

Moderator Sheet

Potential Brief of Each Scenario

- **Red Team:** "You are a terrorist cell that has successfully stolen sarin gas with the help of Dr. Lotta Nerve. Your mission is to execute an attack while avoiding detection. You have 10 minutes to plan your attack, choose a target, and determine your escape plan. You will submit your plan to me, and at Minute 10, the attack will begin. Your goal is to cause maximum disruption and escape before being captured."
- **Blue Team:** "You are first responders, law enforcement, and crisis managers. At Minute 10, an unknown chemical attack will occur. Your job is to contain the crisis, minimize casualties, and coordinate emergency response. You will receive real-time updates based on what is happening on the ground. You must manage the situation effectively under extreme pressure. Your success depends on how well you allocate resources, coordinate responders, and control public panic."

Timeline

- **Red Team Planning Phase (Minutes 5-10)**
 - **Red team decides on the following and reports it to the white team:**
 - Target location
 - Delivery method
 - Escape strategy
- **Crisis Begins – Blue Team Activation (Minute 10)**
 - **BREAKING NEWS:** At 11:00 AM, emergency services received reports of people collapsing, convulsing, and struggling to breathe at [Red Team's chosen location]. The cause is unknown, but symptoms indicate a possible chemical attack.
 - **Blue Team's First Decisions:**
 - Where/how to deploy containment and response teams?
 - Where do you send emergency responders first?
 - Do you initiate an evacuation or a lockdown?
 - Do you activate hazmat and decontamination procedures?
 - How do you find the source of the attack?
 - Do you make a public statement?
- **Real-Time Injects & Scenario Escalation (Minutes 10-45)**
 - White team releases updates based on Blue Team's actions.
 - **Potential Updates/Injects:**
 - Radio call from on-site responders: "People still collapsing. Symptoms confirmed as nerve agent exposure. Chaos spreading."
 - Cyber Intelligence reports false information spreading (if red team users misinformation)
 - 911 dispatcher relays tip. Blue Team must decide if they investigate.

- "Hospitals overwhelmed. Victims flooding ERs. Public health officials demand a containment plan."
- Law enforcement receives suspect description.
- Debrief
 - Red Team Wins If:
 - The attack causes mass casualties.
 - Misinformation significantly disrupts response.
 - Blue Team Wins If:
 - Casualties are minimized through effective containment.
 - Misinformation is neutralized quickly.

Blue Team Intel

The Blue Team must ask specific questions to uncover more details about the attack.

Hidden intel

- Inventory reports show that amounts of Sarin are missing. Sarin is suspected to be the main component of the bioweapon
 - Have to ask about the Red Team Insider man → "The Inside Man's current location is unknown, but some research notes of theirs were recovered (Give Sarin Notes)

Providing Intel to Blue Team

- Minute 20: Reveal attack location: Tell the blue team something suspicious happened at [decided location]. Multiple 911 emergency calls have been made requesting medical help. Blue team can evaluate if this is red team's attack and if they would like to alter their plan accordingly
- Minute 30: Give feedback on how Blue team's plans are working
 - Are they containing the weapon well?
 - Are infected people receiving medical attention?
 - Have they fallen victim to any Red Team misinformation?

Minute 40: Scenario ends, we have each team come up and explain their thought processes throughout the scenario and allow some questions

Minute 55: We Brief who won

Red Team Misinformation:

- If the red team decides to use misinformation, we will provide it to blue team as "there have been reports of xyz on social media" but the credibility cannot be determined

Containing Sarin Attacks:

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ershdb/emergencyresponsecard_29750001.html#:~:text=Atropine%20and%20pralidoxime%20chloride%20

Effectiveness and Impact Reference Sheet

Location of Attack

Location	Pros	Cons
Airport Terminal	High foot traffic, enclosed space, panic disrupts national travel	Strong security, faster responder access
Subway Station	Very confined space, poor airflow, mass exposure during rush hour	Difficult escape, camera coverage
Shopping Mall	Large crowds, food court for ingestion routes, indoor dispersal	Security cameras, open spaces may reduce concentration
Street (Public Event)	Visible, causes mass panic, media attention	Outdoors reduces effectiveness, wind/airflow dilute gas
Government Plaza	High symbolic value, VIP targets, potential mass rally	Police presence, harder to escape unnoticed

Method of Attack

Method	Effectiveness	Notes
Backpack / Hidden Device	High	Best in confined, crowded spaces. Easy to place and flee.
Drone Dispersal (Aerosol)	Medium	Good for open areas and events. Risk of detection/interception.
Ventilation System Release	Medium	Delayed effect, requires inside access. Can impact multiple rooms/zones.
Food/Water Contamination	Low	Slower effects, smaller exposure. Hard to trace. Great for confusion/diversion.

Exposure Route

Route	Speed	Notes
Inhalation	Fast (seconds–minutes)	Primary method for mass casualties. Most effective in enclosed or dense areas.
Skin/Eye Contact	Medium (5–30 min)	Requires direct contact. Best with hidden device or misting

		system.
Ingestion	Slower (minutes–hours)	Can confuse responders. Useful to delay response time and create more time to escape.

Exposure, Success Likelihood, and Escape Estimates

Location + Method	Exposure Estimate	Success Likelihood	Escape Likelihood
Subway + Ventilation	500-750 exposed in minutes	80%	High
Subway + Backpack	200-400 exposed in minutes	90%	High
Airport + Ventilation	300-500 exposed	60%	Low
Airport + Backpack	75-200 exposed	50%	Low
Government Plaza + Drone	200–400 exposed	50%	Low-Med
Mall + Food Contamination	30–100 exposed	75%	Medium
Street + Backpack	75–200 exposed	85%	High
Water Supply (Local)	100-300 exposed, delayed onset	30%	Low-Med