Center for Domestic Preparedness
CDP History
Historical Origins of the CDP

Outgrowth of the U.S. Army Installation that began during World War I as a Field Artillery training site

- U.S. Army Chemical School
- Military Police School
- Women’s Army Corps

Ft. McClellan included on 1995 Base Realignment and Closures (BRAC) Act

Training concept for civilian emergency responders developed using the assets of the Toxic Chemical Agent Training Facility

- Aum Shinrikyo attacks in Japan
- Murrah Federal Building Bombing
CDP Beginnings

CDP opened June 1, 1998; a member of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC)

- Department of Justice (1998)

“Envisioned as a resident training facility that would train approximately 10,000 students a year”

First mobile training team: trained state and local Utah responders in support of 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City

- Training model expanded to incorporate resident, non-resident, and indirect (Train-the-Trainer) programs
Opportunity

Facilities transfer in September 1999 created a $51 million cost avoidance.

Unique training and support facilities at McClellan

Facilities include “specially-designed buildings with sophisticated ventilatory and other decontamination equipment, sensitive chemical agent monitoring devices ...”

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
CDP — FEMA

2006  DHS Appropriations Act for FY07 transfers the CDP to FEMA and integrates Noble Training Facility with the CDP

2007  Transition to FEMA; integration of Noble Training Facility
- Robust training program
  - 37 Courses
  - Resident, Mobile, Indirect (TtT)
Mission

To operate a federal training center specializing in providing advanced and hands-on training to America’s federal, state, local, tribal, parish, and private emergency responders, to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from terrorist acts, especially those involving weapons of mass destruction or hazardous materials.
All-Hazards Training

ACCIDENT

Aiken, South Carolina
Chemical Spill
January 2004

WASHINGTON, DC
Biological Attack
October 2001

NATURAL

New Orleans, Louisiana
Hurricane
August 2005

FEMA
## National Training Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Category</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>EMS</th>
<th>EMA</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>HAZMAT</th>
<th>Public Works</th>
<th>Govt Officials</th>
<th>911 Operators</th>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Public Health</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Training Category</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>Awareness</td>
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<td>Performance - Def</td>
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<td>Performance - Off</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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National Priorities and the Capability Review

Seven National Priorities

**OVERARCHING**
- Expanded Regional Collaboration
- Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan
- Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan

**CAPABILITY SPECIFIC**
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities
- Strengthen Interoperable Communication Capabilities
- Strengthen CBRN Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities

Eight Priority Capabilities

- Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations
- Interoperable Communications
- CBRNE Detection
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- WMD/Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Medical Surge
# CDP Training Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Programs and Courses</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Awareness</strong></td>
<td>WMD Crime Scene Mgt for Emergency Responders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Standardized Awareness Train-the-Trainer Program</td>
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<td>Standardized Awareness Train-the-Trainer</td>
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<td><strong>Performance Defensive</strong></td>
<td>Managing Civil Actions in Threat Incidents (MCATI) Basic</td>
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<td><strong>(Operations)</strong></td>
<td>MCATI Protester Devices</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WMD Technical Emergency Response Training</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WMD Hands-On Training (16-Hour)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WMD Respiratory Protection</td>
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<td>WMD Law Enforcement Protective Measures</td>
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<td>Train-the-Trainer</td>
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<td>Radiological Emergency Response Operations</td>
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<td>Advanced Radiological Incident Operations</td>
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<td><strong>Performance Offensive</strong></td>
<td>WMD HAZMAT Evidence Collection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(Technician)</strong></td>
<td>WMD Hazardous Materials Technician</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Management &amp; Planning</strong></td>
<td>Introduction to ICS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents</td>
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<td>Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents</td>
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<td>Advanced ICS, Command and General Staff-Complex Incidents</td>
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<td>Introduction to the NIMS</td>
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<td>Incident Command System Train-the-Trainer</td>
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<td><strong>Healthcare Leadership &amp;</strong></td>
<td>WMD Law Enforcement Response Actions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Decision-Making</strong></td>
<td>Instructor Training Certification (ITC)</td>
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<td><strong>Management &amp; Planning</strong></td>
<td>WMD Emergency Medical Services Training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WMD Basic Agricultural Emergency Responder Training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WMD Hands-On Training (8-Hour)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Advanced Public Information Officer – Healthcare</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hospital Emergency Response Training</td>
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<td>Radiological Series Train-the-Trainer</td>
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<td>Incident Complexities – Responder</td>
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<td>Incident Complexities – Clinician</td>
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<td>WMD Emergency Responder Hazardous Materials Technician</td>
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<td>Managing Civil Actions in Threat Incidents (MCATI) Command</td>
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<td>Command and WMD Response</td>
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<td>Incident Command: Capabilities, Planning and Response Actions (WMD/All Hazards) (IC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pandemic Influenza Planning and Preparedness</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthcare Leadership and Decision-Making</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CDP—Defensive Training

Northville

Mobile Trailer

Clandestine Labs

Patient Simulator

FEMA
CDP — Offensive Training

Scenario - Based Training

Skill Building

Continuous Coaching

Hands-on

FEMA
CDP — Command & Management Training

NIMS Compliance/Consistency
Resident Training

- Advanced, Hands-on Training
- Multidisciplinary Responder Audience
- Geographically Diverse
- Networking
- COBRA Training
- Evening Lecture Series
- 5 - 10 Courses Weekly
- 2 - 5 days in length
Practice and Validate Skills
Operate Safely
Build Confidence
Verify Operational Procedures
Establish Credibility

"If you have not trained in live [toxic] agent, you are not prepared for a WMD incident."

Robert Burg
Office of the Attending Physician
United States Congress

"...measures of confidence were clearly higher for subjects trained with toxic agent than for subjects without such training...”

Walter Reed
Army Institute of Research

Toxic Environment Training
Noble Training Facility

• Only hospital facility in the US dedicated to training

• 170,000 square-foot facility includes classrooms, exercise and simulation areas, computer lab, and two prototype mass casualty decontamination training lanes

• Healthcare Courses:
  • Healthcare Leadership
  • Fundamentals of Healthcare Emergency Management
  • Hospital Emergency Response Training
  • Advanced Public Information Officer
  • Radiological Courses (REP Collaboration)
## Training Needs for Healthcare Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Category</th>
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<th>HC</th>
<th>PH</th>
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<td><strong>258,076</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,889,488</strong></td>
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</table>
Pandemic Influenza

— Pandemic Influenza Planning and Preparedness Course (PIPP)

• Provide guidance on the range of options for infection-control and containment, including those circumstances where social distancing measures, limitations on gatherings, or quarantine authority may be an appropriate public health intervention.

• Emphasize the roles and responsibilities of the individual in preventing the spread of an outbreak, and the risk to others if infection-control practices are not followed.
PIPP Course Summary

Provides management-level responders with the knowledge to effectively plan and prepare for a pandemic influenza event. The training is guided by the following:

- National Response Framework (NRF)
- National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza (NSPI)
- National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan (NSPIIP)
- HHS Pandemic Influenza Plan (PIP)

Course Length: 3 days, 24 contact hours
PIPP Course Modules

1. Pandemic Influenza: The Threat
2. Types of Influenza
3. Clinical Aspects of Influenza
4. National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza
5. Avian Influenza
6. Community Response to Pandemic Influenza
7. Mass Prophylaxis
8. Medical Supply Management and Distribution
9. Medical Surge
10. Caring for the Dead and Palliative Care
11. Practical Exercise
CDP and EMI Collaborative Training

Incident Command
   — ICS100, ICS200, ICS300, & ICS400

• Meets DHS requirements for FY06/07 compliance
• All disciplines
• Add on to existing courses: one day combination course
• ICS200/300/400-stand alone delivery
• Bundled with IC planning and tabletop exercise
CDP and USDA Collaborative Training

WMD Basic Agricultural Emergency Response Training

• 32 Responders-32 Hours
• Objective: Perform response tasks in CBRNE environment (Level B&C) to include crime scene/evidence preservation, and DECON activities
• Target: Agricultural (APHIS, USDA, federal, state, local, tribal, and private vets) and traditional emergency responders
Non-Resident Training

- Advanced, Hands-on Training
- Multidisciplinary Responder Audience
- Geographic Cohort
- Host Responsibilities
- Coordination with SAAs
- Supports State Training Plans
- Risk-Based
- 20+ MTTs per week
- 1 – 3 days in length
Who We’ve Trained...

(Direct and In-Direct: Inception to December 2007)

Participants: 474,452

Deliveries: 11,888