Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership
Special Committee on Disaster Preparedness Planning
September 13, 2006

Presented by:

David J. Duecker

President

847.528.1926

djduecker@charter.net

Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership, Inc.

A Wisconsin 501c(3) not for profit corporation

Established to address Homeland Security challenges and major disasters, and to test and validate cost-effective solutions by uniting public and private organizations in partnerships for this purpose.

SWHSP, Inc. Objectives

- Facilitate Preparedness Plan Development

- Support Regional Government Users

- Build on the Natural Strengths

- Preserve Organizational Identity

- Commit to Efficiency of Effort

- Proactively Broker Information

- Foster a Truly Integrated Interoperating Region

- Realistic Assessment of Available Resources and Capabilities

The Ultimate Objective

Regional Resiliency

Federal Initiatives

The United States Department Of Homeland Security

- The National Strategy For *Homeland Security*, July 2002

- The National Strategy For *The Physical Protection Of Critical Infrastructures And Key Assets*, February 2003

- The National Strategy To *Secure Cyberspace*, February 2003

http://www.Whitehouse.gov/homeland/

Federal Initiatives, cont.

U.S. Department of Energy, <u>Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan</u>

with Dr Paula Scalingi

❑ *Black Ice Exercise,* Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, 2002

❑ *Blue Cascades Exercise,* Pacific Northwest, 2002

❑ *Golden Matrix Exercise,* San Diego, 2003

A Regional Preparedness Model

Cross functional and cross sector focus on:

- ❑ What systems are critical

- ❑ Vulnerabilities

- ❑ Risk-based mitigation

- ❑ Improved response and recovery

A Regional Preparedness Model, cont.

Understanding and accounting for "interdependencies"

- Physical (e.g., material output and consumption)

- Cyber (e.g., linkages, transactions and storage)

- Geographic (e.g., common corridor)

- Other (e.g., financial and business services)

Workshop for Regional Infrastructure Security

…addressing the security challenges posed by regional interdependencies, building on existing public and private sector plans, procedures, and mechanisms.

❑ Identify how interdependencies change as a function of outage frequency, duration, etc.

❑ Identify how backup systems or other mitigation mechanisms can reduce interdependence problems

❑ Identify the linkages between critical infrastructures and community assets

Workshop for Regional Infrastructure Security, cont.

- ❑ Identify components that, if lost or degraded, could adversely affect other infrastructures, response and recovery, and lead to cascading impacts

- ❑ Assess "the human factor" – the relative calm or panic can exacerbate interdependencies-related problems

- ❑ Stakeholder developed recommendations and prioritized, "living" Action Plan

The SWHSP, Inc. Organization

❑ Filed Articles of Incorporation as a Wisconsin Not for Profit in 2004

❑ Formal By-Laws Document filed with the Articles

❑ 15 member Board of Directors

❑ 501©3 tax exempt status

Board of Directors

- M&I Corporation
- GE Healthcare
- Northwestern Mutual
- R.W. Baird
- Johnson Controls, Inc.
- Aurora Healthcare
- Kindred Healthcare
- We Energies
- S.C. Johnson & Sons
- City of Milwaukee Health Department
- City of Milwaukee Police
- Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin Red Cross

Major Initiatives

❑ Corporate Emergency Access System,

   (credentialing)

❑ Crisis Resource Center

❑ Information and Intelligence Sharing

❑ Business Mentorship

❑ Regional Training and Exercises

❑ Connecting with Other Regional Networks

Corporate Emergency Access System

- MOU between The City of Milwaukee and Bnet, Inc.

- Costs borne by participating Corporations

- Number of credentials issued set by the City

- Formal training on procedures and protocol

- Access valid for specific zones and authorized by the Mayor or Chief of Police for emergencies or special events

- Allowing more rapid and effective recovery of business operations

Crisis Resource Center
Leveraging Technology and Relationships

During disasters, emergency responders need resources to respond and recover. This need is compounded when large disasters strike, requiring additional resource capacity and specialized skills. Across the United States, these resources exist, but they are not readily visible to our emergency responders.

The Crisis Resource Center (CRC) is a database of private sector resources that businesses have agreed to make available to emergency management officials, on a voluntary basis, in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack.

Crisis Resource Center
Compliance and Integration

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) requires that all planned resources be identified and organized using the approved NIMS Resource Typing Method. This method uses key attributes or descriptors for each type of resource to group the item into a NIMS approved category.

The on-line system for the CRC will use a knowledgebase of terminologies and specifications for NIMS, NFPA and other recognized standards for resource identification. This standardized information is available to each CRC member organization to help them properly identify and categorize the resources being offered.

Crisis Resource Center
Vehicles

The CRC system will support over 75 approved categories of response and support vehicles for emergency use.

Standards and attributes for each vehicle type allow emergency managers to quickly find the right type of vehicle to meet the immediate need.

Crisis Resource Center
Equipment and Supplies

With hundreds of equipment categories including those for heavy construction, communications, power and lighting, hand and power tools, personal protection and many others, authorized users can plan for and locate needed resources.

Food, water and medical supplies are but a few of the standard supplies that can be identified in the CRC, providing benefit to both responders as well as victims of major disasters.

Crisis Resource Center
Space and Facilities

Buildings and structures for storage, staging, command, treatment and various other needs can all be identified, organized and documented to meet the needs of emergency planners and responders alike.

The CRC provides the online ability to capture and maintain all the needed information.

Crisis Resource Center
Human Resources

The on-line CRC not only helps organize hundreds of needed skills and over a thousand required credentials, the system allows each volunteer that an organization registers, to maintain their own contact and key information, reducing the effort for each organization to maintain this dynamic resource.

Coupled with bar coding technology, the CRC allows providers and incident commanders to employ an efficient and reliable resource tracking system enabling providers to close the loop on their assets.

Why a Crisis Resource Center

The Private Sector owns 85% of the country's critical infrastructure. Forty-seven states face budget deficits, and the Council on Foreign Relations estimates a $100 Billion dollar shortfall in funding for Homeland security over five years. These reasons and more show why government can't do it alone.

When catastrophes occur, business and government always work together, but not always as efficiently or as effectively as they could. The CRC pre-plans and coordinates what resources are available and where, so that a much faster response is possible.

What Risks are Assumed by Business

Wis. Stat. 166.03 **(10)** Exemption from Liability:

No person who provides equipment, <u>materials, facilities, labor</u> or services under the direction of the (a) governor, (b) the adjutant general, (c) <u>the governing body, chief executive officer, acting chief executive officer or</u> the head of emergency management services of any county, town, municipality ...

...during a state of emergency declared by the governor<u>, or in response to enemy action or a natural or man-made disaster or a federally declared state of emergency</u> is liable for the death of or injury to any person or damage to any property caused by his or her actions...

As amended, offered by Wisconsin Associated General Contractors and the Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership, Inc., 2006

Information and Intelligence Sharing

To create and participate in a reliable, effective and non threatening multi-jurisdictional and multi-sector network that will…

- ❑ Collect information and recognize threats

- ❑ Share and collaborate on information and intelligence

- ❑ Fuse and analyze information and intelligence for action and dissemination

… without jeopardizing your intellectual capital or "Brand Name".

Information and Intelligence Sharing, cont.

- ❑ City of Milwaukee standing up the Southeast Terrorism Alert Center, (STAC)

- ❑ Adapted from the Terrorism Early Warning Program, (TEW)

- ❑ Corporate members to become active participants as Community Liaison Specialists, (CLS)

- ❑ Will draw from and feed to the State Information Fusion Center and Federal Pipeline

Business Mentorship

April Conference in Milwaukee

- ❑ Corporate Emergency Evacuation Planning

- ❑ Public/Private Sector Roles and Responsibilities During a Crisis Event

- ❑ Leveraging Public/Private Sector Resources

- ❑ Internal Communications, Public Information, and Crisis Psychology

- ❑ Avian Flu Briefing

- ❑ Credentialing & SWHSP, Inc. Update

Regional Training and Exercises

❑ Spring 2006 Emergency Evacuation Exercise

❑ WMD scenario

❑ Local, State and Federal Planners and Participants

❑ Northwestern Mutual and We Energies were the major corporate participants

❑ Formal after action, lessons learned

❑ Plans for future training and exercises

Connecting with Other Regional Networks

- ❑ Midwest Summit, La Crosse

- ❑ Surviving the Pandemic, Dane County

- ❑ Green Bay Emergency Management Conference

- ❑ Kenosha Emergency Management Conference

- ❑ Governor's Emergency Management Conference

- ❑ Urban Area Security Initiative, Milwaukee Region

Lingering Challenges

"In policy and strategy documents since September 11, 2001, the Bush administration and Congress have repeatedly stressed the critical importance of "public-private partnerships" to make the country safer. Yet the capabilities, assets, and goodwill of the private sector to bolster our homeland security remain largely untapped."

CSR NO. 13, March 2006

Lingering Challenges

❑ Planning and Preparedness

❑ Information sharing between governments and the private sector

❑ Relationship of regulator / regulated

❑ Corporate return on investment in Homeland Security

❑ Public lives and dies by the "Grant Dollars"

❑ Tax incentives for preparedness

❑ Anti-trust concerns for collaborating corporations

❑ Prioritization of response and recovery

❑ Preference for partner technologies and services

Questions and Answers