

Modeling and Simulation of Incident Management for Homeland Security Applications

DRAFT

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**A compendium based on discussions in the breakout track
on
Incident Management
at the workshop on
Homeland Security Modeling & Simulation**

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1. Purpose

Incident management models and simulations may be used to support analysis, planning, and training needs pertaining to terrorist attacks, national security events, natural and man-made disasters. Simulation models may be used to understand incident management systems, interdependencies with other systems, their vulnerabilities, and the impact of emergency incidents on the population and responder community. Incident management models and simulations will be used to support training exercises, performance measurement, conceptual design, impact evaluation, response planning, analysis, acquisition, conceptualizing and evaluating new systems, vulnerability analysis, economic impact, and determining interdependencies between incident management and other infrastructure systems.

The goal of this document is to capture the current knowledge and information resources that can serve as a common baseline for researchers and developers of incident management models and simulations for homeland security applications. This initial version of the document attempts to assemble relevant, publicly available information from a number of sources within U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the modeling and simulation (M&S) communities.

This document is intended to help initiate the discussion of the current leading research, development, standards, and implementation issues within the incident management M&S community, as it relates to homeland security. The document will be updated based on the input of domain experts across government, research, and commercial organizations. These experts will be invited to join together in a workshop to review and extend this document for its final publication. The workshop will focus on simulation and modeling activities and needs that support analysis, planning, and training for the healthcare systems as well as the integration of M&S applications with each other and other data systems. Issues to be addressed within the scope of this workshop include the establishment of consensus on:

- identification of subject matter experts
- definition of customer and user needs
- system requirements specifications
- recommended/approved modeling techniques and approaches
- identification of data sources, reference data sets, formats, and standards
- identification of appropriate model evaluation and accreditation practices

The workshop will also help identify the current leading research, development, standards, and implementation issues. Such analysis by the workshop participants may be found to be relevant by future efforts for developing standards, conducting research and development, and enhancing implementation policies and procedures for homeland security applications of M&S to improve the protection of critical infrastructure systems. A preliminary workshop that addressed modeling and simulation of healthcare systems was held in 2008, see [NIST 2010b] for further information.

This document provides a compendium of information that has been assembled that is relevant to incident management M&S. Incident management is introduced in Section 2. Section 3 provides a general background on methodologies, models, and simulations. An initial set of high level user and customer needs for M&S applications in the incident management domain is presented in Section 4. Section 5 translates the high level needs to a representative set of M&S system requirements (a more detailed specification is currently under development in a related effort). The existing M&S resources and capabilities such as projects, tools, standards, and data sets that have been developed over the years to meet the needs and requirements are identified in Section 6. Section 7 presents a discussion of issues, concerns, and recommendations for advancing M&S for critical infrastructure protection emanating from

a comparison of current resources and capabilities with the needs and requirements. Section 8 concludes the document while section 9 provides list of references used.

Three additional documents have been prepared as a part of this effort. The other documents address M&S for critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR), healthcare systems, and releases of hazardous materials. To minimize redundancy between the documents, each document focuses on the M&S techniques that are most significant to the sectors mission and objectives. The CIKR document emphasizes modeling and simulation supporting analysis of systems (e.g., vulnerability, security), whereas the incident management document focuses more on training and exercises. The healthcare systems document addresses M&S for analysis, training, and exercises, but at a more detailed level than the previous two documents. The hazardous material releases document focuses on the more physical aspects of M&S associated with explosions, fires, plumes, and the flow of hazardous materials in building ventilation systems, bodies of water, and the soil. The authors recognize that each of the domains may employ all of the M&S techniques that have been identified in the other documents, but typically to a lesser extent.

The authors welcome identification of omissions as well as suggestions for improvements. Please contact the authors directly or submit comments or questions by e-mail to simresponse@cme.nist.gov.

2. Introduction to Incident Management and Associated DHS Guidance

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) [DHS 2008] and National Response Framework (NRF) [DHS 2008] provide the relevant guidance for the incident management domain. Incidents and their management are defined in NIMS as below.

“Incident: An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.”

“Incident Management: The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.”

From the definitions it is clear that incident management has a broad scope since it involves a wide range of activities, includes a large number of organizations, in response to an even wider range of emergency threats and occurrences. DHS has developed a set of documents to organize and manage the complexity of the broad scope. The two major documents are the NIMS and NRF mentioned above, each with a set of associated documents and components. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) [DHS 2003], called upon the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a national incident management system (NIMS). The NIMS provides a systematic approach to guide all involved organizations through the entire life-cycle of preventing, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating the effects of incidents while the NRF focuses on preparing for and providing a unified national response to incidents. NIMS, together with NRF and other documents, provides the structure needed to coordinate, integrate, and synchronize activities derived from various relevant statutes, national strategies, and Presidential directives to create a unified national approach to implementing the incident management mission (see Figure 1).

NIMS has five major components: Preparedness, Communications & Information Management, Resource Management, Command & Management, and Ongoing Management & Maintenance. The ongoing management & maintenance component specifically refers to M&S. The component has two subsections: National Integration Center (NIC) and Supporting Technologies. NIC's role includes developing M&S capabilities for training and exercise programs and maintaining a repository of best practices manuals, models, and recommendations.

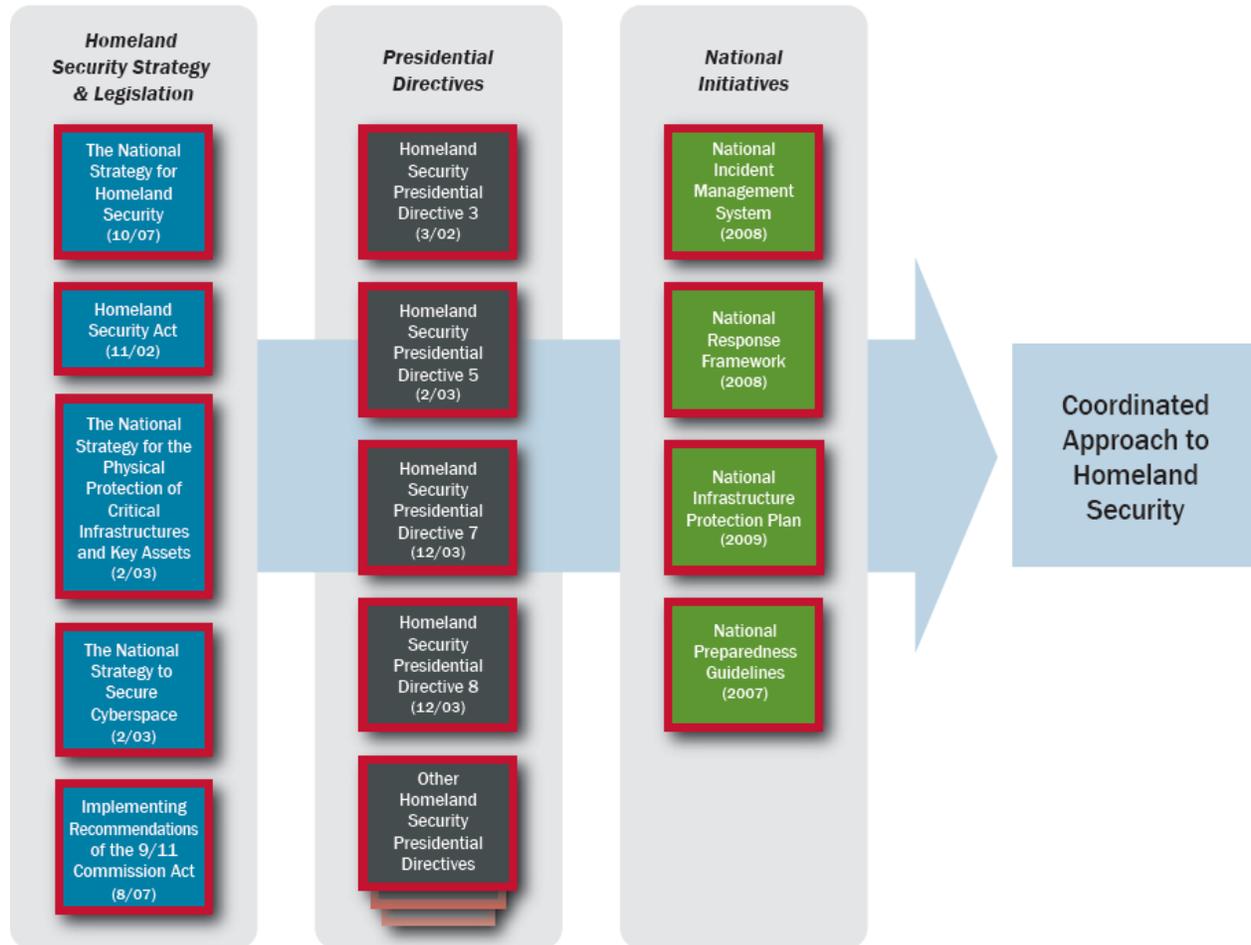


Figure 1: National Framework for Homeland Security (from [DHS 2009a])

A major sub-component of the Command and Management component of NIMS is the Incident Command System (ICS). The *Incident Command System* is “a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach that:

- Allows for the integration of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.
- Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private.
- Establishes common processes for planning and managing resources.” [FEMA 2010]

The ICS calls for use of technical specialists in planning and other parts of the recommended incident command organizational structure. The technical specialists’ roles include providing information that may support tactical decisions on an incident. Numerical modelers are specifically identified as a

category of technical specialists. M&S experts may thus be included as technical specialists in ICS to provide support for tactical decisions.

The NRF defines the roles and responsibilities, response actions and organizations, and emphasizes planning as a critical element of the response. It introduces national planning scenarios to be used as a critical element for preparedness. The 15 national planning scenarios [FEMA 2009] may be used to help focus efforts to prepare for natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and other serious incidents. The national planning scenarios are *Improvised Nuclear Device*; *Aerosol Anthrax*; *Pandemic Influenza*; *Plague*; *Blister Agent*; *Toxic Industrial Chemicals*; *Nerve Agent*; *Chlorine Tank Explosion*; *Major Earthquake*; *Major Hurricane*; *Radiological Dispersal Device*; *Improvised Explosive Device*; *Food Contamination*; *Foreign Animal Disease*; and *Cyber Attack*.

- *Improvised Nuclear Device* scenario is based upon a 10-kiloton nuclear detonation in a large metropolitan area.
- *Aerosol Anthrax* scenario is an aerosol attack spread by a truck in a city.
- *Pandemic Influenza* scenario involves the outbreak of influenza for which there has not been an effective preplanned response.
- *Plague* scenario is a pneumonic plague that strikes three areas of a major metropolitan city.
- *Blister Agent* scenario involves a light aircraft spraying chemical blister agents into a packed college football stadium.
- *Toxic Industrial Chemicals* scenario is an attack where a group of terrorists land helicopters at a petroleum refinery, start fires with rocket-propelled grenades and improvised explosive devices that result in a toxic chemical release.
- *Nerve Agent* scenario involves the release of Sarin vapor into the ventilation systems of three commercial office buildings in a busy metropolitan area.
- *Chlorine Tank Explosion* scenario involves an explosion at an industrial facility and the release of a large quantity of chlorine gas.
- *Major Earthquake* scenario is a 7.2 magnitude quake that occurs along a fault zone in a major city.
- *Major Hurricane* scenario is a Category 5 hurricane that hits a major metropolitan area.
- *Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)* scenario involves separate Cesium Chloride bomb attacks on three regionally close, moderate-to-large cities.
- *Improvised Explosive Device (IED)* scenario involves IED bombings inside a sports arena, at a parking facility near an entertainment complex, and suicide bomber attacks in an underground public transportation concourse.
- *Food Contamination* scenario involves the distribution of anthrax-contaminated ground beef and orange juice to different states and cities.
- *Foreign Animal Disease* scenario is a coordinated bio-terrorism attack that infects farm animals with foot and mouth disease at several large livestock operations.
- *Cyber Attack* is a computer attack that is directed at several parts of the national financial infrastructure over the course of several weeks.

M&S tools and applications should, wherever possible, support the fifteen national planning scenarios defined by DHS. It is likely that incident management systems will play a significant role in most of the national planning scenarios, with the possible exception of the cyber attack scenario.

The NRF defines 15 emergency support functions (ESFs) that can be used to coordinate response in functions such as transportation, communications, firefighting, mass care, housing, public health and medical services, search and rescue, and energy. Some of the annexes specifically call for use of M&S. ESF#8 – Public Health and Emergency Services calls for use of Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) to provide predictions using M&S of hazards associated with atmospheric

releases for use in emergency response. ESF#10- Oil and Hazardous Material also calls for use of IMAAC for such predictions and for use of M&S for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes. The ESF#12- Energy recommends use of M&S for modeling impact of disruptions to the energy sector on economy, and on other critical infrastructure and key resources. ESF#13 – Public Safety and Security calls for use of modeling and forecasting for crowd size, impact of weather, and other conditions to analyze potential factors that may affect resource allocations. It also notes the possibility of requesting National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) capabilities for geospatial modeling and decision support if needed.

3. Perspectives on Methodologies, Models, and Simulations

Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, 1996, defines Methodology as “a body of *methods* used in a particular activity.” Methodology is the principles of method. Such principles can be used to study and inform the decision making. Application of a methodology in that situation leads to “method,” in the form of the specific approach adopted. If the methodological principles are well thought out and clearly understood, a set of regularly used methods emerges over time, and they become *techniques*. That is, methodology is at a meta-level with respect to *method*. Given this definition, then, a problem solving situation has three elements:

- A user of methodology (this assumes that the user is familiar with the methodology)
- Methodology as documented
- Situation as perceived by the user

Relationship and interactions between the three elements are encapsulated in the LUMAS model (Learning, User of methodology, Methodology formally described, Actual approach adopted, and real world problem Situation) shown in figure 2.

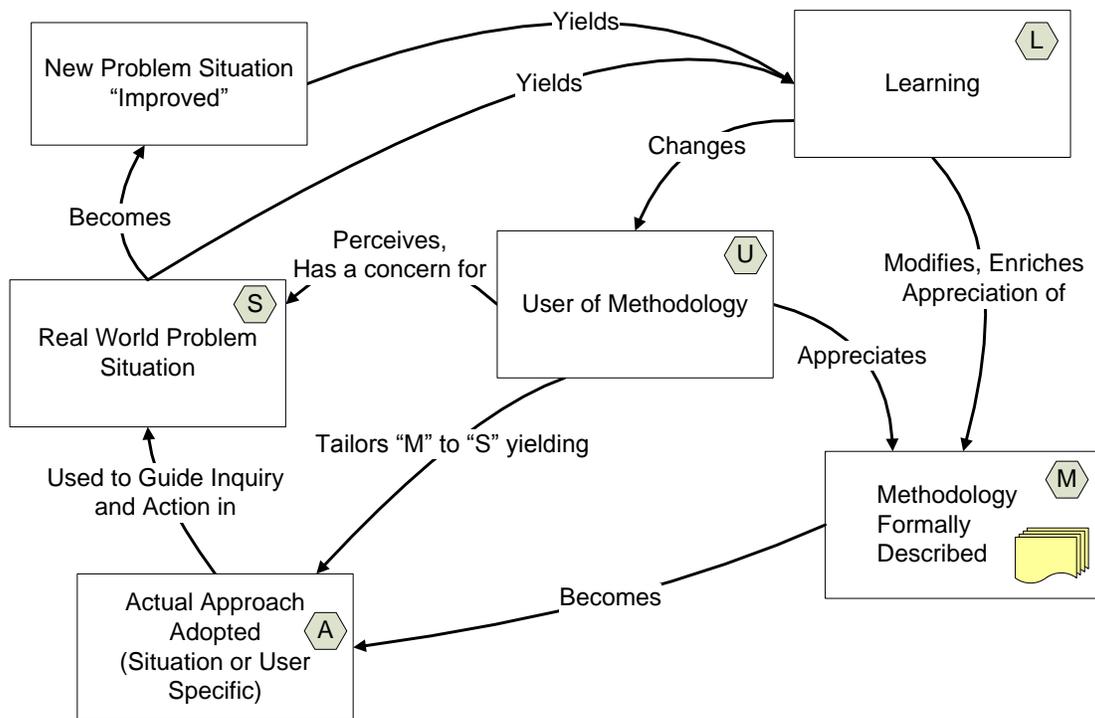


Figure 2: The LUMAS Model (from [Checkland 2000])

A simple example narrative for the diagram may be:

A user, U, appreciating a methodology, M, as a coherent set of principles and perceiving a problem situation, S, asks, “what can I do?” The User then tailors from M a specific approach, A, judged to be appropriate for S, and uses it in an attempt to improve the situation. This generates learning, L, which may change the user, U or the methodology, M.

A methodology is, then, a logical framework that not only brings forth learning for an individual, but does so in a consistent and systemic manner so learnings can be shared and passed on [Checkland 2000]. Another perspective on methodology comes from the International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE) which defines methodology as “a collection of related processes, methods and tools” [INCOSE 2008].

Methodology can be differentiated from other related concepts using the following definitions from [Martin 1996]:

- A Process (P) is a logical sequence of tasks performed to achieve a particular objective. A process defines “WHAT” is to be done, without specifying “HOW” each task is performed. The structure of a process provides several levels of aggregation to allow analysis and definition to be done at various levels of detail to support different decision-making needs.
- A Method (M) consists of techniques for performing a task, in other words, it defines the “HOW” of each task. (In this context, the words: “method,” “technique,” “practice,” and “procedure” are often used interchangeably.) At any level, process tasks are performed using methods. However, each method is also a process itself, with a sequence of tasks to be performed for that particular method. In other words, the “HOW” at one level of abstraction becomes the “WHAT” at the next lower level.
- A Tool (T) is an instrument that, when applied to a particular method, can enhance the efficiency of the task; provided it is applied properly and by somebody with proper skills and training. The purpose of a tool should be to facilitate the accomplishment of the “HOWs.” In a broader sense, a tool enhances the “WHAT” and the “HOW.” Most tools used to support systems engineering are computer- or software-based, and are also known as Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) tools.

Closely associated with methodology is an Environment (E) that consists of the surroundings, the external objects, conditions, or factors that influence the actions of an object, individual person or group [Martin 1996]. These conditions can be social, cultural, personal, physical, organizational, or functional. The purpose of a project environment should be to integrate and support the use of the tools and methods used on that project. An environment thus enables (or disables) the “WHAT” and the “HOW” [INCOSE 2008]. The interrelationship of processes, methods, tools, and environments is graphically represented in Figure 3.

“Model” and “simulation” can be defined or classified in many ways. For example, the DHS Lexicon [DHS 2010a] includes the following definitions:

- *Model*: approximation, representation, or idealization of selected aspects of the structure, behavior, operation, or other characteristics of a real-world process, concept, or system.
- *Simulation*: model that behaves or operates like a given process, concept, or system when provided a set of controlled inputs.

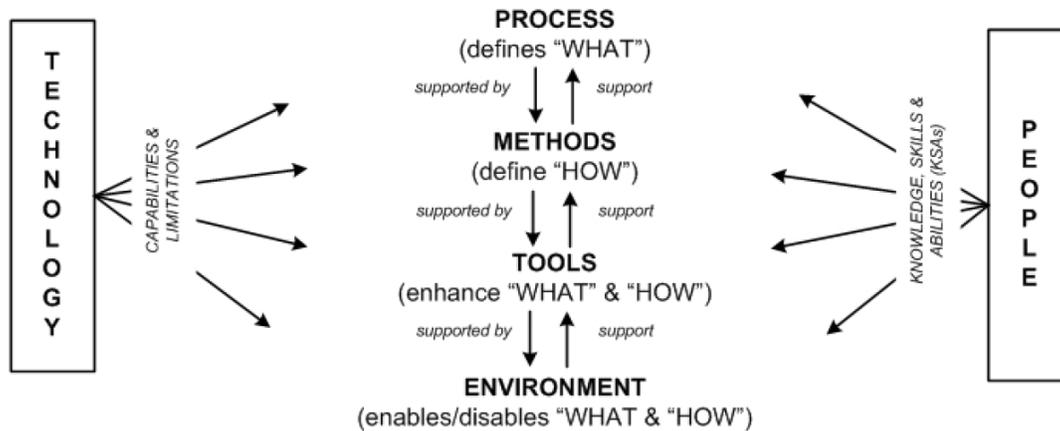


Figure 3: The Process, Methods, Tools, Environments Elements, and Effects of Technology and People (from [INCOSE 2008])

In addition, Department of Defense glossary [DoD 2010] provides the following definition.

- *Modeling & Simulation*: Modeling and Simulation (M&S): The discipline that comprises the development and/or use of models and simulations. M&S is highly dependent upon Information Technology as defined in DoD Directive 4630.05, Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS), May 5, 2004.
 - a. The use of models, including emulators, prototypes, simulators, and stimulators, either statically or over time, to develop data as a basis for making managerial or technical decisions. The terms "modeling" and "simulation" are often used interchangeably, but simulations generally execute models over time, space, events, or other processes.

The focus of this document is on computer models and simulations – computer implemented physical, mathematical, process, phenomenological or other types of models. The way in which computer models and simulations support methodology is modeled in Figure 4 (M in the LUMAS Model).

Models can broadly be divided into structural and behavior representations of systems, which could include mathematical or empirical modeling. Each of these types of models can be implemented using computer models for simulation and used to study questions of interest about a particular system. Various examples of model types are shown. This list of model types is not complete or exhaustive, but is meant to show typical applications of M&S that support a methodology such as systems engineering.

Typical M&S methodology is shown in Figure 5, which maps to the LUMAS model.

Since M&S capabilities include only selected aspects of a system and are implemented in a computing environment, they need to be critically evaluated to ensure that the results are credible for their specific intended use. Evaluation of these capabilities should take into account the many factors that affect the quality of the results including the level of understanding or knowledge of the issues being addressed and the experience level of model developers. For example, model developers must fully understand the problem being addressed and form a conceptual model for use as a framework in developing and implementing the appropriate computer modeling capability to address the question at hand. With a clear conceptual model in mind, developers have a number of choices to make in generating results:

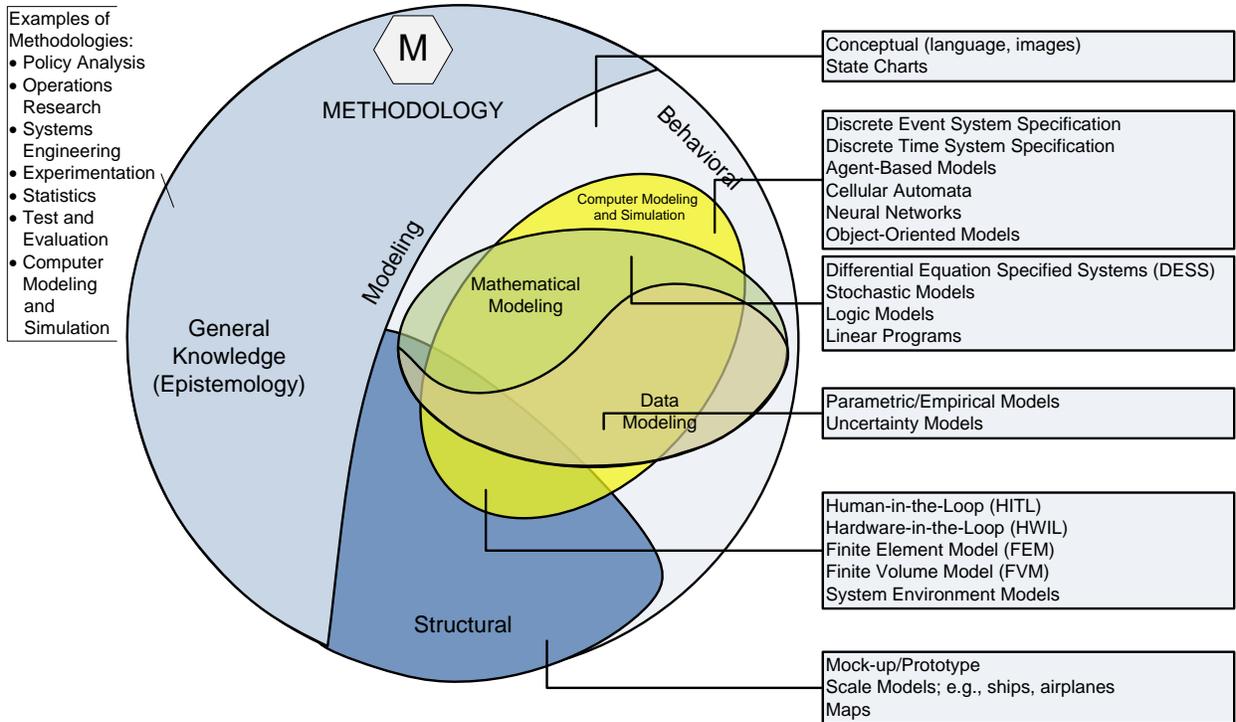


Figure 4: Modeling in methodology

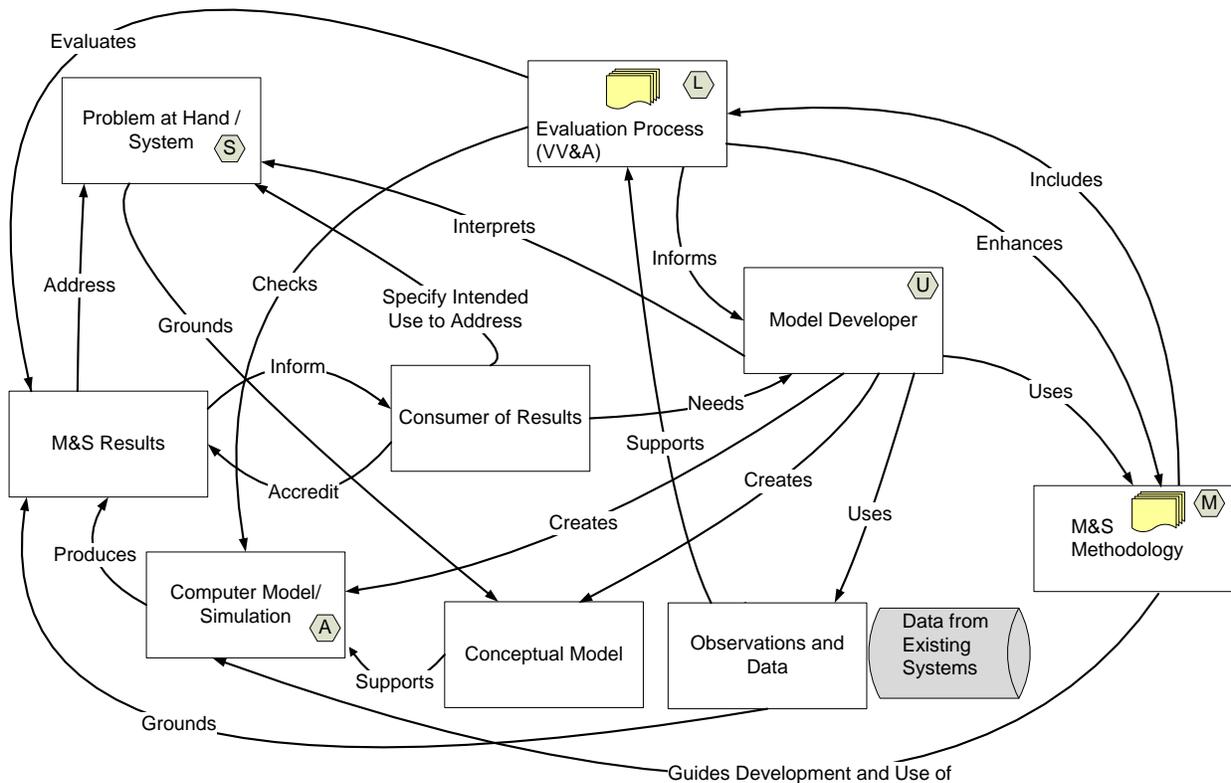


Figure 5: Computer Modeling and Simulation – Developer’s Perspective

- What data, knowledge, theories, or models are available or applicable to address the problem at hand?
- Is the data, knowledge, or understanding sufficient in both quality and quantity to address the problem at hand, or will additional data or observations be required to support development?
- What is the risk of using erroneous results, e.g., will these results be the only input to a decision, or will other sources of information be available to support decision making?
- How can the conceptual model be expressed mathematically or physically?
- What boundary and initial condition should be used?
- What modeling paradigm or approach would be most appropriate to implement the analysis?
- Given the developers' experience, what particular codes or capabilities would be most suitable for implementing the model, considering software, hardware, and other constraints and limitations?
- Given the code or computer capability has been developed, have any mistakes or errors been made in completing this or in entering the data?
- Given there are no mistakes or errors found in developing the capability or entering the data, are the results realistic, and do they make sense?
- What approach should be used to ensure that the results are correct?
- How do uncertainties and approximations affect the computational results?
- Given that everything else is correct, are the results suitable to address the problem at hand?
- How should the results and associated uncertainty be present for use in decision making?

Analysts and decision-makers need to be aware of these sorts of issues when presented with computational modeling and simulation results. Several organizations have developed processes and guidelines to address the credibility of M&S capabilities. For example, DoD has a process for documentation, evaluation, and certification of M&S results known as Verification, Validation and Accreditation (VV&A) that is defined in a recommended practice guide [DoD 2006]. The DoD process is implemented in policy, which develops a common understanding of the major steps in the VV&A process defined as below [DoD 2009]:

- *Verification.* The process of determining that a model implementation and its associated data accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications.
- *Validation.* The process of determining the degree to which a model and its associated data are an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model.
- *Accreditation.* The official certification that a model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations and its associated data are acceptable for use for a specific purpose.

Figure 6 identifies a number of verification, validation, and testing techniques. All M&S capabilities should complete verification and validation (V&V). M&S capabilities used as the primary input to critical decision making, e.g., on cost, schedule, or performance of the system, should be formally accredited to certify that the results are credible for their intended use.

In addition to the use of recommended practices for conceptual modeling and ensuring model credibility, model developers should employ recommended practices for a number of other aspects. [Jain 2011] recommends best practices for modeling, simulation, and analysis for homeland security applications for the following aspects:

1. conceptual modeling
2. innovative approaches
3. software engineering
4. model confidence/ verification, validation and accreditation (VV&A)
5. use of standards
6. interoperability
7. execution performance
8. user friendliness and accessibility



Figure 6: Taxonomy of Verification, Validation, and Testing Techniques (from [Balci 1998])

4. Needs Analysis Overview

Modeling and simulation should be used to support the needs of various managers, analysts, service providers, and first responders within the homeland security community. Most importantly, it must support the planning and response needs of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) partners including the Department of Homeland Security and other federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector organizations. The high level needs, identified below, have been derived from the NIPP, the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) mission statement [NISAC 2010], as

well as a number of other DHS documents, and outside sources. A list of high level user/customer needs for incident management M&S follows:

- Provide models of the normal operations of incident management systems, as well as the effects of epidemics, natural disasters, and terrorist attacks upon them to support analysis, planning, and response activities of homeland security incident management system partners.
- Establish incident management models, simulations, and data sets that support the national planning scenarios.
- Support planning for facility defense and security, selection and placement of incident management monitoring devices and system sensors to update status information, damage assessment, coordinated shutdown, and accelerated recovery of incident management systems.
- Provide M&S capabilities to help establish priorities and potential mitigation strategies for protecting and/or isolating the impact of events on the population and incident management systems.
- Predict economic impacts of disasters and other relevant incident management events.
- Provide decision-makers the ability to assess policy, investment, and resource allocation options that address critical infrastructure needs – near and long term.
- Provide an integrating function that includes the identification and modeling of incident management system interdependencies. Supported interdependencies should include physical, geographic, cyber, and logical (see [Rinaldi 2004]); enable the integration of national, regional, local systems and data sources; bring together disparate users, information providers, and individual infrastructure sector leaders.
- Move towards predictive capabilities that use science-based tools to understand the behavior and expected performance of interrelated infrastructures (predictive capabilities should support various conditions, incident management systems, and event parameters such as time of day for events, level of demand for the incident management system, system weaknesses, capacity of facilities, mobilization resources, surge capacity, temporary support organizations, their systems, and functions).
- Establish virtual capabilities that provide portals for nation-wide remote access and communications to incident management-related modeling, simulation, and analysis capabilities.
- Identify user data and interfaces needed for each incident management model and event type.
- Provide standard formats for the import and export of data between the portal and external data sources.
- Assist in planning for the backup and/or remote siting of critical data sources outside of regions affected by events, e.g., hurricane disaster areas.
- Provide simulation and analysis capabilities to a wide range of users that will enhance the understanding of vulnerabilities, risks, and event consequences to incident management systems.
- Provide education and training to public and private decision-makers on how to cope effectively with crisis events.
- Provide capabilities for coordinating incident management operations with other government agencies, and other organizations as well as conducting media interactions.

5. Requirements Specifications

This section provides a high level “shopping list” of requirements for incident management simulations and models. Requirement specifications are categorized into the following major areas:

- Intended Use (Section 5.1)
- Functional requirements (Section 5.2)
- Data requirements (Section 5.3)

- User interface requirements (Section 5.4)
- Performance requirements (Section 5.5)
- Credibility and Evaluation Requirements (Section 5.6)

A specific system implementation may contain only a subset of these requirements as determined by program management and/or the customer/user.

5.1. Intended Use

Incident management models and simulations will be used by incident managers, emergency planners, first responders, and training personnel to:

- Analyze the resource requirements, behavior, and performance of incident management systems.
- Conduct training exercises, drills, emergencies, tests, alerts, real world incidents, and planning for national security events.
- Determine the readiness of incident management systems to respond to various types of emergencies.
- Model past incidents for education, training, and analysis purposes.

5.2. Functional Requirements

This section identifies possible functions that may be included in incident management models and simulations.

- Provide functions to create high level models of responder evolutions over time to support system performance and resource analysis.
- Provide training and exercise simulations for incident management that provide functionality for various incident and exercise parameters, exercise control, and after action reviews.
- Provide various types of training implementations including table top exercises, 2D and 3D computer gaming, and immersive virtual reality environments.
- Provide capabilities to refine simulations based on actual incident data, field measurements, and sensor data.
- Support vector and raster representations of geography, buildings, and other structures.
- Support a range of different grid resolutions on incident management models, maps and displays, e.g., 30 meter, 100 meter, 1 kilometer, 10 kilometer.
- Support the integration and/or distributed execution of interrelated models including hazardous material release exposure and hazard effects, critical infrastructure systems, healthcare systems, weather, and watershed flows.
- Identify regions where the exposed population will experience life threatening, serious long-lasting or notable effects from incidents.

5.3. Data Requirements

This section identifies input and output data types that may be supported for incident management models and simulations.

- Structure of responder organizations and inventory of responder resources
- Standard incident management processes and procedures
- Message logs and incident time lines
- Specification of the incident area including event types and parameters, timing of events, schedule of responder activities, terrain and buildings in affected areas

- e) Demographics data: population location, density, and attributes by time of day
- f) Meteorological data: observed and forecast weather conditions that may affect an incident including wind speed, direction, and precipitation
- g) Plume data hazardous material releases and explosions
- h) Support of appropriate data standards in model implementations, training and exercise simulations, e.g., SCORM - Shareable Content Object Reference Model [ADL 2011]

5.4. User Interface Requirements

This section identifies user interface capabilities that may be supported for incident management models and simulations.

- a) Provide capabilities to configure simulation runs with specific incident types and associated parameters, affected populations, responder resources, weather conditions, and geographic regions.
- b) Generate graphical views of incident and responder activities over a 2D or 3D representation of area of interest at different levels of resolution.
- c) Provide user control mechanisms that affect rapid execution/playback of simulation runs to move forward and back to desired points in time.
- d) Use various DHS standard symbology, maps, and representation schemes to display incident parameters, resource locations, and timelines.
- e) Provide virtual reality interfaces to support 3d gaming for incident management exercises.
- f) Provide exercise controller interfaces to effect the initiation, execution, as well as playback of exercise simulations for after action reviews and hot washes.
- g) Provide interfaces to generate still image and video files that can be used to transfer results for viewing or playback using other software tools.

5.5. Performance Requirements

This section identifies possible performance considerations for incident management models and simulations.

- a) Support time scaling of models and simulations and abilities to move forward rapidly in time to focus on events of interest (real-time and faster than real-time to support analysis during actual incidents).
- b) Provide for updates from real time meteorological databases and observations.
- c) Share model predictions with other software applications.
- d) Provide capabilities for interoperable networked implementations at different sites by different organizations.

5.6. Credibility and Evaluation Requirements

This section identifies approaches that may be used to evaluate and determine the credibility of incident management models and simulations.

- a) Conduct walkthroughs of simulation models of incident management simulations and models with experienced incident managers and first responders.
- b) Compare results and predictions of incident management models against past events using historical data.
- c) Conduct side by side training exercises using conventional techniques (e.g., tabletop exercises) and computer-based simulations to compare effectiveness in achieving intended goals such as training objectives, realism, and exercise resource requirements.

6. Identification of M&S Resources

This section identifies existing M&S resources that support incident management and are possibly relevant to meeting some of the needs and requirements presented in sections 4 and 5. Resources that primarily support other M&S areas or domains, e.g., critical infrastructure, are not included. Topics addressed include:

- Projects, facilities and capabilities (Section 6.1)
- Simulation models and tools (Section 6.2)
- Relevant standards and Guidelines (Section 6.3)
- Data sources (Section 6.4)

6.1. Projects, Facilities, and Capabilities

A number of projects have been initiated to address incident management M&S issues, although some have been sponsored by DHS, there have been others conducted by outside organizations both within and outside of the U.S. A preliminary list of projects follows:

Complex Event Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis Project: This project focuses on interdependencies, cascading effects, and the dynamics of multi-event and multi-vector attacks. This effort will provide significant improvements in timelines, quality and usability of information to provide decision makers up-to-date information to make informed decisions during an event. The program will leverage the capabilities developed for the Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIPDSS) and sector-specific modeling, simulation and analysis (MSA). The project is within the Infrastructure Protection Thrust Area and the Modeling, Simulation and Analysis Program of the Infrastructure and Geophysical Division [DHS 2009b].

Emergency Operations Training Center (EOTC), Texas Engineering Extension Service: Located in College Station, Texas, the center is a state-of-the-art emergency management and incident command training facility operated by the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, a division of the Texas Engineering Extension Service. The EOTC's goal is to provide participants (including government agencies, corporate industrial teams, and jurisdictions from across the nation) the skills they need to respond to, manage, and recover from large-scale incidents. The EOTC provides a wide spectrum of possible operations, ranging from the incident command post perspective to the emergency operations center and multi-agency coordination viewpoint at the local, regional or state levels. The overall incident management structure used in the EOTC replicates the Incident Command System and follows the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as required in the National Response Framework (NRF). The 32,000-square-foot EOTC uses state-of-the-art simulation and computer-based technologies to train incident managers, supervisors, and jurisdiction officials in the management of a large-scale crisis using a unified command approach, which can be tailored to any group [TEEX 2010].

Incident Management Simulation Laboratory (Simlab), U.S. Fire Administration, Emmitsburg, MD: The laboratory is configured to afford candidates "real-world" training in a variety of emergency situations encompassing incidents such as dwelling fires, commercial and large structure fires, catastrophic disasters and major emergency events, such as hazardous materials releases and mass casualty incidents. 3D computer models are used to provide visual clues, which are generated through the use of commercial off-the-shelf special effects, graphics, and animation software, and controlled through a standard personal computer by menu driven software. The goal of the simulation training is to provide the student with a variety of visual and auditory cues that will enhance the decision-making process in practical situations.

This training provides realistic experience in the application of the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and conversancy with the recognition primed decision-making model of higher order cue-based decision-making [USFA 2010c].

Integrated Modeling, Mapping, and Simulation (IMMS) program and Standard Unified Modeling and Mapping Integration Toolkit (SUMMIT): The IMMS program is designing and prototyping a simulation and collaboration environment for linking together existing and future modeling and simulation tools to enable analysts, emergency planners, and incident managers to more effectively, economically, and rapidly prepare, analyze, train, and respond to real or potential incidents. When complete, the IMMS program will demonstrate an integrated modeling and simulation capability that supports emergency managers and responders with 1) conducting “what-if” analyses and exercises to address preparedness, analysis, training, operations, and lessons learned, and 2) effectively, economically, and rapidly verifying response tactics, plans and procedures. IMMS program is developing the Standard Unified Modeling and Mapping Integration Toolkit (SUMMIT), a software framework for rapidly linking together these resources, and supporting collaboration across user communities. SUMMIT will enable discovery and exploitation of models, simulations, data, and archived analyses that are relevant to a specific scenario or event of interest and bringing together users and modeling resources from many locations while ensuring that access to existing data and models is controlled by the resource owners [DHS 2010d].

National Exercise Simulation Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The National Exercise Simulation Center (NESC) is a Congressionally-mandated state-of-the-art training and exercise facility within FEMA Headquarters, and serves as a key element within the Federal Coordination Center (FCC). The FCC draws on the specialized capabilities of its FEMA elements, including the Disaster Operations Directorate, the National Preparedness Directorate, the Office of National Capital Region Coordination, and others as needed, to collaborate with and support deliberate planning, training, exercises and response operations coordination [FEMA 2010h]. The NESC is focused on utilizing decision support simulation to increase exercise realism and immersion in lifelike scenarios. It integrates Human Based Simulations (actors) and Computer Based Simulations for the purpose [Holtermann 2010].

Simulation Based Incident Planning and Response project: This project provides FEMA analysts, decision makers, policy makers as well as emergency managers, and operators an integrated modeling and simulation capability to effectively, economically, and rapidly verify and validate response tactics, plans and procedures and to conduct "what-if" type analyses prior to an incident (preparedness, analysis, training) and during/after an incident (operational, lessons learned) [DHS 2009b].

Security and Incident Modeling Lab (SIMLAB), U.S. Secret Service: SIMLAB uses MS&A assets and technologies to develop simulated training exercises for the Service's protective detail teams, tactical response units and counter-surveillance units. SIMLAB also employs modeling and simulation for planning and analysis. These projects are typically for prototyping emergency preparedness strategies, defensive and counter-measure analyses, vulnerability and risk assessments, resource threshold studies and many other contingency examinations [U.S. Army 2007].

Training, Exercise & Lessons Learned (TELL) project: The TELL project is developing a federated simulation-based training and exercise capability that uses advanced computer models and will allow responders at all levels to affordably train and exercise for large and complex events in a virtual/constructive/live environment. TELL will link multiple agencies, functions, and jurisdictions to improve preparedness and decision-making for emergency responders and managers. TELL incorporates training objectives, scenarios, and metrics defined by other programs, and the capability to capture lessons learned to improve future emergency response capabilities [DHS 2009b].

6.2. Simulations, Models and Tools

A number of incident management modeling and training tools have been developed through the efforts of federal agencies, universities, research organizations and commercial companies. This section lists existing tools that have been identified through Internet searches and site visits to known organizations involved in M&S of incident management systems. The tools are arranged alphabetically based on their developer's acronyms, or in some cases, abbreviations assigned by the authors for purposes of the readability of this document.

Tool Acronym	Brief Description
<i>ACATS</i>	Advanced Conflict and Tactical Simulation (ACATS) software is for training first responders in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological (CBR), or nuclear terrorist attack in an urban scenario. ACATS provides the ability to model contaminant flows throughout urban environments and into buildings through their HVAC systems. ACATS is able to look at conceptual operations through additional modeling capabilities that include human injuries and fatalities, portable CBR sensors, building evacuation, crowd behavior, and responder tactics [LLNL 2010].
<i>ADMS</i>	Advanced Disaster Management Simulator (ADMS) is available in two versions. ADMS-COMMAND is an on-scene incident command training simulator for first responders and on-scene commanders in mono and multi-agency operations, from basic incidents to complex disasters. It bridges the gap between tabletop exercises and real world experience. Common learning objectives are Command, Control, Coordination and Communication [ETC 2010a].
<i>ADMS-EOC</i>	ADMS-EOC is for training strategic level incident management teams, and Emergency Operations Center personnel. ADMS-EOC includes additional learning objectives such as Planning, Mapping, Logistics and Information Management. ADMS-EOC can be combined with ADMS-COMMAND to train on-scene and strategic command at the same time [ETC 2010b].
<i>ASOCC</i>	Area Security Operations Command and Control (ASOCC) is an interactive computer-based system designed to provide real-time situational awareness capabilities. It can provide graphic and imagery-based photographs and maps with supporting data, collaboration capabilities, a log and alert function, and a means to access and display updated information from web-based status board and databases. It was originally developed by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) for U.S. military use. ASSOC may provide access to data on current situation needed for simulation of response options [CWID 2004].
<i>BioDAC</i>	Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction Decision Analysis Center has been developed at Sandia. It combines multiple simulations for analysis of decisions related to a biological agent release. The simulation includes: threat, population, health monitoring, environmental monitoring, and incident management roles of multiple involved groups. It was used to support an exercise in San Diego. Insights gained from the exercise and analyses have been incorporated in to the development of National Bio-Monitoring Architecture [Linebarger 2007].

<i>CEMPlanner</i>	Comprehensive Emergency Management Planner (CEMPlanner) is a web-based planning system that creates industry compliant plans. It provides customizable templates that collect the information and generates emergency operation plans (EOP), site plans and all of their components. The software is included in this list since it may be possible to input the generated plans in to simulation models for evaluation [Previstar 2008].
<i>Commander</i>	Commander is a situational awareness tool built on the Geospatial Information System (GIS) application developed by Intergraph known as GeoMedia. It includes other critical information such as vehicle tracking, plume cloud distribution, dynamic building and vehicle gate status. It also allows resource tracking, interfacing with the Warfighter Protection Lab (WPL) simulation suite, and as a front end driver for the Center for Domestic Preparedness Incident Command Course tool [Belk 2006].
<i>CPS</i>	The Continual Preparedness System (CPS) is primarily a crisis information management software (CIMS) from Previstar, but it includes predictive modeling capabilities including a bio-agents model set for infectious and non-infectious diseases and hurricane debris model. A model builder is available for users to build their own models [Previstar 2008].
<i>CrowdSim</i>	Developed at LANL, CrowdSim is an agent-based framework for simulating large crowd dynamics. It simulates behavior of pedestrians in a crowd. It has been used to model the national mall. It was originally built on Repast and includes event handler and visualization. It is now being enhanced using particle and cell modeling computational techniques [Saeger 2007].
<i>DI-Guy</i>	Dismounted Infantry Guy (DI-Guy) Scenario was developed by Boston Dynamics as an interactive, three-dimensional simulation depicting individuals and their behaviors. The Warfighter Protection Lab employs DI-Guy to create scenarios and control the placement and behavior of characters in detailed urban environments, allowing emergency responders to train for situational scenarios outside of actual emergency events [BostonDyn 2007].
<i>DrillSim</i>	The DrillSim simulator is a multi-agent crisis simulator that can play out the activities of the response (e.g., evacuation) during a crisis from the perspective of IT solution integration. The simulator can model different response activities at both the macro and micro level, and model the information flow between different entities. IT solutions, models, etc. can be plugged in at different interfaces between these activities to study the effectiveness of research solutions in disaster management and tested for utility in disaster response. DrillSim is being developed at the University of California at Irvine [Massaguer 2006].
<i>EM*ES</i>	Emergency Management Exercise System (EM*ES) is a scenario-driven simulation-supported exercise environment that offers great flexibility with respect to the targeted training audience and types of incidents introduced in the scenario. It is available in both web-based and distributed application variants. It can be used operationally as a command and control system and blurs the line between training and operations. It provides a common operational picture for emergency management personnel thereby facilitating a higher state of situational awareness for all participants. It is fully compliant with the National Incident Management System

	(NIMS) [Wall 2009].
<i>EMST</i>	Emergency Management Staff Trainer (EMST) is a multi-player simulation-based exercise system geared toward emergency response professionals. EMST provides scenarios, exercises, and other capabilities that support the structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including both individual and team training for the fifteen FEMA Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). EMST is an all-hazards trainer, with a range of scenarios including natural disasters, terrorist attacks, pandemic, and civil unrest. Each EMST exercise scenario presents an unfolding situation through email, news videos, website articles, simulated phone calls, meetings, maps, images, and other injects, and requires the participant to take action to respond to or mitigate the situation [ECS 2010].
<i>Ground Truth</i>	Ground Truth is designed for high-level incident commanders who need to understand how to best allocate their resources. The game also educates users on the dangers faced by on-scene emergency responders. The serious game has been developed at Sandia National Laboratory at Livermore with support from University of Southern California's GamePipe Laboratory [Janes 2007].
<i>Hydra</i>	Hydra is a training simulator designed to provide incident command officers and senior-investigating officers with training that is as close to the real thing as possible. The Hydra system provides students with a chance to experience the management of large-scale criminal investigations and major critical incident command. It includes support for fast-time and slow-time decision making, tactical and strategic levels of command, complex information and action flow, simulated resource management, and decision tracking and audit [Hydra 2010]. Developed in the United Kingdom, the simulation system is in use at the Los Angeles Police Department [Pittman 2010].
<i>IC2020</i>	Incident Command 2020 (IC2020) is being developed at Dartmouth College as a prototype of a next-generation incident command software architecture that combines situational awareness, embedded simulation, and planning functions. It is designed to be a realization of the NIMS incident command system and common operational picture, and to be a research and demonstration platform for simulation, sensor integration, and human factors studies. The simulation that supports IC2020 manages the state of simulated objects (vehicles, personnel, equipment) and generates event notifications [McGrath 2006].
<i>ICATS</i>	Incident Command Analytic Training System (ICATS) is being developed at LLNL with ACATS at its core (see earlier entry for ACATS). ICATS is a collection of simulations and technologies that provides a solution for the training of our federal, state, and local emergency incident managers. ICATS is being used to evaluate and train incident command staff making critical decisions in a stressful virtual-catastrophe environment. It links them simultaneously from distributed locations and jurisdictions and enables them, individually and collectively, to experience the immediate consequences of their decisions and determine the best course of response [LLNL 2010].
<i>ICWM</i>	Incident Command Workflow Modeling has been developed at Monmouth University. It provides on the fly modification and validation of workflow for ICS. It has been designed with volunteers in mind who may need intuitive features for the

	description and modification of the workflow [Wang 2008].
<i>Incident Commander</i>	Incident Commander is a PC-based simulation developed for the U.S. Department of Justice by BreakAway to train first responders, emergency personnel and multi-agency personnel to plan, and prepare for emergency and crisis situations. Incident Commander can train up to 16 players simultaneously, with users assuming roles as either the commander or members of the operations team. The game simulates various crisis scenarios, including a natural disaster, a school hostage situation, and a terrorism incident in a hypothetical any town, USA setting [Breakaway 2010].
<i>JNEM</i>	Joint Non-kinetic Effects Model (JNEM) developed at the Jet Propulsion Lab is a tool developed for DoD requirements to model non-kinetic effects such as the reaction of crowd and civilians in areas surrounding a force action. The tool models a number of situations such as power outages, water shortages, and sewage spill, and their impact on civilian mood. Civilian concerns and mood are in turn modeled based on perceived autonomy, safety, culture and quality of life. The tool is also applicable to homeland security scenarios and has been used to support Ardent Sentry – Northern Edge 07 exercise conducted jointly by DoD and DHS [Chamberlain 2006].
<i>LMIS</i>	LMIS is a simulation-based exercise and training capability whose focus is on disaster response and recovery. LMIS is derived from DoD simulations including the Joint Semi Automated Forces (JSAF) code base, which is a highly scalable civilian model utilizing entity-level modeling with aggregate-level network data and behavior models; the Warfighters Simulation (WARSIM), an aggregate-level command and staff training simulation with in-depth logistics models and interfaces to operational command & control (C2) and situational awareness systems; and a variety of additional models and capabilities specific to the domain of disaster response [Beck 2009].
<i>LPAT</i>	Logistics Process Analysis Tool (LPAT) has been developed at ANL. The LPAT model helps the planners quantitatively evaluate the transportation and logistics aspects of their emergency plans through a “from warehouse to citizen” simulation. Planners are able to use LPAT’s macro-level logistics and transportation component independently or together with its micro-level process simulation component to test, analyze and understand the interactive elements of the supply chain, the impact of conflicting priorities, and the consequences of logistics decisions before implementation of the plan. By using LPAT, planners can define the range and scope of a logistical operation and predict the type and quantity of assets required for a particular response or recovery effort [ANL 2010a].
<i>OREMS</i>	Oak Ridge Evacuation Modeling System (OREMS) can be used to estimate evacuation time and to develop evacuation plans for different events or scenarios (e.g., good vs. bad weather conditions, day vs. nighttime evacuations) for user-defined spatial boundaries. The system permits experimentation with alternate routes, destinations, traffic control management strategies, and evacuee response rates. For every scenario it is possible to identify evacuation or clearance times, traffic operational characteristics (e.g., average evacuation speed), bottlenecks, and other information necessary to develop effective evacuation plans and to conduct transportation infrastructure vulnerability studies [ORNL 2010a].

<i>PLAN C</i>	<p>Planning with Large Agent-Networks against Catastrophes (PLAN C) is an agent-based simulation tool for emergency managers, urban planners and public health officials to prepare and evaluate Pareto-optimal plans to respond to urban catastrophic situations. PLAN C uses a large-scale computational multi-agent based disaster simulation framework involving thousands of agents. It has been able to simulate the complex dynamics of emergency responses in different urban catastrophic scenarios (e.g., chemical agent, bomb explosion, food poisoning, small pox). It can devise plans that optimize multiple objective functions (e.g., number of casualties, economic impact, time to recovery) in terms of their Pareto frontier in a high-dimensional space; for this purpose, it uses an evolutionary genetic search algorithm. It is designed to be used and parameterized by relatively unsophisticated users. The technology can be transferred to any urban setting, to multiple computer platforms, and to different modes (offline or online) of planning [NYU 2009].</p>
<i>Play2Train</i>	<p>Play2Train is a virtual training space in SecondLife designed to support Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), Simple Triage Rapid Transportation (START), Risk Communication and Incident Command System (ICS) training. This virtual environment, which currently comprises a town and two hospitals, spreads over three islands Asterix, Obelix and Getafix (65536 x 3 sq. meters). Play2Train provides opportunities for training through interactive role playing. This project implements one of the distance learning methodologies proposed by the Idaho Bioterrorism Awareness and Preparedness program (IBAPP) project [ISU 2010].</p>
<i>Restore</i>	<p>Developed at ANL, Restore models complex sets of steps required to accomplish a goal, such as repairing a ruptured natural gas pipeline, when the time required to complete a step may be uncertain due to such factors as the time of day, weather, and availability of crew. Restore allows a user to estimate the time and cost (which may also be uncertain) needed to achieve an intermediate stage of completion, as well as overall completion. It can also model workarounds and a simultaneous complete repair to obtain a distribution for the earliest time until service (either temporary via the workaround or normal via complete repair, whichever comes first) can be restored. The tool also identifies the “most active path” through the network of tasks. It generates output graphs of probability distributions for overall and intermediate completion times [ANL 2010b].</p>
<i>VISAC</i>	<p>Visual Interactive Site Analysis Code (VISAC), developed at ORNL, is a Java-based expert system that provides mission planners with a coordinated capability to predict and analyze the outcomes of different accidents/incidents at various nuclear and industrial facilities. The incidents can range from simple individual equipment sabotage to complex sorties that utilize a range of military weapons, simulated truck or car bombs, or satchel charges. The target facility is generated by either customizing existing 3-D CAD models for near real-time analysis or creating a new model from scratch. Using event/fault tree methodology, VISAC provides the probability of facility kill, the probability of undesirable collateral effects (chemical or radiological releases), and an estimate of facility down time [ORNL 2010b].</p>

6.3. Relevant Standards and Guidelines

This section identifies standards and guidelines that are potentially relevant to the development of M&S applications for incident management systems. The standards and guidelines may include mechanisms and formats for the interchange of data, data storage, generation of information displays, integration of systems, and/or conceptualization and design of incident management M&S applications. Subsection 1 includes the standards that are specific to incident management domain. The following subsections list standards that are common across the homeland security applications of M&S and focus on conceptual modeling, distributed simulation, geographical information system (GIS), communications, and training respectively.

6.3.1 Domain Specific Standards

Standard Title	Overview
<i>Advisory and Notification Markup Language (ANML)</i>	<p>Description: The Open Security Organization is developing an Advisory and Notification Markup Language (ANML). ANML is an XML-based specification for describing advisories and other types of notifications. ANML intends to solve the inconsistent use of terminology by software vendors in their advisories and make it easy for applications to read these advisories. Although ANML will have its biggest impact for security advisories, it can be used for any type of notification [OASIS 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: Industry specification</p> <p>Organization: Open Security Organization</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<i>Caltech-USGS Broadcast of Earthquakes (CUBE) Message Format</i>	<p>Description: A message format used to report earthquake broadcast messages from the Caltech-USGS Broadcast of Earthquakes (CUBE) system, a real-time notification system for earthquake information. A CUBE message consists of an identification segment, earthquake's time, location, magnitude, and depth. CUBE format is a fixed-format, card-like version of the information in the merged catalog. It contains the same information provided in the XML format, except that there is no information on 'duplicate' event ids, which occur when networks other than the authoritative network submits information on the same event. The minimum magnitude of events included in the CUBE catalog varies from region to region depending upon the density of the reporting networks [USGS 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: CUBE</p> <p>Organization: California Institute of Technology Seismological Laboratory (Caltech), United States Geological Survey (USGS)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<i>Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework (CBEFF)</i>	<p>Description: The Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework (CBEFF) describes the data elements necessary for biometric data interchange among proprietary application programs. It describes a set of data elements necessary to</p>

	<p>support biometric technologies in a common way. These data elements can be placed in a single file used to exchange biometric information between different system components or between systems themselves. The result promotes interoperability of biometric-based application programs and systems developed by different vendors by allowing biometric data interchange. Specifically, ANSI International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) 398 supports multiple biometric data types (e.g., fingerprint, face, and voice recognition.) and/or multiple biometric data blocks of the same biometric type. It also defines biometric data objects for use within smart cards and other tokens and describes common fields for biometric features and the validity period [ANSI 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: ANSI INCITS 398-2008 Organization: American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<p><i>Common Intrusion Detection Signatures Standard (CIDSS)</i></p>	<p>Description: The purpose of the Common Intrusion Detection Signatures Standard (CIDSS) is to define a common data format for storing signatures from different intrusion detection systems. CIDSS describes a common data format to represent information contained in signatures of intrusion detection systems, and explains the rationale for using this common format. The proposed format is a dialect of the Extensible Markup Language (XML) [OASIS 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: CIDSS Version 05 Organization: CIDSS Development Group Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<p><i>Critical Infrastructure Protection Initiative (CIPI)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Open GIS Consortium (OGC) Critical Infrastructure Protection Initiative (CIPI) is an OGC Interoperability Initiative designed to test the application of interoperable technology to meet Critical Infrastructure Detection, Prevention, Planning, Response, and Recovery challenges. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Initiative Phase 1, Requirement Set 2 (CIPI-1.2) is a pilot project that leverages the success of previous and ongoing OGC initiatives to improve interoperability across communities that need to collaborate to detect, prevent, plan for, respond to, and recover from natural and human threats to telecommunications, water resources, oil and gas, government, transportation, emergency response, electric power and health services infrastructure. A collaborative effort, CIPI is being conducted in coordination with federal, state, local government, commercial, and non-government sponsors. CIPI will also identify requirements for new specifications to advance plug and play interoperability for critical infrastructure protection. The work on CIPI 1.2 has produced Draft Interoperability Reports [OGC 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: CIPI, Phase 1.2 Organization: Open GIS Consortium (OGC)</p>

	Classification: Operational Guidelines
<i>Emergency Alert System-Common Alerting Protocol (EAS-CAP) Implementation Guide</i>	<p>Description: Public warnings intended for transmission over the Emergency Alert System (EAS) can be encoded in Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) messages in various ways. The EAS-CAP Industry Group (ECIG) Implementation Guide (Version 1.0) has been compiled in light of the draft OASIS CAP v1.2 specification and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) CAP-EAS Profile v1.0, as well as the results of a public comment period on the prior draft Implementation Guide. The guide is intended to further reduce areas of uncertainty in how an alert will be presented to the public via CAP-EAS, so that originators and distributors of alerts can deliver the intended message to the public, regardless of the vendors or platforms involved [ECIG 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: ECIG-IG-1.0</p> <p>Organization: EAS-CAP Industry Group (ECIG)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>Emergency Management Standard</i>	<p>Description: The Emergency Management Standard by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is designed as a tool for continuous improvement as part of a voluntary accreditation process for local and state emergency management programs. EMAP makes no representation or guarantee as to the efficacy of any program as a result of use of or compliance with the standards contained herein. EMAP makes no guarantee or warranty as to the completeness of information in this document, and EMAP expressly disclaims liability for any personal injury or damages of any nature resulting from the publication, use of, or reliance on this document. Standard language has been developed through a series of collaborative workshops and committee and commission meetings [EMAP 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: EMAP Standard, September 2007</p> <p>Organization: Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<i>FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide</i>	<p>Description: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide provides general guidelines on developing Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans. This Guide helps emergency managers in State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal governments in their efforts to develop and maintain a viable all-hazard EOP [FEMA 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: CPG 101</p> <p>Organization: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</p>

	Classification: Operational Guidelines
<i>Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM)</i>	<p>Description: The Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) is an XML standard designed specifically for criminal justice information exchanges, providing law enforcement, public safety agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, and the judicial branch with a tool to effectively share data and information in a timely manner. There are three primary parts to the GJXDM: the Data Dictionary (identifying content and meaning), the Data Model (defining structure and organization), and the Component Reuse Repository [OJP 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: Global JXDM Version 3.0.3</p> <p>Organization: U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<i>Incident Command System (ICS) Model Procedures Guide for Incidents Involving Structural Fire Fighting, High Rise, Multi Casualty, Highway, & Managing Large-Scale Incidents Using NIMS-ICS</i>	<p>Description: This manual combines the information from four existing National Incident Management System Consortium (NIMSC) Model Procedures Guides, plus new information on managing large-scale incidents, into one comprehensive, NIMS-compliant book. As with all NIMSC model procedures, this information was developed and approved by a broad group of national experts on these topics. The manual includes basic information on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) ICS and then detailed information on how to apply it to structure fires, high-rise fires, major EMS incidents, roadway incidents, and large-scale incidents of all types. This includes concepts such as unified command, area command, joint operations centers (JOC), multi-agency coordination centers (MACC) and much more. This is the definitive text on the application of NIMS ICS to common types of emergency incidents [NIMCS 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: Incident Command System (ICS) Model Procedures Guide for Incidents Involving Structural Fire Fighting, High Rise, Multi Casualty, Highway, & Managing Large-Scale Incidents Using NIMS-ICS, Book 1 – First Edition</p> <p>Organization: National Incident Management System Consortium (NIMSC)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>Incident Command System (ICS) Model Procedures Guide for Special Operations - Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials/WMD, Structural Collapse, Wildland, and Managing Large-Scale Incidents Using NIMS-ICS</i>	<p>Description: This manual combines the information from three existing National Incident Management System Consortium (NIMSC) Model Procedures Guides, plus new information on managing large-scale incidents, into one comprehensive, NIMS-compliant book. As with all NIMSC model procedures, this information was developed and approved by a broad group of national experts on these topics. The manual includes basic information on NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) and then detailed information on how to apply it to wildland, hazardous materials, urban search and rescue structural collapse, and large-scale incidents of all types. This includes concepts such as unified command, area command, joint operations centers</p>

	<p>(JOC), multi-agency coordination centers (MACC), and much more [NIMCS 2010b].</p> <p>Standard Type: Special Operations - Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials/WMD, Structural Collapse, Wildland, and Managing Large-Scale Incidents Using NIMS-ICS, Book 2 – First Edition</p> <p>Organization: National Incident Management System Consortium (NIMSC)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Incident Object Description and Exchange Format (IODEF)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Incident Object Description Exchange Format (IODEF) is a format for representing computer security information commonly exchanged between Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs). It provides an XML representation for conveying incident information across administrative domains between parties that have an operational responsibility of remediation or a watch-and-warning over a defined constituency. The data model encodes information about hosts, networks, and the services running on these systems; attack methodology and associated forensic evidence; impact of the activity; and limited approaches for documenting workflow [OASIS 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: Industry specification</p> <p>Organization: Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Extended Incident Handling (INCH) Working Group</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<p><i>Intrusion Detection Message Exchange Format (IDMEF)</i></p>	<p>Description: The purpose of the Intrusion Detection Message Exchange Format (IDMEF) is to define data formats and exchange procedures for sharing information of interest to intrusion detection and response systems, and to the management systems, which may need to interact with them. The IDMEF data model is an object-oriented representation of the alert data sent to intrusion detection managers by intrusion detection analyzers. The data model defines support classes that accommodate the differences in data sources among analyzers. In particular, the notions of source and target for the alert are represented by the combination of Node, Process, Service, and User classes [OASIS 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: IDMEF</p> <p>Organization: Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Intrusion Detection Exchange Format Working Group</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<p><i>Managing Hazardous Material Incidents (MHMIs)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Managing Hazardous Material Incidents (MHMIs) series was developed to provide emergency medical services (EMS) personnel and hospital emergency departments (EDs) with the necessary guidance to plan for, and improve their ability to respond to, incidents that involve human exposure to hazardous materials. The guidelines inform emergency personnel how to appropriately decontaminate, treat, and</p>

	<p>recommend follow-up care to exposed persons, as well as take measures to protect themselves. The MHMI series contain 3 volumes: “Emergency medical services: A planning guide for the management of contaminated patients;” “Hospital emergency departments: A planning guide for the management of contaminated patients;” and “Medical management guidelines (MMGs) for acute chemical exposures” [ATSDR 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: ATSDR MHMIs Version 2001</p> <p>Organization: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Mass Casualty Event Preparedness and Response</i></p>	<p>Description: This document is an interim planning guidance for preparedness and response to a mass casualty event resulting from terrorist use of explosives. It includes a description of system-wide and discipline-specific challenges as well as recommended solutions to address these challenges. The proposed solutions for the discipline-specific challenges have been incorporated into easy to use templates that can assist various disciplines in managing surge needs for injuries. [CDC 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: Government document</p> <p>Organization: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Model Procedures Guide for Highway Incidents</i></p>	<p>Description: Model Procedures Guide for Highway Incidents is a document that guides application of the Incident Management System (IMS) to events occurring on these high-volume roadways. The Guide addresses command structures for potential events ranging from parades to hazmat spills. Its idea is that the IMS is adaptable enough to handle incidents as small as a single-car breakdown and as large as a major winter storm. The guide discusses the factors involved in: providing emergency services and unblocking traffic as quickly as possible; protecting incident responders and those under their care from moving vehicles; protecting other motorists, passengers and cargo from incident hazards; facilitating the movement of emergency vehicles to and from the scene; and facilitating traffic flow past the incident and throughout the area [DOT 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: Government document</p> <p>Organization: National Fire Service Incident Management System Consortium (NFSIMSC), U.S. Department of Transportation</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>National Emergency Communications Plan</i></p>	<p>Description: The National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) is a strategic plan that sets goals and identifies key national priorities to enhance governance, planning, technology, training and exercises, and disaster communications capabilities.</p>

	<p>The NECP provides recommendations including milestones to help emergency response providers and relevant government officials make measurable improvements in emergency communications over the next three years [DHS 2010b].</p> <p>Standard Type: NEPC, July 2008</p> <p>Organization: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>National Incident Management System (NIMS)</i>	<p>Description: The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment [FEMA 2010b].</p> <p>Standard Type: National Incident Management System, December 2008</p> <p>Organization: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>National Preparedness Guidelines</i>	<p>Description: The Guidelines, including the supporting Target Capabilities List, supersedes the Interim National Preparedness Goal and defines what it means for the Nation to be prepared for all hazards. There are four critical elements of the Guidelines: National Preparedness Vision, National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List (UTL), and Target Capabilities List (TCL) [FEMA 2010c].</p> <p>Standard Type: National Preparedness Guidelines, September 2007</p> <p>Organization: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>National Response Framework</i>	<p>Description: The National Response Framework presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies - from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The Framework establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response [FEMA 2010d].</p> <p>Standard Type: National Response Framework, January 2008</p> <p>Organization: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>National Strategy for Homeland Security</i>	<p>Description: The National Strategy for Homeland Security guides, organizes, and unifies our Nation's homeland security efforts. The 2008 Strategic Plan serves to focus the Department's mission and sharpen operational effectiveness, particularly in delivering services in support of Department-wide initiatives and the other mission goals. It identifies the</p>

	<p>goals and objectives by which we continually assess our performance. The Department uses performance measures at all levels to monitor our strategic progress and program success. This process also keeps the Department’s priorities aligned, linking programs and operations to performance measures, mission goals, resource priorities, and strategic objectives [DHS 2010c].</p> <p>Standard Type: National Strategy for Homeland Security, September 16, 2008</p> <p>Organization: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>New Guide for School Preparedness and All Hazard Response</i>	<p>Description: The guide covers concepts, principles, and best practices for all-hazards integrated emergency management programs in preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery for schools and school districts in preparation and response to a natural or man-caused incident [ASTM 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: ASTM WK8908 (Work Item)</p> <p>Organization: ASTM International</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>Preparing for a Terrorist Bombing: A Common Sense Approach</i>	<p>Description: This document focuses on common sense principles that will be useful in a bombing event [CDC 2010b].</p> <p>Standard Type: Government document</p> <p>Organization: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<i>Really Simple Syndication (RSS)</i>	<p>Description: Really Simple Syndication (RSS) is a family of web feed formats used to publish frequently updated works, such as blog entries, news headlines, audio, and video, in a standardized format. An RSS document includes full or summarized text, plus metadata such as publishing dates and authorship. Web feeds benefit publishers by letting them syndicate content automatically. They benefit readers who want to subscribe to timely updates from favored websites or to aggregate feeds from many sites into one place [RSSBOARD 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: RSS 2.0</p> <p>Organization: RSS Advisory Board</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<i>Standard Classification for Search and Rescue Dog Crew/Teams</i>	<p>Description: The Standard Classification for Search and Rescue Dog Crew/Teams covers the aid of search and rescue managers in ordering resources for search and rescue incidents and to aid dog handlers in communicating the types of tasked for which they and their dogs have trained. This classification is intended as a supplement to the resource typing specifications of the Incident Command System and specifically as a means of typing search and rescue dog resources. This classification is suitable</p>

	<p>for classifying dog resources for a wide variety of emergency management purposes including both search and rescue and law enforcement incidents [ASTM 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: ASTM F1848-98 (2005)</p> <p>Organization: ASTM International</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Standard for Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems</i></p>	<p>Description: The Standard for Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems covers the installation, performance, operation, and maintenance of public emergency services communications systems and facilities. It is not intended as a design specification manual or an instruction manual. The standard covers systems that receive alarms from the public, e.g., 9-1-1 services systems and communications centers, and retransmits those alarms to response agencies. It also provides requirements for dispatching systems and establishes a level of performance and the quality of installations for emergency communication systems. Elements of these systems may include communications centers, signal wiring, emergency response facilities, operations centers, telephones, dispatching systems, computer-aided dispatching, and public alerting systems. Other operations covered under this standard include system testing, record keeping, network security, and redundancy [NFPA 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: NFPA 1221-2010</p> <p>Organization: The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Standard Guide for Developing a Hazardous Materials Training Curriculum for Initial Response Personnel</i></p>	<p>Description: This guide summarizes the typical contents of a course to aid emergency response team training organizations in selecting important subjects for inclusion in existing or new training programs. It covers a format for a hazardous materials spill initial response team training curriculum [ASTM 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: F1011 - 07</p> <p>Organization: ASTM International</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guideline</p>
<p><i>Standard Guide for Using the Incident Command System Framework in Managing Search and Rescue Operations</i></p>	<p>Description: This Standard Guide for Using the Incident Command System Framework in Managing Search and Rescue Operations covers the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), as developed in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in 2004, as the management framework for search and rescue (SAR) operations. Except as otherwise specified herein, the methods and requirements of this standard also include NIMS, ICS, and National Response Framework (NRF) requirements, when required, for search and rescue personnel that deploy within the United States of America. The ICS may be used outside of the United States for managing SAR operations, users of this standard need to be aware of other incident management requirements, guidelines, policies,</p>

	<p>procedures, and protocols within the area of ICS SAR operations [ASTM 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: ASTM F1422 - 08</p> <p>Organization: ASTM International</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs</i></p>	<p>Description: This standard establishes a common set of criteria for disaster/emergency management and business continuity programs. Specifically, this standard provides disaster/emergency management and business continuity programs the criteria to assess current programs or to develop, implement, and maintain aspects for prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery from emergencies. This standard applies to public, nongovernmental, and private entities [NFPA 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: NFPA 1600 (2007)</p> <p>Organization: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System</i></p>	<p>Description: This standard establishes the minimum requirements for an incident management system to be used by emergency services to manage all incidents/planned events. Requirements are established for operating systems, implementation, and communications. Furthermore, the standard provides a description of key positions and roles within the incident management system, including the functions of the Incident Commander, Command Staff, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The standard also addresses requirements for multi-agency coordination and training and staffing for Incident Management Teams [NFPA 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: NFPA 1561 (2008)</p> <p>Organization: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program</i></p>	<p>Description: The Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program standard contains minimum requirements for a fire-service-related occupational safety and health program. The standard specifies safety requirements for those members involved in rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials operations, special operations, and related activities. It covers everything from training, vehicles, and equipment to protective clothing, emergency operations, and incident stress [NFPA 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: NFPA 1500 - 2007</p> <p>Organization: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)</p> <p>Classification: Operational Guidelines</p>
<p><i>Tsunami Warning Markup Language (TWML), Cyclone Warning Markup</i></p>	<p>Description: The goal of the Tsunami Warning Markup Language (TWML) and the Cyclone Warning Markup Language</p>

<p><i>Language (CWML)</i></p>	<p>(CWML) is to facilitate various kinds of automated processing, such as rapid dissemination to people in affected areas, aggregation of warning information, and interoperability with geospatial systems through the use of Geography Markup Language (GML) elements. The languages are also designed to be used in conjunction with OASIS standards such as the Emergency Data eXchange Language Distribution Element (EDXL-DE) and the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) [OASIS 2010b]. Standard Type: CWML Version 1.0; TWML Draft Organization: National ICT Australia (NICTA) Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>
<p><i>Vehicular Emergency Data Set (VEDS)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Vehicular Emergency Data Set (VEDS) is an XML-based data standard that determines useful and critical elements needed to prove an efficient emergency response to vehicular emergency incidents. The Protocol identifies crash and medical data elements [OASIS 2010b]. Standard Type: VEDS Version 2.0 Organization: ComCARE Alliance Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interface</p>

6.3.2 Conceptual Modeling Standards

<p>Standard Title</p>	<p>Overview</p>
<p><i>Discrete Event System Specification (DEVS)</i></p>	<p>Description: DEVS is a systems-theoretic approach to modeling. More specifically, it is state-centered formalism. A system consists of interconnected subsystems. A subsystem is a system. Leaf systems (atomic DEVSeS) are state machines. DEVS can be viewed as a framework unifying a number of other formalisms in a consistent, systems theoretic, state centered fashion [DEVS 2011]. Standard Type: Specification Organization: Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization (SISO); Society for Modeling and Computer Simulation International (SCS) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<p><i>Systems Modeling Language (SysML)</i></p>	<p>Description: SysML is a general purpose modeling language for systems engineering applications. It is a dialect of UML, the industry standard for modeling software-intensive systems. It supports the specification, analysis, design, verification and validation of a broad range of systems and systems-of-systems. These systems may include hardware, software, information, processes, personnel, and facilities [OMG 2011]. Standard Type: SysML 1.2 Organization: Object Management Group, Inc. (OMG) Classification: Document format</p>

<p><i>Unified Modeling Language (UML)</i></p>	<p>Description: A graphical language for visualizing, specifying, constructing and documenting the artifacts of a software-intensive system. The UML offers a standard way to write a system’s blueprints, including conceptual things such as business processes and system functions, as well as concrete things such as programming language statements, database schemas, and reusable software components [ANSI 2011c]. Standard Type: UML 2.0, UML 2.1.1; UML 2.1.2; UML 2.2; UML 2.3; ISO/IEC 19501:2004 Organization: ISO; ANSI; Object Management Group, Inc. (OMG) Classification: Document format</p>
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6.3.3 Distributed Simulation Standards

Standard Title	Overview
<p><i>Distributed Interactive Simulation</i></p>	<p>Description: Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS) is a government/industry initiative to define an infrastructure for linking simulations of various types at multiple locations to create realistic, complex, virtual worlds for the simulation of highly interactive activities. A series of IEEE standards to support information exchange between simulation applications participating in the DIS environment are defined. IEEE Std 1278.1 defines the format and semantics of data messages, also known as Protocol Data Units (PDUs), that are exchanged between simulation applications and simulation management. IEEE Std 1278.2 defines the communication services required to support the message exchange described in IEEE Std 1278.1. IEEE 1278-3 provides guidelines for establishing a DIS exercise, managing the exercise, and providing proper feedback. IEEE 1278-4 establishes guidelines for the verification, validation, and accreditation (VV&A) of Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS) exercises [IHS 2011a]. Standard Type: IEEE 1278-1993, IEEE 1278.1-1995, IEEE 1278.1A-1998, IEEE-1278.2-1995, IEEE 1278.3-1996, IEEE 1278.4-1997 Organization: IEEE; IHS, Inc. Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<p><i>Extensible Modeling and Simulation Framework (XMSF)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Extensible Modeling and Simulation Framework (XMSF) is defined as a set of Web-based technologies and services, applied within an extensible framework, that enables a new generation of modeling & simulation (M&S) applications to emerge, develop and interoperate [DODCCRP 2004]. XMSF provides a framework which allows both Department of Defense (DoD) and non-DoD Modeling and Simulation (M&S) projects to take advantage of</p>

	<p>Web-based technologies. Standard Type: XMSF 1.0 Organization: Naval Postgraduate School MOVES Institute; George Mason University NetLab; Science Applications International Corporation; Old Dominion University Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>High Level Architecture (HLA)</i>	<p>Description: This standard defines the HLA, its components, and the rules that outline the responsibilities of HLA federates and federations to ensure a consistent implementation [IEEE 2011c]. Standard Type: IEEE 1516-2000, IEEE 1516.1-2000, 1516.2-2000, ANSI/IEEE 1516.3-2003; IEEE 1516.4-2007 Organization: IEEE/Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization (SISO); ANSI Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>

6.3.4 Selected Geographic Information System (GIS) Standards

Standard Title	Overview
<i>CityGML – Exchange and Storage of Virtual 3D City Models</i>	<p>Description: A standard for the representation, storage, and exchange of virtual 3D city and landscape models. CityGML is implemented as an application schema of the Geography Markup Language version 3.1.1. It is based on a rich, general purpose information model in addition to geometry and appearance information. For specific domain areas, CityGML also provides an extension mechanism to enrich the data with identifiable features under preservation of semantic interoperability [OGC 2011a]. Standard Type: OGC 06-057r1; ISO TC211 Organization: Open Geospatial Consortium, Inc. (OGC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>American National Standard for Information Technology – Geographical Information Systems – Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE)</i>	<p>Description: This standard provides a means to model and categorize real-world geographic phenomena of interest to the Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (FIE) Domain(s) into a set of geographic data that can be represented in a spatial database and presented to a user in digital form. This SDSFIE standard is intended to provide the enterprise spatial database schema to support multiple FIE applications. This National Standard is applicable to the federal, state, county, and city agencies; private companies; and any other organizations that perform AM & FM functions for facilities and other types of infrastructure (such as roads, waterways, utility systems, etc.) and/or perform environmental compliance, restoration, and/or pollution prevention activities [ANSI 2011a]. Standard Type: ANSI INCITS 353-2006 Organization: American National Standards Institute (ANSI);</p>

	<p>International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM)</i>	<p>Description: The standard is often referred to as the FGDC Metadata Standard. The objectives of the standard are to provide a common set of terminology and definitions for the documentation of digital geospatial data. The standard establishes the names of data elements and compound elements (groups of data elements) to be used for these purposes, the definitions of these compound elements and data elements, and information about the values that are to be provided for the data elements [FGDC 2011a]. Standard Type: FGDC-STD-001-1998; FGDC-STD-001.1-1999; FGDC-STD-001.2-2001 Organization: Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) – Extensions for Remote Sensing Metadata</i>	<p>Description: The standard of Extensions for Remote Sensing Metadata standard provides a common terminology and set of definitions for documenting geospatial data obtained from remote sensing, within the framework of the FGDC Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) standard. The extensions provide a means to use standard FGDC content to describe geospatial data derived from remote sensing measurements. This standard is intended to support the collection and processing of geospatial metadata for data derived from remote sensing. It is intended to be used by all levels of government and the private sector [FGDC 2011b]. Standard Type: FGDC-STD-012-2002 Organization: The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>GeoAPI SWG Standard</i>	<p>Description: The GeoAPI Standard Working Group (SWG) aims to create the GeoAPI 3.0 Standard, which will define a set of Java language interfaces along with an associated test suite, to provide a standardized, programming language level realization of some core Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) specifications. These interfaces will facilitate the creation of accurate, coherent, interoperable, and verifiable implementations of those OGC standards [GEOAPI 2011]. Standard Type: OGC GeoAPI 3.0 SWG Organization: OGC Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Encoding</i>	<p>Description: The standard specifies the requirements for defining encoding rules to be used for interchange of geographic data within the ISO 19100 series of International Standards [ISO 2011b].</p>

	<p>Standard Type: ISO 19118:2005 Organization: ISO Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic information – Location-based Services – Multimodal Routing and Navigation</i>	<p>Description: The standard specifies the data types and their associated operations for the implementation of multimodal location-based services for routing and navigation. It is designed to specify web services that may be made available to wireless devices through web-resident proxy applications, but is not limited to that environment [ISO 2011b]. Standard Type: ISO 19134:2007 Organization: ISO Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Location-based Services – Tracking and Navigation</i>	<p>Description: ISO 19133:2005 describes the data types, and operations associated with those types, for the implementation of tracking and navigation services. It is designed to specify web services that can be made available to wireless devices through web-resident proxy applications, but is not restricted to that environment [ISO 2011b]. Standard Type: ISO 19133:2005 Organization: ISO Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Portrayal</i>	<p>Description: The standard defines a schema describing the portrayal of geographic information in a form understandable by humans. It includes the methodology for describing symbols and mapping of the schema to an application schema. It does not include standardization of cartographic symbols, and their geometric and functional description [ISO 2011b]. Standard Type: ISO 19117:2005 Organization: ISO Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Procedures for Item Registration</i>	<p>Description: ISO 19135:2005 specifies procedures to be followed in establishing, maintaining and publishing registers of unique, unambiguous and permanent identifiers, and meanings that are assigned to items of geographic information. In order to accomplish this purpose, ISO 19135:2005 specifies elements of information that are necessary to provide identification and meaning to the registered items and to manage the registration of these items [ISO 2011b]. Standard Type: INCITS/ISO/IEC 19135-2005 Organization: ISO; International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS); International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Schema for Moving Features</i>	<p>Description: The standard defines a method to describe the geometry of a feature that moves as a rigid body [ISO 2011b].</p>

	<p>Standard Type: ISO 19141:2008 Organization: ISO Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Services</i>	<p>Description: ISO 19119:2005 identifies and defines the architecture patterns for service interfaces used for geographic information, defines its relationship to the Open Systems Environment model, presents a geographic services taxonomy and a list of example geographic services placed in the services taxonomy. It also prescribes how to create a platform-neutral service specification, how to derive conformant platform-specific service specifications, and provides guidelines for the selection and specification of geographic services from both platform-neutral and platform-specific perspectives [ISO 2011b]. Standard Type: INCITS/ISO 19119-2005 Organization: ISO; International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information – Simple Feature Access</i>	<p>Description: ISO 19125-1:2004 establishes a common architecture for geographic information and defines terms to use within the architecture. It also standardizes names and geometric definitions for Types for Geometry. INCITS/ISO 19125-2-2004 specifies an Structured Query Language (SQL) schema that supports storage, retrieval, query and update of simple geospatial feature collections via the SQL Call Level Interface (SQL/CLI) and establishes an architecture for the implementation of feature tables. INCITS/ISO 19125-2-2004 defines terms to use within the architecture of geographic information and defines a simple feature profile of ISO 19107. In addition, this part of ISO 19125:2004 describes a set of SQL Geometry Types together with SQL functions on those types. The Geometry Types and Functions described represent a profile of ISO 13249-3. INCITS/ISO 19125-2-2004 standardizes the names and geometric definitions of the SQL Types for Geometry and the names, signatures and geometric definitions of the SQL Functions for Geometry [ISO 2011b]. Standard Type: INCITS/ISO 19125-1-2004 ; INCITS/ISO 19125-2-2004 Organization: ISO; International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Geographic Information Framework Data Standard</i>	<p>Description: The standard establishes common data requirements for the exchange of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) framework data [FGDC 2011c]. Standard Type: FGDC-STD-014.0-2008; FGDC-STD-014.1-2008; FGDC-STD-014.2-2008; FGDC-STD-014.3-2008; FGDC-STD-014.4-2008; FGDC-STD-014.5-2008; FGDC-STD-014.6-2008; FGDC-STD-014.7-2008; FGDC-STD-014.7b-</p>

	<p>2008; FGDC-STD-014.7c-2008; FGDC-STD-014.7d-2008; FGDC-STD-014.7e-2008</p> <p>Organization: Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>GeoTIFF</i>	<p>Description: GeoTIFF is a metadata format, which provides geographic information to associate with the image data. GeoTIFF implements the geographic metadata formally, using compliant Tagged Image File (TIFF 6.0) tags and structures. "GeoTIFF" refers to TIFF files, which have geographic (or cartographic) data embedded as tags within the TIFF file. The geographic data can then be used to position the image in the correct location and geometry on the screen of a geographic information display [GEOTIFF 2011].</p> <p>Standard Type: GeoTIFF/Revision 1.0</p> <p>Organization: geotiff.osgeo.org</p> <p>Classification: Document format</p>
<i>Governmental Unit and Other Geographic Area Boundaries</i>	<p>Description: A specification for establishing of content requirements for the collection and interchange of Government units and legal entity boundary data and for facilitating the maintenance and use of that information [FGDC 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: FGDC-STD-014.5-2008</p> <p>Organization: Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interfaces</p>
<i>GRIdded Binary (GRIB)</i>	<p>Description: Format specifications for representing meteorological, gridded-point data [WMO 2010a].</p> <p>Standard Type: FM 92-IX Ext. GRIB; FM 92-VIII EXT. GRIB</p> <p>Organization: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific Integration Interfaces</p>
<i>Homeland Security Mapping Standard – Point Symbolology for Emergency Management</i>	<p>Description: The primary purpose of this standard is to establish a common set of symbols for use by mapmakers in support of emergency managers and first responders. It will allow users to rapidly interpret map data and to be able to disseminate consistent, usable information. This American National Standard is applicable to all organizations that create maps or otherwise display features for the Emergency Management or First Responder communities. It is limited at this time to support portrayal of point features that relate to the emergency management and hazard mapping disciplines [ANSI 2011b].</p> <p>Standard Type: ANSI INCITS 415-2006</p> <p>Organization: American National Standards Institute (ANSI); International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>OpenGIS Implementation</i>	<p>Description: The OpenGIS Simple Features Interface Standard</p>

<p><i>Specification for Geographic Information – Simple Feature Access</i></p>	<p>(SFS) provides a well-defined and common way for applications to store and access feature data in relational or object-relational databases, so that the data can be used to support other applications through a common feature model, data store, and information access interface. OpenGIS Simple Features are geospatial features described using vector data elements such as points, lines, and polygons [OGC 2011c]. Standard Type: OGC 06-103r4 Version 1.2.1, OGC 05-126 Organization: Open Geospatial Consortium, Inc (OGC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<p><i>Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) base specification (Parts 1, 2 and 3) describes the underlying conceptual model and the detailed specifications for the content, structure, and format for exchange of spatial data. Additional parts (4, 5, 6 and potentially others) are added as profiles, each of which defines specific rules and formats for applying SDTS for the exchange of particular types of data [FGDC 2011d] Standard Type: FGDC-STD-002.1; FGDC-STD-002.5; FGDC-STD-002.6; FGDC-STD-002.7-2000 Organization: Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<p><i>Standard for a U.S. National Grid (USNG)</i></p>	<p>Description: A standard is used to define the U.S. National Grid and supports Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates, Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) grids, and the specific grid presentation requirements. It is used for acquisition/production of printed map and acquisition of location service appliances with printed map products [FGDC 2011e] Standard Type: FGDC-STD-011-2001 Organization: Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>

6.3.5 Selected Communication Standards

Standard Title	Overview
<p><i>Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)</i></p>	<p>Description: The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) is a simple, flexible data interchange format for collecting and distributing “all-hazard” safety notifications and emergency warnings over information networks and public alerting systems. In Web-services applications, CAP provides a lightweight standard for exchanging urgent notifications. CAP can also be used in data-broadcast applications and over legacy data networks. CAP is fully compatible with the existing national broadcast Emergency Alert System (EAS) [OASIS 2011a]. It is an XML-related data interchange standard for alerting and event notification applications. The standard supports two functions: a standalone</p>

	<p>protocol and a payload for Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) messages.</p> <p>Standard Type: CAP-V1.1</p> <p>Organization: Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>Common Incident Management Message Sets for Use by Emergency Management Centers</i>	<p>Description: This standard is the Base Standard for a family of related standards that address the intercommunication needs of emergency management centers and other types of centers engaged in transportation incident management [IEEE 2010].</p> <p>Standard Type: IEEE 1512-2000, IEEE 1512.1, IEEE 1512.2, IEEE 1512.3</p> <p>Organization: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)</p> <p>Classification: Document Format</p>
<i>Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL)</i>	<p>Description: Several organizations are collaborating on the design and development of a suite of specifications under the name “Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL)” [OASIS 2011b]. EDXL is an integrated framework for a wide range of emergency data exchange standards to support operations, logistics, planning, and finance.</p> <p>Standard Type: EXDL Distribution Element, V. 1.0 (EDXL-DE-V1.0); EDXL Resource Message Specification 1.0 Working Draft Version 26 (EDXL-RM 1.0 v0026); EDXL Hospital Availability Exchange v1.0 Public Review Draft 02 (EDXL-HAVE-1.0-spec-pr02)</p> <p>Organization: Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS); Department of Homeland Security (DHS); Emergency Interoperability Consortium (EIC)</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>
<i>National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)</i>	<p>Description: NIEM is designed to develop, disseminate and support enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes that can enable jurisdictions to effectively share critical information in emergency situations, as well as support the day-to-day operations of agencies throughout the nation [NIEM 2011].</p> <p>Organization: A partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.</p> <p>Classification: Domain-specific integration interface</p>

6.3.6 Training System Standards

Standard Title	Overview
<i>Sharable Content Object Reference</i>	Description: SCORM is an XML-based framework used to

<i>Model (SCORM)</i>	<p>define and access information about learning objects so they can be easily shared among different learning management systems (LMSs). SCORM was developed in response to a United States Department of Defense (DoD) initiative to promote standardization in e-learning [ASTD 2011]. SCORM integrates a set of related technical standards, specifications, and guidelines designed to meet SCORM's high-level requirements—accessible, interoperable, durable, and reusable content and systems. SCORM content can be delivered to your learners via any SCORM-compliant LSM using the same version of SCORM [ADL 2011].</p> <p>Standard Type: SCORM 1.1, SCORM 1.2, SCORM 1.3 Organization: U. S. Department of Defense (DoD) Classification: Document format</p>
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7. Discussions and Recommendations

This section is intended to capture practices and issues relevant to program sponsors, project managers, researchers, developers, and implementers of M&S of incident management for homeland security applications. The resources presented in section 6 and research, development and implementation experiences are used to identify the best practices to be followed for future efforts and to provide uncertainties, cautions and warnings for use of such applications. Further, the resources in section 6 are compared with the information in sections 4 and 5 to identify the unmet needs and requirements. These unmet needs and requirements are used to identify and prioritize the research, development, standards, and implementation issues that should be addressed going forward. This section hence provides a summary of discussion topics and recommendations that are divided into three major areas:

- Identification of best practices (Section 7.1)
- Uncertainties, cautions and warnings regarding expectations of these models and simulations (Section 7.2)
- Research, development, standards and implementation issues that may need to be addressed by the research community, program sponsors, and stakeholders to improve the quality and utility of incident management models and simulations (Section 7.3)

7.1. Best Practices

Best practices are really only effective if a methodology is well defined for a given problem solving approach. For example, the LUMAS model shows how learning influences a documented methodology, and the link between L and M in the LUMAS model is where best practice is encountered by the user of a methodology. Computer models and simulations are tools in a variety of problem solving methodologies such as operations research, systems engineering, and management science, where methodology is defined as a collection of related processes, methods, and tools. Methodologies evolve as they are used by practitioners to address new problems and as new technologies and tools are developed to support them. Methodological advances are encouraged by documenting existing methods, processes and tools and by updating these periodically based on lessons learned and best practice from practical experience. This section will identify recommended approaches and best practices for solving different types of incident management modeling problems.

A variety of M&S approaches, methodologies, and tools are currently available. Some are more suitable to solving certain classes of problems than others. This section will identify recommended approaches and best practices for solving different types of incident management modeling problems.

- *Provide tools that can be used at the local level for incident management or training purposes*
- *Use various test and validation methods*
- *Provide tools that do not require sophisticated and expensive system support*
- *Provide distributed web-based tools that allow local governments to develop and run custom exercises.*

7.2. Uncertainties, Cautions and Warnings

This sub-section is intended to highlight and document the limitations associated with M&S applications to minimize improper use and highlight potential areas for further development. Models provide results with varying levels of error and uncertainty. M&S application requires significant effort and hence they should be utilized only when appropriate, i.e., they should be considered for complex problems that cannot be addressed using other analytical options. The level of detail and specificity achieved by using the most sophisticated models and simulations may not be practical or necessary for all assets, systems, or networks. In these circumstances, a simplified dependency and interdependency analysis based on expert judgment may provide sufficient insight to make informed risk management decisions in a timely manner [DHS 2009a].

For applications that are identified as suitable for M&S applications, it should be recognized that models provide results with varying levels of error and uncertainty. Analysts should ensure that decision-makers understand the uncertainties in M&S results and other limitations such as the ones listed below.

- *Training exercises may not create the stress conditions and state of mind in the response personnel that would occur during a real incident such as a massive failure or attack.*
- *Incident command models are particularly susceptible to variations in predicted results due to difficulties in precisely modeling human behaviors and random occurrences in real incidents.*
- *Incident management systems in various agencies and local governments often define similar organizations, operations, and responsibilities differently*
- *Incident data may be required in different formats for different agencies and local governments complicating the implementation of simulation-based exercises*
- *Data inconsistencies between simulated exercises and real incidents may affect the results and perceptions.*
- *Communication difficulties and incompatibilities between systems may not be accurately reflected in training exercises.*

7.3. Research, Development, Standards, and Implementation Issues

A number of research, development, standards, and implementation issues remain to be addressed. An initial straw man list follows:

- *Identification of appropriate models, simulations, tools, and databases to address incident management analysis needs*
- *Identification of common models, simulations, tools, and databases that can be shared by incident management organizations*
- *Development of systems dynamics models to identify critical issues and interactions for different incident management systems*

- *Identification of technical gaps and needs for models, simulations, tools, and databases*
- *Increasing reality in incident management M&S training exercises and devices*
- *Access to and usage of incident management M&S applications by system personnel*
- *Use of a system-of-systems engineering approach to the development of applications*
- *Development of system requirements specifications for incident management models, simulations, tools, and databases*
- *Use of UML/SysML in specification of incident management systems and M&S applications*
- *Development of simulation application architectures to enable module integration and standard data interfaces to import data from external databases*
- *Use of object-oriented models in incident management M&S*
- *Development of M&S applications as open systems*
- *Integration of incident management models and simulations*
- *Establishment of security and protection mechanisms for sensitive data*
- *Return on investment to stakeholders and sponsors for research projects*
- *Ownership and usage of publicly vs. privately developed models, simulations, tools, and databases*

8. Conclusion

This initial version of the document is the starting point of an effort to capture the current knowledge relevant to M&S of incident management for homeland security applications. It identifies the needs, translates them into requirements and provides summary information on resources available to meet the needs and requirements. The information on needs, requirements, and resources is used together with research, development, and implementation experiences to distill practices and issues for future efforts.

This version will be used to facilitate input from domain experts in a workshop setting. It is hoped that the next version updated with such input will provide value as a reference for program managers, project managers, researchers, developers, and implementers of M&S of incident management for homeland security applications. Use of the updated document as a common reference may help increase the awareness across the associated communities and help enhance collaborative efforts for homeland security applications of M&S for incident management.

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