjects LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS; IMPORTS; DISPENSARIES; SUPPLIES; SAFETY; STORAGE
Call Number 42551
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106049 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 37 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is a hazardous fuel shipped in large tankers to U.S. ports from overseas. While LNG has historically made up a small part of U.S. natural gas supplies, rising gas prices, current price volatility, and the possibility of domestic shortages are sharply increasing LNG demand. To meet this demand, energy companies have proposed new LNG import terminals throughout the coastal United States. Many of these terminals would be built onshore near populated areas. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) grants federal approval for the siting of new onshore LNG facilities under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58). This approval process incorporates minimum safety standards for LNG established by the Department of Transportation. Although LNG has had a record of relative safety for the last 45 years, and no LNG tanker or land-based facility has been attacked by terrorists, proposals for new LNG terminal facilities have generated considerable public concern. Some community groups and governments officials fear that LNG terminals may expose nearby residents to unacceptable hazards. Ongoing public concern about LNG safety has focused congressional attention on the exclusivity of FERC's LNG siting authority, proposals for a regional LNG siting process, the lack of "remote" siting requirements in FERC regulations, state permitting requirements under the Clean Water Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act, terrorism attractiveness of LNG, the adequacy of Coast

Guard security resources, and other issues. Faced with the widely perceived need for greater LNG imports, and persistent public concerns about LNG safety, Congress is debating changes to safety and environmental provisions in federal LNG siting regulation. H.R. 2830 would require the Coast Guard to certify it has adequate resources for LNG security before approving an LNG facility's security plan. S. 323 would require LNG terminal developers to identify employees and agents engaged in activities to persuade communities of the benefits of the approval. S. 1174 and S. 3441 would require state concurrence of federal siting approval decisions for onshore LNG terminals. H.R. 2042 includes provisions both for state LNG siting concurrence and for developer agent identification. H.R. 1564 would prohibit the construction of LNG terminals employing "a floating storage regasification unit" in estuaries of national significance. S. 1579 seeks to promote improved coordination among Federal, regional, state, and local agencies conducting LNG siting reviews under the Coastal Zone Management Act. S. 2822 would repeal FERC's exclusive LNG siting authority. H.R. 6720 would establish a national commission for the placement of natural gas infrastructure, including LNG infrastructure. Both industry and government analysts project continued growth in the demand for natural gas - and a constrained ability for domestic gas producers to meet that demand. If policy makers encourage LNG imports, then the need to foster the other energy options may be diminished - and vice versa. Thus decisions about LNG infrastructure could have consequences for a broader array of natural gas supply policies.

Series Data CRS report for Congress. RL32205
URL assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL32205_20081007.pdf (307.9kb)

Title Fire officer's handbook of tactics
Author/Affil. Norman, John
Publisher Tulsa, OK : PennWell Corporation
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271240745
Identifier ISBN: 978-1-59370-172-7
Edition 3rd ed.
Subjects FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS; FIREGROUND COMMAND; TACTICS; TRAINING AIDS
Call Number TH 9151 .N842c 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106053 c.1: COMPUTER ALCOVE - 200 [status: IN]
Description 17 Compact Disks on Standard Audio CD Format
Item Type CDROM
Tbl. of Contents Contents: (1) General principles of firefighting; (2) Size-up; (3) Engine company operations; (4) Hoseline selection, stretching, and placement; (5) Water supply; (6) Sprinkler systems and standpipe operations; (7) Ladder company operations; (8) Forcible entry; (9)

Ventilation; (10) Search and rescue; (11) Firefighter safety and survival; (12) Private dwellings; (13) Multiple dwellings; (14) Garden apartment and townhouse fires; (15) Store Fires--taxpayers and strip malls; (16) High-rise office buildings; (17) Buildings under construction, renovation, and demolition; (18) Fire-related emergencies: incinerators, oil burners, gas leaks; (19) Structural collapse; (20) Fire department roles in terrorism and homeland security

Title Fire following earthquake: the ShakeOut Scenario supplemental study

Author/Affil. Scawthorn, Charles R.
Corporate Author United States Geological Survey
Corporate Author California Geological Survey
Publisher Berkeley, CA : SPA Risk LLC
Publication Date March 3, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 272690420
Subjects EARTHQUAKES; FIRES; SAN ANDREAS FAULT; DISASTER SCENARIOS; FIRE SPREAD

Biblio Notes Version 1.0
Call Number 42594
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106093 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 33 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Fire following earthquake is a significant problem in California. This Note examines the potential losses arising from fire following earthquake for a hypothetical M7.8 earthquake occurring at 10am on 13 November 2008 on the Southern segment of the San Andreas Fault, resulting in MMI VI-VIII in the Los Angeles basin and accompanied by breezy, low humidity conditions. Fire following earthquake is a highly non-linear process, modeling of which does not have great precision and is such that in many cases the only clear result is differentiation between situations of a few small fires, versus major conflagration. For the M7.8 scenario, it is estimated that approximately 1,600 ignitions will occur requiring the response of a fire engine. In about 1,200 of these fires the first responding engine will not be able to adequately contain the fire, such that one or several conflagrations destroying several city blocks will occur in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Of more concern however, are portions of Orange County and especially the central Los Angeles basin, where the dozens to hundreds of large fires are likely to merge into dozens of conflagrations destroying tens of city blocks, and several of these merge into one or several super conflagrations destroying hundreds of city blocks. Under the assumed scenario conditions, a preliminary estimate is that the approximately 1,200 large fires will result in an ultimate burnt area of approximately 200 million sq. ft. of residential and commercial building floor area, equivalent to 133,000

single family dwellings. Directly attributable to these fires following the earthquake will be the loss of hundreds to perhaps a thousand lives, and an economic loss of forty to perhaps as much as one hundred billion dollars. This loss is virtually fully insured and could result in distortions in the US and global insurance industry. Other economic impacts include the loss of perhaps a billion dollars in local tax revenues. A number of opportunities exist for mitigating this problem, including construction of a seismically reliable basin-wide saltwater pumping system, and the mandatory use of automated gas shut-off valves, or seismic shut-off gas meters, in densely built areas. U.S. Geological Survey open file report. 2008-1150 California Geological Survey preliminary report. 25
www.colorado.edu/hazards/shakeout/fire.pdf (2.5mb)

Series Data
Series Data
URL

Title A roadmap to preparedness: strategic plan 2008 - 2011, a strategic plan to address unmet needs in nonprofit emergency preparedness for the National Capital Region
Corporate Author Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington
Publisher s.l. : Deloitte
Publication Date October 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 272404618
Subjects EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; DISASTER PREPAREDNESS; STRATEGIC PLANNING; NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS; MANUALS
Call Number 42596
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106095 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 40 p.
Item Type REPORT
URL www.nonprofitroundtable.org/images//roadmap%20to%20preparedness%20strategic%20plan%20-%20final%202008-10-20%20low%20res.pdf (2mb)

Title Common operating picture and planning environment for disaster response
Author/Affil. Norquist, Bruce R.
Corporate Author NORAD
13th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposia (ICCRTS 2008): C2 for Complex Endeavors (Seattle, WA : June 17-19, 2008)
Publisher Peterson AFB, CO : USNORTHCOM
Publication Date June 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 272690686
Subjects EMERGENCY RESPONSE; DISASTER PLANNING; DECISION MAKING; TECHNOLOGY; GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS; INFRASTRUCTURE
Call Number 42595
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106094 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 41 p.
Item Type REPORT

Abstract The Common Operating Picture (COP) is a military acronym synonymous with seeing and understanding the battlespace and Joint Operating Area (JOA). When applied to a significant disaster, whether natural or manmade, the COP provides a timely view and perspective of responses within the JOA. In a large scale disaster the challenges of planning, coordinating and executing interagency, international and domestic response elements are compounded by the need for a quick life-saving response. The Common Operational Picture and Planning Environment (COPPE) is a theoretical approach and planning methodology, designed to leverage technology, Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) data and the situational awareness of the COP. The COPPE uses a basic principal to determine the population and critical infrastructure assets within a disaster area on to base response plans. Portions of the COPPE have been prototyped in coordination with the University of Denver ensuring technical viability of the proposed features. There are several technical prototype design issues that have been glossed for brevity. Lastly, the COPPE and its accompanying methodology are described against a mock disaster scenario to demonstrate its effectiveness.

URL handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA486784 (2.2mb)

Title The ShakeOut Earthquake Scenario - a story that Southern Californians are writing

Author/Affil. Perry, Suzanne

Author/Affil. Cox, Dale

Author/Affil. Jones, Lucile M.

Author/Affil. Bernknopf, Richard

Author/Affil. Goltz, James D.

Author/Affil. Hudnut, Kenneth

Author/Affil. Mileti, Dennis S.

Author/Affil. Ponti, Daniel

Author/Affil. Porter, Keith

Author/Affil. Reichle, Michael

Author/Affil. Seligson, Hope A.

Author/Affil. Shoaf, Kimberley I.

Author/Affil. Treiman, Jerry

Author/Affil. Wein, Anne

Corporate Author California Geological Survey

Publisher Reston, VA : Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey

Publication Date 2008

Identifier OCLC Record No.: 228506530

Identifier ISBN: 9781411321373

Identifier ISBN: 1-4113-2137-5

Subjects HAZARD ANALYSIS; EARTHQUAKES; GEOLOGY; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; SAN ANDREAS FAULT

Call Number 42597

Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan

Copies 106092 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]

Description 24 p.

Item Type REPORT

Abstract

The question is not if but when southern California will be hit by a major earthquake - one so damaging that it will permanently change lives and livelihoods in the region. How severe the changes will be depends on the actions that individuals, schools, businesses, organizations, communities, and governments take to get ready. To help prepare for this event, scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have changed the way that earthquake scenarios are done, uniting a multidisciplinary team that spans an unprecedented number of specialties. The team includes the California Geological Survey, Southern California Earthquake Center, and nearly 200 other partners in government, academia, emergency response, and industry, working to understand the long-term impacts of an enormous earthquake on the complicated social and economic interactions that sustain southern California society. This project, the ShakeOut Scenario, has applied the best current scientific understanding to identify what can be done now to avoid an earthquake catastrophe. The "what if?" earthquake modeled in the ShakeOut Scenario is a magnitude 7.8 on the southern San Andreas Fault. Geologists selected the details of this hypothetical earthquake by considering the amount of stored strain on that part of the fault with the greatest risk of imminent rupture. From this, seismologists and computer scientists modeled the ground shaking that would occur in this earthquake. Engineers and other professionals used the shaking to produce a realistic picture of this earthquake's damage to buildings, roads, pipelines, and other infrastructure. From these damages, social scientists projected casualties, emergency response, and the impact of the scenario earthquake on southern California's economy and society. The earthquake, its damages, and resulting losses are one realistic outcome, deliberately not a worst-case scenario, rather one worth preparing for and mitigating against. Decades of improving the life-safety requirements in building codes have greatly reduced the risk of death in earthquakes, yet southern California's economic and social systems are still vulnerable to large-scale disruptions. Because of this, the ShakeOut Scenario earthquake would dramatically alter the nature of the southern California community. Fortunately, steps can be taken now that can change that outcome and repay any costs many times over. The ShakeOut Scenario is the first public product of the USGS Multi-Hazards Demonstration Project, created to show how hazards science can increase a community's resiliency to natural disasters through improved planning, mitigation, and response.

Series Data
Series Data
URL

United States Geological Survey circular. No. 1324
California Geological Survey special report. No. 207
pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1324/c1324.pdf (15.4mb)

Title

The public health and medical response to disasters:

federal authority and funding
Author/Affil. Lister, Sarah A.
Publisher Washington, DC : Congressional Research Service
Publication Date August 1, 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 244445182
Subjects PUBLIC HEALTH; EMERGENCY RESPONSE; INFECTIOUS DISEASES;
FEDERAL AID; FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN
Call Number 39525 2008
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106089 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 29 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract
When there is a catastrophe in the United States, state and local governments lead response activities, invoking state and local legal authorities to support these activities. When state and local response capabilities are overwhelmed, the President, acting through the Secretary of Homeland Security, can provide assistance to stricken communities, individuals, governments, and not-for-profit groups to assist in response and recovery. Aid is provided under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act) upon a presidential declaration. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) also has both standing and emergency authorities in the Public Health Service Act, by which he or she can provide assistance in response to public health and medical emergencies. At this time, however, the Secretary has limited means to finance activities that are ineligible, for whatever reason, for Stafford Act assistance. The flawed response to Hurricane Katrina, and preparedness efforts for an influenza ("flu") pandemic, have each raised concerns about existing federal response mechanisms for incidents that result in overwhelming public health and medical needs. These concerns include the delegation of responsibilities among different federal departments, and whether critical conflicts or gaps exist in these relationships. In particular, there are some concerns about federal leadership and delegations of responsibility as laid out in the recently published National Response Framework (NRF). There is no federal assistance program designed purposely to cover the uninsured or uncompensated costs of individual health care that may be needed as a consequence of a disaster, nor is there consensus that this should be a federal responsibility. Following Hurricane Katrina, Congress provided short-term assistance to host states, through the Medicaid program, to cover the uninsured health care needs of eligible Katrina evacuees. Some have proposed establishing a mechanism to cover certain uninsured health care costs of responders and others who are having health problems related to exposures at the World Trade Center site in New York City following the 2001 terrorist attack. Legislation introduced in the 110th Congress (H.R. 6569/S. 3312) would authorize the Secretary of HHS to use a special fund to provide temporary emergency health

care coverage for uninsured individuals affected by public health emergencies. This report examines (1) the authorities and coordinating mechanisms of the President and the Secretary of HHS in providing routine assistance, and assistance pursuant to emergency or major disaster declarations and/or public health emergency determinations; (2) mechanisms to assure a coordinated federal response to public health and medical emergencies, and overlaps or gaps in agency responsibilities; and (3) existing mechanisms, potential gaps, and proposals for financing the costs of a response to public health and medical emergencies. A listing of federal public health emergency authorities is provided in the Appendix. This report will be updated as needed.

Series Data CRS report for Congress. RL33579
URL assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33579_20080801.pdf (227.4)

Title Emergency preparedness packet for home health agencies
Corporate Author The National Association for Home Care & Hospice
Publisher Washington, DC : The Association
Publication Date 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 272328796
Subjects DISASTER PREPAREDNESS; HOME HEALTH CARE; EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; BUSINESS CONTINUITY; RISK EVALUATION; INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Call Number 42592
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106090 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 76 p.
Item Type REPORT
Tbl. of Contents Introduction / 2. Emergency preparedness work group / 3. Expert review committee / 4. Position paper on the role of home health in emergency planning / 5. Hazard vulnerability assessment / 6. Home health agency emergency preparedness assessment / 7. Incident command system / 8. XYZ home health agency emergency preparedness plan / 9. Abbreviated admission tools: items to consider for admission; abbreviated assessment; abbreviated OASIS assessment / 10. Memorandum of understanding / 11. Patient, family, and staff emergency preparedness plan / 12. Business continuity plan / [Appendices]: First aid kit; Emergency supply kits; Supply list

URL www.nahc.org/regulatory/EP_Binder.pdf (623.5kb)

Title Public health and border security: HHS and DHS should further strengthen their ability to respond to TB incidents
Corporate Author Congress. Senate. Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Corporate Author Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance
Publisher Washington, DC : Government Accountability Office

Publication Date October 2008
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 271690583
 Identifier Title Number: GAO-09-58
 Subjects PUBLIC HEALTH; BORDER SECURITY; HEALTH HUMAN SERVICES;
 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; INFECTIOUS DISEASES;
 PREVENTIVE MEASURES; INFECTION CONTROL; AIRLINES;
 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

 Call Number 42593
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 106096 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Description 61 p.
 Item Type REPORT
 Abstract In spring 2007, the Department of Health and Human
 Services (HHS), the Department of Homeland Security
 (DHS), and state and local health officials worked
 together to interdict two individuals with
 drug-resistant infectious tuberculosis (TB) from
 crossing U.S. borders and direct them to treatment.
 Concerns arose that HHS's and DHS's responses to the
 incidents were delayed and ineffective. GAO was asked
 to examine (1) the factors that affected HHS's and DHS's
 responses to the incidents, (2) the extent to which HHS
 and DHS made changes to response procedures as a result
 of the incidents, and (3) HHS's and DHS's efforts to
 assess the effectiveness of changes made as a result of
 the incidents. GAO reviewed agency documents and
 interviewed officials about the procedures in place at
 the time of the incidents and changes made since.

Series Data Public health and border security
 URL www.gao.gov/new.items/d0958.pdf (1.5mb)

Title Producing emergency plans: a guide for all-hazard
 emergency operations planning for state, territorial,
 local, and tribal governments
 Corporate Author Department of Homeland Security. Federal Emergency
 Management Agency
 Publisher Washington, DC : The Agency
 Publication Date August 1, 2008
 Identifier OCLC Record No.: 272398933
 Subjects DISASTER PLANS; EMERGENCY OPERATIONS; GOVERNMENT;
 HAZARDS
 Biblio Notes Interim version 1.0
 Call Number 42581
 Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
 Copies 106082 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
 Description 150 p.
 Item Type REPORT
 Abstract CPG 101 provides general guidelines on developing
 Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). It promotes a common
 understanding of the fundamentals of planning and
 decision making to help emergency planners examine a
 hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and
 synchronized plans. This Guide helps emergency managers
 in State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal governments in
 their efforts to develop and maintain a viable

all-hazard EOP. Each jurisdiction's EOP must reflect what that community will do to protect itself from its unique hazards with the unique resources it has or can obtain.

Series Data Comprehensive preparedness guide (CPG). 101
URL www.fema.gov/pdf/about/divisions/npd/cpg_101_interim.pdf
(1.9mb)

Title A guide to printed and electronic resources for developing a cost-effective risk mitigation plan for new and existing constructed facilities

Author/Affil. Thomas, Douglas S.
Author/Affil. Chapman, Robert E.
Publisher Gaithersburg, MD : National Institute of Standards and Technology. Building and Fire Research Laboratory. Office of Applied Economics

Publication Date July 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 85895836
Subjects RISK MANAGEMENT; ELECTRONICS; INFORMATION; COST EFFECTIVENESS; BUILDING CONSTRUCTION; EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Call Number 42591
Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
Copies 106091 c.1: DOCUMENT ROOM - ROOM 209 [status: IN]
Description 182 p.
Item Type REPORT
Abstract Developing a cost-effective risk mitigation plan involves assessing the risks associated with natural and man-made hazards, formulating combinations of mitigation strategies for constructed facilities exposed to those hazards, and using economic tools to identify the most cost-effective combination of strategies. Developing a risk mitigation plan requires both guidance and data. Guidance is needed to help owners and managers to assess the risks facing their facility. Data about the frequency and consequences of natural and man-made hazards are needed when assessing the risks that a particular facility faces from these hazards. Estimates of the costs of protection are needed to ensure that safeguarding personnel and physical assets and satisfying financial constraints are kept in balance. Finally, guidance on the use of economic evaluation methods is needed to ensure that the correct method, or combination of methods, is used. Although there is a great deal of high-quality information available on risk assessment and risk management, natural and man-made hazards, and economic tools, there is no central source of data and tools to which the owners and managers of constructed facilities and other key decision-makers can turn for help in developing a cost-effective risk mitigation plan. This document provides an annotated bibliography of printed and electronic resources that serves as that central source of data and tools to help the owners, managers, and designers of constructed facilities develop a cost-effective risk mitigation

plan.
Series Data NIST special publication. 1082
URL [www.bfrl.nist.gov/oae/publications/nistsp/NISTSP1082 NoLinks.pdf](http://www.bfrl.nist.gov/oae/publications/nistsp/NISTSP1082%20Links.pdf) (806.4kb)

Title Who's on first? Implementing a personnel accountability system in the Rockland, Massachusetts Fire Department
Author/Affil. Oshry, Marc
Publisher Paxton, MA : Anna Maria College
Publication Date Spring 2008
Identifier OCLC Record No.: 244637102
Subjects PERSONAL ALERT SAFETY SYSTEMS; FIREFIGHTER SAFETY; ACCOUNTABILITY; INCIDENT COMMANDERS; JOB DESCRIPTIONS; FIREFIGHTER SAFETY; CULTURE; ALTERNATIVE FUNDING

Biblio Notes In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Fire Science and Administration
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Availability Available on Interlibrary Loan
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Description 112 p.
Item Type DISSERTATION/THESIS