

Memorandum



Date: October 30, 2009

To: Mayor Pro Tem Dwaine R. Caraway, Chair
and Members of the Public Safety Committee

Subject: **Emergency Management and Homeland Security Overview**

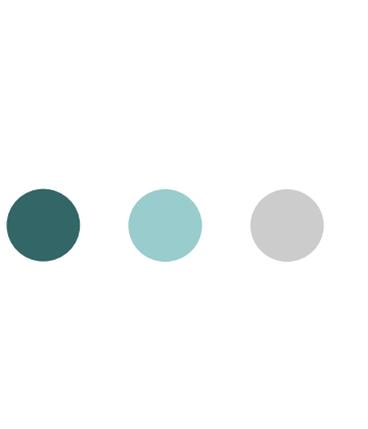
On November 2, 2009, the Public Safety Committee will be briefed by the Office of Emergency Management, Dallas Police Department, Dallas Fire-Rescue Department, and Office of Intergovernmental Services on the "Emergency Management and Homeland Security Programs".



Ryan S. Evans
First Assistant City Manager

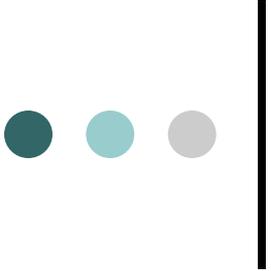
Attachments

Cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the Dallas City Council
Mary K. Suhm, City Manager
Deborah Watkins, City Secretary
Tom Perkins, City Attorney
Craig Kinton, City Auditor
C. Victor Lander, Administrative Municipal Judge
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
A.C. Gonzalez, Assistant City Manager
Forest E. Turner, Assistant City Manager
Dave K. Cook, Chief Financial Officer
Helena Stevens-Thompson, Assistant to the City Manager Mayor/City Council Office



City of Dallas Emergency Management & Homeland Security Overview

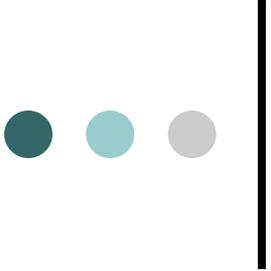




Purpose

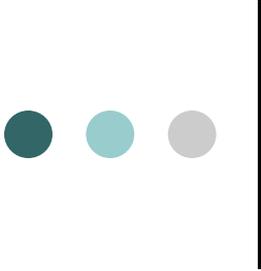
The purpose of this overview is to provide an understanding of the Emergency Management program in the City of Dallas.

- The Office of Emergency Management's (OEM) mission is to minimize the impact of disasters and potential catastrophic incidents in the City of Dallas by establishing community readiness through planning, training and coordination of information and resources.
- The OEM roles and responsibilities are defined in Chapter 14B of City Code and State of Texas Government Code Chapter 418



History of Emergency Management

- The old Civil Defense Agency created in the 1950's
- In 1979 the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created with State and Local mandates to develop an Emergency Management program in order to receive disaster preparedness or response funding
- Focus turned away from nuclear war to natural and manmade disasters
- A key role is to “coordinate” the emergency planning, response, and recovery efforts of all local agencies
- We maintain a strong relationship with Federal and State Emergency Management programs (they fund nearly 1/3 of our department's budget)
- The federal Department of Homeland Security was created in 2002 as a result of the 9-11 events and now incorporates many federal public safety agencies



The “Four Phases” Of Emergency Management: What We Do

○ Prepare:

- Develop Plans
- Conduct Hazard and Risk Vulnerability analysis
- Build Partnerships
- Educate Citizens
- Train external and internal partners
- Create and facilitate Disaster Exercises

○ Respond:

- Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Coordinate City’s Response
- Gather Information
- Manage Resources
- Support field responders
- Available 24 hours a day for activation

○ Recover:

- Coordinate the restoration of vital services
- Restore community as close as possible to its original state

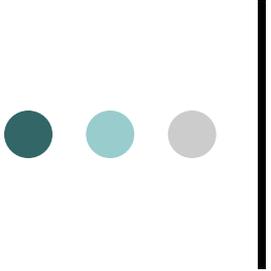
○ Mitigate:

- Identify threats
- Reduce or prevent impact of pre-identified threats
- Work with city departments and allied agencies to reduce threats and problems

Key Programs and Projects

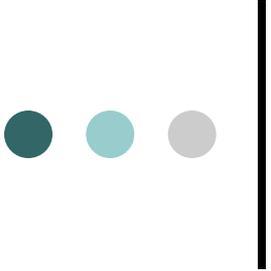
- The Emergency Operations Center is activated during major incidents or pre-planned events and acts as the focal coordination point for city-wide response
 - Equipped with Police and Fire dispatch consoles
 - Various communication assets to make contact with city departments
 - Advanced audio-visual capabilities
 - Equipped with computers and numerous phone lines and internet
- Technology Related Projects
 - Outdoor Warning Sirens
 - Reverse 911
 - Weather monitoring software
 - Amateur (HAM) radio capability





Key Programs and Projects

- Training
 - National Incident Management System (NIMS)
 - Monthly tabletop disaster exercises
 - Regional, State, and Federal training and exercises
 - Regional Public Education Campaign - KnowWhat2do
www.knowwhat2do.com
- Health & Medical Programs
 - H1N1 Flu contact point/committee
 - Metropolitan Medical Response System
 - Strategic National Stockpile/Chempack
 - Biowatch
 - Dallas Medical Operations Committee
 - National Disaster Medical System

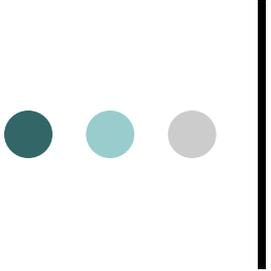


Key Programs and Projects

- Planning
 - Master Emergency Operations Plan
 - Hazard Analysis
 - Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Special Events – i.e. NBA All-Star and Super Bowl games
 - Pandemic Influenza
 - Dam Emergency Action Plans
 - Standard Operations Guidelines
- Volunteer and Private Sector Programs
 - Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
 - Non-profit agency partnerships (Red Cross, Volunteers North Texas, Salvation Army, many others)
 - Dallas Emergency Response Team (DERT)

Community Emergency Response Teams - CERT



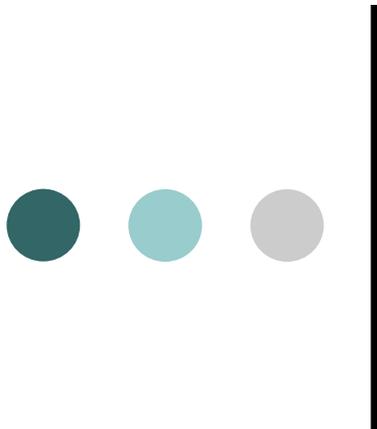


Key Programs and Projects

- Emergency Responses
 - Four hurricane shelter operations since 2005
 - Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike
 - Numerous severe weather activations
 - Southwest Industrial Gas Acetylene fire
 - 2009 summer storms flooding events
 - 2009 major apartment fires and shelter operations
 - Recent H1N1 influenza issues
 - Monitor many Police and Fire incidents
 - Monitor major special events – currently in the planning process for the NBA All-Star Game in February and the Super Bowl next year

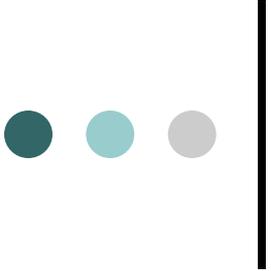
EOC Activation





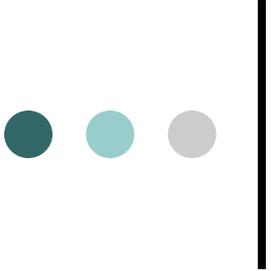
Homeland Security Grants





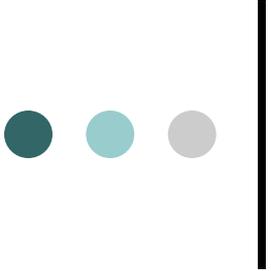
Homeland Security Grant Program Overview

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created in 2002 by President George Bush in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C.
- Starting in 2003, DHS began issuing grants to local governments to aid the abilities of first responders to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks and other disasters.
- Eligible costs include equipment, planning, training, exercise, and personnel



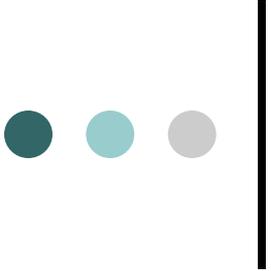
Overview – Continued

- Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) is currently comprised of four separate grant programs:
 - Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)
 - State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)
 - Citizen Corps Program (CCP)
 - Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)



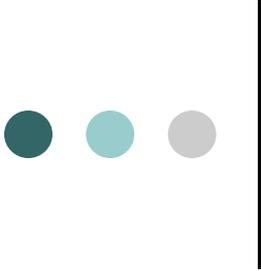
Overview – Continued

- UASI is a direct grant to major Urban Areas nationwide
 - UASI funding is allocated regionally through the Metropolitan Urban Area Security Initiative (MUASI) Working Group
 - UASI is the largest Homeland Security grant received by the City
- SHSP and CCP are administered through the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)
 - Funding allocations for these grants are made by a regional committee comprised of Homeland Security specialists.
- MMRS is allocated evenly across all eligible jurisdictions nationwide



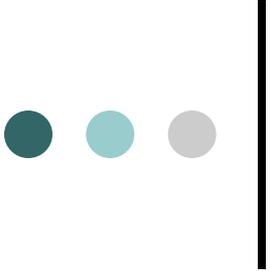
Grant Process Overview

- Funding is broken into two tiers:
 - Tier 1 is the 7 Urban Areas with the largest terror threat
 - Compete for 55% of available funding each year
 - Tier 2 is the 55 other designated Urban Areas
 - Compete for 45% of available funding each year
 - **DFWA has received the highest award of all Tier 2 Urban Areas for the last 3 years**
- Fund allocation is a two-step process:
 - The initial allocation is based on a formula developed by DHS, including critical assets, population, and overall risk
 - The final allocation is awarded competitively, based on the effectiveness of the Urban Area's grant application.



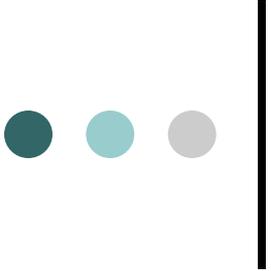
Regional Strategy

- Through NCTCOG, the D/FW/A Urban Area has developed a regional strategy to identify needs and capability gaps in our preparedness efforts
- The strategy is updated every year, and is approved by DHS and the COG executive board
- The HSGP application is developed based on capability gaps and needs identified in the D/FW/A Regional Strategy
 - Projects are submitted to NCTCOG and regional committees rate, rank, and prioritize projects based on the identified regional capability gaps and strategies.



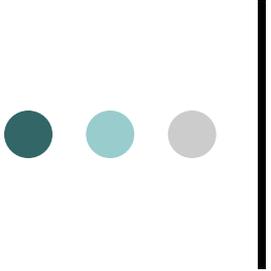
Regional Strategy – Continued

- Intergovernmental Services (IGS) Fund Development staff works closely with NCTCOG to ensure that City of Dallas needs and priorities are included in the Regional Strategy
- During the application process, IGS works collaboratively with City departments to submit project proposals that:
 - benefit city-wide preparedness and response,
 - are based on capability gaps identified in the D/FW/A Regional Strategy, and
 - are aligned with National Priorities established by DHS
- Once awards are made, IGS manages the grants to ensure that all grant requirements are met and all projects are implemented within the grant performance period
- IGS Legislative Staff works with lobbyists to advance City Homeland Security priorities at the State and Federal levels



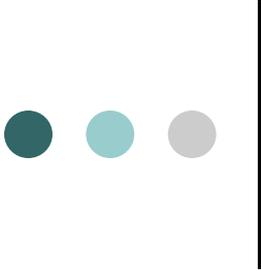
City of Dallas Projects

- Since 2003, the City of Dallas has received \$36.2 million in Homeland Security funding
 - Includes UASI, SHSP, LETPP (Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program), MMRS, and CCP awards from FY2003-2008
- Funds have been used for:
 - Supported the purchase of the centralized Computer Aided Dispatch for Police and Fire
 - Development of the Urban Search & Rescue Team
 - Creation of the City of Dallas Fusion Center
 - Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), including teams in schools and businesses
 - Renovation of the Emergency Operations Center
 - Radio equipment to make all first-responders in the City interoperable
 - Mobile Incident Command Post
 - Reverse 911
 - Generators to ensure continuity of operations for essential City functions and the water system
 - Miscellaneous prevention and emergency response equipment, training, and exercises for special teams such as HazMat, SWAT, and Bomb Squad



City of Dallas Projects – Continued

- Regional Projects Supported by the City
 - KnowWhat2Do Campaign
 - Public awareness campaign that encourages citizens to prepare for all hazards through disaster education
 - Recently won a Public Awareness Award from the International Association of Emergency Managers
 - Digital Sandbox
 - Homeland Security-specific risk management software
 - E-team incident command software
 - Allows multiple jurisdictions to collaborate and manage their efforts during an emergency from a single common view and coordination point



FY2009 Funding and Projects

- In FY09, the City of Dallas has received \$7.4 million in Homeland Security Funding
 - UASI – \$6.9M SHSP – \$166K MMRS – \$321K
- Major projects include:
 - Continued radio equipment upgrades to P25 standards
 - Portable water decontamination trailers
 - Equipment upgrades, training, and exercises for SWAT, HazMat, Bomb Squad, Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) and the DPD helicopter unit
 - Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
 - Upgrades to the Emergency Operations Center
 - KnowWhat2Do Public Awareness Campaign and Citizen Corp
 - Planning

Dallas Fire-Rescue

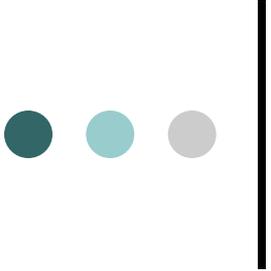
HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU



PURPOSE & DIRECTION

The Bureau provides prevention, preparedness, response and investigation related to all hazards. This Bureau includes Aviation, Communications and Technology, Fire Investigations/ Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Special Operations.





HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU

- Dallas Fire-Rescue has combined all of its specialty teams under one umbrella. It made sense to align these teams and continue to develop and expand their special skills.
- This allows our teams to maximize effective responses to traditional and non-traditional emergencies such as major disasters, acts of terrorism and aircraft emergencies, just to name a few.

Special Operations

- Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)
- Swift Water Rescue
- Hazardous Materials (Haz/Mat)
- Wildland Urban Interface

Airport Rescue Firefighting (ARFF)

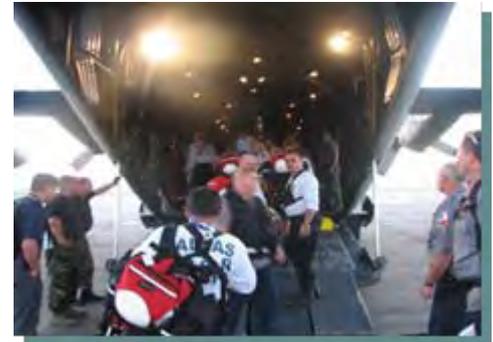
Communication & Technology

Fire Investigation & Explosive Ordnance Disposal

USAR



- Sponsoring Agency for Dallas Regional Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force.
- Deployments in 2008 Included:
 - Hurricane Dolly
 - Hurricane Gustav
 - Hurricane Ike
- We have over 100 people trained to respond, not including HazMat Techs. Our members are trained in specialties such as; Structural Collapse, Medical, Rescue, Search, Logistics and Canine.
- We are currently developing Type I capabilities and are working with the state on receiving a \$1.38 million dollar grant.



SWIFTWATER

- Acquired new Zodiac 420 rescue boat and Yamaha 2 stroke motor. Purchased new trailer to haul boats.
- Sent 4 members to Search and Rescue Training 1 and 2 with Garland Fire Department.
- Responded with USAR for mutual aid in Mesquite for body recovery during spring flood.
- Rescued two victims from a disabled boat on the Trinity River.
- Multiple body recoveries in Trinity River and surrounding area lakes.
- Four “car in the water” investigations .
- Deployed two teams for area flooding expected during Hurricane Ike.



HAZMAT

- The Dallas Fire-Rescue Department officially formed the Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT), and placed it in service on January 1, 1988 and during 2008 celebrated 20 years of service.
- The HMRT responds to an average of 200 Hazardous Materials incidents a year, not including local Engine / Truck runs for hydrocarbon fuel spills and natural gas leaks.
- As of 1st/Qtr '09/10 we will have 2 additional satellite stations operational.



WILDLAND

- Focus is to reduce wildfire threats through aggressive prevention, mitigation, preparation and response efforts and public education.
- Working with the Forestry Service to develop training modules.
- Committee established to research best practices and develop operational procedures.
- Received commendation from Governor Perry for service and rapid response to North Texas Wildfires.



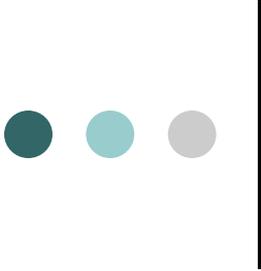
ARFF – Aircraft Rescue Firefighting

- Dallas Fire-Rescue is responsible for providing fire, crash, and emergency medical services at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airports.
- Our equipment is unique and the training specialized for this type of firefighting. There are a total of 85 personnel assigned to ARFF.



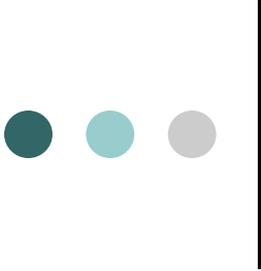
● ● ● | Dallas Police Department
Homeland Security Operations





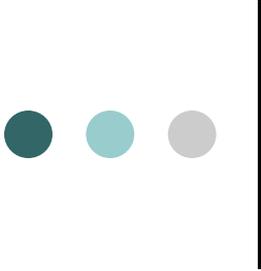
Assessment of Targeting/Weapons

- Terrorists prefer symbolic targets that inflict mass casualties and severe economic damage.
- As terrorist networks are disrupted and we harden such potential high value targets, terrorists will be flexible and may shift their focus to softer targets such as:
 - Shopping malls
 - Hotels or entertainment facilities
 - Schools
 - Any public event attracting large crowds
- The range of potential threats span from scattered, unsophisticated small scale attacks to the potential use of Weapons of Mass Destruction such as chemical, biological, and radiological agents.
- Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) remain the most common method of attack.



North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force

- 1995 – The North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force (NTJTTF) was formed by the FBI with partnership participation by local police agencies.
- 125 Member Agencies - Full & Part time
- Dallas PD has a commitment of 6 full time officers assigned to this group.
- The NTJTTF is the primary law enforcement entity responsible for preventing, detecting, investigating, disrupting, and prosecuting any individual or group involved in threatening, planning, financing, supporting, or committing an act of terrorism in the Dallas area.



SWAT Intervention Capability - Grant Enhancements

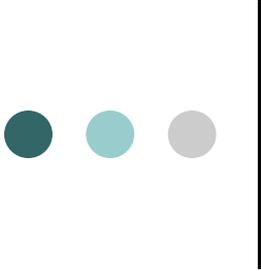
- Armored Personnel Carriers
- Remington Eyeball Tactical Surveillance System
- Level III Ballistic Shield
- Portable Ballistic Blanket
- Clandestine Listening Device
- Direct Link Crisis Telephone
- Powered Air Purifying Respirators
- Command and Control Computer Enhancements
- Radiological Detectors
- Tactical Robot
- GIS TouchTable System
- Computer Enhancements
- Level III Ballistic Entry Shields
- Rappelling Gear
- Equipment Trailer and Puller
- Mobile Command Post
- Wireless Video Cameras

DPD Mobile Command Post



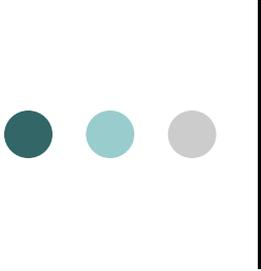
Armored Personnel Carrier





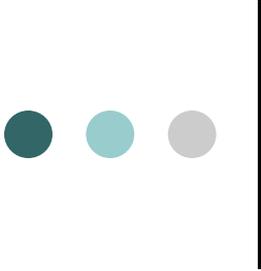
Other Homeland Security Grant Enhancements

- Commercial Motor Vehicle
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Ensembles
- Helicopter “Downlinking”
- Helicopter Payload Upgrade
- Helicopter Rappelling Mounts
- Portable Ballistic Shield: Level III



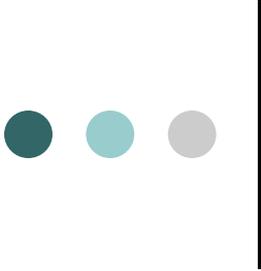
Training

- All DPD personnel have received Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) First Responder Awareness training and are National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant to their organizational assignment.
- SWAT, North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force members, and Tactical Support personnel are trained to the HAZMAT Specialist level.
- Selected members of Patrol are Train-The-Trainer in WMD Nuclear Awareness. (I-20 is the dedicated Nuclear Material Route in the Metroplex.)
- Over 550 DPD officers have attended the Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program (LETPP) funded Terrorist Recognition training course developed by DPD in conjunction with the FBI. Overall, more than 1,000 officers and fire personnel have attended.



Love Field Police Unit

- Explosives Detection Canine Squad
 - Comprised of 4 dogs/handlers
 - Conduct detection operations on luggage/stowed cargo and areas open to the public
- Prevention/Visibility Strategies with Officers
 - Posted at TSA Checkpoints
 - Monitor lobby, concourses and gates
 - Conduct perimeter patrols and traffic management operations



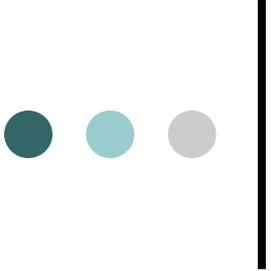
Fusion Center

- An effective and efficient mechanism to exchange information and intelligence, maximize resources, streamline operations, and improve the ability to fight crime and terrorism by analyzing data from a variety of sources
- Jack Evans Police Building, 5th Floor
- 3 Major Components
 - Intelligence Collection, Evaluation, Analysis and Dissemination
 - Real-time Crime Analysis
 - Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource Protection

Response to the Homeland Security Advisory System

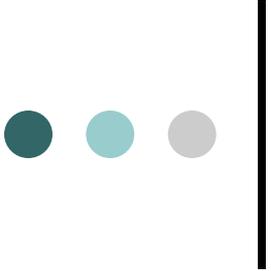
- Level Yellow “Significant” Risk
 - Heightened awareness regarding suspicious persons, mass gathering locations, iconic/symbolic locations and continuity of government
- Level Orange “High” Risk
 - Increased patrols of identified soft-targets (CI/KR)
 - Harden targets associated with specific threat
- Level Red “Severe” Risk
 - Assign fixed posts at identified target locations and/or sensitive, critical, vulnerable soft-targets
 - Departmental Mobilization
 - Daily assessments to determine which CI/KR or other attractions merit additional protection





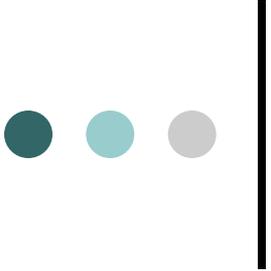
Councilmember Information

- During an incident the 1st Assistant City Manager will keep you informed
- In turn, we ask that councilmembers keep your constituents informed
- Public Safety Departments ask that you do not respond to incidents due to potential safety issues



Summary

- Several City Departments make up the Homeland Security Team
- We have committed to significant training ranging from HazMat and structural collapse to terrorism recognition and weapons of mass destruction nuclear awareness to regular tabletop and full-scale exercises.
- All Public Safety personnel have been trained in National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command courses (and many other civilian employees in key positions have also been NIMS trained).
- We are prepared and equipped with protective gear, heavy rescue equipment, and various transport equipment to respond to a wide variety of significant incidents.
- We continue to benefit from several federal Homeland Security grant programs.



Summary

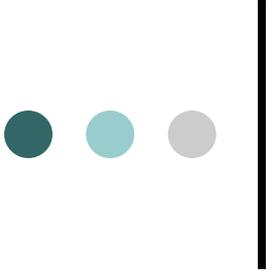
- We participate in a wide variety of regional programs ranging from grant advisory groups to training, exercising, and communicating on a regular basis.
- We have representation on Regional, State, and Federal Homeland Security work groups.
- We have a sophisticated intelligence program lead by the DPD Fusion Center.
- We have sophisticated communications and incident command capabilities including an upgraded Emergency Operations Center and Police and Fire Mobile Command Post Vehicles.
- We have several warning systems in place from Reverse 911 to the new citywide siren system.
- We are aggressively preparing for two major upcoming special events – the NBA All-Star Week and Super Bowl XLV.

QUESTIONS



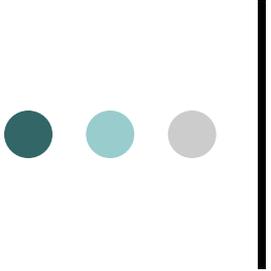
DALLAS POLICE





Acronym List

- ARFF – Airport Rescue Firefighting
- CBRNE - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives
- CCP – Citizen Corps Programs
- CERT – Community Emergency Response Team
- DERT – Dallas Emergency Response Team
- DFR – Dallas Fire Rescue
- DHS – Department of Homeland Security
- DMST – Dallas Medical Strike Team
- DPD – Dallas Police Department
- EOC – Emergency Operations Center
- FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- HazMat – Hazardous Materials
- HMRT – Hazardous Material Response Team



Acronym List

- HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program
- IED – Improvised Explosive Device
- IGS – Intergovernmental Services
- LETPP – Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program
- MMRS – Metropolitan Medical Response System
- NCTCOG – North Central Texas Council of Governments
- NTJTTF – North Texas Joint Terrorism Task Force
- OEM – Office of Emergency Management
- REPAC – Regional Emergency Preparedness Advisory Committee
- SWAT – Special Weapons and Tactics
- UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative
- US&R – Urban Search & Rescue