Which of the following might happen at or near IRSC?

- _x_ Hurricane
- _x_ Flood
- _x_ Tornado
- _x_ Wildfire
- _x_ Terrorist attack
- _x_ School shooting
2004 Hurricane Season
Firemen, emergency medical personnel, police officers are often referred to as “first responders”

The person who actually responds first are those who are directly affected

• they take care of themselves and their property
• they help neighbors, relatives, friends

People need to be prepared for the emergencies that occur in their community
Government responses to disasters and other emergencies reflect the traditional federal-state division of labor created in the Constitution.

States and local governments are the primary first responders:

- The federal government’s role is to supplement a state’s efforts

Except in incidents of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, then the federal government has the lead role.
Initial Government Response

Local Fire and Police Departments and Campus Security are the primary responders.

Incident Command is established…

- Whichever Fire or Police official arrives on scene first is in charge until a senior official takes over.
- Fire usually has Incident Command because most emergencies are not law enforcement situations.

The Incident Commander directs response activities and decides what additional government resources are needed – including assets from nearby jurisdictions.
Most cities and towns have “mutual aid” agreements with nearby municipalities to share personnel, vehicles and equipment.

States have similar agreements.
In severe emergencies aid from the state and federal governments is available to supplement local resources.
• IRSC can request assistance from FL DOE and other state colleges in times of emergencies
• Assistance can range from financial assets, physical assets, etc.
• IRSC also has an extensive and detailed COOP Plan (continuity of operations plan) to allow us to resume operations in a timely and efficient fashion after an emergency
The Private Sector

Corporations and non-profit organizations like the Red Cross also play crucial roles in emergency response

- Utility companies restore electricity to homes
- Phone companies restore communications
- Insurance companies provide money for people to repair their homes and businesses
- The Red Cross and other non-profit agencies provide shelter and food to disaster victims – and to response personnel

All of these organizations have plans to supplement local resources with personnel, supplies and equipment from unaffected regions
Hurricane Katrina (2005)

Operated 527 shelters for 140,000 people
Served 31 million meals

Operated 225 shelters for 30,000 people
Hurricane Frances (2004)

- Operated 249 shelters in Florida
- Provided shelter to 86,000 people
- Distributed meals, bottled water, bags of ice

Received major donations from Wal-Mart/Sam’s Club, Bank of America, Trinity Broadcast Network and other corporations – plus donations from individuals nationwide
The Incident Commander determines when local resources are insufficient and a request is made to the Governor – through the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

The Governor directs state agencies to provide assistance to the affected community, i.e.

- Florida Dept.'s of Law Enforcement, Education, Health, Transportation, etc.
- Florida National Guard
Florida National Guard

A military reserve force in each state that operates under the command of the Governor, unless federalized by the President

- about 11,000 strong in Florida

Plays a major role in serious emergencies

- 50,000 Guard members from various states were deployed to assist response operations after Hurricane Katrina
- 50,000 were called up by Federal and State governments to provide security after 9-11 terror attacks
- 8,000 helped in Florida after Hurricane Frances
Federal Aid

Authorized only at the Florida Governor’s request

Requests are reviewed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, (FEMA) to ensure that the state really needs help

The main federal contribution is usually financial – reimbursement of some state and local government disaster-related expenses and providing grants to families affected by the disaster

In major disasters the military, Coast Guard and other Federal agencies help rescue people, provide medical care, clear roads, rebuild public buildings, distribute food, build tent shelters, etc….
What is Emergency Preparedness?

Many different definitions, but they boil down to

1. Steps that should be taken to reduce the damage from a potential disaster or emergency

AND

2. Steps that should be taken to get ready to respond to disasters or emergencies that do occur
Steps that reduce the damage a disaster or emergency could cause

- Communities change zoning laws or improve drainage systems for flood water
- Colleges back-up their data bases
- Families buy storm shutters for their homes
Preparation before a disaster or emergency occurs

- Families ensure they have sufficient emergency supplies on hand and store lawn furniture, BBQ grilles, etc. that may become projectiles in a storm.
- Families create portable disaster response kits in case they must evacuate.
- Families develop and practice emergency plans.
- Activation of the IRSC emergency response plan.
- Florida Division of Emergency Management activates emergency operation centers.
- Local first response agencies acquire additional supplies and test/repair response equipment.
The IRSC Emergency Plan

- The IRSC Emergency Quick Reference Guide can be accessed on the web at: Emergency Quick Reference Guide
# Examples of Terrorist Acts Against the US

## International

- September 11, 2001 attacks in NYC and Washington
- World Trade Center NYC 1993

## Domestic

- “Lone Wolves” – individuals who are not part of a terror organization
- Anthrax attacks Washington 2001
- Oklahoma City Federal Building bombing, 1995
- Olympic Park Atlanta bombing 1996
- Unabomber letter bombings 1978-1995

- Organized terror groups (e.g., radical Islamist groups, the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front)
Major Attacks in the USA

September 11, 2011  NYC  International Terrorism

April 19, 1995 Oklahoma City  Domestic Terrorism
Terrorist Acts against Transportation Infrastructure

Airports
- Moscow 2011 (35 killed, 100 injured)
- Foiled plot to bomb fuel tanks at JFK airport (NYC) 2007
- Attempted car bomb attacks at Glasgow Scotland airport 2007
- Attempted bombing of Los Angeles airport 1999
  - Rome and Vienna 1985 (16 killed, 99 injured)
  - Tel Aviv 1962 (24 killed, 78 injured)

Subways
- New York City, bomb plot broken up 2009
- Moscow bombings 2010 (40 killed, 100 injured)
- London bombings 2005 (56 killed, 700 injured)
- New York City, plot to gas subways foiled, 2003
- Tokyo, sarin gas attack 1995 (12 killed, 54 injured)
Terrorist Acts against Transportation Infrastructure

**Trains and train stations**
- New York City “Thanksgiving” plot 2008
- Long Island NY plot to attack commuter train foiled 2008
  - Mumbai 2008 and 2006 (350 killed)
  - Madrid 2004 (191 killed, 1800 injured)

**Buses and bus stations**
- Occasional threat warnings in New York City
- Israel rocket attack on buses 2011 (1 killed, 2 injured)
  - Makati, Philippines 2011 (4 dead, 14 injured)
  - Buttala, Sri Lanka 2008 (28 killed, dozens injured)
- Israel bus station bombings 2005-6 (9 killed, 70 injured)
Madrid, Spain
2004 Train Station Bombing
Terrorist Acts against Businesses

- September 2009: Athens Greece, stock exchange (no deaths)
- July 2009: Jakarta Indonesia, hotel (9 killed)
- May 2009: NYC, coffee shop (no deaths)
- February 2009: Madrid Spain, construction site (no deaths)
- January 2009: Hernani Spain, TV station (no deaths)
- November 2008: Mumbai India, hotel and other facilities (164 killed)
- July 2005: Sharm al-Sheikh Egypt, hotel and other facilities (88 killed)
- August 2003: Jakarta Indonesia, hotel (12 killed)
- May 2003: Casablanca Morocco, hotel and other facilities (41 killed)
- December 2002: Mombasa, Kenya hotel (13 killed)
Terror Attacks on Schools

Beslan Russia 2004 – 1,100 held hostage, 380 died

United Nations report (Education Under Attack, 2010) documents hundreds of attacks on schools, educators and students worldwide

- most in Asia and Africa
- many do not involve terrorism

School violence a serious issue in the USA, even if it is not terrorism

- Oikos University, CA 2012 (7 killed)
- High School, Chardon, OH 2012 (3 killed)
- Episcopal High School, Jacksonville FL 2012 (2 killed)
- School Board meeting, Panama City, FL 2010 (1 killed)
- University of Alabama Huntsville 2010 (3 killed)
- High School, Fort Lauderdale, FL 2008 91 killed)
- Virginia Tech University 2007 (32 killed)
Terror Attacks on Places of Worship

**Synagogues**

- **Rutherford** 2012 – two synagogues damaged
- **NYC** 2012, 2011, 2009 - foiled plots
- **Los Angeles** 2005 – foiled attack

**Mosques**

- **Houston** 2011 mosque damaged
- **Detroit** 2011 - foiled plot
- **Portland** 2010 - mosque damaged
Law Enforcement

The FBI has the lead responsibility for apprehending terrorists.

Florida has Terrorism Task Forces to coordinate the state and local response to an attack or threatened attack.

Florida also has Fusion Centers in which police and other state and federal agencies share intelligence about terror threats.

- Problems in information sharing helped prevent the 9-11 hijackers from being caught before launching their attacks.
Law Enforcement

Local and state police forces often are the first to identify people planning terror attacks

Police rely upon community awareness to alert them about

- Suspicious behavior
- Potentially dangerous materials left in public places
Community Awareness

See Something-Say Something!

2012 – College Park, MD. Plot for campus shooting foiled after students reported suspicious social-network postings by alleged plotter.

2012 – New York City, NY. Plot to attack synagogues foiled after being reported to city police.

2011 – Spokane WA. Pipe bomb found by workers along route of a Martin Luther King Day parade and defused by authorities.

2010 – New York City, NY. Attempted Times Square car bombing foiled when street vendors saw smoke coming from parked vehicle and reported it to the police.

2007 – Fort Dix, NJ. Plot to attack Fort Dix was uncovered due to a tip from a local merchant.

2006 – Atlanta, GA. Plot to bomb federal buildings in Washington DC was uncovered due to tip from an informant.

2004 – Albany, NY. Plot to assassinate Pakistani diplomat in the US was uncovered due to a tip to local police.

2002 – Lackawanna PA. Six Yemeni-Americans arrested after tip to local police. Later convicted for providing support to Al Qaeda.
See Something?? Say Something!!

- Call 911 and then notify campus security at 462-4755 or dial extension 7777 at the Fort Pierce Campus

- If not immediately life threatening call campus security or tell an officer, administrator or teacher

- If you see suspicious activity call campus security or the Florida See Something, Say Something office at 1-855-352-7233
Please Complete Survey

Your evaluation of this “course” will be greatly appreciated. Please copy and paste this link https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/VGJ95Y9 into your browser and complete the survey.

If you do, you will receive a certificate of completion from the Homeland Security Management Institute at Long Island University.