



Active Shooter – Domestic Abuse Scenario Discussion-Based Exercise Development Kit #2

Maritime Incident Preparedness and Response Discussion-Based Exercise Project



June 2017

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This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security under Cooperative Agreement No. 2014-ST-061-ML0001.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Maritime Security Center (MSC), a DHS Center of Excellence in Maritime and Port Security led by the Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey, in conjunction with the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at Louisiana State University has been working to develop scenarios and tabletop exercise resources to enhance the core capabilities and preparedness of port facilities and port operators to an array of hazards, including natural and man-made threats. It is the MSC's intent to extend these resources to the broad spectrum of port partners that comprise the maritime community, including public and private, local, state and Federal organizations. The MSC/SDMI tabletop exercise program builds upon other nationally recognized Executive Education Programs to provide support and resource materials for maritime and port stakeholders to develop and exercise their own tabletop and discussion-based activities.

Prior to the participation and development of any exercise content, staff from MSC and SDMI met with key stakeholders, to include the U.S. Coast Guard, Sector New York and Sector New Orleans, to discuss a range of scenarios that were critical to the Ports. Through these dialogues, the two areas of concern that were most commonly identified involved active shooter, with emphasis placed on an event taking place at a cruise terminal, and cyber based intrusions for nefarious purposes. Based on the requirement to develop exercises for these two emerging threats, the initial focus of this initiative has been geared towards developing content that will assist exercise design teams in developing realistic scenarios for active shooter and cybersecurity disruptions. As part of the process of developing content, scenarios and exercises design resources, the SDMI team worked directly with the Port of New Orleans, Port of New York/New Jersey, and the Area Maritime Security Committee for the Gulf of Mexico to develop an active shooter exercise and multiple cyber based exercises. Content from these exercises, as well as additional content, has been developed by an SDMI working group consisting of emergency managers, cyber experts, port officials and Master Exercise Practitioners to provide a series of exercise scenarios to be used by ports and their tenants to test core capabilities related to active shooter and cyber threats.

The final year of this project has focused on integrating the lessons learned from the development and design of five separate exercises into the design and deployment of an "Exercise-in-a-Box" development kit to be leveraged by port affiliated exercise design teams. The purpose of the exercise development kits is to assist and enable other ports and USCG Sectors to customize and conduct their own discussion-based exercises focused on responding to active shooter and cyber based threats. The complete series of exercise scenarios can be found on the MSC website at:

<https://www.stevens.edu/research-entrepreneurship/research-centers-labs/maritime-security-center/education-training/tabletop-exercise-development-kits>

Overview of the Exercise Design Kit

The active shooter discussion based exercise development kit is designed to provide a series of four active shooter scenarios that will allow members of the maritime community to develop an exercise scenario based on their current capabilities to respond to an active shooter event. Each of the scenarios build upon the first scenario and introduce a greater element of complexity to an active shooter response. The intent is to allow ports to take a crawl, walk, run approach in their efforts to build an enhanced capability in responding to an active shooter event.

All four exercise scenarios are built around four modules. The first module is the “Threat Awareness” module, and is designed to facilitate discussion around existing security postures and how participants would respond if there was a specific threat indicator that would raise awareness of a potential active shooter event. The second module is the “Pre-Incident / Incident” module, in which the players are introduced to either a precursor of a pending active shooter event or the initiating element of an active shooter event. The purpose of the “Pre-Incident / Incident” module is to initiate discussion on what protocols exist when an active shooter indicator is present and the initial response once an active shooter event is initiated. Module three is the “Escalation” module, in which the active shooter event reaches its apex, and is designed to illicit discussion on a comprehensive response to an active shooter event. The final module is the “Post-Event” module, which is meant to allow the participants to discuss how an active shooter event within or near their facility may change their security posture and screening efforts moving forward.

With the intent to provide the exercise design team with a full range of active shooter based scenarios, this exercise design series consists of four different aspects of an active shooter scenario. The four modules are based on the following potential scenarios: 1) An active shooter that involves a disgruntled employee; 2) an active shooter that involves a domestic dispute in or near a cruise terminal; 3) a lone wolf terrorist attack at an active cruise terminal; 4) a complex coordinated terrorist attack at a cruise terminal. The first module is intentionally designed to allow the exercise design team to take place within any facility located in a Port. The remaining three modules are specifically designed to test a response at a soft target at the port that allows unfettered access to or near the intended target. These modules are meant to be used individually based on the current capabilities of a port system, or to be conducted as two or more exercises that allow a port system to establish a foundation on their overall response capabilities with the ability to add more complexity and challenges to a significantly more difficult scenario.

This development kit is meant to serve as a resource to help the exercise design team design most aspects of an actual discussion based exercise. This kit was designed based on guidelines established by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). In addition, the development kit includes scenarios that will provide an opportunity for the Captain of the Port to raise the MARSEC level for the port, a specific industry within the port or a specific operation

within the port to ensure facilities can meet their annual reporting requirements to exercise their Facility Security Plan.

Resources of the Exercise Design Kit

Each exercise development kit includes the following resources:

- 1) **List of Potential Players and Observers** – Based on experiences with the exercises that were developed as part of this project, a matrix is provided that identifies potential participants and observers for each of the scenarios. This is not a complete list and should not be used to preclude an important player within a port. This list serves as a guide on potential agencies that would have an important capability / responsibility in an active shooter event. Also, based on location, some of the listed participants may not have a capability within a specific port that would be able to influence an actual response. Participants are listed by agency and not individual components within a specific agency. It's important for the exercise design team to recognize some recommended agencies may have more than one entity that should be at the table. For example, local law enforcement should include the specific law enforcement district that has jurisdictional authority; however, if the law enforcement element has a Special Reaction Team, someone from the team should also be included.
- 2) **Core Capability Alignment** – DHS/FEMA has published a list of 32 core capabilities. While all core capabilities may not be completely relevant to an active shooter, there are quite a few that are applicable. As part of the development kit, we are providing a list of core capabilities that are aligned to an active shooter event within the port system. In addition, some of the identified core capabilities may only align to a more complex active shooter event and may not be relevant to a single shooter. Each of the scenarios has specific core capabilities that are more closely aligned with that scenario.
- 3) **Recommended Objectives** – For each of the relevant core capabilities, we have also identified potential / sample objectives that can be leveraged for the actual exercise. These objectives are intentionally written in a way that is generic and not specific to any particular participant or process being evaluated in an exercise. If the exercise design team identifies objectives that are relevant to their exercise, they can use as is or add more clarity and specificity to each of the relevant objectives.
- 4) **Scenario Builder** – The scenario builder provides four injects for each of the four modules. The multiple injects allow the exercise design team to take different routes for an active shooter event while increasing the overall level of complexity, or simplifying the event if the exercise participants have minimal capacity to effectively respond to an active shooter scenario. The injects can be used as they are currently written, or the exercise design team can add more specific information to the inject, such as a specific location / building

in which the injects would actually occur. Modifying the injects to fit a specific facility will add to the realism of the exercise.

- 5) **Facilitator Guide** – The facilitator guide identifies questions that a facilitator can use during the actual exercise. While the list of questions is not a complete list of all potential questions, it represents a significant starting point that can be leveraged to help in the process of completing the desired questions that will ultimately be used during the execution of the exercise.

LIST OF POTENTIAL PLAYERS AND OBSERVERS

This section contains a list of recommended participants and observers that should be considered in developing an invite list for the actual exercise. Ultimately, it is up to the Exercise Design Team to determine who should actually be a participant/observer. Some of these agencies should also be considered when developing the Exercise Design Team. When warranted, clarification for each of the listed agencies is provided. Included with the recommended participants is a matrix of recommended roles for all four active shooter modules.

Participants:

Port Administration: Included among the Port Administration should be someone representing the C-Suite to include Operations, as well as the Port Facility Security Officer.

Port Police

Port Facilities: Facilities meeting the requirement to have an FSO should be considered. Due to the potential danger of an active shooter event, other tenants should also be included.

U.S. Coast Guard Sector: Participants should consider including the Captain of the Port (or designee), Port Security Specialist, and a uniformed member from Contingency Planning and Response.

Local Homeland Security / Emergency Preparedness Office

Local Police Department: Participants should consider inviting the district with jurisdictional authority, a headquarters element, and a representative from the Special Reaction Team.

Local EMS

Local Fire Representative

State Police / State Patrol: Consider including representatives from the local troop, headquarters, and Crisis Response / Special Reaction Team.

State Homeland Security / Emergency Preparedness Office

State Fusion Center

Cruise Lines: Many cruise lines hire contractors to conduct their screening at the terminal. Someone representing the contractor and a representative of the cruise line should be considered.

FBI

Customs Border and Patrol (CBP)!: Depending on the time of the day, Customs, Border and Patrol are likely to have agents at the terminal. CBP agents are there to screen passengers going through the disembarkation process. In most cases, CBP agents will be the only armed law enforcement that is actually operating within the terminal.

Observers:

National Guard

Joint Terrorism Task Force: members beyond the FBI.

DHS Protective Services

FEMA Region Representative

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Marshalls

Participant / Observer Matrix

Participant	Scenario 1: Disgruntled Employee		Scenario 2: Domestic Dispute		Scenario 3: Lone Wolf Attack		Scenario 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack	
	Player	Observer	Player	Observer	Player	Observer	Player	Observer
Port Administration	X		X		X		X	
Port Police	X		X		X		X	
Port Facilities	X		X		X		X	
Facility FSO	X		X		X		X	
Coast Guard	X		X		X		X	
Local Homeland Security / Emergency Management	X		X		X		X	
State Homeland Security / Emergency Management		X	X		X		X	
Local EMS	X		X		X		X	
Local Fire	X		X		X		X	
State Fusion Center		X	X		X		X	
National Guard		X		X	X		X	
State Police / State Patrol	X		X		X		X	
Cruise Lines		X	X		X		X	
FBI		X	X		X		X	
Joint Terrorism Task Force		X		X	X		X	
Customs Border and Patrol		X	X		X		X	
DHS Protective Services		X		X	X		X	
FEMA Region		X		X	X		X	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement		X		X	X		X	
US Marshalls		X		X	X		X	

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CORE CAPABILITY ALIGNMENT

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) calls for the identification of core capabilities to be exercised during a discussion based exercise at the beginning of the design process. Ideally, initial guidance should be provided by port officials, Captain of the Port, or facility decision makers on essential components and identified priorities that serve as the focus of the exercise. Once priorities are established, identification of core capabilities to meet the initial guidance is important to develop relevant objectives that are nested with the chosen core capabilities. The following core capabilities have been identified as having the most applicability for an active shooter event that is based on a domestic incident taking place in or near a cruise terminal. Prior to moving forward with the exercise design, the exercise design team should review the full list of all 32 core capabilities to determine if there are others core capabilities they may want to integrate in the design. To ensure the exercise focuses on specific capabilities, the exercise design team should select three or four of the core capabilities to be assessed in the exercise.

Risk Management

Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities and investments.

Physical Protective Measures

Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.

On-scene Security and Protection

Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas, and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Operational Coordination

Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Operational Communications

Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.

Situational Awareness

Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

The following table provides a complete list of all capabilities that are associated with the full complement of active shooter scenarios:

Core Capability Alignment

Disgruntled Employee	Domestic Incident	Lone Wolf	Coordinated Attack
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On Scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement• Risk Management for Protection Programs and Program Activities• Physical Protection Measures• Operational Coordination• Operational Communications• Situational Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On Scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement• Risk Management for Protection Programs and Program Activities• Physical Protection Measures• Operational Coordination• Operational Communications• Situational Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intelligence and Information Sharing• On Scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement• Risk Management for Protection Programs and Program Activities• Physical Protection Measures• Operational Communications• Operational Coordination• Situational Awareness• Fatality Management• Economic Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intelligence and Information Sharing• On Scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement• Risk Management for Protection Programs and Program Activities• Physical Protection Measures• Operational Communications• Operational Coordination• Situational Awareness• Fatality Management• Economic Recovery

RECOMMENDED OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are meant to serve as a guide for the exercise design team to consider in developing objectives. By no means are the suggested objectives a complete list of potential objectives. The objectives are intentionally written not to be specific to any port or facility. When considering the following objectives, the exercise design team should modify to fit their own needs and, if desired, identify specific facilities or elements within the port system that make the objectives specific to the agencies/facilities participating in the exercise.

1) Risk Management:

Objective 1a: Identify areas of improvement for the emergency management / risk management program.

Objective 1b: Determine if the current Facility Security Plan is sufficient to prepare for and respond to an active shooter event.

Objective 1c: Determine if the facilities current threat assessment is sufficient to respond to an active shooter.

Objective 1d: Determine if the active shooter hazard is properly prioritized within the current risk management framework for the facility.

2) Physical Protection Measures:

Objective 2a: Assess the effectiveness of current protective measures to protect the work force from an active shooter event.

Objective 2b: Determine the readiness level of security personnel to adequately respond to an active shooter event.

Objective 2c: Examine if the current preparedness level of the workforce is sufficient to provide immediate life-saving actions for the current workforce during an active shooter event.

Objective 2d: Determine if current plans and protocols are sufficient to protect the lives of employees and passengers in the event of an active shooter within the Cruise terminal.

3) On-scene Security and Protection:

Objective 3a: Identify ways to improve safety and security of port facilities and operations during emergency events.

Objective 3b: Determine if there are any gaps in the current security force to properly secure port facilities during an active shooter event.

Objective 3c: Determine effectiveness of the current security force to integrate with local public safety entities to provide enhanced security for the port facility.

Objective 3d: Assess the ability of current plans to protect employees and passengers during an event that would require an immediate evacuation of the terminal.

Objective 3e: Determine the effectiveness of port, local, state and Federal officials to work together in an unfamiliar environment to secure and protect a cruise terminal following an active shooter event.

4) Operational Coordination:

Objective 4a: Examine the operational coordination requirements between the local / state / and Federal first responder agencies in response to an active shooter event at a cruise terminal.

Objective 4b: Enhance the ability of the Port / Facility leaders and decision makers to respond to a major emergency or disaster.

Objective 4c: Examine the limits of mutual aid, with the intent to determine the capabilities of the Port to respond to an event absent of substantial and immediate assistance.

Objective 4d: Develop a common understanding of key homeland security policies, emergency management strategies, authorities, plans and organizational structure.

Objective 4e: Identify gaps and needs in the command and control structure of disaster response.

5) Operational Communications:

Objective 5a: Determine the ability and effectiveness of integrating disparate radio systems between port, port tenants, and local first responders.

Objective 5b: Determine the ability of first responder agencies to establish a communication plan that utilizes appropriate talk groups on a shared radio system.

Objective 5c: Determine the best way to establish voice communications with affected port facility.

Objective 5d: Establish secondary and tertiary means of communications between affected port facility

6) Situational Awareness:

Objective 6a: Determine the effectiveness of port officials / port facilities to share information and provide situational awareness to local first responders.

Objective 6b: Determine the effectiveness of port officials / local first responders to develop situational awareness of an active shooter event at a port facility.

Objective 6c: Determine the effectiveness of port officials / local first responders to monitor social media to enhance situational awareness of an escalating event at a port facility.

Objective 6d: Determine if notification systems are sufficient to alert the port system of an immediate active shooter threat.

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SCENARIO BUILDER

The active shooter scenarios are designed around four modules: Module 1 – Threat Awareness; Module 2 – Pre-Incident / Incident; Module 3 – Incident Escalation; Module 4 – Post-Incident. For each module, multiple injects are provided to allow the exercise design team to develop an exercise that meets the specific goals and objectives that the exercise is being designed to achieve. The exercise design team can pick and choose the injects in any combination that ultimately facilitates the assessment of objectives that are ultimately settled upon for their specific exercise. When deciding on which injects to use, designers are encouraged to change elements of the injects, such as specific location, terminal name in which the event occurs, to add realism.

The overall incident of the domestic dispute active shooter is based on a separated couple in which one of the partners refuses to move on. The female in the relationship is going on a cruise with her new partner. Prior to the incident, the shooter is not aware that his wife is involved with another person. Unbeknown to her, her ex-partner has learned of the trip and is going to the cruise terminal to confront the couple. The intent of this scenario is to introduce affected agencies to an active shooter event without all the additional complexities that are involved with a terrorist based scenario and mass casualty event. This adds a significant degree of difficulty from the disgruntled employee as the scene now involves an area that is partially open to the public and serves as a large gathering area of a soft target.

The injects of Module 1 are independent of the injects in Module 2, 3 and 4. Module 2, 3, and 4 each contain 3 injects. The injects are designed to be used together. As an example, Inject 3a, builds off inject 2a. Same with inject 3b and 2b as well as inject 3c and 2c. Overall there are three scenarios that present three different outcomes for a domestic dispute involving an active shooter at a cruise terminal. What is not included in the injects the timing of the event. When cruise ships are in port, they undergo a disembarkation process with returning passengers and an embarkation process with incoming passengers. There is a period of time in which the disembarkation and embarkation process overlap and both are occurring at the same time. During the disembarkation, Customs, Border and Patrol will be present in the cruise terminal and may be the only armed law enforcement inside the cruise terminal. If CBP is available to participate in the exercise, it is recommended that the event be timed to occur during this overlap period.

Module 1 – Threat Awareness

The first module, Threat Awareness, is designed to explore the current security posture and risk management framework currently employed within a cruise terminal. The intent of the first inject is to raise awareness that the potential threat of violence exists and discuss the possibilities that a cruise terminal's security posture may be modified because of the threat. Inject 1a is based on a domestic dispute that took place on a previous cruise line during the disembarkation

process. The altercation serves as a reason for the Cruise line to order a review of the current security environment without introducing the potential of a terrorist attack into the scenario. Injects 1b and 1c are more general with no specific threat to the facility. Inject 1b is based on widely reported terrorist propaganda on social media threatening to target the United States and actual terrorist attacks in Europe. Inject 1c is the actual release of an Elevated Alert through the National Terrorism Advisory System.

Module 1 (Threat Awareness) - Core Capability Alignment:

Risk Management

Physical Protective Measures

On Scene Security and Protection

Module 1 (Threat Awareness) Injects:

Inject 1a: During the disembarkation process the last time a cruise ship was in port, a physical altercation broke out between two family members. During the altercation, two young children and one of their parents were injured. One of the children's injuries resulted in a fractured bone and required medical treatment. Following the event, the Cruise line ordered a review of disembarkation and embarkation procedures to minimize injuries from a similar incident in the future.

Inject 1b: CNN is reporting that after recent ISIS claimed successful terrorist attacks in Europe, ISIS has released several online videos and posts throughout social media indicating they have issued instructions to followers in the United States that they should immediately begin conducting attacks that disrupt the daily operations of the American people. While the Department of Homeland Security has no credible evidence of an imminent attack, they have warned public safety officials to be extra vigilant and report anything out of the ordinary to their local law enforcement or State/local fusion centers.

Inject 1c: On _____ the Department of Homeland Security has issued an Elevated Alert through the National Terrorism Advisory System. The Elevated Alert provides a warning to law enforcement officials about potential terrorist activity directed specifically towards the maritime and aviation transportation sector.

Module 2 – Pre-Incident / Incident

The second module, Pre-Incident / Incident, provides varying levels of complexity and information available to the participants. They also are designed to provide an immediate

warning to the participants before the active shooter event occurs or starts with a no notice event. The goal of inject 2 is to assess the ability of a port to provide an initial response to a pending or actual active shooter event. Inject 2a and 2b provide an early warning that a potential active shooter incident may be imminent, with 2a consisting of a family member reporting another family member who just learned that his separated wife has been seeing another man and they are about to depart on a cruise together. Inject 2b provides notification that a passenger has been observed with a firearm heading towards the facility. Inject 2c offers a little more complexity by an active shooter event initiating with no notice. Inject 2c assumes the shooter is able to make it passed the initial screening checkpoint. This series of injects creates the most uncertainty as participants are not able to immediately ascertain that it's a potential domestic violence event.

Module 2 (Pre-Incident / Incident) – Core Capability Alignment:

Operational Coordination

Operational Communications

Module 2 (Pre-Incident / Incident) Injects:

Inject 2a: The cruise line has just received a call from an individual stating that their cousin had just learned his wife, who he has been separated from, was recently involved with a new partner and was about to depart on a cruise out of the port. The individual stated the man was extremely upset and stormed out of the house. On his way out, he was screaming that he planned on confronting his wife. The caller stated that the man always kept a loaded weapon in his car and was concerned about the safety of the woman and her partner.

Inject 2b: A passenger outside the terminal informs a local police officer that she thought she observed a passenger with a firearm heading towards the terminal. As she is describing the man an altercation breaks out at the initial screening point into the terminal where passengers are screened for tickets to board the cruise ship.

Inject 2c: Two gunshots are heard near the screening area inside the terminal. Passengers begin to immediately evacuate the terminal at a frantic pace. One of the passengers reports that a man was having a verbal altercation with a woman and then pulled out a weapon. Someone screamed “he has a gun” and passengers immediately begin to run in all directions in the terminal. The man said gunshots were heard immediately after but he didn’t observe what happened as people began to flee.

Module 3 – Event Escalation

The Event Escalation module provides the participants the opportunity to discuss how they would engage in a coordinated response between the terminal, cruise line and local law enforcement. This module is designed to explore the operational coordination and operational communication issues between the facility and responding public safety officials. Each inject offers an additional element of complexity in coordinating the response. Inject 3a results in an actual shooting taking place outside the terminal. Typically, local law enforcement are directing traffic outside the terminal for drop-offs and pickups of passengers and would be immediately available to observe events as they are taking place. Port and local law enforcement would be in a position to bring the active shooter event to a quick termination. Inject 3b escalates the event by having the shooter shoot the person responsible for screening passengers into the cruise terminal to ensure they have a boarding pass for the cruise line. The shooter then proceeds to shoot his wife and her partner. Inject 3b creates a lot of uncertainty as the participants are only aware of an active shooter event taking place, with multiple gunshots. The shooter also shoots up to three targets making it a lot more difficult to ascertain motive. Inject 3c provides a little more intelligence to the participants; however, the scenario is also compounded by the fact that there is no clear indication of where the shooter is actually located.

Module 3 (Escalation) – Core Capability Alignment:

Operational Coordination

Operational Communications

Situational Awareness

Module 3 (Escalation) – Injects:

Inject 3a: Multiple gunshots are heard outside the drop-off area of the cruise terminal. The gunshots results in panic with passengers running in all directions to get away from the scene.

Inject 3b: A gunshot is heard near the initial screening area to enter the cruise terminal. Immediately after multiple gun shots are heard from inside the terminal.

Inject 3c: Personnel from the cruise line are reporting that two passengers have been shot and are need of immediate medical treatment. They stated a man started an argument with a man and women waiting to get screened. Shortly after the argument began, he pulled out a handgun and shot both the man and the women. In the immediate chaos, the shooter blended with the fleeing crowd and was last seen heading towards the exit of the terminal.

Module 4 – Post Incident

The purpose of Module 4 – Post Incident, is to bring a conclusion to the immediate event and facilitate discussion about the impacts on the overall security posture of a cruise terminal post active shooter event. The discussion for Module 4 is designed to refocus on the initial core capabilities dealing with Risk Management, Physical Protective Measure and On Scene Security. Inject 4a concludes with the shooter being terminated shortly after the event initiates. Inject 4b also results in law enforcement neutralizing the shooter but includes casualties with multiple life threatening injuries. Inject 4c brings conclusion to the immediate event at the facility, with the active shooter blending in with the fleeing passengers and escaping immediate apprehension. With an active shooter lose in a port, the opportunity of the Captain of the Port to raise the MARSEC level for the Port or parts of the Port exists. This also offers an opportunity to explore coordinating issues involving a man-hunt, although the purposes of this exercise is the overall risk management process involving the actual active shooter event.

Module 4 (Post Incident) – Core Capability Alignment:

Risk Management

Physical Protective Measures

On Scene Security and Protection

Module 4 (Post Incident) – Injects:

Inject 4a: After shooting two people and being approached by local/port police, the shooter turns the weapon on himself and takes his own life. The shooter is carrying ID that matches the name provided earlier by a family member reporting that he was concerned he may try to confront his wife.

Inject 4b: Law enforcement on scene make a tactical entry into the port and neutralize the target. A total of four casualties have resulted in the event. Two casualties, a man and a woman, require immediate care and are transported to a local level 1 trauma center. A third casualty, the screener at the check point leading into the terminal requires treatment but the injuries do not appear to be life threatening. The fourth casualty, the shooter, dies on scene from multiple gunshots. It is determined the shooter is married to one of the victims and is currently legally separated from her.

Inject 4c: The terminal has been cleared and the shooter has not yet been located. Federal, state and local law enforcement on scene but at this time the shooter remains

unidentified. The two victims, a man and a woman, require immediate medical assistance.

FACILITATOR GUIDE

One of the most important aspects of any discussion based exercise is the development of a comprehensive script for the facilitator. This part of the development kit is designed to provide a framework in which any Exercise Design Team can establish an initial foundation of relevant questions for a facilitator to ask during the actual delivery of the exercise. The questions are organized by module and by core capability. The Facilitator Guide is not a complete list of all relevant questions. These questions are general and meant to apply to any participant of the exercise. When designing the final bank of questions, the Exercise Design Team should include questions that are based on actual security policies and procedures, the Facility Security Plan, and other relevant sources that are specific to the Port community. Once the specific core capabilities for an exercise are settled upon, the Exercise Design Team should review some of the questions from the other core capabilities as they may be loosely related to other capabilities not selected for the exercise.

At the conclusion of this section, a full exercise script that was used for the delivery of an active shooter event for the Port of New Orleans is provided as a guide on how to fully develop a facilitator script. One aspect that will be noticed in the New Orleans script is that the scenarios are not included in the script. To add realism to the New Orleans exercise, LSU'sanship School of Mass Communications was used to develop actual news clips to facilitate the discussion. The news clips very closely follow the final injects that are available in the Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack Exercise Development Kit.

Questions for Inject 1 – Threat Awareness

Core Capability: Risk Management

1. Are employees trained on how to respond to an active shooter event?
2. Does your facility have an active shooter plan in place? Are there safe spaces for employees, passengers?
3. How often does your facility conduct risk assessments and what is the process for conducting the assessment?
4. How do you prioritize your risk? Where does active shooter fall on this list?
5. Based on recent news events, is your threat for active shooter where it needs to be?

6. What resources are made available for employees at this point in time from a training and response perspective? What about post event? For how long are these resources available?
7. Do altercations between passengers sometimes occur? How are they handled?
8. Has a cruise terminal ever had to be evacuated during an embarkation or disembarkation process?
9. Do current events involving terrorism overseas affect the risk management process? What if they begin to become more prevalent here in the United States?

Core Capability: Physical Protective Measures

1. Based on the NTAS alert / Recent Events / Social Media publications are you changing your security posture for your facility?
2. Would the Captain of the Port consider changing the MARSEC level based on an alert that indicates the maritime and air transportation sectors may be targeted?
3. If so, what MARSEC level would be considered?
4. What is the current screening process for passengers to enter the terminal? Are screeners trained on how to deal with an aggressive passenger with a weapon?
5. Are there any procedures to spot check passengers entering the terminal to see if they may have a weapon?
6. What is the current throughput of passengers through a normal situation with the full screening process?

Core Capability: On Scene Security and Protection

1. What are your current security protective measures?
2. What are normal day to day security levels?
3. At what point is the security level raised? Who makes this decision? Who is the decision shared with internally and externally?
4. Is the Coast Guard notified? If so, when?

5. What are your current on site physical security capabilities? Are your security forces armed? Are they internal or contracted?
6. Is any of this information shared with other port partners?
7. Does the facility have a mechanism to share “Be On the Look Out” for potential hostile threats? How is this information disseminated? Is it shared with other port facilities? Is it shared with the Port? If notified, would the Port disseminate to other port facilities?

Questions for Inject 2 – Pre-Incident / Incident

Core Capability: On Scene Security and Protection

1. How would you handle a concerned family member notifying the cruise line that a passenger may be in danger? How are you able to locate the passenger? If they hadn’t checked in, would you attempt to call them and explain what has happened?
2. Would the notification of this passenger being endangered, how would you alter current screening criteria? Would you alter it? Would the information be shared with local law enforcement? What the Coast Guard? What about the law enforcement detail providing traffic control? Would this alter you normal throughput for screening?
3. Would you add security inside the terminal? Would you add security at the initial checkpoint?
4. Would the facility make any change to its security posture?
5. Would this information be shared with adjacent facilities? Port authorities? Would the USCG be notified? If so, who specifically would be notified? Who would make the notification?
6. Is there any type of dedicated information sharing capability within the Port?
7. Assuming a passenger was able to bring a weapon into the facility, what would be the procedure if someone observed a passenger walking throughout the terminal openly carrying a firearm?
8. Would internal security responds? Would local law enforcement be notified, asked to intervene? Are there enough local law enforcement providing traffic control to respond to an incident without negatively impacting the traffic flow?

9. Would the passenger be detained? Questioned? What is the existing protocol in dealing with this type of event?
10. Would this be handled with internal resources, or would external resources be required?

Core Capability: Operational Coordination

1. What is the current protocol in responding to actual gunshots in the terminal? Are personnel properly trained to respond?
2. Who would be notified? How would they be notified?
3. How long would it take for additional local law enforcement to realistically reach the scene? What about a specialized team such as a Special Response Team (SRT)?
4. In addition to law enforcement, who else would respond?
5. Who has overall authority to manage an active shooter event that is believed to be initiated by a passenger?
6. What is the USCG's role in an event like this?
7. Are there existing relationships with local law enforcement and the port facilities?
8. Are local law enforcement familiar with the layout of the terminal?

Core Capability: Operational Communications

1. Does the facility have the ability to communicate directly with law enforcement on secure voice networks?
2. What types of communication capabilities are available to the port tenants? Does the Cruise line security staff have the ability to directly communication with local/port law enforcement?
3. Does the FSO have the ability to communicate directly with law enforcement outside of a cell phone or land line?
4. Can the FSO communicate directly with the Port or USCG?
5. Would other port facilities be notified of this event? How would they be notified?

6. How does the Port communicate with law enforcement? The USCG?
7. Is there a shared radio system that the Port and local first responders use? If yes, are there common talk groups?
8. Do policies exist that determine how the radio system is used during an emergency? Are the first responders aware of these policies? Do they know how to properly execute the policies during an emergency?
9. Are there disparate systems between Port and local public safety? Does the capability to bridge disparate radio systems exist? Do the agencies that have the bridging capability have personnel that are properly trained on bridging disparate radio systems?

Questions for Inject 3 – Incident Escalation

Core Capability: Operational Coordination

1. What are the authorities who can force closures of facilities? To what extent do closures take place?
2. Would this scenario result in the closing of any port facilities?
3. Would an active shooter event at a port facility have any impact on maritime traffic? Who would make that decision?
4. Would the waterway immediately adjacent to the affected terminal be impacted?
5. What considerations would be taken in making the decision to adjust traffic?
6. Would state and federal law enforcement be requested at this point or would it be contained at the local level and those immediately on scene?
7. Do security personnel at port facilities have sufficient training to respond to an active shooter at the facility?
8. Have local security trained with integrating with local law enforcement?
9. Are the Port Facilities familiar with the Incident Command System? The cruise line staff?
10. Do they know their role in the ICS system during an active shooter event?

11. Have they actively practiced implementing ICS for any disaster?
12. Would a unified command be established or would this be managed by local/port law enforcement?
13. If the shooter is still loose and active would State assets be requested?
14. With the event escalating, does it have any impact on MARSEC levels? If so, how long would the MARSEC level be raised?
15. What is the USCG doing at this point?
16. What is the role of the USCG for an on shore active shooter event?
17. Who would be handling media requests? Local law enforcement? Affected facility? Elected official? Port?
18. Would a Joint Information Center be established? If so, who would take lead?

Core Capability: Operational Communications

1. Who is responsible for establishing a communication plan?
2. Do any of the local first responder agencies / USCG have communication leaders / communication technicians on staff and trained?
3. How are notifications and updates being shared with port tenants? When and who is notifying the port executive authorities?
4. When is local emergency management / homeland security notified?

Core Capability: Situational Awareness

1. How does the cruise staff relay intelligence information to external stakeholders?
2. How is the information being distributed to responding agencies?
3. Who would be responsible for painting the big picture?
4. What resources are available to help do that?

5. Is your PIO or communications representative notified? At what point?

Inject 4 – Post Incident

Core Capability: Risk Management

1. Having gone through an active shooter, how does this impact you existing threat assessment?
2. Does this event change the way your prioritize your risk?
3. Based on this scenario, do you believe your threat for active shooter is where it needs to be?
4. From a recovery perspective, what resources are made available for employees at this point in time? For how long are these resources available? Do you have existing relationships with mental health providers?

Core Capability: Physical Protective Measures

1. What does the impact of the assailant still on the lose have any consideration to adjusting MARSEC levels?
2. How would the adjacent facilities handle a potential active shooter on the port system? How are they being notified?
3. Do you believe your current policies and security postures are sufficient to protect against a potential domestic dispute incident becoming an active shooter?
4. What adjustments do you think need to be made to your Facility Security Plan to accommodate for an active shooter? What training do you think you will need for your security personnel, your normal workforce?

Core Capability: On Scene Security and Protection

1. Now that you have gone through an active shooter scenario, do you believe your security posture and policies are sufficient to respond to an active shooter event?

2. What adjustments do you think need to be made? Any policies that need to be reviewed?
3. Do your currently security levels allow you to sufficiently ramp up if there is an active shooter in your facility?
4. Are your current notification procedures of adjacent facilities, port officials, USCG sufficient to ensure timely notification of an active shooter event in your facility?
5. Are local first responders adequately familiar with your facility?

Sample Exercise Outline / Script



Port of New Orleans Discussion-Based Exercise
Conducted by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at
Louisiana State University and the Maritime Security Center, Stevens Institute of
Technology, New Jersey.

"Response to and Recovery from an Active Shooter Event"

Port of New Orleans
June 8, 2016
8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Discussion Outline and Key Questions

Preface to the Discussion Outline: The Discussion Outline was developed as a tool to facilitate dialogue among the exercise participants and serve as a resource for follow-on exercises and future training opportunities. The list of questions and observations throughout the outline are intended to aid the exercise participants, and to serve as topics for consideration and conversation in exploring additional issues that may arise as the result of an active shooter event.

9:00 a.m.

Welcoming and Opening Remarks

Brant Mitchell, Director SDMI

Program Purpose

The Maritime Security Center a DHS Center of Excellence in Maritime and Port Security in conjunction with SDMI is working to develop scenarios and tabletop exercise resources to enhance the core capabilities and preparedness of port facilities and port operators to an array of hazards, including natural and man-made threats. It is our intent to extend these resources to the broad spectrum of port partners that comprise the maritime community, including public and private, local, state and Federal organizations. The MSC/SDMI tabletop exercise program builds upon other nationally recognized Executive Education Programs to provide support and resource materials for maritime and port stakeholders to develop and exercise their own tabletop and discussion-based activities.

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security under Cooperative Agreement No. 2014-ST-061-ML0001.

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Program Objectives

- Identify and examine homeland security challenges in the maritime space and enhance preparedness, response and mitigation efforts through exercising core capabilities
- Discuss potential options to meet homeland security challenges in practical and sustainable ways.
- Integrate lessons learned in the development and execution of this event to facilitate the creation of tools and resources for future discussion-based exercises.
- Identify recommendations for follow-on action by exercise participants.

Agenda Review

- *Under the Agenda Tab in participants handouts*

Event Format

- Interactive roundtable discussion.
- Video scenarios will be used to help frame issues.
- We want to explore unique emergency management challenges and issues at the federal, state and local level. Particularly we want to understand the coordination issues between responding agencies and avoid tactical details.
- It is OK to debate current policies and each other.
- Primary focus will be on intergovernmental and private sector challenges as well as some of the unique response and recovery elements in a catastrophic scenario.

Introductions

- Introduction of the Port of New Orleans Exercise Participants
- Introduction of Panel Members and Event Facilitator

9:10 a.m.

Event Objectives and Key Questions

Stan McKinney, Event Facilitator

Port of New Orleans Primary Objectives:

Core Capability: Intelligence and Information Sharing

Objective 1: Validate how the Port Enterprise System conducts intelligence and information sharing once an increase in security posture has been recommended by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) due to an increased likelihood of a pending terrorist attack on an unknown target.

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Core Capability: Operational Coordination

Objective 2: Examine the operational coordination requirements between federal, state and local first responder agencies in response to a terrorist attack on a land based port facility.

Core Capability: Economic Recovery

Objective 3: Identify potential fallout from a terrorist attack on a port facility and the sequence of actions to mitigate impacts and ensure the port is able to fully recover economically

Port of New Orleans Secondary Objectives:

Core Capability: Intelligence and Information Sharing

- Identify strengths, gaps and needs in the intelligence and information sharing environment in the Port of New Orleans.

Core Capability: Operational Coordination

- Enhance the ability of the Port of New Orleans leaders and decision makers to respond to a major emergency or disaster
- Identify ways to improve safety and security of port facilities and operations during emergency events.
- Examine the limitations of mutual aid, with the intent to determine the capabilities of the Port of New Orleans to respond to an event absent of substantial and immediate assistance.
- Develop a common understanding of key homeland security policies, emergency management strategies, authorities, plans and organizational structure.
- Identify areas of improvement for the emergency management program.
- Identify gaps and needs in the command and control structure of disaster response. Examine the ways to minimize consequences and impacts of an attack on the Port of New Orleans.

Core Capability: Economic Recovery

- Examine the threats and impacts of an asymmetric attack to the Port of New Orleans.

Key Questions

The overarching exercise questions.

- What are the unique challenges to responding to an active shooter at the Port of New Orleans?
- How does threat information get disseminated to the Port enterprise system?

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- Who is the agency/person responsible for the overall coordination and response to an ongoing active shooter event?
- How is the strategic planning process undertaken in the Port of New Orleans? How are homeland security and emergency management integrated into this process?
- What authorities and plans are in place to support effective preparedness, prevention, response and recovery?
- What is the role of the senior leadership in protecting port operations and setting the stage for expedient and efficient recovery? Does the current organizational structure effectively support that process?
- How informed and engaged are governmental leaders and personnel in prevention and preparedness? The private sector?
- What is the process to comprehensively identify and prioritize the risks to homeland security in the Port of New Orleans, through examining vulnerabilities, consequences and threats?
- How do we understand the executive level decision-making process as it pertains to prevention of, preparedness for, and response and recovery to a catastrophe – natural, accidental or human caused – in the Port of New Orleans?
- What do we understand to be the strengths and limitations of external support to the Port of New Orleans in the event of a catastrophe?

9:20 a.m.

Opening Conversation

What are the priority risks and threats as perceived by the Port of New Orleans leadership? What are the major consequences of an Active Shooter event that keeps you up at night?

9:30 a.m.

Core Capability Focus Area: Intelligence Fusion and Information Sharing

VIDEO INJECT 1- PORT OF NEW ORLEANS VIDEO ONE – INTEL BULLETIN

Components of Information Sharing and Fusion Collaboration and how they work.

General overview:

- From a regional perspective, how does the intelligence process work – federal, state, and local flow of information? Is there too much reliance on the federal government to take the lead on Intelligence?
- Describe the Intelligence Fusion system in Louisiana and the City of New Orleans to include the Port of New Orleans.

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- What process is used to collect, fuse, analyze, and disseminate intelligence and info products? What is the status of intelligence and information fusion efforts? Is it meeting your expectations?
- Should all disciplines be involved? How are public health and other agencies incorporated into the intelligence collection, analysis/fusion, dissemination and feedback process? Are there any policy or operational considerations?
- How should regional entities be involved in intelligence sharing/collaboration?
- What role does/should the private sector play in intelligence strategies? Are private sector entities within the port system getting access to information? How is it disseminated?
- Are there any issues regarding legal authorities/statutory limitations to gather intelligence and share it with law enforcement – e.g. open meeting/disclosure laws, etc.?
- Do you expect information and intelligence to be shared regionally?
- Who should drive or determine the end products of the fusion process? What do elected officials expect as end products for their consumption?

Threat:

Next we will examine the general theories and realities concerning threats, concluding with a threat overview for this exercise.

Threat Discussion – Port of New Orleans Specific

- What are the greatest threats to the local port community?
- How should responsibilities be set for threat identification - federal, state, or local governments? The cruise line industry? Who should be involved and/or excluded and why? Which agencies are responsible now?
- How is the federal government organized to identify threat? Is it meeting expectations?
- What are the policy challenges associated with threat identification? Can or should they be addressed?

9:50 a.m.

Current Threat Overview Brief

Steve Sin, Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START)

University of Maryland

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10:00 a.m.

Core Capability Focus Area: Operational Coordination

Authorities and Capacities

VIDEO INJECT 2 - PORT OF NEW ORLEANS VIDEO TWO – BREAKING NEWS

The Structure of Disaster Response in the Port of New Orleans: ICS, NIMS and Unified Command

This aspect of the exercise will focus upon creating a baseline understanding of the system of incident management and coordination in the Port of New Orleans. Focal points will include the Incident Command System (ICS) and its relationship to Unified Command and Policy – Level Decision Making

Key Questions: Authorities and Capacities

- How would a major and catastrophic incident in the Port of New Orleans be managed and coordinated?
- What are the authorities who can force closure of facilities? To what extent do closures take place?
- What considerations are given to closure of the river? If closed, for how long?
- How will state and federal law enforcement resources be requested and how will they be engaged in a major active shooter event?
- Has sufficient training been provided and required to ensure employees with disaster responsibilities are equipped to undertake assigned duties? Has coordinated training between federal, state and local law enforcement taken place for a major terrorist event? Have security personnel from the cruise lines been integrated into training?
- What law enforcement resources are available to assist in the response? What are realistic response times before those resources could arrive at the scene?
- Are adequate logistics management plans and systems in place to support catastrophic disaster requirements?
- How will interoperable communications be achieved between various response organizations and agencies? Are the cruise lines included in some fashion? Are current systems survivable?
- What are the expected roles of various agencies in preparedness? How is this communicated within the port community? What is the expected role of the cruise lines in preparedness?
- Is the process and system of emergency coordination at the policy level well understood? What needs to be done to ensure a common understanding of roles and responsibilities during a crisis?

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10:15 a.m.

Core Capability Focus Area: Operational Coordination
Incident and Unified Command

At this point in the scenario, the Subject Matter Panel will lead and participate in a examination of the principles and implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS), with specific focus given to multi-jurisdictional operations and Unified Command

Key Questions: Incident Management and ICS

The panel will focus upon a priority topic: The use of Incident Command as an organizing principle for all phases of response to a disaster.

- How would the Port of New Orleans assess and summarize the status of familiarity and use of the Incident Command System to organize response to a disaster? What are the gaps and needs in implementation and use of ICS?
- Are the basic priorities of ICS – Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, and Property Conservation – integrated into the planning, logistics, operations and administrative functions of ICS response?
- Has ICS been used to coordinate multi-jurisdictional response and management of a disaster in the Port of New Orleans?
- Is there understanding and experience in the implementation of Unified Command both internal to the port departments and disciplines, and mutual aid assets?
- In particular, what is the experience of the Port of New Orleans and mutual aid jurisdictions in implementing Unified Command to address the three ICS priorities of Life Safety, Incident Stabilization and Property Conservation?
- What needs to be done to further improve the understanding and implementation of ICS and Unified Command in the Port of New Orleans?
- What is the status of National Incident Management System (NIMS) certification level training in the Port of New Orleans? Is it accepted as a workable and necessary system?

10:30 a.m. Break

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10:45 a.m.

Core Capability Focus Area: Operational Coordination

Asymmetric Attacks

Examination of the Principles of "Asymmetric Warfare"

Opening Discussion – The basic theory is that asymmetric attacks, as distinguished from "linear warfare" are characterized by a weaker adversary enlisting surprise, unpredictability and the exploitation of vulnerabilities against "stronger" adversaries. Simply put, the objective of an asymmetric attack is to require the defending force to expend its resources to the point of being disabled, and out of all proportion to the resource expenditure of the attacking force.

Key Questions and Issues Concerning Response to Asymmetric Attacks:

- The process of identifying infrastructure and system vulnerabilities underpins the planning process to address asymmetric attacks. In a real sense, the same methodologies as those used in the Risk Assessment process are applicable in this specialized strategic and tactical arena. The additional process of attempting to identify which targets are proximate to one another, accessible by foot or other transportation medium, and which have additional attractive components (population density, multiple targets in one attack, etc) is part of the analytical process.
- The ability of the intelligence fusion system to quickly analyze and share situational awareness of unfolding asymmetric attacks is key to both response and stabilization of the disaster. The intelligence fusion system should be assessed for its capacity to support the command and control efforts in the context of an asymmetric attack or series of attacks.
- It is problematic to over-rely upon the ICS structure in the initial response to asymmetric attacks. The most applicable model for response is the "active shooter" model, which –ideally – is supported by special operations, namely counter snipers, bomb squad and emergency medical support properly protected by SWAT or other special ops assets.

11:00 a.m.

Core Capability Focus Area: Operational Coordination

Internal, External

Internal, External Communications and Media Considerations:

- What requests should officials anticipate from the media?
- How should the media be engaged to reduce uneasiness/fear?
- How should preparedness and prevention information be communicated to the public?
- How do we "talk" about our vulnerabilities to the public?
- How do you expect to deal with special populations (cultural/language/ethnic, schools, elderly and homebound citizens)?

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- What would be the public's expectation for information and guidance before, during and after an incident?
- How can you resolve the risk of the media reporting sensitive security information related to potential terrorist targets?
- What information should be released to the public? Who decides? What type of discussion occurs when deciding what to say and who will say it?
- How will the media react? What public information strategies should officials employ?
- At what point should federal, state and local governments engage in pointed and assertive public communications regarding the potential consequences/impacts of an impending disaster? How should the message be coordinated?
- At what point should federal, state and local governments confirm to the public that an event is terrorist in nature? How should this message be coordinated?
- A complex multi-jurisdictional crisis creates a risk of multiple, conflicting presentation of vital information both internally and externally. What is the structure of Joint Information? How is it triggered? Who's in charge?
- What is the role of Joint Information Systems/Centers (JIS/JIC) and how should federal, state, county/urban area JICs be coordinated? Should the cruise lines be incorporated into the JIC?
- Who would be the spokesperson(s) for response operations?
- What would be the public's expectations for information and guidance? Before, during and after?
- Should your strategy for public communications consider enlisting the public's support in both preparing for and responding to a disaster incident?
- Where would the public go for their information? Are there many hubs of information and how are they linked to ensure consistent massaging?
- How is social media utilized in the Port of New Orleans?

11:20 a.m.

Core Capability Focus Area: Economic Recovery

Recovery and Resiliency

VIDEO INJECT 3 - PORT OF NEW ORLEANS VIDEO THREE – LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES

This section of the exercise will build upon the earlier discussions on Intelligence Sharing and Operational Coordination to include Recovery and Resiliency.

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Recovery and Resiliency

Resilience is a relatively new concept in DHS' official lexicon and is used more frequently in national policy guidance and strategies. Among the Port of New Orleans participants, is resilience a new concept and what does it mean for you?

- The National Preparedness Goal proposes that we prepare along five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. Is this approach consistent with your jurisdiction's efforts? Why or why not?
- What type of strategic direction do these ideas provide to you, and how do they overlap with resilience?
- What do officials expect to have in place in order to accomplish all of these elements? Is this "idealistic" or "realistic"?
- What policies, structures and/or resources are necessary to accomplish this type of systematic approach?
- Is it realistic to expect your jurisdiction to accomplish all of these elements alone? How can they be resourced?
- What is the process for moving from response to recovery and standing down deployed measures?
- What are the unique concerns in the recovery phase for a catastrophic event?
- What are the implications on the cruise industry for the Port of New Orleans and the industry as a whole?
- What type of impact does this have on the embarkation and disembarkation process of the cruise industry? What changes would federal agencies make to their current processes?

Does the Coast Guard change the security posture of its MARSEC level? Does this extend to other Ports? If elevated, how long is a reasonable duration for an increased security posture?

11:45 a.m.

Summary

At this point, the discussion will revisit the key question, What are the major consequences of an Active Shooter event that keeps you up at night? Do critical areas need further conversation?

This begins a comprehensive examination of the key points discerned during the seminar, with a view towards identifying next steps.

Summary Discussion and Next Steps

- The summary of today's discussion will be a collective effort.
- Three questions to consider:

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- What were the most significant issues and/or points of discussion from this exercise?
- Was there anything you wanted to say, but didn't have an opportunity or that was not covered in the discussion?
- What should be the top priorities for future efforts in the Port of New Orleans? Immediate? Next several months? Years?
- How has your understanding of key homeland security policies and emergency management strategies changed?
- How will your leadership review authorities, plans and organizational structure in coming months or years? What outcomes would you like to see?
- Which areas of the emergency management program could be improved in the future?
- Has the placement of catastrophic disaster planning in your list of priorities changed at all based on today's discussion?
- Subject Matter Panel closing comments

Closing Comments

- Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (Brant Mitchell)
- The Port of New Orleans Leadership

12:00 p.m.

Adjournment

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