

ANNEX N

TERRORISM / WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to outline operational concepts and tasks and to assign responsibilities for preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents that may occur. This annex also describes local, state and federal assistance that may be available to assist in the response to a terrorist incident.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. *Situation*

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as ‘the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.’
2. There are two general types of terrorism: domestic and international. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

To defend against terrorism, we must understand what motivates a terrorist group. The NERRTC has identified four primary terrorist motivations:

Religious – currently considered the most dangerous

Political – either right-wing (patriot/militia movement) or left-wing (communist supporter)

Social – want to change society (such as the Arayan Nation) or create a new society (Republic of Texas)

Protection - protect those who cannot protect themselves (such as extremists in animal-rights groups, environmentalists and anti-abortionists)

3. Terrorism can come in many forms. Among these are:

- Bombings
- Arson

- Infrastructure attack (could involve water, electric, gas or telecommunications)
- Mass shootings
- Cyberspace failure/disruption
- Transportation attack (hijacking, bombing, sabotage)

These forms of terrorism can be further enhanced through the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). There are four different types of WMD:

1. Explosive, incendiary or poison gas bombs, grenades, rockets or mines;
2. Poison gas;
3. Any weapon involving a disease organism;
4. Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

4. The City of Rolla is vulnerable to terrorist incidents. A significant terrorist attack is considered unlikely. However, the consequences of a major terrorist incident could be catastrophic; hence, mitigating against, preparing for, responding to such incidents and recovering from them is an important function of government.
5. A Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT) is located in Rolla, and in Jefferson City (Cole County), approximately 60 miles to the North. These teams have been established to serve the Highway Patrol Troop areas they are located in (Troop F—Cole County, Troop I—Phelps County) and are deployed at the direction of SEMA. See Appendix 3 of this annex for more information.
6. Terrorism is both a law enforcement and an emergency management problem.
 - a. Virtually all terrorist acts involve violation of laws. Hence, law enforcement agencies gather and analyze intelligence on terrorists and may develop estimates of their intentions. Access to this criminal intelligence information is necessarily limited, but significant threats must be communicated by law enforcement agencies to those local officials who can implement protective measures and alert emergency responders. Coordination between law enforcement and emergency management personnel is vital to ensure that appropriate readiness actions are taken, while still protecting law enforcement sources and methods.
 - b. In a terrorist incident, the incident area may be simultaneously a crime scene, a hazmat site, and a disaster area that may cross the boundaries of several jurisdictions. There are often competing needs in the aftermath of a terrorist act—law enforcement agencies want to protect the crime scene in order to gather evidence, while emergency responders may need to bring in extensive equipment and personnel to conduct search and rescue operations. It is essential that the incident command team establishes operating areas and formulates a plan of action that considers the needs of both groups.

7. Since terrorist acts may be violations of local, state, and federal law, the response to a significant local terrorism threat or actual incident may include state and federal law enforcement agencies.
8. Local resources for combating terrorist attacks are very limited. In the event of a significant terrorist threat or incident, it is anticipated that state and federal resources will be requested in order to supplement local capabilities.
9. The presence of chemical or biological agents may not be recognized until some time after casualties occur. There may be a delay in identifying the agent present and in determining the appropriate protective measures. Such agents may quickly dissipate or be persistent.
10. In the case of an attack with a biological agent, the initial dissemination of the agent may occur outside the local area or even in other countries, but still produce victims in the local area.

B. *Assumptions*

1. Terrorist attacks may be directed at government facilities, public and private institutions, business or industry, transportation, and individuals or groups. Such acts may involve: arson; shootings; bombings, including use of weapons of mass destruction, kidnapping or hostage-taking; sabotage; and other activities.
2. Terrorist attacks may or may not be preceded by a warning or a threat, and may at first appear to be an ordinary hazardous materials incident. Attacks may occur at multiple locations and may be accompanied by fire, explosion, or other acts of sabotage.
3. A device may be set off to attract emergency responders, then a second device set off for the purpose of injuring emergency responders.
4. Effective response to the use of WMD may require:
 - a. Specialized equipment to detect and identify chemical or biological agents.
 - b. A mass decontamination capability.
 - c. The means to treat mass casualties, including conducting triage and using specialized pharmaceuticals that have a narrow window of effect.
 - d. The capability to deal with mass fatalities.
5. Injuries from a terrorist attack may be both physical and psychological.
6. Recovery from a terrorist attack can be complicated by the presence of persistent agents, additional threats, extensive physical damages, and mass casualties.
7. In most cases, significant state and federal terrorist incident response support cannot be provided within the first few hours of an incident. Considerable state

and federal terrorism response resources are available, but it may take 6 to 12 hours to activate and deploy such resources on a large-scale.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The timeframe for performing these actions is listed in parentheses.

- A. Identify potential terrorist targets and determine their vulnerability. Develop security programs for potential targets. See Appendix 1 to this annex for a list of potential targets and ways to harden facilities. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS)
- B. Conduct investigations and criminal intelligence operations to develop information on the composition, capabilities, and intentions of potential terrorist groups. Maintain files on terrorist groups suspected of being active in the area. Share information with other law enforcement agencies. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE)
- C. Encourage all local medical facilities to participate in mass casualty exercises and stock specialized pharmaceuticals, such as chemical agent antidotes. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE)
- D. Conduct or arrange terrorism training for law enforcement, fire service, and EMS personnel and for emergency management staff. Conduct training for other agencies such as public works, utilities, and hospitals. Work with the LEPC. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE)
- E. Establish appropriate mutual aid agreements. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- F. Conduct drills and exercise to test plans, procedures, and training. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE)
- G. Respond to the event using the Incident Management System. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- H. Maintain the public trust and prevent panic by making quick, responsible decisions and providing pertinent information to the media. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- I. Evaluate safety considerations for responders, such as determining the concentration, toxicity of the agent being used, the potential for secondary devices, the potential for the presence of hostile agents and other security concerns. (RESPONSE)
- J. Identify and isolate the agent. Determine how it is being transported and take steps to evacuate people in its potential path. (RESPONSE)
- K. Make the appropriate notifications to state and federal agencies—SEMA and the FBI. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)

- L. Ensure the safety of the public via evacuation and sheltering, marshalling medical resources and using the media to provide information. Take appropriate steps to rescue the injured and recover victims, if possible. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- M. Manage the incident site as a crime scene in order to preserve evidence. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- N. Decontaminate and remediate incident sites and other affected areas. State and/or federal agencies may oversee this effort, which may be conducted by contractors. (RESPONSE, RECOVERY)
- O. Identify and restrict access to all structurally unsafe buildings. (RESPONSE, RECOVERY)
- P. For evacuees who cannot return to their homes, assist in arranging temporary housing. (RECOVERY)
- Q. For contaminated areas that cannot be decontaminated and returned to normal use in the near term, develop and implement appropriate access controls. (RECOVERY)
- R. Investigate cause of incident and prosecute those believed to be responsible. (RESPONSE, RECOVERY)
- S. Maintain records of use of personnel, equipment, and supplies used in response and recovery for possible recovery from the responsible party or reimbursement by the state or federal government. (RECOVERY)
- T. Conduct critical incident stress management activities. (RECOVERY)
- U. Debrief response personnel, prepare incident report, and update plans and procedures on the basis of lessons learned. (RECOVERY)
- V. Restore normal services. (RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Once a terrorism incident is suspected, local law enforcement officials (i.e., the Rolla police department) will be in charge of the incident, using IMS/ICS.
2. The Rolla Police Department and /or the local municipal police department will provide a representative to the Joint Operations Center (JOC), established by the FBI.
3. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) and the FBI have signed a memorandum of understanding (dated October 28, 1999) for

analyzing suspected chemical or biological agents. In this agreement, should MDHSS suspect one of these agents, they can use the fastest law enforcement means to transport this agent to the MDOH lab in Jefferson City, while maintaining the 'chain of custody'.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The Mayor will:

- a. Provide policy guidance with response to anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism programs.
- b. Provide general direction for response and recovery operations in the aftermath of a terrorism incident.

2. The Emergency Management Director will:

- a. Coordinate regularly with other law enforcement agencies with respect to the terrorist threat and determine appropriate readiness actions during periods of increased threat.
- b. In conjunction with other local officials, make an assessment of the local terrorist threat, identify high-risk targets, determine the vulnerabilities of such targets and the potential impact upon the population, and recommend appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities.
- c. In coordination with other local officials, recommend appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, and other local officials.
- d. Coordinate periodic drills and exercises to test plans, procedures, and training.

3. The Incident Commander will be determined based on the type of incident and will:

- a. Establish an incident command post (ICP) and control and direct emergency response resources at the incident scene from that ICP to resolve the incident.
- b. Determine and implement initial protective actions for emergency responders and the public in the vicinity of the incident site.
- c. Provide an initial incident assessment, request additional resource if needed, and provide periodic updates to the EOC.

- d. Request a liaison officer from each participating agency be present at the ICP.
- e. Establish a specific division of responsibilities between the incident command operation and the EOC.
- f. Transition the incident command operation to a unified command operation when significant external resources arrive.

4. Law Enforcement (Police Department) will:

- a. Conduct anti-terrorist operations and maintain terrorist profile information. Advise the emergency management staff, Highway Patrol, and the FBI of significant terrorist threats.
- b. Recommend passive protection and security programs for high-risk government facilities and make recommendations for such programs to the owners/operators of private facilities.
- c. Conduct terrorism response training programs for the law enforcement personnel and support public education and awareness activities.
- d. Provide law enforcement representatives for the Incident Command Post and the EOC.
- e. Secure the scene, reroute traffic, and implement crowd control measures if necessary.
- f. Make notifications of terrorist incidents to the FBI, and other law enforcement agencies.
- g. Brief emergency response personnel on crime scene protection.
- h. Coordinate the deployment and operation of counter-terrorist response elements.
- i. Conduct reconnaissance in vicinity of the incident site to identify threats from delayed action and secondary weapons.
- j. Organize and conduct evacuation of the public and of special facilities if required.
- k. In coordination with state and federal authorities, investigate incident; identify and apprehend suspects.

5. Fire & Rescue Services will:

- a. Coordinate all fire and rescue operations during terrorist incidents.
 - b. Dispatch and deploy fire personnel and equipment during an emergency.
 - c. Control fires if necessary.
 - d. Conduct search and rescue operations as needed
 - e. Provide support for evacuation operations if requested.
 - f. Set up decontamination area for emergency responders and victims, if needed.
 - g. Carry out initial decontamination of victims, if required. Procedures must be available for emergency decontamination of large numbers of people.
 - h. Identify apparently unsafe structures; restrict access to such structure pending further evaluation by the Public Works/Engineering staff.
 - i. Identify requirements for debris clearance to expedite fire response and search and rescue.
 - j. Activate fire and rescue mutual aid as needed.
6. Public Information Officer will carry out duties as outlined in Annex C with the addition of the following:
- a. Direct news media as to how the media can reduce the level of terrorist success.
 - b. Become familiar with the terminology in terrorism response.
 - c. Establish security procedure for press credential verification.
 - d. Report factually on what the government is doing to protect the public.
 - e. Release information in the area affected by the terrorism incident on the following:
 - Instructions on immediate protective, first aid, and self decontamination measures that can be taken.
 - Who is at risk of being exposed or of imminent exposure.
 - Health hazards of the agent involved.
 - Location of casualty collection points and medical facilities to which victims can report for evaluation and treatment.

- Whether evacuation or shelter-in-place is recommended and what steps can be taken by citizens to protect themselves.
- Location of shelters for evacuees.
- Evacuation routes, street closings and alternative routes so as to bypass the event and keep travel corridors open for emergency vehicles.

7. Health and Medical Services (EMS, Fire Department) will:

- a. Respond to medical emergency calls.
- b. If mass casualties have occurred, establish triage.
- c. Provide emergency medical care to the injured.
- d. Transport patients in a timely manner to appropriate medical facilities.
- e. Request medical mutual aid if necessary.
- f. Assign a liaison at the ICP and/or EOC, if needed.
- g. See Annex M for additional information (i.e. bioterrorism).

8. Public Works Departments will:

- a. Assign liaison personnel to the EOC and Incident Command Post.
- b. Clear and/or remove debris as directed.
- c. Support search and rescue operations.
- d. Provide emergency power and lighting at the incident site upon request.
- e. Provide emergency power supplies at other facilities upon request.
- f. Provide barricades and temporary fencing as requested.
- g. Carry out emergency repairs to streets and bridges as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential traffic.
- h. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to structures and streets, and utilities.
- i. Provide other public works and engineering support for emergency operations as necessary.

j. Request mutual aid assistance, if necessary.

9. Rolla Municipal Utilities and Rolla Public Works Department will:

- a. Carry out emergency repairs to water and wastewater systems as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential public services.
- b. In coordination with local and state public health agencies, ensure the safety of water and wastewater systems. Initiate water conservation procedures, if required.
- c. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to water, wastewater and drainage systems, and utilities.
- d. Identify to the EOC requirements for emergency drinking water supplies from outside sources if needed.

10. All Other Departments and Agencies

- a. Provide personnel, equipment, and supply support for emergency operations upon request.
- b. Provide trained personnel to staff the EOC.
- c. Provide technical assistance to the Incident Commander and the EOC upon request.
- d. Participate in terrorism awareness training, drills, and exercises.

V. DIRECTION & CONTROL

- A. The Mayor will provide general guidance and overall direction for emergency operations, including the response to terrorist incidents. During periods of heightened terrorist threat or after an incident has occurred, the local EOC will be activated.
- B. The Incident Commander, assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed, will manage the emergency response at the incident site from an ICP. If terrorist attacks affect multiple widely separated facilities, separate incident command operations may be set up.
- C. If our own resources are insufficient or inappropriate to deal with an emergency situation, we may request assistance from other jurisdictions pursuant to mutual aid agreements or from organized volunteer groups. Mutual aid personnel and

volunteers will normally work under the immediate control of their own supervisors. All response agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance provided by our senior decision-makers and carry out mission assignments directed by the Incident Commander or the EOC.

- D. In a large-scale terrorist incident, significant help will be needed from other local governments, state agencies, and the federal government. As these external resources arrive, it is anticipated that a transition will be made from the normal incident command system to a unified command operation. In a unified command arrangement, leaders of all participating response forces agree on general objectives, priorities, and strategies for resolving the emergency situation.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for the Rolla Police Department runs through the Police Chief and then on to the captain on to the remaining lieutenants in order of their seniority.
- B. Methods should be developed to protect records essential for continuing government functions and the conduct of emergency operations.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

In addition to the instructions provided in the Basic Plan on Administration and Logistics, the following activities should be carried out.

A. Reports & Records

- 1. Situation Report. During emergency operations for terrorist incidents, a daily situation report should be prepared and distributed to SEMA and the local FBI office.
- 2. Records Relating to Emergency Operations
 - a. Activity Logs. The Incident Command Post and the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities and the commitment of resources.
 - b. Cost Records for Terrorist Incident Response. For terrorist incidents, all departments and agencies participating in the emergency response shall maintain detailed records of labor costs, equipment usage, and supplies expended. These records may be used to recover allowable response and recovery costs from the federal government in the event a federal emergency or disaster declaration is issued by the President.

B. Preservation of Records

As terrorists often target government facilities, government records are at risk during terrorist incidents. To the extent possible, legal, property, and tax records should be protected. The principal causes of damage to records are fire and water. If government records are damaged during the incident response, the EOC should be promptly advised so that timely professional assistance can be sought to preserve and restore them.

C. Post-Incident Review

The Mayor is responsible for organizing and conducting a critique following the conclusion of a significant terrorist incident in accordance with the guidance contained in section VIII.E of the Basic Plan.

APPENDICES

1. Potential Targets for Terrorism
2. Terrorism Resources
3. Homeland Security Advisory System
 - Attachment A - Homeland Security and Forward Regional Response Teams
 - Attachment B - HSRT & FRRT Team Structure
 - Attachment C - Homeland Security Response Teams (map)
4. Public Information Procedures for Terrorist Incidents
 - Attachment A - Joint Information Center Functional Diagram

POTENTIAL TARGETS FOR TERRORISM

For obvious reasons, this list will be kept general without naming a particular facility.

- Local, state, and federal government facilities
- Utilities (water, electric, gas, telephone)
- Nuclear power facilities
- Religious facilities
- Hazardous materials facilities
- Incarceration facilities
- Schools, hospitals, shopping centers, entertainment facilities
- Financial institutions
- Places of historical or symbolic significance

Once a particular facility/area has been identified by local officials as a potential target, it is important to take extra measures to harden that facility against such an attack. Increasing security either through high fencing, erecting gates, installing video surveillance equipment, and just making the target harder to access will go a long way to safeguarding the potential target. Also, removing containers, such as trash cans, mail depositories, and other large containers, and relocating them away from the building will also help deter a terrorist, as these are excellent hiding places for bombs and other weapons.

When identifying potential targets, pay close attention to any building with at least 200 people inside. Also, ensure parking areas are at least 300 feet from the building and its entrances, when possible.

TERRORISM RESOURCES

For a CHEMICAL incident call:

1-800-424-8802
(National Response Center)

For a BIOLOGICAL incident call:

1-888-872-7443
(Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases)

Local Resources

Homeland Security Response Team—closest team is Rolla Fire and Rescue(573) 364-3989
.....Fax (573) 364-1224

Phelps County Department of Health and Senior Services(573) 364-3381

State Resources

DNR Environmental Emergency Response Office.....24-hour (573) 634-2436
.....Fax (573) 526-3350

DNR Drinking Water..... Office hours (573) 751-4988
..... After hours (573) 634-2436

State Fire Marshall’s Explosives Canine Unit (bomb sniffing dogs)(800) 392-7766

Missouri State Highway Patrol Bomb Retrieval and Disposal Unit.....(573) 751-3313

Department of Health and Senior Services Center for Emergency Response or Terrorism
..... (800) 392-0272

***SEMA Duty Officer (will contact other state and federal agencies)(573) 751-2748**

Federal Resources

FBI.....Jefferson City Field Office (573) 636-8814
..... City of Rolla Field Office (573) 364-1100
.....St. Louis Office 24–hour # (314) 231-4324
..... Kansas City Office 24-hour # (816) 221-6100

Urban Search and Rescue Team(573) 446-6644
.....Fax (573) 445-3176

The Boone County Fire Protection District (Columbia, Missouri) houses one of many federally-funded and specially trained rescue teams located around the

United States. These Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams are composed of highly trained individuals, canines, and special equipment that can assist a jurisdiction when responding to a terrorist incident. US&R responsibilities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

The US&R team in Columbia can be activated through fire mutual aid, SEMA, or by federal activation. However, since this team is housed in Missouri, it will only be activated either by fire mutual aid or the state. If this unit is activated federally, it will most likely be sent elsewhere in the country.

WMD Civil Support Team*

Formerly known as the RAID Team and also known as the 7th Military Support Detachment (MSD). This highly trained team is one of many located around the country and available to assist state and local officials in the event of a terrorist incident involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

The WMD CST should be contacted through SEMA.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)*

The closest team for Missouri is located in St. Louis, Missouri.

This team can be activated at SEMA's request.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program*

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has established this program, which maintains a national WMD drug and medical equipment cache.

This program can be activated at SEMA's request. CERT, DHSS with SEMA will recommend to the governor that the SNS be requested.

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

The Homeland Security Advisory System was designed to provide a comprehensive method of disseminating information on the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state and local authorities and to the public. This system provides warning in the form of a set of graduated “Threat Conditions” that increase as the risk of the threat increases. At each threat condition, federal department and agencies would implement a corresponding set of “Protective Measure” to further reduce vulnerability or increase response capability during a period of heightened alert.

There are five threat conditions, each identified by a description and corresponding color. The greater the risk of a terrorist attack, the higher the threat condition. Risk includes both the probability of an attack occurring and its potential seriousness.

Threat conditions are assigned by the Attorney General in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security. Threat conditions may be assigned for the entire nation, or they may be set for a particular geographic area or be set for a particular geographic area or industrial sector. Assigned threat conditions are reviewed at regular intervals to determine whether adjustments are necessary.

A. Threat conditions and associated protective measures

There is always a risk of a terrorist threat. Each threat condition assigns a level of alert appropriate to the increasing risk of terrorist attacks. Beneath each threat condition are some suggested protective measures that the government and the public can take.

1. Low Condition (Green). This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks.
 - a. Refine and exercise protective measures.
 - b. Ensure personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security Advisory System and specific protective measures.
 - c. Institute a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.
 - d. The public can develop a household disaster plan and assemble a disaster supply kit.
2. Guarded Condition (Blue). This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the measure taken in the previous threat condition, federal departments and agencies will consider the following protective measures:
 - a. Check communications with designed emergency response or command locations.
 - b. Review and update emergency response procedures.

- c. Provide the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.

Members of the public can:

- a. Update their disaster supply kit.
- b. Review their household disaster plan.
- c. Hold a household meeting to discuss what to do and how to communicate during an incident.

3. Elevated Condition (Yellow). An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the measures taken in the previous threat conditions, federal departments and agencies will consider the following protective measures:

- a. Increase surveillance of critical locations.
- b. Coordinate emergency plans with nearby jurisdictions as appropriate.
- c. Assess whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of prearranged protective measures.
- d. Implement, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

Members of the public can:

- a. Be observant of any suspicious activity and report it to authorities.
- b. Contact neighbors to discuss their plans and needs.
- c. Check with school officials to determine their plans for an emergency and procedures to reunite children with parents and caregivers.
- d. Update the household communications plan.

4. High Condition (Orange). A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the measures taken in the previous threat conditions, federal department and agencies will consider the following protective measures:

- a. Coordinate necessary security efforts with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, National Guard or other security and armed forces.
- b. Take additional precautions at public events, possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation.
- c. Prepare to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing the workforce.
- d. Restrict access to a threatened facility to essential personnel only.

Members of the public can:

- a. Review preparedness measures (including evacuation and sheltering) for potential terrorist actions including chemical biological and radiological attacks.
- b. Avoid high profile or symbolic locations.
- c. Exercise caution when traveling.

5. Severe Condition (Red). A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the protective measures for a Severe Condition

are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the protective measures in the previous threat conditions, federal departments and agencies also will consider the following general measures:

- a. Increase or redirect personnel to address critical emergency needs.
- b. Assign emergency response personnel and pre-position and mobilize specially trained teams or resources.
- c. Monitor, redirect or contain transportation systems.
- d. Close public and government facilities not critical for continuity of essential operations, especially public safety.

Members of the public can:

- a. Avoid public gathering places such as sports arenas, holiday gatherings or other high risk locations
- b. Follow official instructions about restrictions to normal activities.
- c. Contact employer to determine status of work.
- d. Listen to the radio and TV for possible advisories or warnings.
- e. Prepare to take protective actions such as sheltering-in-place or evacuation if instructed to do so by public officials.

Attachment A
Appendix 3 to Annex N

**HOMELAND SECURITY RESPONSE TEAMS
AND
FORWARD REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS**

Homeland Security and Forward Regional Response Teams (HSRT and FRRT) were developed and trained locally. SEMA is the coordinating agency for the Department of Justice – Equipment Program which provides grant funds to the state to purchase protective equipment, decontamination equipment, detection equipment and communications equipment for designated Fire / HAZMAT, EMS and Law Enforcement agencies statewide. The program is designed to assist communities develop a local WMD response capability identified in the three year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategy. Participation in the program is based upon several criteria including existing HAZMAT team capability, desire and willingness to participate. The state currently has 28 teams. Any future expansion will be based upon the results of the statewide Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program.

The HSRT is a more robust team, which generally enjoys some capabilities beyond what would normally be found in a FRRT. For example, some of our HSRTs have an urban search and rescue capability and will, in most cases, have been involved in the grant program for a longer period of time than a typical FRRT. HSRTs typically have a more sophisticated detection capability and greater decontamination capacity than a FRRT (see attachment 1). Of the 28 total HSRTs and FRRTs in the state, the vast majority are HSRTs, see map in Appendix 1.

HSRTs and FRRTs are designed to operate on a regional basis and the aim is to have at least one team no more than 50 miles from any location in the state. Teams will be directed to respond to a terrorist or suspected terrorist incident by SEMA and the cost of deploying the team or teams will be absorbed by the state, provided the Governor declares a state of emergency. All of these teams are also capable of responding to a Hazardous Material or HAZMAT incident through the fire mutual aid provisions of Revised Missouri Statutes, Chapter 44. In the event that a HAZMAT response is provided as described above, the funding support would be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.

Training levels, equipment and technology are constantly being improved to add an even more robust capability to respond to a terrorist incident or accident involving hazardous materials. Additional information regarding availability of training, status or management of grants, general equipment lists common to all teams is available through the Operations Branch of SEMA or through the SEMA web page.

Attachment B
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HSRT & FRRT TEAM STRUCTURE

HSRT - Trained and equipped, fully capable HAZMAT Team recognized by the State Fire Marshal's office for day-to-day HAZMAT operations and includes:

- 12 HAZMAT Personnel
- 12 Emergency Medical Service Personnel
- 20 Law Enforcement Personnel

The grant program managed by SEMA provided an expanded capability to respond to a WMD event.

FRRT - Team has a core of at least 6 HAZMAT technicians that can respond locally (within a 50 mile radius) or as tasked by the state and includes at least:

- 6 HAZMAT Personnel
- 8 Emergency Medical Service Personnel
- 10 Law Enforcement Personnel

The FRRT is trained and equipped to respond and identify the problem, contain the event and await further support. They do not have a day-to-day- HAZMAT response capability.

Attachment C
Appendix 3 to Annex N

Homeland Security Response Teams

Troop A -
Kansas City
Clay Co./Northland Fire
Chiefs Assoc. (NFCA)
Lee's Summit
Sedalia/Pettis Co.
City of Warrensburg, Johnson
County (FRRT)
Tri-District FPD

Troop B -
Kirksville
Hannibal (FRRT)

Troop C -
St. Charles/Warren Co.
St. Louis County
St. Louis City
Jefferson Co.
Franklin Co.

Troop D -
Springfield/Logan-Rogersville
Joplin
Nevada (FRRT)
Taney Co./Branson
City of Neosho

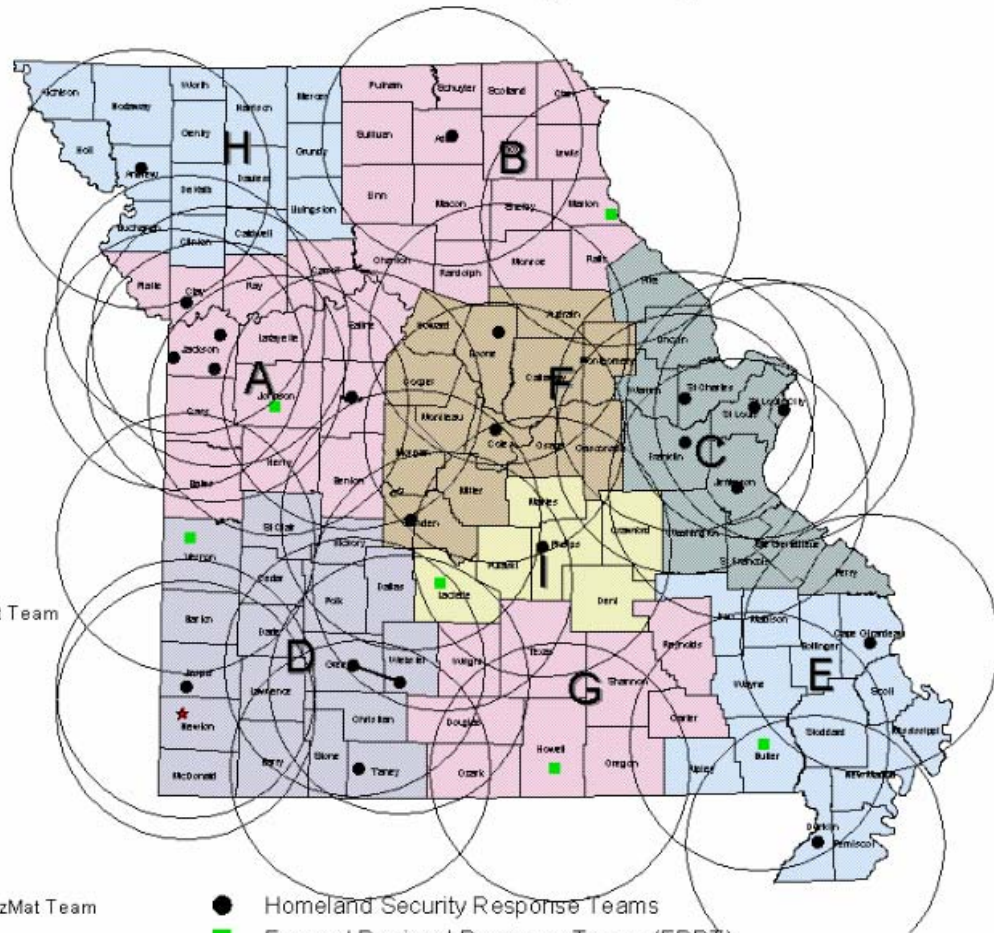
Troop E -
City of Jackson/SEMO HazMat Team
City of Poplar Bluff (FRRT)
City of Kennett

Troop F -
Columbia/Boone Co.
Camden Co. HazMat Team
Cole Co. HazMat Team

Troop G -
West Plains (FRRT)

Troop H -
Andrew Co./Northwest Mo. HazMat Team

Troop I -
Rolla/Phelps Co.
City of Lebanon (FRRT)



- Homeland Security Response Teams
- Forward Regional Response Teams (FRRT)
- ★ Proposed Forward Regional Response Teams (FY 03 Funds, Part I)

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROCEDURES FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS

I PURPOSE

To develop and disseminate timely, accurate, and appropriate information during a suspected or actual terrorist incident, utilizing all forms of media available. Such measures will help substantially to: ensure public safety, maintain order, minimize rumors and misinformation, and to the best extent possible, satisfy the demands of the news media in reporting the unfolding event.

II SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Initially, the public information function for any emerging disaster/emergency event will be handled by local officials, possibly in conjunction with incoming state and federal responders, depending on the scope of the incident. The fact that an emergency/disaster situation is a result of a terrorist act may not be known immediately during the initial emergency response, and it may take days or weeks until that is fully determined. Standard public information procedures elsewhere in this annex would be carried out in the initial phase. However, the following information/procedures serve as general guidelines applicable at the point when a terrorist threat/incident has been determined.

A. Situation - Law Enforcement Operations

A credible threat or act of terrorism impacting a local community would prompt a Law Enforcement Operations response directed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), in accordance with Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 39. During law enforcement operations, the FBI serves as the Lead Federal Agency and coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide a successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. State and local governments provide assistance as required.

1. Effective public information capabilities and coordination of information represents a crucial function for federal, state and local law enforcement officials during the law enforcement response.
2. A Joint Information Center would be established by the FBI in the impacted area to serve as the focal point for information to the public and the media.

B. Situation - Recovery

Recovery includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of the terrorist act. State and local governments exercise primary authority in responding to the consequences of terrorism, with the federal government providing assistance as required. Under PDD-39, the Federal

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the Lead Federal Agency for Recovery throughout the federal response phase.

The public information function for Recovery would cover a broad range of federal, state, and local response activities, including guidance on protective action measures for the public, if Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), or Nuclear/Biological Chemicals (NBC) might be involved.

Dissemination of information during the Recovery phase would be conducted by appropriate federal, state and local officials from a Joint Information Center in the impacted area.

Assumptions

1. A terrorist incident impacting lives and property will draw statewide, national and eventually worldwide media attention in a rapid period of time.
2. No single agency at the local, state, federal or private level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally in response to threats/acts or terrorism, particularly if Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are involved.
3. Therefore, the unique roles, responsibilities, and jurisdictions of the various local, state, and federal agencies involved in terrorist response operations requires a coordinated and integrated approach in the dissemination of public information through a Joint Information Center (JIC).
4. The media provides an invaluable service to government and the public in alerting the public of potential or actual hazardous situations, and providing the means to disseminate protective action guidance quickly (if needed).

However, the operational objectives of maintaining public safety and security during terrorist incidents may conflict with the public's right to know during the response to these events.

The type of information gathered by the media and the manner in which it is disseminated could possibly precipitate additional actions by the terrorist group, or compromise the effectiveness, safety, and security of emergency operations, or jeopardize the lives of emergency workers, hostages, or the general population.

Media must be sensitive to the requests of incident managers and show restraint/discretion in reporting the evolving event. Some media have already established guidelines in handling terrorist events.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Law Enforcement Operations

1. The FBI, St. Louis division, is responsible for terrorist incident response to Rolla. In such an event, this division will establish the Federal Joint Operations Center (JOC), an EOC type facility activated for coordinated response. A Joint Information Center (JIC) is included as part of the JOC operations. The JIC will include all local, state and federal agencies involved in the event. The JIC will serve as the single source of information to the public and the press. Prior to a JIC being established, all public information releases will be coordinated, to the best extent possible, with incoming state and federal authorities.
2. Once a JIC is established, all press releases and press requests will be developed, coordinated, reviewed and disseminated through this group.
3. During Law Enforcement Operations, the JIC will be under operational control of the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) Public Information Officer (FBI), in coordination with involved state and local agencies.

B. Recovery

1. Representatives of local, state and federal (under FEMA coordination) recovery agencies will be deployed to the FBI JOC during the Crisis aspect of a terrorist event. Chief spokespersons and public information officers from involved agencies, to include Phelps County, will report to the FBI Joint Information Center.
2. When the Crisis phase dissipates, the overall responsibility for Lead Federal Agency (LFA) changes to FEMA. The JIC will then come under its direction. Federal, state and local Public Information Officers will coordinate releases through the FEMA JIC.
3. Throughout the response, these agencies will continue to coordinate incident-related information, including public protective actions guidance, if needed, through the JIC. Protective actions and other essential information may be disseminated via Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages to the primary EAS radio station (KZNN 105.3 FM, Rolla, Mo.).
4. In dealing with a serious terrorist incident, local, state and federal officials may elect to form a public information policy group in conjunction with JIC operations. The group would consist of senior public affairs and management representatives from the primary response agencies to establish policy/guidance ground rules. Such parameters for media coverage will ensure that information released during the course of the

event will not create additional danger or harm to human life or property, or interfere in any way with the resolution of the incident.

5. Rumor control/public inquiry functions may be handled at the JIC, or may be established at satellite locations depending on the demands generated by the event, as well as the facilities and resources available.

IV ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Functional diagram

(See Attachment A to this appendix)

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Chief PIO for Law Enforcement Operations (FBI/Law Enforcement Response)
 - a. For City of Rolla, the Chief of Police, or official designee, upon concurrence with the Mayor.

Chief PIO for Recovery (FEMA/State/Local Response)

1. For City of Rolla, the Mayor.

V. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A For the City of Rolla, the PIO line of succession during a terrorist incident will be determined by appropriate local officials, based on the response phase in effect.

VI. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism
2. Federal Response Plan (Terrorism and Public Information annexes)
3. National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (Terrorism Response Management Plan).

Additional procedures concerning Rolla's response to a terrorist incident can be found in Annex E (Law Enforcement) of this plan.

**JOINT INFORMATION CENTER FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM
FOR TERRORIST INCIDENT**

