



International Port Security Program



Basic Port Facility Security Drills & Exercises Seminar

Lesson 1 Overview: Purpose of Conducting Drills & Exercises





Goals



- **DESCRIBE** the difference between drills and exercises.
- **DESCRIBE** the reasons for conducting drills and exercises at port facilities.
- **LIST** the steps for conducting successful drills and exercises.



Goals



- **DESCRIBE** the ISPS Code requirements for conducting drills and exercises.
- **DESCRIBE** the drill and exercise development cycles described in the reference materials.



Important!



The IPS Drills and Exercises Seminar is not a “certification” program. Participation in and completion of the seminar in no way provides any recognized certification credentials.



Important!



There are many ways to develop a drill and exercise program. Methods and templates presented throughout this course are derived from U.S. best practices or drill and exercise events and are not considered a comprehensive list.



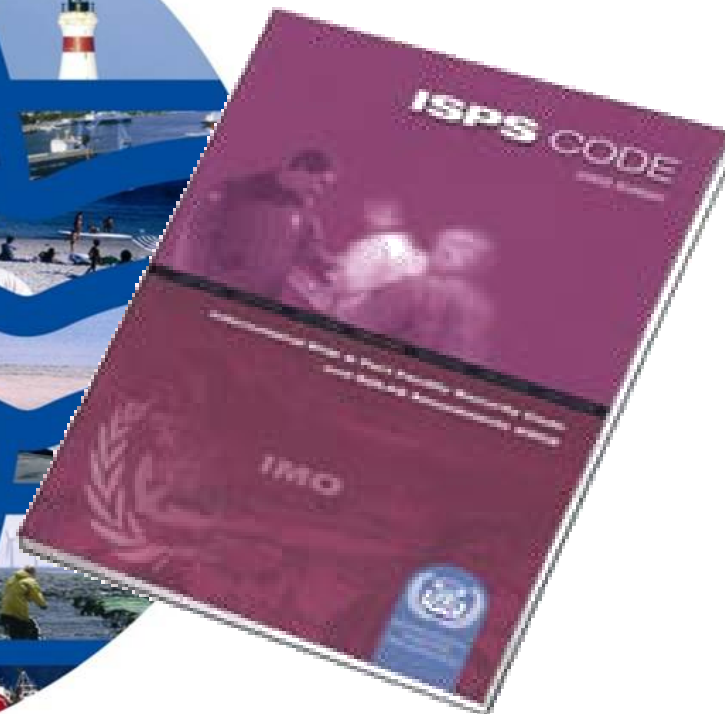
Topics



- Difference between drills and exercises
- Reasons for conducting drills and exercises
- Steps for conducting drills and exercises
- Drills and exercise requirements from the ISPS Code
- Drill and Exercise Development Cycles



Purpose





D&E Experiences



U. S. COAST GUARD



Port Security Drills



- Narrow in scope
- Typically focus on at least one part of the PFSP (a procedure or a particular function, like communications)



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Port Security Drills



Commonly used to:

- Provide training on new equipment
- Develop or test new policies or procedures
- Practice and maintain current skills



Port Security Drills



**Drill
Examples**



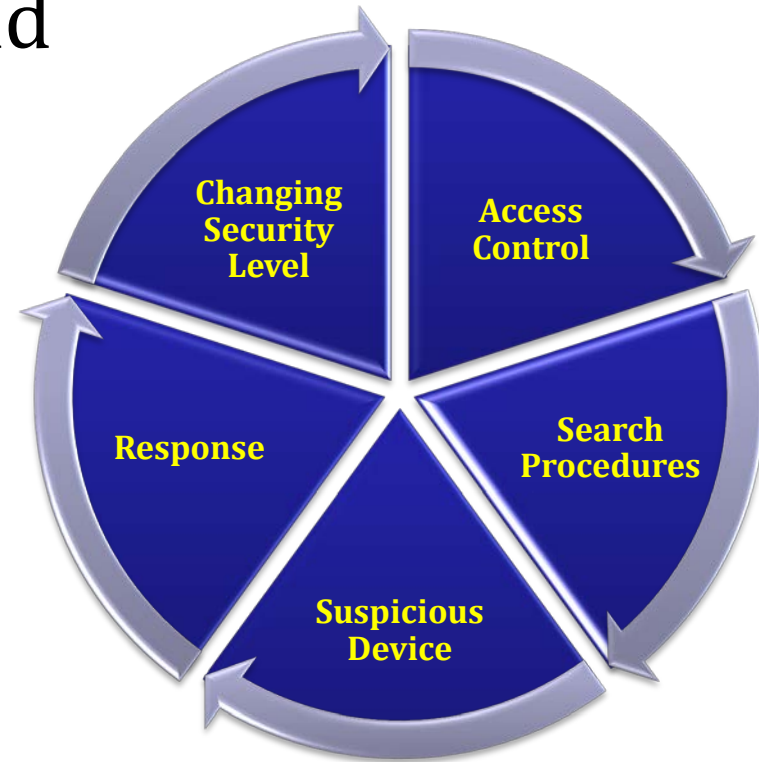
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Port Security Exercises



Exercises are more far-reaching than drills and usually focus on more than one security procedure.





Port Security Exercises



- Annual activity
- Involves extensive training to practice various aspects of the PFSP
- Tests multiple security functions related to a particular event.

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Port Security Exercises



Exercises rehearse and test:

- Communication and coordination
- Resource availability and response
- Participant reactions



Port Security Exercises



The most important purpose of any exercise is to keep skills up-to-date and to improve them.





Port Security Exercises



Participants:

- PFSO
- port facility stakeholders
- ship personnel (if possible).





Reasons to Conduct D&E



Conducting drills and exercises is not only a way to test preparedness; it is also required for compliance with the ISPS Code.





Reasons to Conduct D&E



The ISPS Code represents a minimum standard; however, all port facilities must assess the needs of their facilities beyond ISPS Code requirements.



Reasons to Conduct D&E



- Meet an identified need (incident or exercise lesson learned)
- Meet the ISPS Code requirement
- Improve readiness
- Test and amend the PFSP

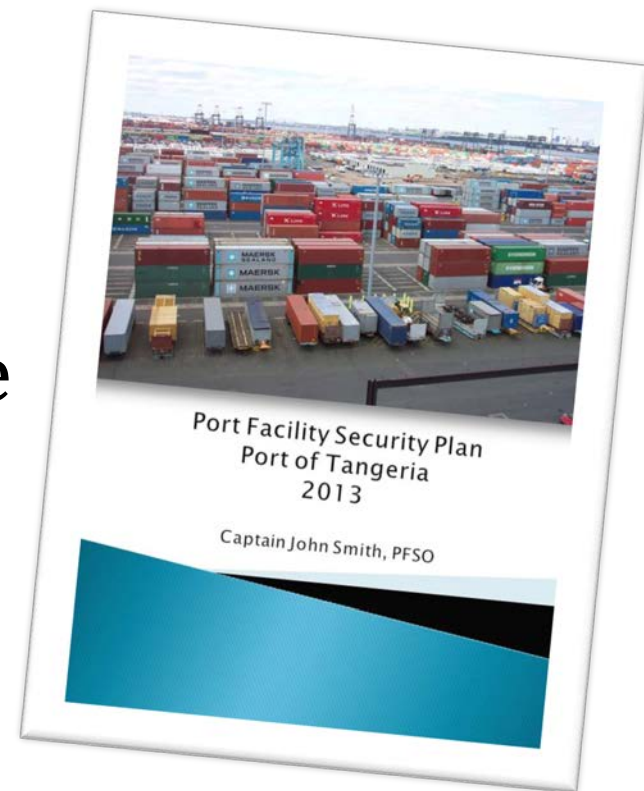


Reasons to Conduct D&E



Main reasons port facilities should conduct drills and exercises:

- Test and validate the PFSP
- Improve effectiveness of the PFSP





Reasons to Conduct D&E



A PFSP that looks good on paper is not effective if security personnel are not able to carry out their duties during a security incident.



Reasons to Conduct D&E



Preparedness:

a state of readiness to respond to a crisis, security incident, or any other type of emergency





Steps for Conducting D&E



Exercitium



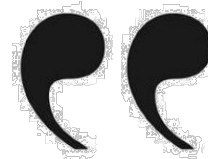
EUROPEAN HANDBOOK
OF MARITIME
SECURITY EXERCISES
AND DRILLS



Mistakes are an opportunity to learn
and do better next time.



Practice breeds
alertness.



Evaluation is essential if you want
to learn from an exercise.



Drill & Exercise References



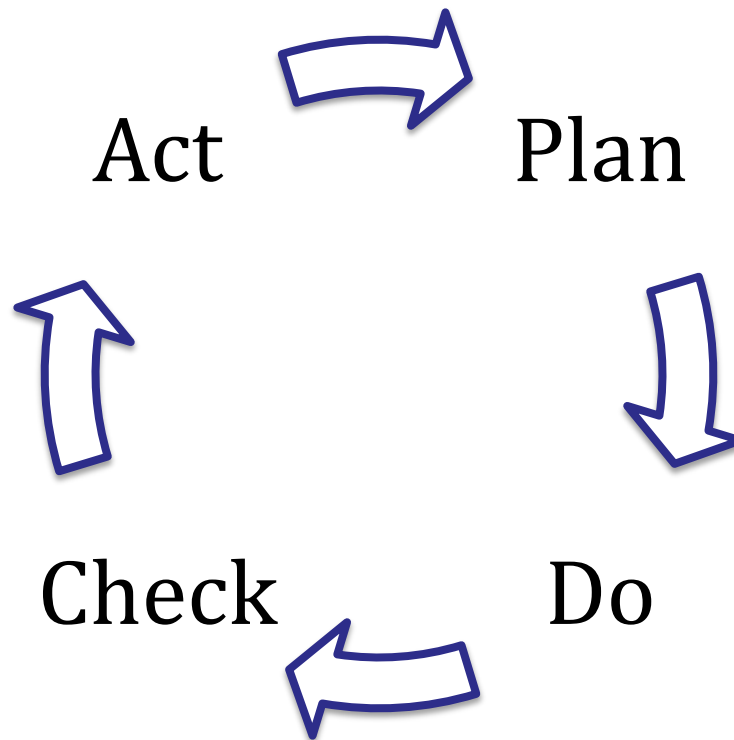
- EU Drill & Exercises Handbook
- The U.S. Homeland Security Exercise & Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Manual
- Coast Guard Contingency Planning Preparedness Manual (CPPM)



EU Handbook



Deming Quality Circle Approach





EU Handbook



- **Plan:** Draw up a plan and define the objective of the drill or exercise.
- **Do:** Carry out the drill or exercise.



EU Handbook



Check: Verify how the plan was carried out, and assess the efforts and results based on the objectives.

Act: Modify any procedures if the results are not satisfactory and/or adopt the procedures that led to good results.



HSEEP and CPPM



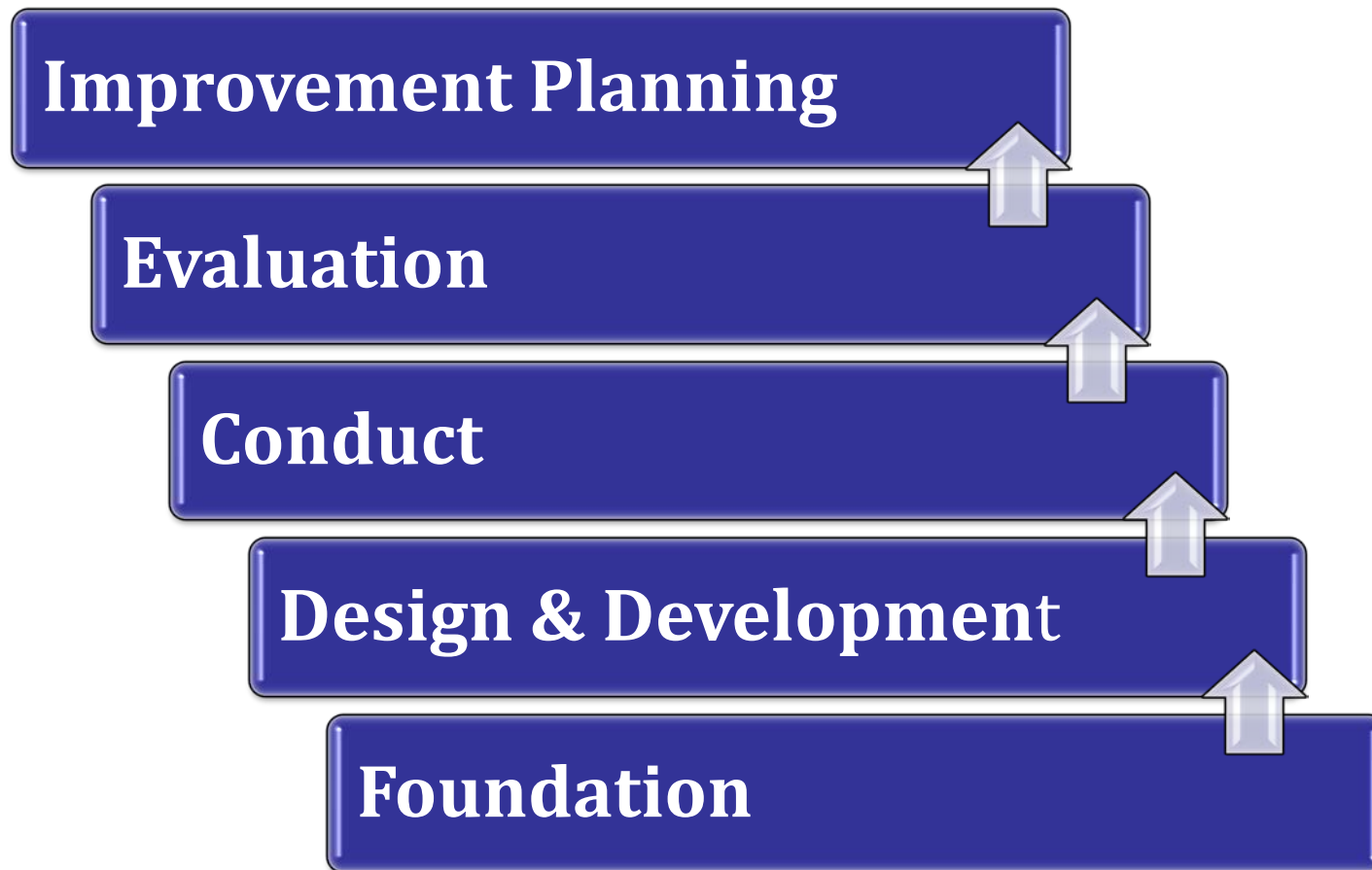
The HSEEP Manual and the Coast Guard CPPM (Vol. III) describe a different drill and exercise development cycle divided into five phases.



HSEEP and CPPM



The 5 Drill and Exercise Phases





HSEEP and CPPM



Foundation Considerations:

- Establish a clear organizational structure with a chain of command, roles, and responsibilities.
- Identify objectives and capabilities.



HSEEP and CPPM



Design & Development:

- Establish scope, type, and priorities
- Identify planning team and stakeholder issues
- Establish planning timeline with milestones



HSEEP and CPPM



Conduct:

- Brief the participants and test communications.
- Start the drill and monitor the scenario progress.
- Conclude the drill and hold the debrief.



HSEEP and CPPM



Evaluation:

- Evaluation planning begins during the Foundation Phase of the exercise.
- Evaluation is completed after the exercise.
- Provides feedback for each discipline.



HSEEP and CPPM



Improvement Planning:

- Based on evaluation “points for improvement”
- Provides points for improvement, current projects and projects to be planned.
- The final result is an action plan.



Summary



What's the Difference?

Drills

Narrow in scope

Focus on a specific aspect

Training on new equipment
or new procedures

Instant feedback on performance

Use to prepare for larger exercises

Smaller organization needed to run

Exercises

Broader look at policies & procedures

Performance evaluation with analysis

Assesses multiple levels of player
organization

Major Event List (MEL) used to drive
scenario and exercise play

More stakeholders involved

More extensive communications plan



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Summary



Why Conduct Drills and Exercises?

Improve Readiness

Test and Amend the PFSP

Comply with the ISPS Code

Assess Current Capabilities

Improve Coordination & Communication

Drive Policy Changes and Development



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