

ESF-11

COUNTER TERRORISM

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ESF-11

COUNTER TERRORISM

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Springfield Police Department

Greene County Sheriff's Department

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management

Public Health Department

Medical Control Hospital

American Red Cross

City Mayor's Office

City Clerk

Building Development Office

Finance Department

Fire Department

Public Works

Emergency Communications Center

Medical Examiner's Office

Emergency Medical Services

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

County Commission

County Clerk

County Assessor

Purchasing Department

Fire Districts

Highway Department

I. PURPOSE

Local governments have the primary responsibility in planning for the prevention and the consequences of a terrorist incident using available resources in the critical hours before State and Federal assistance can arrive.

Terrorism, as defined by U.S. Code (USC), is "the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives". Acts of terrorism covered by this ESF include but are not limited to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) that can be used as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Other types of terrorism also include Agro-terrorism and Cyber-terrorism. This ESF will assist City and County leaders in planning for the response and recovery from a terrorist incident as well as coordinating requests for State and Federal resources.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation:

1. Located in the heart of the United States and with its diversity in religious composition, Southwest Missouri is home to many groups with strong convictions whose viewpoints range the full spectrum. The most prevalent of these in Missouri are the Right-Wing groups. These organizations have been known to be active and to have carried out attacks within the state's borders in the past few years. Additionally, several of these groups have held gatherings in Missouri and one group is known to run a paramilitary training facility in the state.

Groups that have been active in Southwest Missouri most recently are:

- a. National Socialist Movement, a Neo-Nazi organization
 - b. League of the South, a Neo-Confederate organization
 - c. Midland Hammerskins, a Racist Skinhead organization
2. Greene County is the industrial, economic and transportation center of Southwest Missouri and the adjacent four state region. The City of Springfield is the county seat of Greene County. Many government buildings, vital infrastructure and transportation facilities that are critical to the area are located within the city. Additionally, Springfield/Greene County plays a crucial role in the agricultural and food production industries.

3. With an abundance of viable targets within its jurisdiction, along with active extremist groups operating within the state and the potentiality for creating a catastrophic local incident with national repercussions, Springfield/Greene County can potentially be the site of a terrorist attack.
4. A terrorist incident involving a WMD can occur at any time with or without warning.
5. Since the risk of terrorism cannot be fully mitigated, plans must be developed to counter this threat and emergency personnel must be specifically trained to respond to CBRNE / WMD incidents.

B. Assumptions:

1. **Primary Agency, Federal Government.** In accordance with the *Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5* and the *National Response Plan*, the Secretary of Homeland Security has lead responsibility for domestic incident management to include terrorist attacks and major disasters. Domestic incident management responsibilities include operating a 24/7 Homeland Security Operations Center to coordinate with Federal, State and local EOC's as well as coordinating the Federal Government's resources utilized in response a terrorist attack if any of the following conditions apply:
 - a. A federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary.
 - b. The resources of the State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested.
 - c. More than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident.
 - d. The Secretary has been directed by the President to assume responsibility.
2. **Primary Agency, Crime Scene Investigation.** The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the primary federal agency responsible for the investigation and prosecution of a terrorist incident. Initial responsibility for the crime scene falls to the local law enforcement entity with jurisdictional responsibility. The Springfield Police within the City of Springfield, or the Greene County Sheriff, in the unincorporated areas of Greene County will function as the primary local agencies during any terrorist incident.
3. **Primary Agency, Disaster Management.** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the primary federal agency responsible for recovery operations from the terrorist incident. When directed to do so by the City Mayor or County Commissioner, the Springfield/Greene County Office of Emergency Management will function as the primary agency for recovery operations from a terrorist incident.
4. **Inter-jurisdictional Assistance.** An act of terrorism, particularly an act involving WMD directed against a large population center within Greene County, would have major consequences that would immediately overwhelm the capabilities of the city or county governments.
5. **Personal Protection Equipment.** If appropriate personal protective equipment is not immediately available, entry into a contaminated area (hot zone) may be delayed until the material dissipates to levels safe for emergency response personnel.
6. **Imminent Dangers.** The release of a WMD (chemical, biological or radiological) may not be immediately apparent. First responders need to take measures to ensure their safety. Furthermore, responders should be aware that at a WMD scene, secondary devices may be present or the terrorist may also be targeting the first responders.
7. **Biological Agents.** Biological agents (including agro-terrorism) pose a unique threat since their effects are not readily detected until well after an agent has been released.
8. **Phases of Operation.** Response and recovery phases of a terrorist incident overlap.

9. **Support Functions.** Support functions will be conducted in accordance to their corresponding Emergency Support Function (ESF) in this EOP:

Direction and Control	ESF-1	Counter Terrorism	ESF-11
Emergency Operations Center	ESF-2	Hazardous Materials	ESF-12
Communications and Warning	ESF-3	Public Health and Medical	ESF-13
Public Information	ESF-4	Public Works and Engineering	ESF-14
Resource Management	ESF-5	Transportation	ESF-15
Damage Assessment	ESF-6	Energy	ESF-16
In-Place Protection and Evacuation	ESF-7	Food and Water	ESF-17
Mass Care	ESF-8	Donations and Volunteer Management	ESF-18
Law Enforcement	ESF-9	Animal Protection	ESF-19
Fire Fighting	ESF-10	Military Support	ESF-20

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Crime Scene Investigation

Crime scene investigation is predominantly a law enforcement function and includes measures to identify, acquire and plan for the use of resources needed to participate and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. In a terrorist incident, a response may include traditional law enforcement missions such as intelligence, surveillance, tactical operations, negotiations, forensics and investigations as well as fire and technical support missions such as agent identification, search, render safe procedures, transfer and disposal and limited decontamination. In addition to the traditional law enforcement and technical missions, initial response also includes assurance of public health and safety.

The laws of the United States assign primary authority to the Federal government to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism or potential acts of terrorism. Based on the situation, a Federal response may be supported by technical operations and by disaster management activities, which should operate concurrently.

2. Disaster Management

Disaster management is predominantly an emergency management function and 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 terrorism. In an actual or potential terrorist incident, disaster management response support measures will include predictive modeling, protective action recommendations and mass decontamination.

The laws of the United States assign primary authority to the State and local governments to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the Federal government provides assistance as required.

3. Incident Command / Unified Command

In a terrorism incident, if there is a local incident site, the first responding agency will establish an Incident Command Post to manage operations at that incident site. The ranking member and/or SOP of the initial responding agency will designate the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will direct and control responding resources and designate emergency operating areas. Typical operating area boundaries established for a terrorist incident may include:

- a. **Crime scene boundary.** This includes the “red zone”. In most cases, law enforcement personnel will restrict access to the crime scene. Response activities within the crime scene may require special care in order to protect evidence.
- b. **Hazardous material boundary.** This includes the “hot zone”. Depending on the spread of contaminants, this area may include some or all of the crime scene. Entry into the hazardous material boundary is normally restricted to response personnel equipped with personal protective equipment and using decontamination procedures.
- c. **Incident boundary.** This includes the crime scene, the hazardous material scene, staging and casualty collection areas as well as shelter in place and quarantine areas. Access and egress to these areas are normally controlled.

Incident Command and the Emergency Operations Center. The Incident Commander will normally manage field operations at the incident site and in adjacent areas. The EOC will normally mobilize and provide local resources, disseminate emergency public information, organize and implement large scale evacuation, coordinate shelter and mass care for evacuees, arrange mortuary support and if local resources are insufficient or inappropriate, request assistance from other jurisdictions or the State. Interface and actions will be carried out in accordance with individual agency and EOC established standard operating procedures.

Implementation of the Unified Command. A Unified Command System should be implemented at the local level when two or more departments or agencies are involved in the decision making process; however, it will be implemented as the state and federal responders arrive.

If there is no local incident site, which may be the case in incidents involving biological agents, disaster management activities will be directed and controlled from the local EOC. An Incident Commander may be designated. When state and federal responders arrive, the EOC may be used as a Unified Command Center.

4. Joint Operations / Joint Information Center

The Secretary of DHS may designate a Principal Federal Officer (PFO) to act as his representative locally and oversee and coordinate Federal activities relevant to the incident.

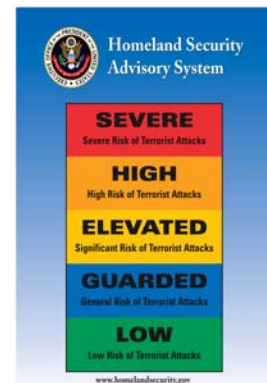
The EOC staff, if requested to do so by the PFO, will establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) to accommodate representatives from Federal Agencies. The JOC will function as the command center for the PFO and his staff, the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) from the FBI, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) from FEMA and any other Federal incident management official. The JOC staff will coordinate the deployment and application of Federal resources in support of the on scene incident commander.

In addition to the JOC, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established. Public Information Officers (PIO) from each jurisdiction and/or department or agency will liaison with the JIC to coordinate the collection and dissemination of information related to the terrorist incident. All press releases and any information that is to be put out to the general public will be coordinated through the JIC.

5. Warning

- a. **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** The Local Emergency Communications Committee in cooperation with broadcast and cable media operate the Emergency Alert System in order to quickly and easily dissemination of emergency information and warnings to the general public. In the Springfield/Greene County area, the designated Local Primary Source (KTTS Radio) will be the initial point of contact for the release of emergency information. The Office of Emergency Management also has the ability to function as a back up for this purpose. (**refer to ESF-3 for specific procedures and formats to be used**).

- b. **Health Alert Network (HAN):** The Department of Public Health utilizes the Health Alert Network as a means of rapidly conveying disease and other epidemiological information to hospitals, physicians and other health care providers.
- c. **Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS):** The Homeland Security Advisory System is a Federal system of advisory to communicate the threat level for a terrorist incident. The advisories are as follows:



1. **Green.** Low risk of terrorist attack.
2. **Blue** (Guarded). General risk of terrorist attack.
3. **Yellow** (Elevated). Significant risk of terrorist attack.
4. **Orange.** High risk of terrorist attack.
5. **Red.** Severe risk of terrorist attack.

- d. **Local Threat Levels:** The Threat Levels are used to classify the intensity of a threat. The classifications are:
 1. **Level Four:** Received threats do not warrant actions beyond normal liaison notifications or placing assets or resources on a heightened alert.
 2. **Level Three:** Intelligence or an articulate threat indicates the potential for a terrorist incident; however, this threat has not yet been assessed as credible.
 3. **Level Two:** A threat assessment indicates that a potential threat is credible and confirms the involvement of WMD in a developing terrorist incident. The threat increases in significance when the presence of an explosive device or WMD capable of causing a significant destructive event, prior or actual injury or loss is confirmed or when intelligence and circumstances indicate a high probability that a device exists.
 4. **Level One:** A WMD terrorism incident has occurred that requires an immediate process to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources to augment the initial response.
- 6. **Protection:** Protection of the general public is always the highest priority during any terrorism incident. Protective actions for the public must be selected and implemented based on the hazards present, time available, distance from the hazard, available shielding, transportation and egress routing. Protective actions for the public may include:
 - a. **In-Place Protection:** In-place protection orders keep the affected public indoors and provides temporary (duration of several hours) protection from chemical, biological or radiological contaminants or other toxic agents that may have been released in the environment. During in-place protection, citizens will immediately go indoors and seal windows, doors, vents etc. to protect themselves from the contaminant.
 - b. **Evacuation:** An evacuation order removes residents from an affected area and relocates them to a mass care shelter or other similar facility. Evacuation orders are recommendations, residents cannot be forced to evacuate.
 - c. **Ingestion Advisory:** The Department of Public Health will make recommendations as to the need to ban any affected crops, contaminated milk, water or other tainted food or drug.
 - d. **Quarantine:** The Director of the Department of Public Health has the authority to isolate or quarantine residents and visitors to the community in the event of a public health emergency. The Department of Public Health does not have enforcement authority. Once an isolation or quarantine order issue has been ordered, law enforcement personnel will be responsible for its enforcement. Refer to ESF –7 for specific procedures to be used.

7. **Mass Care:** The American Red Cross (ARC) is the primary agency, chartered by Congress, to provide mass care during a major disaster (**see ESF – 8, Mass Care**). The ARC provides bulk distribution of food and emergency relief supplies as well as shelter for disaster victims at mass care facilities.
8. **Special Needs Shelters:** The ARC cannot provide direct patient care in a mass care facility. Patient care, including mental health, during a terrorism incident is provided by local hospitals, clinics and other health care providers. The Department of Public Health is the primary agency responsible for supporting special needs and mass patient care functions.
9. **Health Electronic Syndromic Surveillance (HESS):** Missouri law requires all hospitals and health care providers to report medical morbidity data for the purpose of prevention and control of disease. The HESS system is designed to provide an early warning system of public health emergencies including bio-terrorism events, outbreak detection and epidemiological monitoring.
10. **Mass Prophylaxis:** In the event of a public health emergency, including those resulting from a terrorist attack, Springfield/Greene County residents may require medicines, antidotes, medical supplies and medical equipment to counter the effects of biological pathogens as well as chemical and radiological agents. The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) maintains bulk amounts of the medications and provisions needed to handle most public health emergencies and CBRNE agents.

The Department of Public Health is the lead agency responsible for establishing sites throughout the community for the distribution of needed pharmaceuticals and supplies. The Department of Public Health will also coordinate the requisitioning, staging and distributing of pharmaceuticals and supplies from the SNS.
11. **Donation Management:** Donations of labor, goods and monies to be used for emergency relief purposes will be coordinated through Missouri Volunteers Organizations Active in Disaster (MOVOAD) with the American Red Cross as the lead agency. Upon implementation of this function, a single point of contact will be established and disseminated for the general public to utilize (**refer to ESF –18, Donation and Volunteer Management**).

B. Actions to be Taken by Operating Timeframes

1. Mitigation

- a. Identify and analyze potential local targets threats and hazards.
- b. Disseminate hazard analysis and possible protective measures to required personnel.
- c. Promote public awareness of terrorism and preparedness measures.
- d. Provide Terrorism Awareness training.
- e. Encourage reporting of suspicious activities.
- f. Encourage the implementation and proper maintenance of employee safety and security measures by businesses, private organizations and governments.

2. Preparedness

- a. Develop standard operating procedures (SOP) or guide (SOG) for responding to a terrorist incident.
- b. Regularly review the plans and guidelines for the potential threats.
- c. Analyze the situation and the nature of the counter terrorism task. Assign priorities to each task.
- d. Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the decision to discontinue operations is given. This includes training personnel and keeping supplies and equipment available.
- e. Conduct active surveillance and investigation of potential threats as needed by law enforcement, public health or other agencies.
- f. Alert key personnel per procedures set up in departmental call-up lists.
- g. Identify facilities, agencies, personnel and resources necessary to support a terrorism incident in accordance with ESF 5 (Resource Management).
- h. Determine status of equipment and personnel in accordance with ESF 5 (Resource Management).
- i. Provide Terrorism Operations and Technician training.
- j. Conduct WMD exercises that incorporate all aspects of incident operations and support.
- k. Coordinate information sharing with local, state and federal agencies.

3. Response

a. General Considerations

1. **Operational Priorities:** An Incident /Unified Command System establishes overall incident objectives and strategies and as well as the use of critical resources. These strategies are based on the following priorities:
 - (a) Preserving life and minimizing risk to health.
 - (b) Preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from becoming aggravated.
 - (c) Locating, accessing, rendering safe, controlling, containing recovering and disposing of a WMD that has not yet functioned.
 - (d) Rescuing, decontaminating, transporting and treating victims. Preventing secondary casualties as a result of contamination or collateral threats.
 - (e) Releasing emergency public information that ensures adequate and accurate communications with the public from all involved response agencies.
 - (f) Restoring essential services and mitigating suffering.
 - (g) Apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators.
 - (h) Conducting site restoration.
2. **First Responder Concerns:** First responders need to be protected from the various hazards that a terrorist incident may produce. These include hazardous chemicals or toxins, radioactive materials, disease causing biological agents and secondary explosive blasts. Although the type of protection required varies depending on the hazard, there are three basic principles that apply to all hazards:
 - (a) Time. Minimize exposure time to a hazard.
 - (b) Distance. Maximize the distance between the hazard and the responders.
 - (c) Shielding. Utilize appropriate shielding and personal protective equipment (PPE).
3. **Containment and Clean-Up:** The Incident Command / Unified Command is responsible for monitoring the response activities to ensure that appropriate containment and control measures are implemented. Containment and clean up activities should conform to 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA III), 40 CFR 311 and NFPA 471-473.

Contaminants, resulting from an act of terrorism can be chemical, biological or radiological in nature. Furthermore, these contaminants can be military grade, industrial or natural.

Local, State and Federal resources are readily available to provide technical assistance on the appropriate containment and clean up activities. The on scene HAZMAT Teams in coordination with the Incident Command, the EOC and the Department of Public Health are responsible for the containment, make safe and disposal of the contaminants.

- b. Once a terrorism incident is suspected, local law enforcement officials will request assistance from the FBI. The FBI will designate a Special Agent in Charge (SAC) who will work with the PFO at the Joint Operations Center (JOC), from where the FBI will lead the Federal criminal investigation activities.
- c. Law enforcement, emergency management and other agencies involved in the response effort will provide representatives to the JOC to assist the FBI.
- d. The PFO coordinates requests for assistance from federal agencies.
- e. The Joint Information Center (JIC) will coordinate public information
- f. Activate the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) for mutual aid as needed (**see section VI, Administration and Logistics, paragraph A.4**).

4. Recovery

- a. FEMA will perform disaster management activities and coordinate requests for Federal assistance from local and state agencies.

- b. Maintain protective actions as the situation dictates.
- c. Continue to coordinate and track resources and document costs.
- d. Continue to monitor the area for any residual after affects.
- e. Develop long term environmental decontamination plan, as necessary, in coordination with the appropriate local, state and federal agencies.
- f. Individual agencies will inventory equipment and repair or replace as necessary.
- g. Individual agencies will replenish supplies as needed.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies:

1. Springfield Police Department / Greene County Sheriff's Department

- (a) Develop and maintain a Law Enforcement Standard Operating Procedures document to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of law enforcement personnel during a terrorist / WMD incident.
- (b) Maintain Special Response Team (SRT) capability for Regional WMD teams.
- (c) Train law enforcement personnel in counter terrorism measures and terrorist incident response procedures.
- (d) Respond to reports of potential or actual terrorism incidents.
- (e) Report initial findings to the dispatching agency so that notifications can be made to the appropriate local, state and federal agencies.
- (f) Take steps to preserve any possible evidence at the crime scene.
- (g) Establish a unified command post to coordinate all activities at the incident site.
- (h) Initiate on scene intelligence gathering and investigation process.
- (i) Provide security and maintain order in and around the area of operation.
- (j) Maintain open access and egress routes for authorized vehicles in the area of operations, prevent unauthorized entry and control or reroute traffic around the area.
- (k) Assist with Evacuation or Shelter in Place notifications of affected areas.

B. Support Agencies

1. Office of Emergency Management

- (a) Coordinate the maintenance of the Counter Terrorism ESF in the Springfield/Greene County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - Convene meetings to determine the scope of the Counter Terrorism Plan as well as its goals and objectives.
 - Coordinate exercises to evaluate the practicality of the plan.
- (b) Coordinate counter terrorism training for local response agencies as well as coordinating training with other state and federal agencies, academic institutions and private training entities.
- (c) Conduct assessments of local facilities to recommend improvements and enhance their preparedness against a terrorist attack.
- (d) Sponsor and promote public awareness of counter terrorism efforts within the community.
- (e) Establish and staff the EOC when called upon during a potential or actual terrorism incidents.
- (f) Function as the point of contact for Federal, State and other agencies that respond in the case of a major disaster.
- (g) Coordinate the activities of all response agencies and assist elected officials as needed in information gathering and the decision making process.
- (h) Establish and maintain a primary and alternate communications system for the EOC.
- (i) Maintain communications with the National Weather Service to provide weather data that can affect the incident.
- (j) Ensure tracking and journal log management during an incident.

- 2. City Mayor / County Commissioner**
 - (a) Review City and County ordinances regularly and adopt policies and budgets that allow for the administration and coordination of counter terrorism measures to include:
 - Promoting terrorism awareness in the community
 - Encouraging businesses to safeguard their facilities
 - Ensuring the preservation of government services
 - Providing for trained and equipped response teams
 - Mitigating the consequences of a WMD incident
 - (b) Direct City and County administrators and department heads to plan for and take measures to protect the community, government property and the environment.
 - (c) Coordinate the planning and response to any terrorist incident, or appoint a competent representative to do so on his behalf.
 - (d) Take the necessary steps to ensure the continuity of government during and after a terrorist incident.
 - (e) Be prepared to call for a mass evacuation or for shelter in place.
- 3. City / County Clerk**
 - (a) Establish and regularly review policies and procedures to ensure that City and County records are safe from destruction as a result of a terrorist / WMD incident.
 - (b) Establish and maintain a redundant archive system for City and County records to assure a rapid reconstruction and recovery after a terrorist incident.
 - (c) Provide a liaison(s) at the EOC to provide administrative and record keeping functions during a terrorist or WMD incident.
- 4. Finance Department / Purchasing Department**
 - (a) Establish and regularly review policies and procedures to ensure that the City and County can continue to function during and after a terrorist / WMD incident.
 - (b) Provide a liaison(s) at the EOC to provide purchasing, accounting and fiscal functions during a terrorist or WMD incident.
- 5. Building Development Office / County Assessor**
 - (a) Develop and maintain a Building Development / Assessor Standard Operating Procedures document to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of Building Development / Assessor personnel during a terrorist / WMD incident.
 - (b) Provide a liaison(s) at the EOC to provide structural analysis, damage assessment and engineering functions during a terrorist or WMD incident.
 - (c) Provide maps and geographical data for damage surveys and assessments.
- 6. Emergency Communications Center**
 - (a) Develop and maintain an Emergency Communications Standard Operating Procedures document to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of Emergency Communications personnel during a terrorist / WMD incident.
 - (b) Provide terrorism awareness training to all members of the communications center staff to ensure recognition of and familiarity with current trends in terrorism.
 - (c) Receive all reports of incidents and dispatch the appropriate emergency units.
 - (d) Notify any needed individual or organization requested by Incident Command, the EOC or as outlined in the EOP and existing SOP's.
 - (e) Coordinate with the Public Information Officer and/or the Joint Information Center for release of information and notification of the public.
- 7. Fire Departments / Fire Districts**
 - (a) Develop and maintain a Fire Services Standard Operating Procedures document to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of Fire Department personnel during a terrorist / WMD incident.
 - (b) Provide terrorism awareness training to all fire service personnel to ensure familiarity with their roles and the hazards involved in a terrorist incident.
 - (c) Respond to reports of potential or actual terrorism incidents.

- (d) Determine the hazard level of the incident and direct response operations to include:
 - Establishing hazard exclusion zones
 - Ascertaining the nature of the incident
 - Executing appropriate mitigation efforts
- (e) In coordination with Law Enforcement, establish a unified command post to coordinate all activities at the incident site.
- (f) Provide fire containment and suppression, protection of life and property as well as investigation and assessment of damage.
- (g) Coordinate with appropriate agency for fire, environmental or hazardous materials incidents and provide reports as required.

8. Public Works / Highway Department

- (a) Develop and maintain a Public Works Standard Operating Procedures document to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of Public Works personnel during a terrorist / WMD incident.
- (b) Provide terrorism awareness training to all public works personnel to ensure familiarity with their roles and the hazards involved in a terrorist incident.
- (c) Provide trucks, earth moving or other equipment with operators as needed.
- (d) Provide sand or other absorbent materials to assist in reducing or removing the hazards and preventing pollution of the environment.
- (e) Provide barricades to establish perimeters and to delineate evacuation routes.
- (f) Identify and make ready locations for the temporary storage of stabilized material and debris until definitive disposition is determined.
- (g) Clear streets and carry out street repairs as needed.
- (h) Identify and protect storm drain, sewer and other water systems

9. Public Health Department

- (a) Develop and maintain a Public Health Standard Operating Procedures document to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of Public Health personnel during a terrorist / WMD incident.
- (b) Provide terrorism awareness training to all public health personnel to ensure familiarity with their roles and the hazards involved in a terrorist incident.
- (c) Respond to reports of potential or actual terrorism incidents.
- (d) Conduct epidemiological, toxicological and environmental analysis as appropriate and make recommendations to the Incident Commander.
- (e) Evaluate individuals exposed to CBRNE agents at the scene and monitor the health status of response personnel working in the contaminated areas.
- (f) Manage public health resources and coordinate with private health care providers, hospitals and emergency response agencies to make the best use of all resources.
- (g) Coordinate with the Public Information Officer and/or the Joint Information Center for release of information and notification of the public.

10. Medical Examiner's Office

- (a) Regularly review mortuary procedures to ensure that they address emergency actions to be carried out during a mass casualty or a terrorist / WMD incident.
- (b) Coordinate with incident command to ensure that agencies responding to the scene for search and rescue operations are following the proper procedures for handling and identification of victims.

11. Medical Control Hospital

- (a) Develop and maintain an area-wide hospital disaster response system
- (b) Implement the area-wide hospital disaster response system as needed in response to a WMD or mass casualty incident.
- (c) Compile information on hospital availability, capabilities and status for dissemination to field units and the EOC.
- (d) Coordinate with the Public Health Department on infection control issues.

12. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- (a) Develop and maintain an area-wide emergency medical response system.
- (b) Implement the area-wide emergency medical response system as needed in response to a WMD or mass casualty incident.
- (c) Provide terrorism awareness training to all emergency medical personnel to ensure familiarity with their roles and the hazards involved in a terrorist incident.
- (d) Respond to reports of potential or actual terrorism incidents.
- (e) Establish a triage area(s) as needed and conduct triage in accordance with the existing medical direction.
- (f) Provide information about the number and type of casualties as requested to the incident command center, the medical control hospital and to the EOC.
- (g) Provide a liaison(s) at the EOC to provide for the medical planning functions during a terrorist or WMD incident.
- (h) Treat and transport casualties to the appropriate medical facilities.

13. American Red Cross

- (a) Develop and maintain a response plans to handle mass care and donation management following a terrorism or WMD incident.
- (b) Provide terrorism awareness training to all volunteer responders to ensure familiarity with their roles and the hazards involved in a terrorist incident.
- (c) Provide first aid and disaster education to the community.
- (d) Maintain an inventory of potential sites that may be used as mass care facilities.
- (e) Coordinate the opening and management of mass shelter facility(s); coordinate food and clothing for disaster victims and responders as needed.
- (f) Conduct disaster damage assessments and provide assessment information to the EOC as needed.
- (g) Function as the primary point of contact for donation collection and management; coordinate with other agencies to direct the collection, warehousing and distribution of donations.

14. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

- (a) Provide back up communications support at the scene of the incident, the EOC, at local hospitals and other designated points as needed.
- (b) Provide high frequency equipment operators for long distance radio communications.

C. Regional Response Teams

1. Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)

- (a) Springfield team administered by the Springfield Fire Department
 - Responds to hazardous material spills
 - Responds in Greene County, west of Hwy 65 and within the Springfield Watershed areas
 - Responds to areas outside of Greene County per agreement with City Utilities.
 - Activated by calling 911 or contacting the Springfield Fire Department
- (b) Logan-Rogersville team administered by the Logan-Rogersville Fire District
 - Responds to hazardous material spills
 - Responds in Greene County, east of Hwy 65
 - Activated by calling 911 or contacting the Logan-Rogersville Fire District, HMRT teams can also be activated by contacting SEMA.

2. Bomb Squad

- (a) Administered by the Springfield Fire Department
- (b) Responds to bomb threats
- (c) Activated by calling 911 or contacting the Springfield Fire Department

3. **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)**
 - (a) Administered by the Springfield Fire Department
 - (b) Responds to local disasters
 - (c) Self activated for local disasters of by contacting the Springfield Fire Department
4. **Special Response Team (SRT)**
 - (a) Springfield team administered by the Springfield Police Department
 - Responds to hostage, terrorist or hostile fire situation.
 - Responds as component of Regional WMD team along with additional assets
 - Activated by calling 911 or contacting the Springfield Police Department
 - (b) State team administered by the Missouri State Highway Patrol
 - Responds to hostage, terrorist or hostile fire situation.
 - Activated by contacting the Missouri State Highway Patrol
5. **Biological Emergency Response Team (BERT)**
 - (a) Administered by the Springfield/Greene County Public Health Department
 - (b) Responds to biological threats or incidents.
 - (c) Activated by contacting the Springfield-Greene County Public Health Department.
6. **Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT)**
 - (a) Springfield team administered by the Springfield Fire Department
 - Responds to WMD incidents
 - Responds in Greene County, and areas west of Hwy 65
 - Activated by contacting the SEMA
 - (b) Logan-Rogersville team administered by the Logan-Rogersville Fire District
 - Responds to WMD incidents
 - Responds in Greene County, and areas east of Hwy 65
 - Activated by contacting SEMA
7. **Disaster Medical Assistance Team (Federal DMAT) / Disaster Medical Team (State DMT)**
 - (a) Administered by the National Disaster Medical System
 - (b) Responds to mass casualty and disaster situations.
 - (c) Activated by contacting the State Emergency Management Agency
 - (d) Also available are the Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team (DMORT) and the Disaster Veterinary Assistance Team (VMAT).
8. **7th Civil Support Team (CST)**
 - (a) Administered by the Missouri Army National Guard
 - (b) Responds to any CBRNE and/or WMD incident
 - (c) Activated by contacting the State Emergency Management Agency
9. **CBRNE Emergency Response Force (CERF)**
 - (a) Administered by the Missouri Army National Guard
 - (b) Responds to any CBRNE and/or WMD incident
 - (c) Activated by contacting the State Emergency Management Agency

D. State Emergency Resources

1. **State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)**
 - (a) The SEMA is the primary agency responsible for coordinating the State's overall response to a terrorist incident. SEMA is responsible for:
 - (b) Advising the Governor on any disaster related issue within the State.
 - (c) Coordinating the activation of the MONG and other State response teams.
 - (d) Coordinating requests for all Federal assistance.

- 2. Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP)**

The MSHP is the primary agency to coordinate prevention of and immediate response to a terrorist incident. The MSHP is responsible for providing assistance to local law enforcement as requested. Specific capabilities of the MSHP include bomb response teams, SERT and air support.
- 3. Missouri National Guard (MONG)**

The MONG, upon activation, provides support to local jurisdictions during any disaster. Specific functions of the MONG are to provide:

 - (a) Ground and air transportation / evacuation assets
 - (b) Emergency communication systems
 - (c) Security and law enforcement support
 - (d) CBRNE monitoring teams
 - (e) Personnel to support response operations
- 4. Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)**

The MoDOT is the primary source for assistance with roadways. Specific functions of the MoDOT are to provide:

 - (a) Assistance to the local public works and highway departments as requested.
 - (b) Assist with establishment and maintenance of evacuation routes.
 - (c) Support for damage assessment operations by providing professional engineering expertise, particularly regarding roads and bridges.
- 5. Missouri Division of Fire Safety (MDFS)**

The MDFS is the primary source for assistance with fire issues. Specific functions of the MDFS are to provide:

 - (a) Assistance with statistics relating to terrorist incidents.
 - (b) Fire investigators.
 - (c) Explosive Canine Units.
- 6. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)**

The DHSS is the primary source for assistance with health and welfare issues. Specific functions of the DHSS are to provide:

 - (a) Assistance in directing personnel decontamination at assembly areas in coordination with local and county response teams, health organizations and emergency management.
 - (b) Monitoring to ensure that radiological dose limitations for workers are not exceeded during evacuation, decontamination or other operation.
 - (c) Guidance for preparing and maintaining exposure records of personnel involved in response operations.
 - (d) Assistance with the administration of protective pharmaceuticals to emergency workers.
 - (e) Analysis of food and water supplies in contaminated areas.
 - (f) Assistance in preparing and issuing health and environmental advisories.
 - (g) Coordination for response activities from the CDC to include requesting the Strategic National Stockpile and activating the Center of Emergency Response to Terrorism.
- 7. Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)**

The MDA is the primary source for assistance with matters pertaining to agro-terrorism. Specific functions of the MDA are to provide:

 - (a) Monitoring for livestock feed supplies, farm animals, crops and pets in contaminated areas.
 - (b) Assistance with sample collection of contaminated crops and raw food supplies to determine extent of contamination.
 - (c) Assistance in preparing and issuing health and environmental advisories.
 - (d) Coordination for response activities from the USDA, FDA and READEO.

8. Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

The DNR is the primary source for assistance with environmental issues. Specific functions of the DNR are to provide:

- (a) Twenty-four hour emergency response support for chemical incidents or environmental disasters.
- (b) Support for local and county clean up and decontamination operations.
- (c) Supervision for air, water, soil and vegetation sampling of contaminated area.
- (d) Assistance in preparing and issuing environmental advisories.
- (e) Coordination for response activities from the EPA.

E. Federal Primary Agencies

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and investigation of all terrorism related matters, including incidents involving WMD. In its role as lead agency, the FBI's will designate a Special Agent in Charge who is responsible for coordinating the overall Federal response effort during the crisis management phase.

2. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The DHS, through its Office of Domestic Preparedness, provides training, funds for the purchase of equipment, support for the planning and execution of exercises, technical assistance and other support to assist state and local jurisdictions prevent, plan for, and respond to acts of terrorism.

3. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA, an agency within DHS, is the lead agency for consequence management and acts in support of the FBI locally and federally until the U.S. Attorney General transfers the lead role to FEMA. FEMA coordinates the Federal aspects of consequence management in the event of a terrorist act.

4. Department of Energy (DOE)

The DOE, through its Office of Emergency Response, manages radiological emergency response assets that support both crisis and consequence management response in the event of an incident involving a WMD.

The Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST) is administered by the Department of Energy. It responds to nuclear or radiological incidents. It is activated by contacting the State Emergency Management Agency.

5. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

The DHHS provides coordination of the Federal assistance in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster.

6. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

An agency of DHHS, is responsible for protecting the public health of the country through prevention and control of disease and for response to public health emergencies. Functions of the CDC include:

- (a) Assisting State and local governments prepare to respond to acts bioterrorism.
- (b) Providing emergency response personnel to assist investigating and responding to biological, chemical and radiological terrorism.
- (c) Providing epidemiologists trained to investigate and control outbreaks or illnesses, as well as laboratories capable of quantifying an individual's exposure to biological or chemical agents.
- (d) Maintaining the Strategic National Stockpile.

7. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The USDA has a major role in ensuring the safety of food for all Americans. The primary concern is bio-terrorism and its effect on agriculture in rural areas. Functions of the USDA include:

- (a) Investigating any terrorist attack to the agricultural sector.
- (b) Analyzing the impact of an emergency and developing strategies for mitigation and recovery.
- (c) Providing food assistance to officially designated disaster areas.
- (d) Administering the Emergency Food Stamp Program.

8. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is chartered to respond to WMD releases regardless of the cause. The EPA will support responders during crisis management by providing technical advice and recommendations and scientific and technical assessments. The EPA also has teams that respond assist during consequence management to supplement local resources.

V. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Lines of succession for personnel with emergency management responsibilities will be in accordance with existing policies and required emergency management standard operating procedures of each agency / organization.
- B. Primary and support agencies will ensure their respective personnel are trained and prepared to operate in the event regular agency members are absent. They will identify alternate or backup personnel, ensure these individuals understand the lines of succession, pre-delegate authorities, and task responsibilities of their individual agencies, and ensure appropriate procedures and action guidelines contain sufficient detail so that alternate and backup personnel can use them in performing their responsibilities.
- C. Primary and support agencies will ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations can be easily obtained from each member agency in an emergency, and that, if needed, these records are also duplicated at another location in the event the primary records are destroyed.
- D. In the event that city and/or county administrative offices, courtrooms or facilities become unusable due to a terrorism incident, predetermined alternate sites will be used.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

- 1. **Activation of this ESF:** The activation of the Counter Terrorism ESF requires an incident to be designated a terrorist threat or action by either a law enforcement agency, the Director of Emergency Management or the highest ranking elected official.
- 2. **Activation of the EOC:** The EOC is activated as soon as the incident is designated a terrorist threat or action.
- 3. **Mutual Aid:** Missouri Revised Statute, Chapter 70, Section 70.837 states that the chief or highest ranking officer of a public safety agency may render aid to any requesting agency as long as he is acting in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth by the governing body of that public safety agency. The term public safety agency includes but is not limited to emergency medical service, police and sheriff's department, public works, emergency management department, or any public or private contractor of any such agency. When responding on emergency aid requests, a public safety agency shall be subject to all provisions of law as if it were providing service within its own jurisdiction.
- 4. **Records:** Each department or agency should protect its essential records. The determination of the records to be preserved rests with each department or agency's director and/or custodian of records. Record depositories should be located well away

- from potential danger zones and housed in facilities designed to withstand blast, fire, water and other destructive forces. Records considered essential are those required to:
5. **Protect the rights and interests of individuals:** These include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers and articles of incorporation.
 6. **Conduct emergency operations:** These include utility system maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, lines of succession and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel.
 7. **Reestablish normal governmental functions:** These include constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings and financial records. Each agency is responsible to ensure that computer protection and back up systems are set up and utilized to safeguard their area. The system should be all-inclusive covering all pertinent data storage systems, servers and other vital components needed to operate.
 8. **Reports:** Reports are generated and maintained in accordance with established procedures. Each department or agency should record all personnel, equipment, expenses and activities related to the terrorism incident. These reports shall be updated regularly and submitted to the EOC as required. A final report will be compiled and submitted upon the termination of the agency's involvement with the incident.
 9. **Expenses:** Procedures for dealing with expenses incurred and liability for actions and injuries are outlined in state laws, local ordinances, and mutual aid agreements.

B. Logistics

CBRNE instrumentation shall be obtained, maintained, and distributed in accordance with established guidelines and procedures.

During disaster situations where life or property are threatened or where needless suffering is prolonged, established emergency procurement procedures can be used.

VII. ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Office of Emergency Management, in coordination with those agencies listed in Section V, paragraphs A - D, is responsible for the annual review and update of this ESF.

IX. REFERENCES

- A. Homeland Security Region D Hazmat/WMD Response Plan
- B. Springfield Police Department: SOG 409.3- Disaster and Civil Disorder Response