

# TERORISM INCIDENT ANNEX

## PRIMARY AGENCIES:

State: Department of Public Safety

Federal: Federal Bureau of Investigation

## SUPPORT AGENCIES:

State: Division of Emergency Management  
Department of Environmental Quality  
National Guard  
Radiation Regulatory Agency  
Department of Transportation  
Department of Health Services

County: Emergency management agencies  
Sheriff's departments

Local: Police, fire, public health, etc.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Purpose

Establish a concept of operations for state consequence management of a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or terrorist incident.

### B. Scope

State response to a terrorist incident includes three major components, which may operate concurrently or consecutively:

1. Crisis Management (C<sup>R</sup>M) response involves measures to identify, acquire and plan the use of resources to anticipate, prevent and/or resolve a terrorist threat or incident. C<sup>R</sup>M response is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the FBI, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and local law enforcement offices.
2. Consequence Management (C<sup>O</sup>M) response:
  - a. Involves measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused by emergencies;
  - b. Includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services and provide emergency relief to affected state agencies and political subdivisions.

- c. Is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the affected political subdivision.
- 3. Technical operations constitute an important support component to the C<sup>R</sup>M and C<sup>O</sup>M response to a WMD incident and:
  - a. Addresses aspects of WMD material that is not encountered in routine operations; and
  - b. Involves measures to:
    - 1. Identify the WMD agent or device;
    - 2. Assess the threat posed;
    - 3. Provide consultation to decision makers;
    - 4. Render safe transfer/disposal; and
    - 5. Decontaminate responders/victims/environment.

## **II. POLICIES**

- A.** United States policy on counter terrorism establishes the framework for the roles, responsibilities and coordination of responding agencies.
  - 1. The Department of Justice (DOJ) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will be the C<sup>R</sup>M Lead Federal Agency (LFA).
  - 2. DPS will be the C<sup>R</sup>M Lead State Agency (LSA).
- B.** Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) establishes the roles, responsibilities and coordination of state responding agencies.
  - 1. FEMA will be the C<sup>O</sup>M LFA.
  - 2. ADEM will be the C<sup>O</sup>M LSA.
- C.** ARS Title 26 establishes the concept of a single focal point, ADEM, for emergency/disaster response.
  - 1. During C<sup>R</sup>M, other agencies provide guidance/assistance to the FBI as indicated in the FBI Incident Contingency Plan. ADEM will coordinate the response of all C<sup>O</sup>M agencies, to support the FBI and supporting law enforcement agencies. This support will continue until the U.S. Attorney General transfers the lead agency role to C<sup>O</sup>M.
  - 2. The decision to transition between the Lead Agency (LA) roles will be assigned when the federal responsibility to contain the risk of further escalation has been over shadowed by the state/local responsibility to provide relief.
- D.** ADEM has established the following policies in a terrorist incident response:

1. ADEM activities prior to a terrorist incident will be contingent upon FBI's response and establishment of a Joint Operations Center (JOC).
2. ADEM will assign a liaison and support staff to the JOC Command Group.
3. Staffing for the ADEM liaison to the JOC will be determined by the Director, ADEM.

### **III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

#### **A. Single Threat or Multiple Threats**

A terrorist incident may involve threats against one or more targets within the state. These may or may not be unrelated incidents. The FBI will establish coordination relationships between FBI field offices, ADEM and local authorities.

#### **B. Disaster Response to a Crime Scene and/or Hazardous Materials Site**

In a terrorist incident, the area of operations may be a federal crime scene, hazardous materials site and disaster area which may span the borders of neighboring nations and states. To organize complex on-scene operations, operational boundaries need to be defined with common terminology and procedures. Operational boundaries may be used to control access to the area, target public information messages, assign operational sectors among responders and assess potential effects on the population and the environment. Physical location of these boundaries will depend on the type and quantity of hazardous materials involved.

1. The crime scene boundary defines the law enforcement crime scene area. Access to the crime scene may be restricted on authority of the FBI, DPS and local law enforcement.
2. The hazardous material boundary defines the hazardous materials site, which may be called the working point (nuclear) or the hot zone (biological/chemical). The hazardous materials site may include some portions of the crime scene. Access to this area may be restricted to personnel wearing personal protective clothing and using safety decontamination procedures.
3. The emergency/disaster boundary identifies the community-at-risk which may take protective actions such as shelter, evacuation or quarantine. Access to this area may be restricted.

#### **C. Response to WMD Incidents**

1. Coordination with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). In terrorist incidents involving nuclear material, the Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) is the LSA. The LSA will implement FRERP to coordinate radiological response, and will assess the situation, develop

protective action recommendations, and serve as the primary state source of technical information regarding on-site conditions and off-site radiological effects.

2. Coordination with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Health and Medical Services Support Plan. DHHS is leading the development of a Health and Medical Service Support Plan for the federal response to acts of chemical/biological terrorism. This plan will include threat assessment, consultation, agent identification, epidemiological investigation, hazard detection and reduction, decontamination, public health support, medical support and pharmaceutical support operations.
3. Coordination with the National Contingency Plan (NCP). In terrorist incidents involving hazardous materials as defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement the NCP. The NCP coordinates environmental response and provides for environmental monitoring, decontamination and long term site restoration (environmental clean up) operations using the CERCLA Trust Fund.

#### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

##### **A. Increased Readiness**

Conducts operations with law enforcement/FBI to support a variety of special events. In preparation for special events, law enforcement may notify appropriate agencies to increase readiness. ADEM supports law enforcement by identifying C<sup>o</sup>M issues and coordinating with appropriate C<sup>o</sup>M agencies. ADEM cooperation may include planning, training and exercises and drills.

##### **B. Crisis Management Response**

1. U.S. Code provides that the FBI has primary jurisdiction over criminal acts of terrorism. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), U.S. Policy on Counter Terrorism reaffirms the FBI's responsibility for C<sup>R</sup>M response to terrorist incidents. The FBI functions as the on-scene management for US. State and local law enforcement agencies will provide assistance as requested by the FBI On-Scene Commander (OSC).
2. The FBI Field Officer responsible for the incident site will modify its command post to function as a JOC. The FBI OSC will keep state/local C<sup>o</sup>M representatives informed of developments in the C<sup>R</sup>M situation. This allows state/local EOCs to conduct concurrent C<sup>o</sup>M planning in cooperation with FEMA.

##### **C. Consequence Management Response**

1. Preparedness phase: The FBI may notify FEMA of a significant threat. The FEMA National Emergency Coordination Center (NECC) and the Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Operations Center (MOC) supporting Region IX may issue an alert to selected FEMA officials. FEMA Region IX may then notify the Director, ADEM, who may notify local emergency management, agencies.
2. Response phase: In case of an actual incident, interagency operations will transition immediately from C<sup>R</sup>M to C<sup>O</sup>M. Local emergency services will set priorities for response concentrating on preservation of life and establishment of security. ADEM will provide coordination and support.
3. Recovery phase: In response to a terrorist release of a WMD that occurs without warning, ADEM will immediately activate the SEOC and commence C<sup>O</sup>M operations and coordinate state/federal agencies response assets. This includes technical operations providing agent monitoring, decontamination and long-term restoration.
  - a. In the event a terrorist incident does not occur, state/local emergency management, in consultation with local law enforcement, will resume normal operations.
  - b. If a terrorist incident does not occur, C<sup>O</sup>M operations will continue until recovery can be conducted locally. Some technical operations may continue beyond disengagement to support local governments with long-term hazard monitoring, decontamination and site restoration.

## **V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. ADEM (C<sup>O</sup>M LSA) will:**

1. Serve as the accountable agency to the Governor;
2. Establish liaison with JOC;
3. Cooperate with law enforcement to resolve C<sup>O</sup>M/C<sup>R</sup>M conflicts;
4. Coordinate priority/action plans with law enforcement for C<sup>O</sup>M response;
5. Prepare briefings/reports with law enforcement; and
6. Participate in a Joint Information Center to coordinate public information of the responding C<sup>O</sup>M agencies with the media and the public.

### **B. Other C<sup>O</sup>M Agencies will:**

1. Establish an operational structure to coordinate chain-of-command structures for state/local/federal agencies. This plan uses a multi-agency operational structure that functions within the principles of the National Interagency Incident Management System, Incident Command System, Unified Command (UC).
2. Using Unified Command the C<sup>R</sup>M LA, state or local law enforcement retains

control of C<sup>R</sup>M actions. On-scene decisions are made cooperatively by command group at the JOC in consultation with local/state/federal representatives.

3. Using the C<sup>O</sup>M Lead Agency, ADEM and/or local emergency management retains authority to take C<sup>O</sup>M actions. On-scene decisions will be made cooperatively by a C<sup>O</sup>M command group at the state/local EOC in consultation with technical advisors and on-scene personnel.