

NJBF – BEOC ALLIANCE

Presentation to the NJ Chapter
Society of American Military Engineers
October 21, 2010

Overview

- How has the Homeland Security landscape been shaped by New Millennium threats?
- Where does the Private Sector fit into today's Homeland Security rubric?
 - **Presentation will offer one proposal**
- Cursory discussion of National Level Exercise 2011

Probability & Consequence of Threat



Beach Haven NJ
The Great Atlantic Storm
March 6-8, 1962



Northeast Blackout Aug 14, 2003

<http://jcwinnie.biz/wordpress/imageSnag/TheBlackout-8-14-03.jpg>

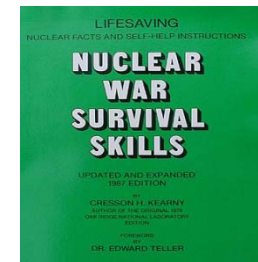


"The Pile" Ground Zero NYC Sep 13, 2001



Homeland Security Threat Continuum

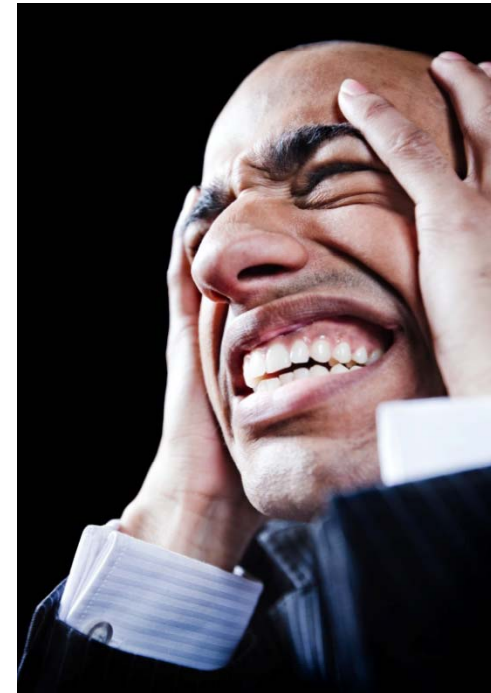
Natural, Technological & Manmade Disasters
(Threat Cultures)



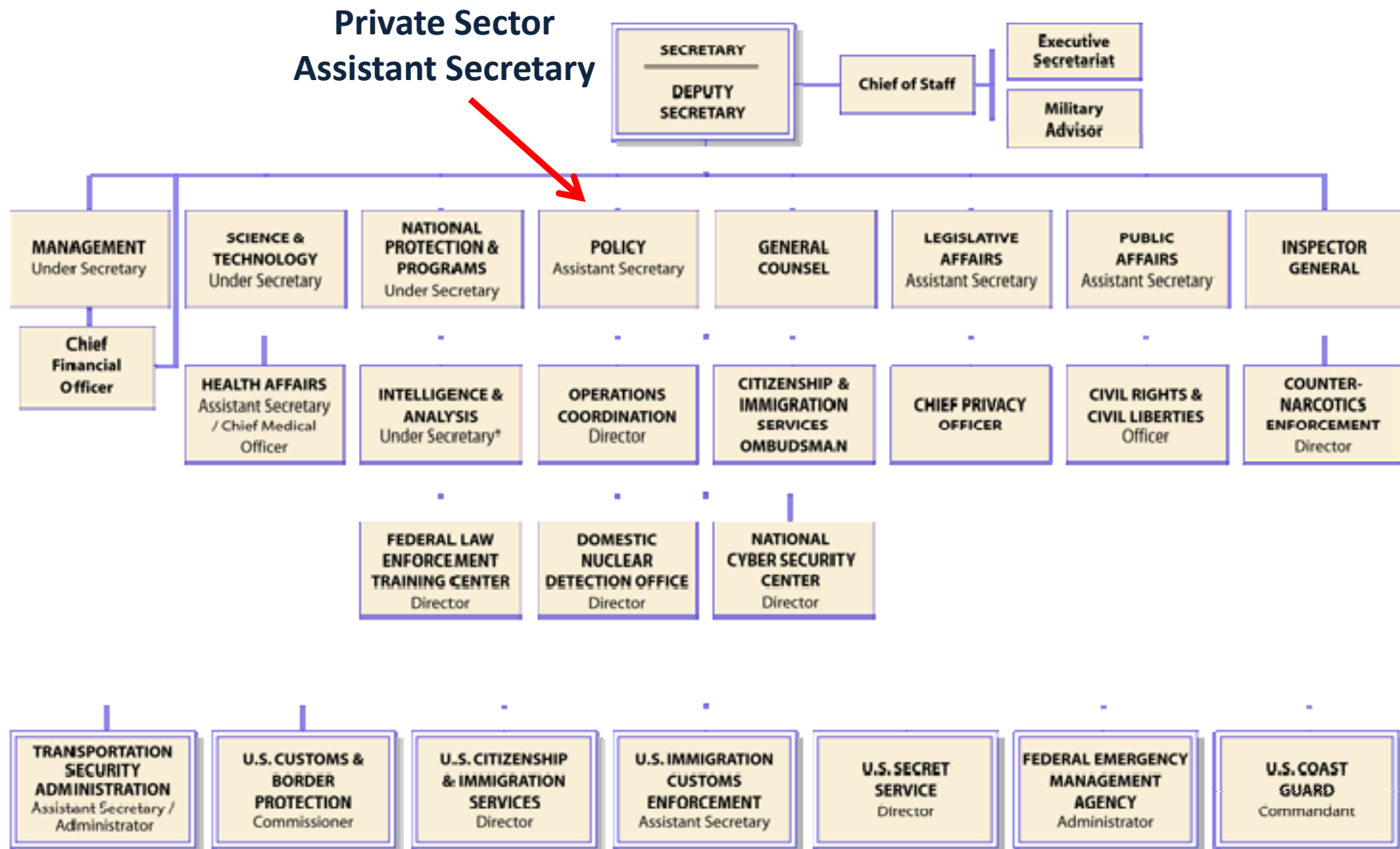
www.beaconofliberty.org

Today's Homeland Security Milieu

- Terrorism
- Natural Disasters
- Technological Disasters
- Pandemics
- Cybersecurity (e.g. Stuxnet Malware)
- Domestic Radical Groups
- HAZMAT
- Nuclear Proliferation
- Transnational Crime
- National Incident Management System
- Standards
- Symposiums & Training
- Exercises
- New Responsibilities
- New Knowledge
- Emerging threats - e.g., High-Power Microwave (HPM) Devices



Department of Homeland Security - Components



The Homeland Security Enterprise

“Homeland security is a widely distributed and diverse...**enterprise**. The term “enterprise” refers to the **collective efforts** and **shared responsibilities** of Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, nongovernmental, and *private-sector partners*—as well as individuals, families, and communities—to maintain critical homeland security capabilities.”

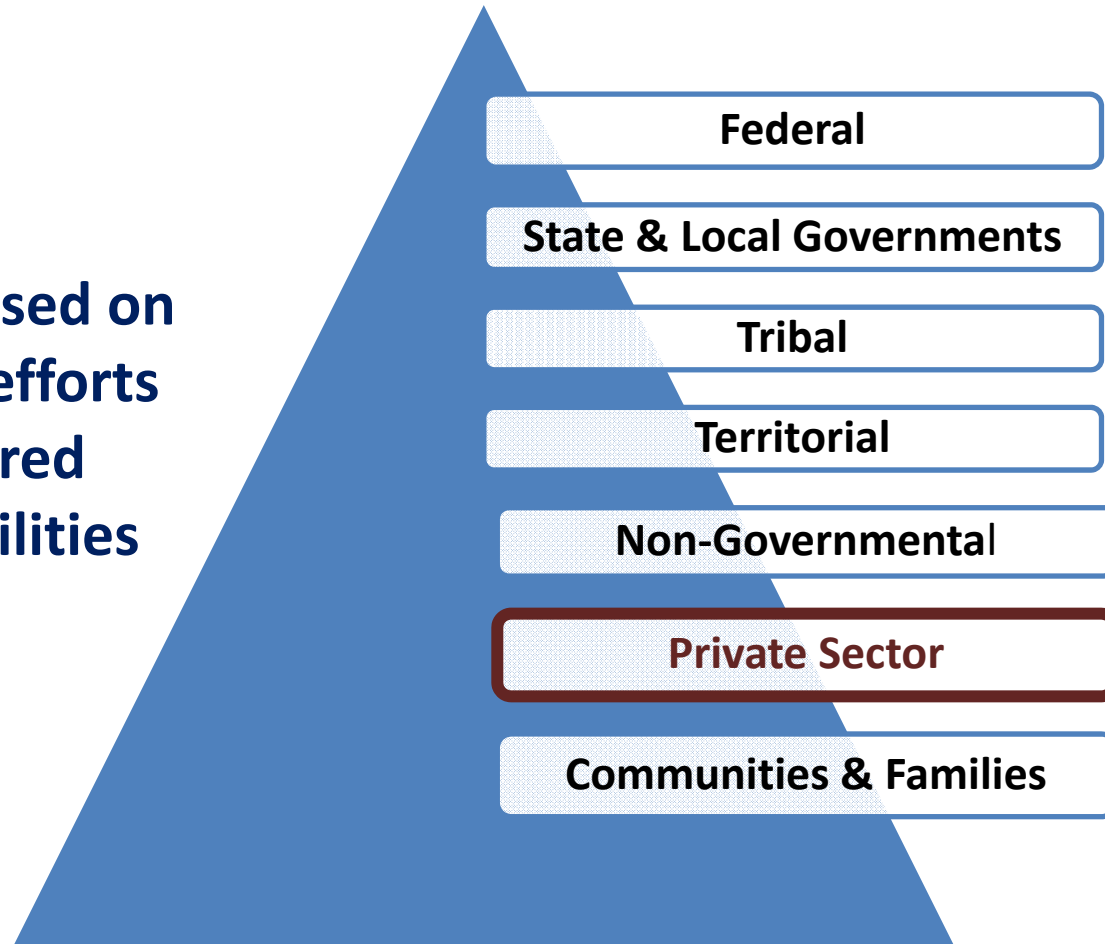
Source:

**Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report, Pg viii,
February 2010**

Homeland Security Enterprise

(Quadrennial Homeland Security Review)

Concept based on
collective efforts
and shared
responsibilities



National Initiatives w/ Private Sector Impacts

- National Infrastructure Protection Program (NIPP) goals
 - Understand & share information on terrorist threats & other hazards
 - Build partnerships to share information & implement CIKR protection & resiliency programs
 - Implement a long-term risk management program
 - Maximize efficient use of resources for CIKR protection
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
 - Designed & implemented after 9-11 terrorist attacks
 - Provides consistent nationwide approach to prepare for, respond to, & recover from domestic incidents
 - Incident Command System
 - Cycle of planning, training, exercise simulation & equipment checking

National Initiatives Impacting Private Sector (Pg2)

- National Response Framework
 - Guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response
 - Describes specific authorities & best practices for managing incidents
 - Includes Private Sector in its audience
- Draft National Disaster Recovery Framework
 - Establishes coordinating structure for disaster recovery programs
 - Defines various roles in disaster recovery including Private Sector
- Private Sector Preparedness (PS-Prep)
 - Section 109 of 2007 9-11 Commission Act's Implementing Recommendations
 - Voluntary Accreditation & Certification Program
 - Provides a preparedness roadmap
 - Selection from one or more business resiliency standards

Private Sector Active in all Emergency Management Phases

- **Prevention & Preparedness**
 - Refinement of business continuity plans (BCP)
 - Adapt to shifts along Threat Continuum
 - Relationship building through collaboration
- **Response “Support”**
 - Information sharing for anticipatory processes
 - Workforce safety & facility protection
 - Resource mobilization
- **Recovery**
 - Restoration of facilities & operations
 - Reconstitution of supply & value chains

Private Sector: A Value-Add Factor

- Private-sector assistance during & following 2005 hurricanes
 - Katrina, Rita & Wilma punished Gulf Coast
 - Nearly \$1.2 billion w/ 25% in products & services
 - Remainder in cash contributions from companies, employees & customers
 - 254 companies made cash or in-kind contributions of \$1 million or more
- Reliable “ground truth information” helped shape government’s response

Existing Gap within Homeland Security

- Open & coordinated communications an issue
 - Especially during a crisis
- Problem not necessarily technical



Challenges to Government - Private Sector Information Sharing

- Private Sector not fully part of formal emergency response programs
 - Private Sector excluded from definition of “First Responder”
- Private Sector often viewed as voluntary partner vs. an integral stakeholder
- Policies & Personalities
- Characteristics of “Threat Cultures”

Current Information Sharing Environment

- Government policy bifurcates the Private Sector
 - Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR)
 - 18 sectors identified by & affiliated w/ government
 - Considered “lifelines” for Continuity of Community
 - National Infrastructure Coordination Center (NICC) a key communications node
 - But not for all
 - “The Other Private Sector” (Non-CI/KR)
 - Provides essential services during transition from response to recovery
- No single government touch point
 - ***Private Sector adjusts by building ad hoc networks***

Private Sector Approaches to Sharing Information

- **Internal**

- Generally well-connected w/ organizational components
 - Reliance on day-to-day communications
 - An array of tools for emergency communications
 - Portal technologies found among larger companies
- Coordination occurs w/ local PDs, FDs & OEMS

Private Sector Approaches to Sharing Information (Pg 2)

- **External**

- Differences between government & private sector decision making
- Private Sector too diverse for government to fully embrace
 - No national system for sharing intelligence
- Availability of information situation dependent
 - Threat culture determines what is shared & with whom
 - Membership w/in one of 18 critical sector grants “inside access”
- System interoperability often lacking
 - Back-channels to government agencies typically exist

Why a Private Sector Operations Center?

“FEMA’s policy is that you must be prepared to self-sustain for the initial 72-hour period immediately following a catastrophic event to allow time for help to arrive.”

“Batten Down the Hatches” (5-27-08) by Scott Weber

Self-Sufficiency Reliant upon Information Sharing

The BEOC Alliance

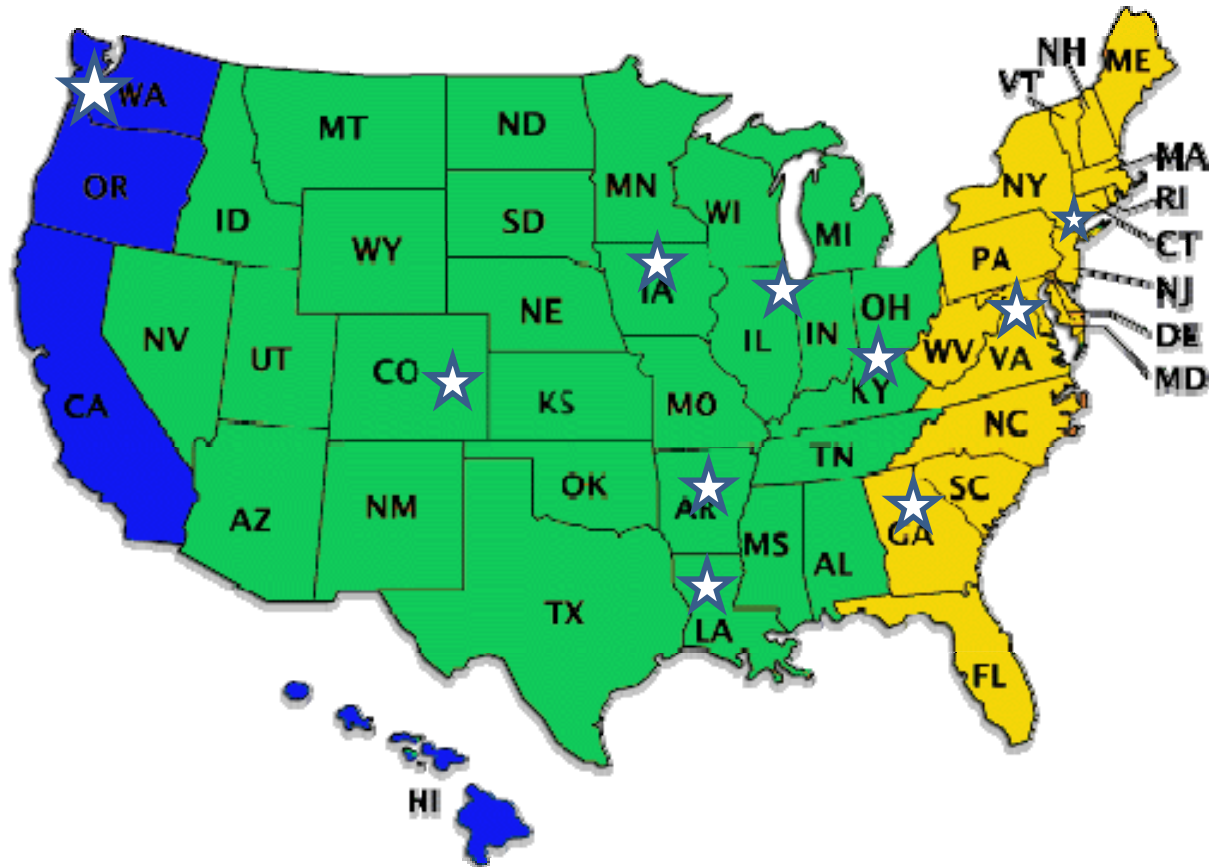
A B-2-B Communications Nexus



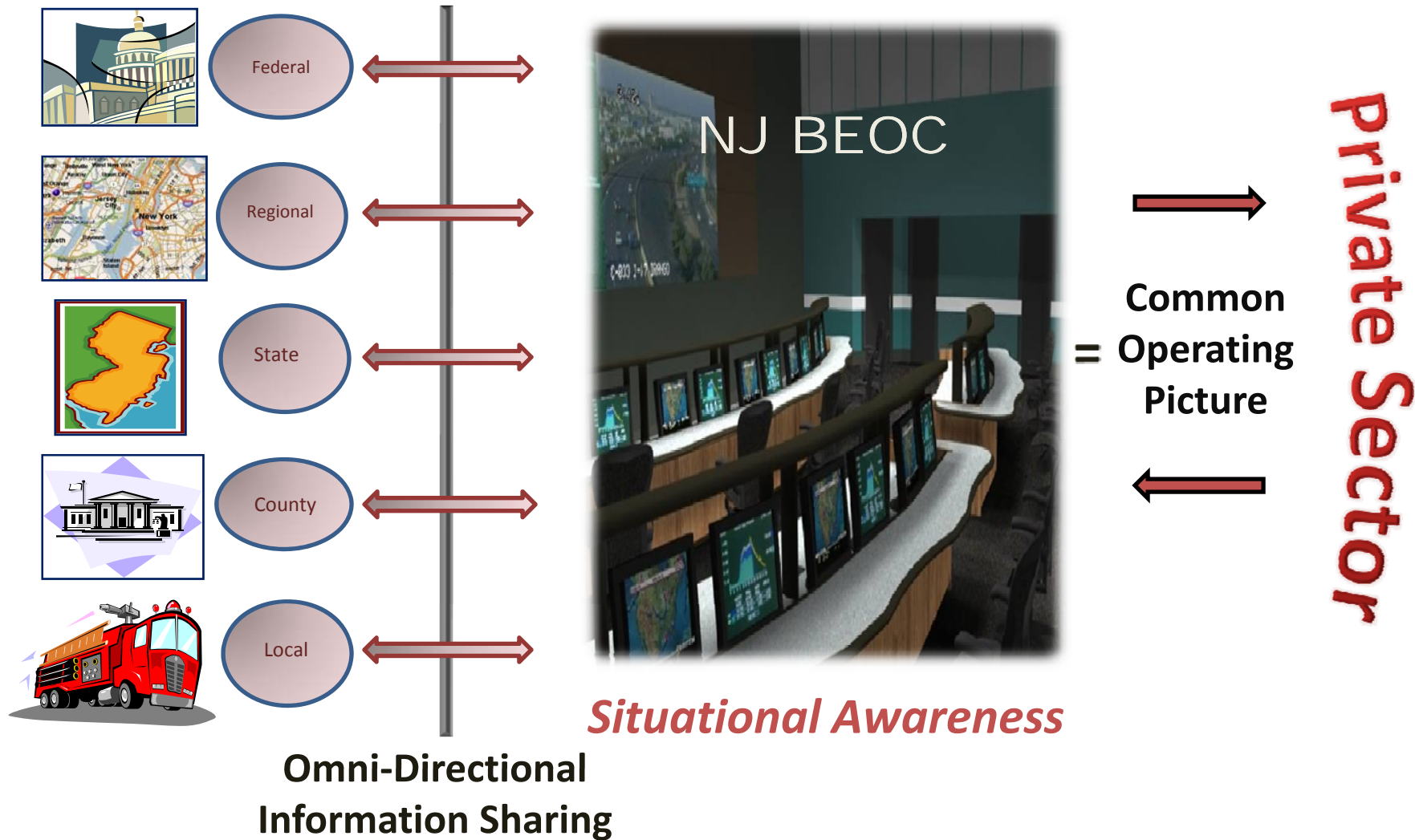
One Solution for Overcoming Information Sharing Gaps

BEOC Alliance: Linking Organic Private Sector Networks

Building Partnerships from the Bottom-Up



BEOC: A Versatile Communications Hub



BEOC Open Source Information Flow

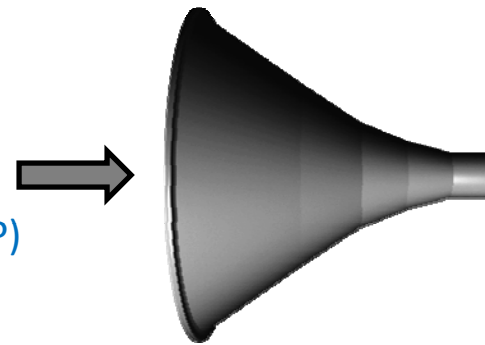
Alerts

- NJ ROIC Situation Reports
- United Alert Communications (NJ ROIC)
- NC4
- NYC OEM
- Atlantic County OEM

BEOC Information Sources

- DHS Directorates (HSIN & LLIS)
- NJ Office of Homeland Security & Preparedness
- Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership (CEEP)
- Southeast Emergency Response Network (SEERN)
- Safeguard Iowa
- Regional Consortium Coordinating Council
- Society of American Military Engineers – NJ Chapter
- Naval Post-Graduate School
- NJ Department of Health & Senior Services
- County OEMs
- NC4 Special Event Reports
- Humanitarian International Services Group (HISG)
- Terrorist Information New York Group
- Trusted/Validated Websites
- Reporting from members/affiliates

Elementary Synthesis & Analysis



Distribution

1. BEOC Listserve
2. Phone/Desktop Conferencing
3. Assessment Papers

Enabling Technologies

- E-mail
- Telephone
- Desktop Video Conferencing
- Mutualink (Pending)
- Secure Websites
- Subscriber Alerts
- Datacasting (limited)

Sensitive/Controlled Unclassified Information



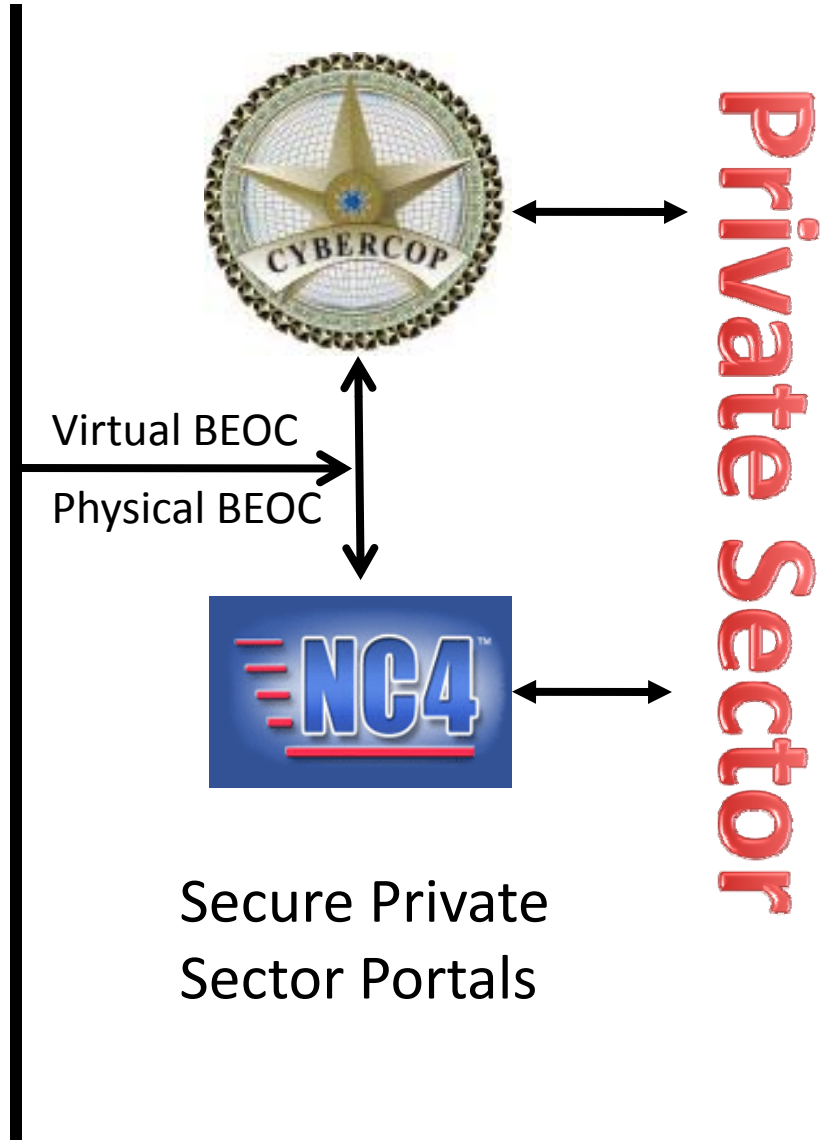
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Homeland Security Information Network

FEMA Lessons Learned Information Sharing
LLIS.gov

POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK
NYPD SHIELD
COUNTERING TERRORISM THROUGH INFORMATION SHARING

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & PREPAREDNESS
NJ Office of Homeland Security & Preparedness

SEAL OF COUNTY OF ATLANTIC
READYATLANTIC.ORG
Atlantic County OEM Portal



National Level Exercise 2011

- Scenario
 - Major earthquake in central U.S. along New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ)
 - 2011 is bicentennial anniversary of 1811 New Madrid earthquake
- Participants
 - Eight states of Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC)
 - FEMA Regions IV, V, VI & VII
- Private sector participation coordinated through national, regional, & state Private Sector Working Groups

Possible NLE 2011 Engineering Areas (ESF 3)

- Think enormity & magnitude of impacts
 - Millions of buildings destroyed or damaged
 - > 7.2 million displaced persons
- Urban Search & Rescue operations
- Structural collapses & damage
 - Loss of essential facilities
- Potential flood risk from dam & levee failures
- Debris removal & disposal
- Damaged/degraded/destroyed infrastructure
 - Transportation infrastructure
 - Utilities
 - Natural gas & oil pipelines
- Fire & hazardous materials release

Parting Thoughts: What If?

1. If a disaster similar magnitude to New Madrid occurred in the New York/New Jersey area, what engineering capabilities might be needed and when?
2. How would these engineering resources be mobilized and deployed?
3. What are the triggers for action?

Questions



Points of Contact



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Private Sector: “A Key Partner”

“Forming the **foundation** for the health **of the Nation’s economy**, the private sector is a key partner in local, tribal, State, and Federal incident management activities. The private sector is **responsible for most of the critical infrastructure and key resources** in the Nation and thus may require assistance in the wake of a disaster or emergency. They also **provide goods and services** critical to the response and recovery process, either on a paid basis or through donations.”

National Response Framework, January 2008 – Pg 3