

SECTION 22

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Foreword

“Consequence Management” response involves measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused by horrific events. It 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. Consequence Management is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the affected local government.

Since terrorism can occur in many different forms, additional safety precautions may be necessary. In all incidents involving chemical, biological, incendiary, explosive, or radiological materials, the Sangamon County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) should be notified without delay. This agency has been designated by Illinois Law (PA 84-852) as the lead emergency and disaster planning and coordinating agency for Sangamon County.

This section is intended for use by all persons who have occasion to respond to a terrorism incident. This section should be used as a guide for emergency response personnel to protect themselves and the general public, as well as identifying the correct agencies to contact for assistance. OEM will review and update information identified in this section as part of its regular maintenance of this plan.

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this section on Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) is to establish the policies and procedures under which Sangamon County will operate in the event of a terrorism emergency. It defines the roles, responsibilities, and relationships of government and private organizations in response to the consequences of terrorism.

By a resolution dated August 10, 2004, the Sangamon County Board adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the comprehensive approach to incident management for all hazards across the county. In accordance with NIMS, this section defines how the Incident Command and Unified Command systems will be utilized in the response to and recovery from a terrorism event. This section provides assurance of appropriate response to protect the population of Sangamon County in the event of an incident involving WMD and terrorism.

Local government has the primary responsibility in planning for and managing the consequences of a terrorism incident using available resources in the critical hours before Federal assistance can arrive. Planning for WMD at the county level provides for a basis toward uniform actions by all local government jurisdictions during the initial hours of a terrorism event.

Hazard

The hazard may be chemical, biological, nuclear/radiological, and/or explosive.

Initial Warning – While specific events may vary the emergency response and the protocol followed should remain consistent. When an overt WMD incident has occurred, the initial call for help will likely come through the Sangamon County Central Dispatch System. This caller will probably not identify the incident as a terrorism incident, but rather state that there was an explosion, a major accident, or a mass casualty event. Information relayed through the dispatcher prior to the arrival of first responders on scene, as well as the initial assessment, will provide first responders with the basic data to begin responding to the incident. With increased awareness and training about WMD incidents, first responders should recognize that a WMD incident has occurred. Regardless of the content of information received by officials in an initial warning, the information provided in this section applies where it becomes obvious or strongly suspected that an incident has been intentionally perpetrated to harm people, compromise the public's safety and well-being, disrupt essential government services, or damage the area's economy or environment.

Initial Detection – The initial detection of a WMD terrorism attack will likely occur at the local level by either first responders or private entities (e.g. hospitals, corporations, etc.) Consequently, first responders and members of the medical community, both public and private, should be trained to identify hazardous agents and take appropriate actions. Hospitals, state and local health departments, as well as local emergency first responders, will be relied upon to identify unusual symptoms, patterns of symptom occurrence, and any additional cases of symptoms as the effects spread throughout the community and beyond. First responders must be protected from the hazard prior to treating victims.

The detection of a terrorism incident involving covert biological agents (as well as some chemical agents) will most likely occur through the recognition of similar symptoms or syndromes by alert clinicians in hospital or clinical settings. Detection of biological agents occurs days or weeks after exposed individuals have left the site of the release. Instead, the scene will shift to public health facilities receiving unusual numbers of patients, the majority of whom will self-transport.

Investigation and Containment of Hazards – Local first responders will provide initial assessment or scene surveillance of a hazard caused by an act of WMD terrorism. The proper local, state, and federal authorities capable of dealing with and containing the hazard should be alerted to a suspected WMD attack after hospitals or state/local health departments recognize the occurrence of symptoms that are highly unusual or of an unknown cause. Consequently, state and local emergency responders must be able to access the situation and request assistance as quickly as possible.

Chemical Agents: Chemical agents are intended to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate people through physiological effects. A terrorism incident involving a chemical agent will demand immediate reaction from emergency responders – fire departments, police, hazardous materials teams, emergency medical services (EMS), and emergency room staff – who will need adequate training and equipment. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (e.g. munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers or covert dissemination. Such an attack could involve the release of a chemical warfare agent, such as a nerve or blister agent which would have serious consequences. Some indicators of the possible use of chemical agents are listed in Table 1.

Early in an investigation, it may not be obvious whether an outbreak was caused by an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical. However, most chemical attacks will be localized and their effects will be evident within a few minutes. There are both persistent and non-persistent chemical agents. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days or weeks. Non-persistent agents have high evaporation rates, are lighter than air, and disperse rapidly, thereby losing their ability to cause casualties after ten to fifteen minutes, although they may be more persistent in small, unventilated areas.

Table 1: General Indicators of Possible Chemical Agent Use

Stated Threat to Release a Chemical Agent
Unusual Occurrence of Dead or Dying Animals: Lack of Insects and Dead Birds
Unexplained Casualties: Multiple Victims Surge of Similar 9-1-1 Calls Serious Illness Nausea, Disorientation, Difficulty Breathing, Convulsions Definite Casualty Pattern
Unusual Liquid Spray or Vapor: Droplets, Oily Film Unexplained Odor Low-Lying Clouds/Fog Unrelated to Weather
Suspicious Devices or Packages: Unusual Metal Debris Abandoned Spray Devices Unexplained Munitions

Biological Agents: Recognition of a biological hazard can occur through several methods, including identification of a credible threat, discovery of bio-terrorism evidence (devices, agent, clandestine lab), diagnosis (identification of a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bio-terrorism agent) and detection (gathering and interpretation of public health surveillance data).

When people are exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox, they may not know that they have been exposed. Those who are infected, or subsequently become infected, may not feel sick for some time. This delay between exposure and onset of illness, or incubation period, is characteristic of infectious diseases. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen. Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, the initial response to a biological attack on civilians is likely to be made by direct patient care providers and the public health community.

Terrorists could also employ a biological agent that would affect agricultural commodities over a large area (e.g. wheat rust or a virus affecting livestock), potentially devastating the local or even national economy. The response to agricultural bio-terrorism should also be considered during the planning process.

Responders should be familiar with the characteristics of the biological agents of greatest concern for use in a bio-terrorism event. Unlike victims of exposure to chemical or radiological agents, victims of a biological agent attack may serve as carriers of the disease with the capability of infecting others (e.g. smallpox, plague). Some indicators of biological attack are given in Table 2.

Table 2: General Indicators of Possible Biological Agent Use

Stated Threat to Release a Biological Agent
Unusual Occurrence of Dead or Dying Animals
Unusual Casualties: Unusual Illness for Region/Area Definite Pattern Inconsistent with Natural Disease
Unusual Liquid, Spray or Vapor: Spraying and/or Suspicious Devices or Packages

Nuclear/Radiological Agents: The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. In an explosion, the fact that radioactive material was involved may or may not be obvious, depending upon the nature of the explosive device used. Unless confirmed by radiological detection equipment, the presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain. Although many detection devices exist, most are designed to detect specific types and levels of radiation and may not be appropriate for measuring or ruling out the presence of radiological hazards. Table 3 lists some indicators of a radiological release.

Scenarios constituting an intentional nuclear/radiological emergency include the following:

1. Use of an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) includes any explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield. Depending upon the type of trigger device used, either uranium or plutonium isotopes can fuel these devices. While weapons-grade material increase the efficiency of a given device, materials of less than weapons-grade can still be used.
2. Use of Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) includes any explosive device utilized to spread radioactive material upon detonation. Any improvised explosive device could be used by placing it in close proximity to radioactive material.
3. Use of a Simple RDD that spreads radiological material without the use of an explosive. Any nuclear material (including medical isotopes or waste) can be used in this manner.

Table 3: General Indicators of Possible Nuclear Weapon/Radiological Agent Use

A Stated Threat to Deploy a Nuclear or Radiological Device
The Presence of Nuclear or Radiological Equipment: Spent Fuel Canisters or Nuclear Transport Vehicles
Nuclear Placards or Warning Materials Along with Otherwise Unexplained Casualties

Conventional Explosive Agents: The easiest to obtain and use of all weapons is still a conventional explosive device, or improvised bomb, which may be used to cause massive local destruction, or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions to construct such a device. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as being explosive or incendiary, employing high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are cheap and easily constructed, involve low technology, and are the terrorism weapon most likely to be encountered. Large powerful devices can be outfitted with timed or remotely triggered detonators and can be designed to be activated by light, pressure, movement or radio transmission. The potential exists for single or multiple bombing incidents in single or multiple municipalities. Historically, less than five percent of actual or attempted bombings were preceded by a threat. Explosive materials can be employed covertly with little signature and are not easily detectable. Secondary devices may be targeted against responders.

Combined Hazard Agents: WMD agents can be combined to achieve a synergistic effect greater in total effect than the sum of their individual effects. They may be combined to achieve both immediate and delayed consequences. Mixed infections or intoxication may occur, thereby complicating or delaying diagnosis. Casualties of multiple agents may exist. Casualties may also suffer from multiple effects, such as trauma and burns from an explosion, which exacerbate the likelihood of agent contamination. Timed attacks may be planned and executed so as to take advantage of the reduced effectiveness of protective measures as the result of an initial WMD agent. Finally, the potential exists for multiple incidents in single or multiple municipalities.

See Appendix 10 – Potential Areas of Vulnerability, for determining the risk areas within a jurisdiction (and in multiple jurisdiction areas participating in an emergency response). The vulnerabilities of potential targets should be identified, and the targets themselves should be prepared to respond to a WMD incident. In-depth vulnerability assessments are needed for determining a response to such an incident.

Release-Area Standard Models are available for estimating the effects of nuclear, chemical, or biological release, including the area affected and consequences to population, resources, and infrastructure. A good source of information on available Federal government models is the Directory of Atmospheric Transport and Diffusion Consequence Assessment Models, published by the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology (OFCM). The directory is available both in print and online on the OFCM web page: <http://www.ofcm.gov> (select “Publications”, then “Publications Available online”, then the directory). The directory includes information on the capabilities, and limitations of each model, technical requirements, and points of contact.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

The population of Sangamon County is vulnerable to acts of terrorism, whether domestic or foreign, or whether directed against the population in general, a specific segment of the population, or a governmental or private organization. Such an act may involve explosive or incendiary devices, attacks by armed suspects, attacks against chemical storage or transportation resources, or may involve the use of chemical, biological, or radiological weapons of mass destruction.

Assumptions

A terrorism event may not be immediately recognized as an act of terrorism. In the event of a terrorism incident, there will be multiple agencies involved in response actions. Because of the nature of the consequences of terrorism events, it is anticipated that response will include Local, County, State, and Federal resources. Protective actions to be taken by citizens in the risk areas include in-place-sheltering, evacuation and, if the need arises, quarantine.

The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident will impact the protective actions recommended. In the event of a serious incident, many of the residents in the risk area will choose to evacuate spontaneously. Many will leave by way of routes not designated as main evacuation routes. In the event of an evacuation, disaster research has indicated that at least 75% of the population at risk will relocate to private homes or hotel/motel facilities. For planning purposes, mass care resources will be identified for 25% of the at risk population.

Hazardous materials (biological, chemical, or nuclear) entering the sewage system of any town may necessitate the shut down of the treatment plant and release of untreated sewage. A significant event of terrorism would rapidly overwhelm resources in and around the affected area.

Maximum protection must be provided to all emergency personnel until the exact nature of the incident has been identified and appropriate response actions have been formulated. Factors such as weather, outside environment, chemical reactions, and ongoing terrorism activity can alter the complexity of the incident at any time. An incident that is affecting only one jurisdiction may change suddenly and affect several jurisdictions. For this reason, once an incident has been confirmed, all jurisdictions that might be affected will be notified and kept informed of the evolving situation.

Biological events may not be recognized for days until widespread symptoms occur and are recognized by the hospital/public health system. The first responders (e.g. local emergency or law enforcement personnel) or health and medical personnel will, in most cases, initially detect and evaluate the potential or actual incident, assess casualties (if any), and determine whether assistance is required. If so, State support will be requested and provided.

The incident may also require Federal support. To ensure that there is one overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA), Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 39 directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is authorized to support the Department of Justice (DOJ), as delegated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), until the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to FEMA. FEMA is designated as the lead agency for Consequence Management within the United States and its territories.

Concept of Operations

All actions involved in the response to and recovery from a terrorism event fall into one of two categories: Crisis Management and Consequence Management, which may function consecutively or concurrently.

Crisis Management is defined as “Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve the threat or act of terrorism.”

Consequence Management is defined as “Measures to protect the public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to the government, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequence of terrorism.”

Crisis Management will be implemented with Law Enforcement as the lead agency through an Incident Command System (ICS). Consequence Management will be implemented through a Unified Command System (UCS). A key concept which forms the cornerstone of this annex is that all response operations are conducted at a crime scene. The successful prosecution of the perpetrators may be severely impacted by response and recovery operations. For these reasons, the inter-relationship between Crisis and Consequence Management is critical. At any event where terrorism is suspected, ICS/UCS will immediately be established including the lead Crisis and Consequence Management Agencies as well as a command-level liaisons from all other on-site responding agencies or functions. The structure of the ICS/UCS will constantly evolve during the course of the incident, but will always include the lead Crisis and Consequence Management Agencies and follow the key principles of the National Response Framework.

The Incident Commander is responsible for the overall management of an incident, including determining incident objectives and strategies and establishing the immediate priorities. Emergency response may require prioritized with personnel and equipment deployed to the areas with greatest needs. If evacuation is necessary, the procedure found in the Evacuation Plan as provided in Section 5 of this Plan will apply, based on the recommendation of the Incident Commander. Even if the emergency is clearly visible to residents, some may refuse to leave their homes or property. In Illinois, this is their right by law.

Organization and Responsibilities

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement will enforce and maintain all laws and emergency regulations to protect life and property. Acts of terrorism are to be treated as a criminal offense. The first Unified Command Post will be established at the vehicle of the senior officer on-scene who will be the initial Incident Commander. Law enforcement officers will take a perimeter position around the affected area utilizing available personnel. If needed, mutual aid requests will be made to other accessible agencies to ensure that the security mission can be completed. Upon recognition of a terrorism event, law enforcement agencies will immediately initiate the segregation of victims and witnesses from perpetrators. Law enforcement agencies will be responsible for providing perimeter, external and special facilities security and for the preservation of evidence at the scene. Laboratory and crime scene technical assistance will be available from the Illinois State Police (ISP) and federal agencies. The jurisdictional law enforcement agency will assist in evacuation of the affected or at risk areas. A law enforcement liaison will report to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post, providing information on available personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to the response.

Function (Law Enforcement)

- Enforce and maintain all laws and emergency relations for the protection of life and property
- Establish a Unified Command Post
- Assume a perimeter position around the area using available personnel
- Make mutual aid requests as needed, to ensure that security mission can be completed
- Initiate the segregation of victims and witnesses from perpetrators
- Provide perimeter, external and special facilities security
- Preserve evidence for later prosecution
- Request laboratory and crime scene technical assistance from ISP and federal agencies
- Assist in evacuation if necessary

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (Law Enforcement)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response
- Develop procedures for securing a terrorism scene and allowing entry to authorized personnel

Incident Response Checklist (Law Enforcement)

- Implement ICS/UCS at the Unified Command Post on-scene
- Provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Provide initial incident assessment and security of the incident site
- Segregate the victims and the witnesses from the perpetrators
- Provide external security to the incident site, limiting access to the scene
- Provide perimeter security
- Ensure the preservation and investigation of the crime scene
- Provide security for special facilities (i.e., Unified Command Post and shelters)
- Chief law enforcement official from the affected jurisdiction (or a representative) reports to EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- Provide traffic control
- Assist in the evacuation of affected or at risk areas
- For radiological incidents, maintain radiation exposure records for all response personnel
- Maintain detailed records of personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (Law Enforcement)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for routine law enforcement activities
- Continue to limit access to the incident site until cleared by Incident Commander
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Assess equipment and make repairs, as necessary
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Provide security for any makeshift morgues, shelters and special facilities
- Release mutual aid resources as appropriate
- Assist in return of evacuees to homes, if necessary
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery
- Continue crime scene preservation and investigation

Fire Department

The jurisdictional fire department will respond to the scene of the incident, but will not make entry until law enforcement has secured the area. Emergency responder safety will be held at the highest regard. The fire department will identify, isolate and contain hazardous material situations. If hazardous materials are found at a terrorism incident, the Sangamon County Hazardous Materials Plan as provided in Section 9 of this Plan will go into affect. The fire department will be responsible for fire suppression, emergency medical support and search and rescue activities. Mutual aid will be requested through the fire department's normal procedures, or when necessary, through the EOC or OEM Director. In some instances, the fire department may be the first on the scene and may be responsible for identifying an event as being caused by terrorism. When terrorism, Incident Command will be turned over to law enforcement. The fire department will provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post, providing information on available personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to the response.

Function (Fire Department)

- Identification, isolation, and containment of any hazardous materials
- Fire suppression operations
- Emergency medical support
- Search and rescue
- Request mutual aid assistance through regular or special procedures

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (Fire Department)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response

Incident Response Checklist (Fire Department)

- Provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Aid in the identification, isolation, and containment of hazardous materials, if necessary
- Provide fire suppression, control, and prevention activities to the incident
- Support first responder emergency medical care
- Establish and/or support decontamination operations, if necessary
- Provide search and rescue operations, if necessary
- Disseminate warnings to the public, if necessary
- Fire Chief (or a representative) reports to the EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- Alert all emergency support services to the dangers associated with the incident
- For radiological incidents, maintain radiation exposure records for all response personnel
- Maintain detailed record of personnel, supplies, and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (Fire Department)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for fire service
- Oversee hazardous materials cleanup procedures
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Identify hazards caused by the incident
- Isolate damaged buildings until assessments and investigations are complete
- Assess equipment and make repairs, as necessary
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Release mutual aid resources, as appropriate
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Emergency Medical Services

Upon recognition/notification of a credible terrorism event, the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) response will begin. Keeping in mind the possibilities of secondary devices, EMS responders will take all precautions necessary to prevent/contain contamination, infection, and/or injuries to themselves. Mass Casualty Incident protocols will be utilized as provided in Section 14 of this Plan. EMS responders will assess a terrorism scene for any hazards to rescue workers, survey the victims, and initiate triage. An on-scene Medical Officer in Charge will be identified in cooperation with, and supervised by, the Managing Hospital (as defined in the MCI Plan) for direction and control of triage and victim transport activities, with the support of fire and other emergency response personnel, as needed. EMS responders will be responsible for providing on-scene medical support for emergency responders. In the event of the presence of hazardous materials, appropriate protective protocols will go into effect. EMS will provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post, providing information on available personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to the response.

Function (EMS)

- Take precautions necessary to prevent/contain on-scene contamination, infection, or injuries
- Assess the scene for hazards to rescue workers
- Survey victims and initiate triage setup
- Provide on-scene medical care
- Initiate victim transport activities
- Provide emergency medical care to emergency responders

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (EMS)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response

Incident Response Checklist (EMS)

- Provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Initiate on-scene EMS response operations
- Implement Sangamon County Mass Casualty Incident Plan (MCI Plan) in Section 14 of this Plan
- Representative of the Managing Hospital (as defined in the MCI Plan) reports to the EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- For radiological incidents, maintain radiation exposure records for all response personnel
- Maintain detailed records of personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (EMS)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for emergency medical services
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Assess equipment and make repairs, as necessary
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Office of Emergency Management

Upon notification of a credible terrorism event, the Sangamon County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will activate the Emergency Operations Center, making notifications as required. OEM will establish contact with higher levels of government ensuring resource availability as well as managing strategic resources within the affected area. OEM will coordinate transportation support for evacuation, for emergency workers, and for response equipment. OEM will assist with coordinating intergovernmental and inter-jurisdictional operations through the EOC. The OEM Director will serve as the Sangamon County Resource Manager. His responsibilities include: maintaining a list of resources available to local government during an emergency, committing all available resources necessary to protect lives and property and to relieve suffering and hardship, and maintaining all records of resources expended. When it becomes apparent that the local resources may be inadequate to support the response, OEM will request assistance through the State EOC.

Function (OEM)

- Activate the Emergency Operations Center
- Establish contacts with higher levels of government to ensure resource availability
- Manage strategic resources within the affected area
- Coordinate transportation support for evacuation, emergency workers, and response equipment
- Assist with Coordinating intergovernmental and inter-jurisdictional operations through the EOC
- Serve as the County Resource Manager
- Maintain a list of resources available to local government during a terrorism event
- Maintain all records of resources expended

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (OEM)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response
- Designate agencies responsible for providing resources management support
- Establish EOC personnel assignments

Incident Response Checklist (OEM)

- Activate the Emergency Operations Center
- Provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Alert the public and assist organizations as requested
- Establish contact with other jurisdictions involved in, or affected by the terrorism event
- Establish contacts with higher levels of government to ensure resource availability
- Maintain a list of resources available to local government during a terrorism event
- Provide for management of strategic resources within the affected area
- Maintain all records of resources assigned to terrorism response
- Coordinate transportation support for evacuation, emergency workers, and response equipment
- Assist with Coordinating intergovernmental and inter-jurisdictional operations through the EOC
- Review plans and personnel assignments and fill staff vacancies

Recovery Operations Checklist (OEM)

- Continue contacts with higher levels of government to ensure resource availability
- Continue management of strategic resources within the affected area
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for routine services
- Assess recovery needs and set priorities for available resources
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Assess impact of event on recovery resources and identify needed repairs and replenishments
- Disseminate public information about resource availability within the affected area
- Deactivate EOC when appropriate
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Sangamon County Central Dispatch System

The Sangamon County Central Dispatch System (SCCDS) will facilitate tactical communications to and from an incident scene. SCCDS will support interagency and intergovernmental communications. Using radio, telephone and computer links, SCCDS will maintain lines of communication with the general public, first responders, the Unified Command Post and the Emergency Operations Center.

Function (SCCDS)

- Facilitate tactical communications to and from the incident scene
- Support interagency and intergovernmental communications
- Maintain lines of communication with the general public, first responders, the Unified Command Post and the Emergency Operations Center

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (SCCDS)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response

Incident Response Checklist (SCCDS)

- Facilitate tactical communications to and from the incident scene
- Support interagency and intergovernmental communications
- Maintain lines of communication with the general public, first responders, the Unified Command Post and the Emergency Operations Center
- Activate alternate communications including back-up and redundant systems, as needed
- SCCDS Executive Director (or a representative) reports to the EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- Maintain detailed record of personnel, supplies, and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (SCCDS)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for emergency dispatch service
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Assess equipment, and make repairs as necessary
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Hospitals

Hospitals (St. John's Hospital and Memorial Medical Center) will be responsible for the detection and control of disease causing agents. In the event of a biological release, symptoms may not become apparent until they have been identified through medical treatment. Once identified, hospitals will coordinate with public health agencies at the state and local levels on all control aspects to prevent further infections. Upon notification of a terrorism event, hospitals will initiate their disaster plans and strengthen measures to ensure that they do not become secondary target sites. In the event of an incident, hospitals will be responsible for the treatment and care of victims and their family members and any injured emergency response workers. Hospitals will initiate mass casualty emergency triage procedures when notified of a terrorism event, and if needed, will establish temporary patient care facilities. Hospitals will provide ministerial and mental health support, as necessary. When notified that an incident involves hazardous materials, hospitals will provide medical advice and support in decontamination procedures. Hospitals will procure and allocate medical resources required to support disaster medical care operations.

Function (Hospitals)

- Provide hospital medical treatment, as necessary
- Detect and control disease causing agents
- Coordinate with Public Health agencies on all control aspects to prevent further infections
- Activate ministerial and mental health support, as necessary
- Provide medical advice and support in decontamination procedures
- Procure and allocate medical resources required to support disaster medical care operations

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (Hospitals)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response
- Develop procedures to distribute antidotes, drugs, vaccines, etc., to the public

Incident Response Checklist (Hospitals)

- Provide hospital medical treatment, as necessary
- Detect and control disease causing agents
- Initiate mass casualty emergency triage procedures at the hospital, as necessary
- Establish temporary patient care facilities, as necessary
- Determine blood supply requirements
- Coordinate with Public Health agencies on all control aspects to prevent further infections
- Initiate disaster plans and strengthen security to ensure that hospitals do not become targets
- Activate ministerial and mental health support, as necessary
- Provide medical advice and support in decontamination procedures
- Procure and allocate medical resources required to support disaster medical care operations
- Implement Sangamon County Mass Casualty Incident Plan (MCI Plan)
- Representative of the Managing Hospital (as designated in the MCI Plan) reports to the EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- Maintain detailed records of personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (Hospitals)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for medical care
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Inventory and review status of medical supplies, and restock as necessary
- Provide crisis counseling for emergency workers
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery
- Monitor any long-term effects of WMD agents for report to Public Health agencies

Public Health

The primary concern of public health personnel is disease control. This involves the detection and control of disease-causing agents, as well as the purification of water. Sanitation is a very significant aspect of public health. A primary consideration is the continuation of waste disposal under disaster conditions. The Sangamon County Department of Public Health will be responsible for directing the management, distribution, and utilization of health resources under county control or allocated to the county. It will be responsible for collecting data related to disease outbreaks. This data will be forwarded to the appropriate state and federal agencies. Both county and state public health agencies will be utilized for issuing health instructions to the general public and they will be expected to coordinate among themselves and with other agencies to provide other functions in support of the medical community, as necessary.

Function (Public Health)

- Responsible for the detection and control of disease causing agents
- Responsible for sanitation and the purification of water sources
- Responsible for directing the management, distribution and utilization of health resources
- Collect data related to disease outbreaks and forward it to appropriate state and federal agencies
- Issue necessary health instructions to the general public
- Provide other functions in support of the medical community, as necessary

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (Public Health)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response
- Develop procedures to distribute antidotes, drugs, vaccines, etc., to the public

Incident Response Checklist (Public Health)

- Provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Provide detection and control of disease causing agents, as necessary
- Provide sanitation and purification of water sources (or potable water supplies), as necessary
- Direct the management, distribution, and utilization of health resources, as necessary
- Collect data related to disease outbreaks and forward it to appropriate state and federal agencies
- Issue necessary health instructions to the general public
- Sangamon County Director of Public Health (or a representative) reports to the EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- Distribute vaccines, antidotes, and other drugs to the public, as necessary
- For radiological incidents, maintain radiation exposure records for all response personnel
- Maintain detailed record of personnel, supplies, and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (Public Health)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue monitoring for disease causing agents, as necessary
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for public health services
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Assess communications equipment, and make repairs as necessary
- Provide crisis counseling for emergency workers
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Coroner

The Coroner shall assume responsibility for any deceased in Sangamon County and serves as the highest ranking local law enforcement officer at a scene where death has occurred. When multiple deaths occur, the Coroner will be responsible for initiating the Sangamon County Mortuary Plan as provided in Section 15 of this Plan. Under the guidance of the Coroner, Mortuary Personnel will be responsible for the recovery, staging, investigation and identification of remains. The Coroner will be responsible for the establishment of temporary morgue sites, as well as the storage, temporary burial and the release of remains. Any direction to begin mass burial must be made at the highest levels of state government. This direction will be essential before such an effort can be initiated for the public health, safety and welfare.

Function (Coroner)

- Assume responsibility for any deceased
- Fulfill law enforcement responsibilities at a scene where death has occurred
- Initiate Mortuary Plan, if necessary
- Assure that recovery, staging, investigation and identification of remains occurs
- Establish temporary morgue site, if necessary
- Assume responsibility for storage, temporary burial and the release of remains

Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist (Coroner)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response

Incident Response Checklist (Coroner)

- Check in with law enforcement liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Initiate on-scene mortuary response operations
- Implement Sangamon County Mortuary Plan
- Assure that recovery, staging, investigation and identification of remains occurs
- Establish temporary morgue site, if necessary
- Assume responsibility for storage, temporary burial and the release of remains
- Initiate mass burial procedures, if necessary, after proper authorization
- Report pertinent information to the law enforcement representative at the EOC
- Maintain detailed records of personnel, supplies and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (Coroner)

- Continue reporting pertinent information to the law enforcement representative at the EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for routine death investigations
- Consider relevance of terrorism to any death investigation, if appropriate
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Maintain accurate records of remains, identifications, personal effects and release information
- Maintain accurate records of temporary burial sites, if necessary
- Maintain accurate records of mass burial sites, if necessary
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Public Works

In the event of a terrorism event, Public Works (including the Illinois Department of Transportation, Sangamon County Highway Department and local street departments) will be responsible for maintaining traffic routes and providing barricades, as necessary. Public Works will remove debris from streets, roadways and other designated public areas for proper disposal thereof.

Function (Public Works)

- Maintain traffic routes and provide barricades, as necessary
- Remove debris from streets, roadways and other designated public areas
- Assure proper disposal of debris

Pre-Emergency Operations Checklist (Public Works)

- Identify and make provisions to protect records or other items essential for continuing operations
- Establish threat-level-based SOP to increase readiness and ensure a successful terrorism response
- Identify potential targets of terrorism within jurisdiction
- Maintain a current inventory of all emergency response resources
- Develop a system to track resources deployed for terrorism response

Incident Response Checklist (Public Works)

- Provide a liaison to the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post
- Maintain traffic routes and provide barricades, as necessary
- Assist the rescue and recovery personnel with debris clearance
- Support other public safety operations within the capabilities of the department
- Remove debris from streets, roads and other designated public areas
- Sangamon County Highway Engineer (or a representative) reports to the EOC
- Report pertinent information to the EOC
- Maintain detailed record of personnel, supplies, and equipment assigned to terrorism response

Recovery Operations Checklist (Public Works)

- Maintain presence in EOC until it has been deactivated
- Continue to respond to calls from the community for public works
- Continue to maintain traffic routes
- Support clean up and recovery operations
- Assess equipment, and make repairs as necessary
- Prepare reports on the situation for inclusion in the official records and later critique
- Continue detailed records of personnel, equipment, and supplies involved in recovery

Direction and Control

The Sangamon County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at 2801 N. Fifth St, Springfield, Illinois, shall be the primary direction and control facility for all emergency operations within Sangamon County. Once activated, the EOC will be manned at all times during a terrorism or WMD event by key officials.

Following determination that a terrorism or WMD event exists, a Unified Command Post will be established on-scene and an Incident Commander will take control of the event. A liaison from each responding department or function will report to the Unified Command Post and assist the Incident Commander with management of the event. These liaisons will work together to establish a common set of objectives and strategies to place into a single Incident Action Plan.

The Unified Command Post shall be the source of official information and serve as the communication link between the EOC and the terrorism or WMD event scene. The main purpose of the Unified Command Post is to command tactical response elements deployed in large-scale emergency situations that require the commitment of significant quantities of emergency response resources.

Continuity of Government

Following determination that a terrorism or WMD event exists, the Director and staff of Sangamon County OEM will be notified by SCCDS. When the EOC has been activated, the Incident Commander at the Unified Command Post will be notified and receive a liaison from OEM. The EOC will be the primary center for all governmental operations and support the Incident Commander's tactical response to the event. Appropriate support agencies will then be contacted for information and instructions related to the event.

Succession of Command for Sangamon County government:

1. County Board Chairman
2. County Board Vice Chairman
3. County Administrator

Lines of succession for all other elected officials will be by appointment of that elected official. Lines of succession to each department head are according to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) established by each department.

Appendices

1. Acronyms
2. Definitions
3. Federal Departments and Agencies – Counter-Terrorism Roles
4. Fire Departments Serving Sangamon County
5. Hotline and Online Resources
6. Incident Indications and First Responder Concerns
7. Planning Factors
8. Sangamon County Law Enforcement Agencies
9. Population Breakdown of Sangamon County
10. Potential Areas of Vulnerability
11. Sangamon County Highway Department Equipment List
12. EOC Functions and Participation

APPENDIX 1

ACRONYMS

AFB Air Force Base

AMS Aerial Measuring System

ANSIR Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program

ARAC Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability

ARG Accident Response Group

ARS Agriculture/Research Service

ATC Air Traffic Control

ATSD(CS) Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support

BDC Bomb Data Center

CBIAC Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center

CBRNE Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Material, or High Yield Explosive

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDRG Catastrophic Disaster Response Group

CEPPO Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

CHPPM Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

CIRG Crisis Incident Response Group

CJCS Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CM Consequence Management

CMU Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)

CRU Crisis Response Unit

CSREES Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Services

CST Civil Support Teams

CW/CBD Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection

DEST Domestic Emergency Support Team

DFO Disaster Field Office

DMAT Disaster Medical Assistance Team

DMCR Disaster Management Central Resource

DMORT Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DoD Department of Defense
DOE Department of Energy
DOJ Department of Justice
DPP Domestic Preparedness Program
DTCTPS Domestic Terrorism/Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI HQ)
DTIC Defense Technical Information Center
EM Emergency Management
EMI Emergency Management Institute
EMS Emergency Medical Services
EOC Emergency Operations Center
EOP Emergency Operations Plan
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERT Emergency Response Team (FBI)
ERT-A Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
ERTU Evidence Response Team Unit
ESF Emergency Support Function
EST Emergency Support Team
EU Explosive Unit
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEST Foreign Emergency Support Team
FNS Food and Nutrition Service
FRERP Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP Federal Response Plan.
FS Forest Service
HazMat Hazardous Materials
HHS Department of Health and Human Services
HMRU Hazardous Materials Response Unit
HQ Headquarters

HRT Hostage Rescue Team (CIRG)
THIS Hazardous Technical Information Services (DoD)
IC Incident Commander
ICS Incident Command System
IND Improvised Nuclear Device
JIC Joint Information Center
JOC Joint Operations Center
JTF-CS Joint Task Force for Civil Support
LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA Lead Federal Agency
LLNL Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
MEDCOM Medical Command
MMRS Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MSCA Military Support to Civil Authorities
NAP Nuclear Assessment Program
NBC Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDMS National Disaster Medical System
NDPO National Domestic Preparedness Office
NEST Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC National Emergency Training Center
NFA National Fire Academy
NMRT National Medical Response Team
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT National Response Team
NSC National Security Council
NTIS National Technical Information Service
OEM Office of Emergency Management
OEP Office of Emergency Preparedness
OCFM Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
OIG Office of the Inspector General (USDA)

OSC On-Scene Commander
OSLDPS Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support
PDD Presidential Decision Directive
PHS Public Health Service
POC Point of Contact
PT Preparedness, Training, and Exercise Directorate (FEMA)
R&D Research and Development
RAP Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA Research Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD Radiological Dispersal Device
REAC/TS Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
ROC Regional Operations Center
RRIS Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT Regional Response Team
SAC Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBCCOM Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S. Army)
SCBA Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEB State Emergency Board
SERC State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
SLG State and Local Guide
SOP Standard Operating Procedures
TERC Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TIA Terrorism Incident Appendix
TRIS Toxic Release Inventory System
UCS Unified Command System
USC U.S. Code
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA U.S. Fire Administration
WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST WMD Civil Support Team

APPENDIX 2

DEFINITIONS

Aerosol – Fine Liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, for example, fog or smoke.

Biological Agents – Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals or plants or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powder.

Chemical Agent – A chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Generally separated by severity of effect: lethal, blister, and incapacitating.

Consequence Management – 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. (source: FRP Terrorism Incident, Annex, page TI-2, April 1999). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for consequence management to ensure that the Federal Response Plan is adequate to respond to terrorism. Additionally, FEMA supports the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in crisis management.

Crisis Management – This is the law enforcement aspect of an incident that involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat of terrorism. The FBI is the LFA for crisis management for such an incident. (Source: FBI) During crisis management, the FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The FBI also coordinates with other Federal authorities, including FEMA. (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999)

Decontamination – The process of making people, objects, or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the HazMat.

Federal Response Plan (FRP) – The FRP establishes a process and structure for the systematic, coordinated, and effective delivery of Federal assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S. Code [USC], et seq.). The FRP Terrorism Incident Index defines the organizational structures used to coordinate crisis management with consequence management. (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999)

Lead Agency – The Federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility under U.S. law to manage and coordinate the Federal response in a specific functional area. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management. Lead agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA) during all phases of the response.

Lead Federal Agency (LFA) – The agency designated by the President to lead and coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. In general, an LFA established operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to provide an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities under U.S. law and support the LFA in carrying out the President’s relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency’s unique statutory authorities.

Mitigation – Those actions (including threat and vulnerability assessments) taken to reduce the exposure to and detrimental effects of a WMD incident.

Nonpersistent Agent – An agent that upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate, is lighter than air, and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard; however, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

Persistent Agent – An agent that, upon release, retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air; therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

Plume – Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors, and aerosols into the atmosphere.

Preparedness – Establishing the plans, training, exercises, and resources necessary to achieve readiness for all hazards, including WMD incidents.

Radiation – High-energy particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom as the substance undergoes radioactive decay. Particles can be either charged alpha or beta particles or neutral neutron or gamma rays.

Recovery – Recovery, in this document, includes all types of emergency actions dedicated to the continued protection of the public or promoting the resumption of normal activities in the affected area.

Response – Executing the plan and resources identified to perform those duties and services to preserve and protect life and property as well as provide services to the surviving population.

Terrorism – 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. Domestic terrorism involved groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and U.S. territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population.

Toxicity – A measure of the harmful effects produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism.

Unified Command – An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction. Agencies work together through their designated Incident Commanders at a single Unified Command Post to establish a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single Incident Action Plan.

Weapons-Grade Material – Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes uranium enriched to 90 percent uranium-235 or plutonium with greater than about 90 percent plutonium-239.

Weapons of Mass Destruction – Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or a missile having an explosive incendiary charge of more than 0.25 ounce, or mine or device similar to the above; poison gas; weapon involving a disease organism; or weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Source: 18 USC 2332a as referenced in 18 USC 921)

APPENDIX 3

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES: COUNTER-TERRORISM SPECIFIC ROLES

A. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management and acts in support of the FBI in Washington, DC, and on the scene of the crisis until the U.S. Attorney General transfers the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) role to FEMA. Though State and local officials bear primary responsibility for consequence management in the event of terrorism act. Under Presidential Decision Directive 39, FEMA supports the overall LFA by operating as the lead agency for consequence management until the overall LFA role is transferred to FEMA and in this capacity determines when consequences as “imminent” for purposes of the Stafford Act. (Source: Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999) Consequence management includes protecting the public health and safety and providing emergency relief to State governments, businesses, and individuals. Additional information on Federal response is given in the United States Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (<http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/conplan/>).

Web site: www.fema.gov

1. Office of the Director/Senior Advisor to the Director for Terrorism Preparedness.

The Senior Advisor (1) keeps the FEMA Director informed of terrorism-related activities, (2) develops and implements strategies for FEMA involvement in terrorism-related activities, and (3) coordinates overall relationships with other Federal departments and agencies involved in the consequence management of terrorism-related activities.

2. Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate (PT).

This office provides planning guidance for State and local government. This office also trains emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials in consequence management through the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), National Fire Academy (NFA), and the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The EMI designed courses for first responders dealing with the consequences of a terrorism incident. It PT conducts exercises in WMD terrorism consequence management through the Comprehensive Exercise Program. These exercises provide the opportunity to investigate the capability effectiveness of the Federal Response Plan (FRP) to effectively deal with consequence management and test the ability of different levels of response to interact. The office PT also manages FEMA’s Terrorism Consequence Management Preparedness Assistance to be used by State and local governments for terrorism preparedness planning, training, and exercising.

3. **Mitigation Directorate.** This office has been assigned the responsibility of providing the verified airborne and waterborne hazardous material models. The office also is responsible for developing new, technologically advanced, remote sensing capabilities needed to assess the release and dispersion of hazardous materials, both in air and water, for guiding consequence management response activities.
4. **Response and Recovery Directorate.** This office manages Federal consequence management operations in response to a terrorism event. In addition, this directorate it manages the Rapid Response Information System, which inventories physical assets and equipment available to State and local officials, and provides a database of chemical and biological agents and safety precautions.
5. **U.S. Fire Administration (USFA).** This administration provides training To firefighters and other first responders through the NFA in conjunction With the Preparedness, Training, and Exercise Directorate. The NFA also has instituted other courses pertaining to preparing preparedness and responding to a terrorism event.

B. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

Web site: www.usdoj.gov

1. **Federal Bureau of Investigation.** The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and investigation of all terrorism-related matters, including incidents involving a WMD. Within FBI's role as LFA, the FBI Federal On-Scene Commander (OSC) coordinates the overall Federal response until the Attorney General transfers the LFA role to FEMA.

Web site: www.fbi.gov

- a. **FBI Domestic Terrorism/Counterterrorism Planning Section (DTCTPS).** Within the FBI Counter Terrorism Division is a specialized section containing the Domestic Terrorism Operations Unit, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Countermeasures Unit, and the Special Event Management Unit. Each of these units has specific responsibilities in investigations of crimes or allegations of crimes committed by individuals or groups in violation of the Federal terrorism and/or Weapons of Mass Destruction statutes. The DTCTPS serves as the point of contact (POC) to the FBI field offices and command structure as well as other Federal agencies in incidences of terrorism, the use or suspected use of WMD and/or the evaluation of threat credibility. If the FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) is operational for exercises or actual incidents, the DTCTPS will provide staff personnel to facilitate the operations of SIOC. During the actual incident, the FBI DTCTPS will coordinate the determination of the composition of the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) and/or the Foreign Emergency Support Teams (FEST). All incidents wherein a WMD is used will be coordinated by the DTCTPS WMD Operations Unit.

- b. FBI Laboratory Division.** Within the FBI's Laboratory Division reside numerous assets, which can deploy to provide assistance in a terrorism/WMD incident. The Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU) personnel are highly trained and knowledgeable and are equipped to direct and assist in the collection of hazardous and/or toxic evidence in a contaminated environment. Similarly, the Evidence Response Team Unit (ERTU) is available to augment the local assets and have been trained in the collection of contaminated evidence. The Crisis Response Unit (CRU) is able to deploy to provide communications support to an incident. The Bomb Data Center (BDC) provides the baseline training to public safety bomb disposal technicians in the United States. BDC is the certification and accreditation authority for public safety agencies operating bomb squads and is in possession of equipment and staff that can be deployed to assist in the resolution of a crisis involving suspected or identified explosive devices. The Explosives Unit (EU) has experts that can assist in analyzing the construction of suspected or identified devices and recommend procedures to neutralize those items.
- c. FBI Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG).** CIRG has developed assets that are designed to facilitate the resolution of crisis incidents of any type. Notably, the Crisis Management Unit (CMU), which conducts training and exercises for the FBI and has developed the concept of the Joint Operations Center (JOC), is available to provide on-scene assistance to the incident and integrate the concept of the JOC and the Incident Command System (ICS) to create efficient management of the situation. CIRG coordinates a highly trained group of skilled negotiators who are adroit in techniques to de-escalate volatile situations. The Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) is a tactical asset, trained to function in contaminated or toxic hazard environments, that is available to assist in the management of the incident.
- d. National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO).** NDPO is to coordinate and facilitate all Federal WMD efforts to assist State and local emergency responders with planning, training, equipment, exercise, and health and medical issues necessary to respond to a WMD event. The NDPO's program areas encompass the six broad areas of domestic preparedness requiring coordination and assistance: Planning, Training, Exercises, Equipment, Information Sharing, and Public Health and Medical Services.

2. Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS). This office, within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), has a State and Local Domestic Preparedness Technical Assistance Program that provides technical assistance in three areas: (1) general technical assistance; (2) State strategy technical assistance, and (3) equipment technical assistance. The Purpose of this program is to provide direct assistance to State and local jurisdictions in enhancing their capacity and preparedness to respond to WMD terrorism incidents. The program goals are to:

- Enhance the ability of State and local jurisdictions to develop, plan, and implement a program for WMD preparedness; and
- Enhance the ability of State and local jurisdictions to sustain and maintain specialized equipment.

Technical assistance available from OSLDPS is provided without charge to requesting State or local jurisdiction. The following organizations are eligible for the State and Local Domestic Preparedness Technical Assistance Program:

- General technical assistance: units and agencies of State and local governments.
- State strategy technical assistance: State administrative agencies, designated by the governor, under the Fiscal Year 1999 State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program.
- Equipment technical assistance: units and agencies of State and local governments that have received OSLDPS funding to acquire specialized equipment.

Web site: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/osldps/

a. General Technical Assistance. OSLDPS provides general overall assistance to State and local jurisdictions for preparedness to respond to WMD terrorism incidents. This technical assistance includes:

- Assistance in developing and enhancing WMD response plans;
- Assistance with exercise scenario development and evaluation;
- Provision of WMD experts to facilitate jurisdictional working groups; and
- Provision of specialized training.

b. State Strategy Technical Assistance. OSLDPS provides assistance to States in meeting the needs assessment and comprehensive planning requirements under OSLDPS' Fiscal Year 1999 State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support Program. Specifically, OSLDPS:

- Assists States in developing their three-year statewide domestic preparedness strategy; and
- Assists States in utilizing the assessment tools for completion of the required needs and threat assessments.

c. Equipment Technical Assistance. OSLDPS provides training by mobile training teams on the use and maintenance of specialized WMD response equipment under OSLDPS' Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support Program. This assistance will be delivered on site in eligible jurisdictions. Specifically, OSLDPS:

- Provides training on using, sustaining, and maintaining specialized equipment;
- Provides training to technicians on maintenance and calibration of test equipment;
- Provides maintenance and/or calibration of equipment; and
- Assists in refurbishing used or damaged equipment.

C. Department of Defense (DoD)

Web site: www.defenselink.mil

1. In the event of a terrorism attack or act of nature on American soil resulting in the release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear material of high-yield explosive (CBRNE) devices, the local law enforcement, fire, emergency medical personnel who are first to respond may become quickly overwhelmed by the magnitude of the attack. The Department of Defense (DoD) has many unique war-fighting support capabilities, both technical and operational, that could be used in support of State and local authorities, if requested by FEMA, as the Lead Federal Agency, to support and manage the consequences of such a domestic event.
2. Due to the increasing volatility of the threat and the time sensitivity associated with providing effective support to FEMA in domestic CBRNE incident, the Secretary of Defense appointed an Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support (ATSD[CS]). The ATSD(CS) serves as the principal staff assistant and civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense for the oversight of policy, requirements, priorities, resources, and program related to the DoD role in managing the consequences of a domestic incident involving the naturally, occurring, accidental, or deliberate release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear material or high-yield explosives.
3. When requested, the DoD will provide its unique and extensive resources in accordance with the following principles. First, DoD will ensure an unequivocal chain of responsibility, authority, and accountability for its actions to ensure the American people that the military will follow the basic constructs of lawful action when an emergency occurs. Second, in the event of a catastrophic CBRNE event, DoD will always play a supporting role to the LFA in accordance with all applicable laws and plans. Third, DoD support will emphasize its natural role, skills, and structures to mass mobilize and provide logistical support. Fourth, DoD will purchase equipment and provide support in areas that are largely related to its war-fighting mission. Fifth, reserve component forces are DoD's forward-deployed forces for domestic consequence management.

4. All official requests for DoD support to CBRNE consequence management (CM) incidents are made by the LFA to the Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense. While the LFA may submit the requests for DoD assistance through other DoD channels, immediately upon receipt, any request that comes to any DoD element shall be forwarded to the Executive Secretary. In each instance the Executive Secretary will take the necessary action so that the Deputy Secretary can determine whether the incident warrants special operational management. In such instances, upon issuance of Secretary of Defense guidance to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), the Joint Staff will translate the Secretary's decisions into military orders for these CBRNE-CM events, under the policy oversight of the ATSD(CS). If the Deputy Secretary of Defense determines that DoD support for a particular CBRNE-CM incident does not require special consequence management procedures, the Secretary of the Army will exercise authority as the DoD Executive Agent through normal Director of Military Support, Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) procedures, with policy oversight by the ATSD(CS).
5. As noted above, DoD are tailored primarily for the larger war-fighting mission overseas. But in recognition of the unique challenges of responding to a domestic CBRNE incident, the Department established a standing Joint Task Force for Civil Support (JTF-CS) headquarters at the United States Joint Forces Command, to plan for and integrate DoD's consequence management support to the LFA for events in the continental United States. The United States Pacific Command and United States Southern Command have parallel responsibilities for providing military assistance to civil authorities for States, territories and possessions outside the continental United States. Specific units with skills applicable to a domestic consequence management role can be found in the Rapid Response Information System (RRIS) database maintained by FEMA. Capabilities include detection, decontamination, medical, and logistics.
6. Additionally, DoD has established 10 Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST), each composed of 22 well-trained and equipped full-time National Guard personnel. Upon Secretary of Defense certification, one WMD-CST will be stationed in each of the 10 FEMA regions around the country, ready to provide support when directed by their respected governors. Their mission is to deploy rapidly, assist local responders in determining the precise nature of an attack, provide expert technical advice, and help pave the way for the identification and arrival of follow-on military assets. By Congressional direction, DoD is in the process of establishing and training an additional 17 WMD-CST's to support the U.S. population. Interstate agreements provide a process for the WMD-CST and other National Guard assets to be used by neighboring states. If national security requirements dictate, these units may be transferred to Federal service.

D. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

Through its Office of Emergency Response, the DOE manages radiological emergency response assets that support both crisis and consequence management response in the event of an incident involving a WMD. The DOE is prepared to respond immediately to any type of radiological accident or incident with its radiological emergency response assets. Through its Office of Nonproliferation and National Security, the DOE coordinates activities in nonproliferation, international nuclear safety, and communicated threat assessment. DOE maintains the following capabilities that support domestic terrorism preparedness and response.

Web site: www.dp.doe.gov/emergencyresponse/

- 1. Aerial Measuring System (AMS).** Radiological assistance operations may require the use of aerial monitoring to quickly determine the extent and degree of the dispersal of airborne or deposited radioactivity or the location of lost or diverted radioactive materials. The AMS is an aircraft-operated radiation detection system that uses fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters equipped with state-of-the-art technology instrumentation to track, monitor, and sample airborne radioactive plumes and/or detect and measure radioactive material deposited on the ground. The AMS capabilities reside at both Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas, Nevada, and Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, D.C. The fixed-wing aircraft provide a rapid assessment of the contaminated area, whereas the helicopters provide a slower, more detailed and accurate analysis of the contamination.
- 2. Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC).** Radiological assistance operations may require the use of computer models to assist in estimating early phase radiological consequences of radioactive material accidentally released into the atmosphere. The ARAC is a computer-based atmospheric dispersion and deposition modeling capability operated by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). The ARAC's role in an emergency begins when a nuclear, chemical, or other hazardous material is, or has the potential of being, released into the atmosphere. The ARAC's capability consists of meteorologists and other technical staff using three-dimensional computer models and real-time weather data to project the dispersion and deposition of radioactive material in the environment. The ARAC's computer output consists of graphical contour plots showing predicted estimates for instantaneous air and ground contamination levels, air immersion and ground-level exposure rates, and integrated effective dose equivalents for individuals or critical populations. The plots can be overlaid on local maps to assist emergency response officials in deciding what protective actions are needed to effectively protect people and the environment. Protective actions could impact distribution of food and water sources and include sheltering and evacuating critical population groups. The ARAC's response time is typically 30 minutes to 2 hours after notification of an incident.

- 3. Accident Response Group (ARG).** ARG is DOE's primary emergency response capability for emergencies involving United States nuclear weapons. The ARG, which is managed by the DOE Albuquerque Operations Office, is composed of a cadre of approximately 300 technical and scientific experts, including senior scientific advisors, weapons engineers and technicians, experts in nuclear safety and high-explosive safety, health physicists, radiation control technicians, industrial hygienists, physical scientists, packaging and transportation specialists, and other specialists from the DOE weapons complex. ARG members will deploy with highly specialized, state-of-the-art equipment for weapons recovery and monitoring operations. The ARG deploys on military or commercial aircraft using a time-phased approach. The ARG advance elements are ready to deploy within four hours of notification. ARG advance elements focus on initial assessment and provide preliminary advice to decision makers. When the follow-on elements arrive at the emergency scene, detailed health and safety evaluations and operations are performed and weapon recovery operations are initiated.
- 4. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).** For major radiological emergencies impacting the United States, the DOE established a FRMAC. The center is the control point for all Federal assets involved in the monitoring and assessment of off-site radiological conditions. The FRMAC provides support to the affected states, coordinates Federal off-site radiological environmental monitoring and assessment activities, maintains a technical liaison with Tribal nations and State and local governments, responds to the assessment needs of the LFA, and meets the statutory responsibilities for the participating Federal agency.
- 5. Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST).** NEST is DOE's program for dealing with the technical aspects of nuclear or radiological terrorism. A NEST consists of engineers, scientists and other technical specialists from the DOE national laboratories and other contractors. NEST resources are configured to be quickly transported by military or commercial aircraft to worldwide locations and prepared to respond 24 hours a day using a phased and flexible approach to deploying personnel and equipment. The NEST is deployable within four hours of notification with specially trained teams and equipment to assist the FBI in handling nuclear or radiological threats. Response teams vary in size from a five person technical advisory team to a tailored deployment of dozens of searchers and scientists who can locate and then conduct or support technical operations on a suspected nuclear device. The NEST capabilities include intelligence, communication, search, assessment, access, diagnostics, render-safe operations, operations containment/damage mitigation, logistics, and health physics.

- 6. Radiological Assistance Program (RAP).** Under the RAP, the DOE provides upon request, radiological assistance to DOE program elements, other Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments, private groups, and individuals. RAP provides resources (trained personnel and equipment) to evaluate, assess, advise, and assist in the mitigation of actual or perceived radiation hazards and risks to workers the public, and the environment. RAP is implemented on the regional basis, with regional coordination between the emergency response elements of the States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, and DOE. Each RAP Region maintains a minimum of three RAP teams, which are comprised of DOE and DOE contractor personnel, to provide radiological assistance within their region of responsibility. RAP teams consist of volunteer members who perform radiological assistance duties as part of their formal employment or as part of the terms of the contract between their employer and DOE. A fully configured team consists of seven members, to include one Team Leader, one Team Captain, four health physics survey/support personnel, and one Public Information Officer. A RAP team may deploy with two or more members depending on the potential hazards, risks, or the emergency or incident scenario. Multiple RAP teams may also be deployed to an accident if warranted by the situation.
- 7. Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS).** The REAC/TS is managed by DOE's Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The REAC/TS maintains a 24 hour response center staffed with personnel and equipment to support medical aspects of radiological emergencies. The staff consists of physicians, nurses, paramedics, and health physicists who provide medical consultation and advice and/or direct medical support as the accident scene. The REAC/TS capabilities include assessment and treatment of internal and external contamination, whole-body counting, radiation dose estimation, and medical and radiological triage.
- 8. Communicated Threat Credibility Assessment.** DOE is the program manager for the Nuclear Assessment Program (NAP) at LLNL. The NAP is a DOE-funded asset specifically designed to provide technical, operational, and behavioral assessments of the credibility of communicated threats directed against the U.S. Government and its interests. The assessment process includes one-hour initial and four-hour final products which, when integrated by the FBI as part of its threat assessment process, can lead to a "go/no go" decision for response to a nuclear threat.

E. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), as the lead Federal agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 (health and medical services), provides coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster or emergency. Additionally, HHS provides support during developing or potential medical situations and has the responsibility for Federal support of food, drug, and sanitation issues. Resources are furnished when State and local resources are overwhelmed and public health and/or medical assistance is requested from the Federal government.

HHS, in its primary agency role for ESF #8, coordinates the provision of Federal health and medical assistance to fulfill the requirements identified by the affected State/local authorities having jurisdiction. Included in the ESF #8 is overall public health response; triage, treatment, and transportation of victims of the disaster; and evacuation of patients out of the disaster area, as needed, into a network of Military Services, Veterans Affairs, and pre-enrolled non-Federal hospitals located in the major metropolitan areas of the United States. ESF #8 utilizes resources primarily available from (1) within HHS, (2) ESF #8 support agencies, (3) the National Disaster Medical System, and (4) specific non-Federal sources (major pharmaceutical suppliers, hospital supply vendors, international disaster response organizations, and international health organizations).

Web site: www.hhs.gov

- 1. Office of the Emergency Preparedness (OEP).** OEP manages and coordinates Federal health, medical and health-related social service response and recovery to Federally declared disasters under the Federal Response Plan. The major functions of OEP include:
 - Coordination and delivery of Department-wide emergency preparedness activities, including continuity of government, continuity of operations and emergency assistance during disasters and other emergencies;
 - Coordination of the health and medical response of the Federal government, in support of State and local governments, in the aftermath of terrorism acts involving WMD; and
 - Direction and maintenance of the medical response component of the National Disaster Medical System, including development and operational readiness capability of Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and other special teams that can be deployed as the primary medical response teams in case of disasters.

- 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).** CDC is the Federal agency responsible for protecting the public health of the country through prevention and control of diseases and for response to public health emergencies. CDC works with national and international agencies to eradicate or control communicable diseases and other preventable conditions. The CDC Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Program oversees the agency's effort to prepare State and local governments to respond to acts of bioterrorism. IN addition, CDC has designated emergency response personnel throughout the agency who are responsible for responding to biological, chemical, and radiological terrorism. CDC has 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. CDC maintains the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile to respond to terrorism incidents with the United States.

Web site: www.cdc.gov

- 3. National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).** NDMS is a cooperative asset-sharing partnership between HHS, DoD, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), FEMA, State and local governments, and the private sector. The system has three components: direct medical care, patient evacuation, and the non-Federal hospital bed system. NDMS was created as a nationwide medical response system to supplement State and local medical resources during disasters and emergencies, provide backup medical support to the military and VA health care systems during an overseas conventional conflict, and to promote the development of community-based disaster medical service systems. This partnership includes DoD and VA Federal Coordinating Centers, which provide patient beds, as well as 1,990 civilian hospitals. NDMS is also comprised of over 7,000 private-sector medical and support personnel organized into many teams across the nation. These teams and other special medical teams are deployed to provide immediate medical attention to the sick and injured during disasters, when local emergency response systems become overloaded.
- a. Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT).** A DMAT is a group of professional and paraprofessional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other event. During a WMD incident, the DMAT provides clean area medical care in the form of medical triage and patient stabilization for transport to tertiary care.
- b. National Medical Response Team-Weapons of Mass Destruction (NMRT-WMD).** The NMRT-WMD is a specialized response force designed to provide medical care following a nuclear, biological, and/or chemical incident. This unit is capable of providing mass casualty decontamination, medical triage, and primary and secondary medical care to stabilize victims for transportation to tertiary care facilities in a hazardous environment. There are four such geographically dispersed throughout the United States.
- c. Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT).** The DMORT is a mobile team of mortuary care responders specialists who have the capability to respond to incidents involving fatalities from transportation accidents, natural disasters, and/or terrorism events. The team provides technical assistance and supports mortuary operations as needed for mass fatality incidents.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA is chartered to respond to WMD releases under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) regardless of the cause of the release. EPA is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); the Oil Pollution Act; and the Emergency Planning and Community-Right-To Know Act to support Federal, State, and local responders in counter-terrorism. EPA will provide support to the FBI during crisis management in response to a terrorism incident. In its crisis management role, the EPA On-Scene Commander (OSC) may provide the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) with technical advice and recommendations, scientific and technical assessments, and assistance (as needed) to State and local responders. The EPA On-Scene Commander (OSC) will support FEMA during consequence management for the incident. EPA carries out its response according to the FRP, ESF #10, Hazardous Materials. The OSC may request an Environmental Response Team that is funded by EPA if the terrorism incident exceeds available local and regional resources. EPA is the chair for the National Response Team (NRT).

The following EPA reference material and planning guidance is recommended:

- Thinking About Deliberate Releases: Steps Your Community Can Take, 1995 (EPA 550-F-95-001).
- Environmental Protection Agency's Role in Counter-terrorism Activities, 1998 (EPA 550-F-98-014).

Web site: www.epa.gov

G. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

It is the policy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to be prepared to respond swiftly in the event of national security, natural disaster, technological, and other emergencies at the national, regional, State, and county levels in order to provide support and comfort to the people of the United States. USDA has a major role in ensuring the safety of food for all Americans. One concern is bio-terrorism and its effect on agriculture in rural America, namely crops in the field, animals on the hoof, and food safety issues related to food in the food chain between the slaughter house and/or processing facilities and the consumer.

Web site: www.usda.gov

- 1. The Office of Crisis Planning and Management (OCPM).** This USDA office coordinates the emergency planning, preparedness, and crisis management functions and the suitability for employment investigations of the Department. It also maintains the USDA Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

2. **USDA State Emergency Boards (SEBs).** The SEBs have responsibility for coordinating USDA emergency activities at the State level.
3. **The Farm Service Agency.** This USDA agency develops and administers emergency plans and controls covering food processing, storage, and wholesale distribution; distribution and use of seed; and manufacture, distribution, and use of livestock and poultry feed.
4. **The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).** This USDA agency provides food assistance in officially designated disaster areas upon request by the designated State agency. Generally, the food assistance response from FNS includes authorization of Emergency Food Stamp Program benefits and use of USDA-donated foods for emergency mass feeding and household distribution, as necessary. FNS also maintains a current inventory of USDA-donated food held in Federal, State, and commercial warehouses and provides leadership to the FRP under ESF #11, Food.
5. **Food Safety and Inspection Service.** This USDA agency inspects meat/meat products, poultry/poultry products, and egg products in slaughtering and processing plants; assists the Food and Drug Administration in the inspection of other food products; develops plans and procedures for radiological emergency response in accordance with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP); and provides support, as required, to the FRP at the national and regional levels.
6. **Natural Resources Conservation Service.** This USDA agency provides technical assistance to individuals, communities, and governments relating to proper use of land for agricultural production; provides assistance in determining the extent of damage to agricultural land and water; and provides support to the FRP under ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.
7. **Agricultural Research Service (ARS).** This USDA agency develops and carries out all necessary research programs related to crop or livestock diseases; provides technical support for emergency programs and activities in the areas of planning, prevention, detection, treatment, and management of consequences; provides technical support for the development of guidance information on the effects of radiation, biological, and chemical agents on agriculture; develops and maintains a current inventory of ARS controlled laboratories that can be mobilized on short notice for emergency testing of food, feed, and water safety; and provides biological, chemical, and radiological safety support for USDA.
8. **Economic Research Service.** This USDA agency, in cooperation with other departmental agencies, analyzes the impacts of the emergency on the U.S. agricultural system, as well as on rural communities, as part of the process of developing strategies to respond to the effects of an emergency.

- 9. Rural Business-Cooperative Service.** This USDA agency, in cooperation with other government agencies at all levels, promotes economic development in affected rural areas by developing strategies that respond to the conditions created by an emergency.
- 10. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.** This USDA agency, protects livestock, Poultry, crops, biological resources, and products thereof, from diseases, pests, and hazardous agents (biological, chemical, and radiological); assesses the damage to agriculture of any such introduction; and coordinates the utilization and disposal of livestock and poultry exposed to hazardous agents.
- 11. Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES).** This USDA agency coordinates use of land-grant and other cooperating State college, and university services and other relevant institutions in carrying out all responsibilities for emergency programs. CSREES also administers information and education services covering (a) farmer, other rural residents, and the food and agricultural industries on emergency needs and conditions; (b) vulnerability of crops and livestock to the effects of hazardous agents (biological, chemical, and radiological); and (c) technology for emergency agricultural production. This agency also maintains a close working relationship with the news media. CSREES will provide guidance on the most efficient procedures to assure continuity and restoration of an agricultural technical information system under emergency conditions.
- 12. Rural Housing Service.** This USDA agency will assist the Department of Housing and Urban Development by providing living quarters in unoccupied rural housing in an emergency situation.
- 13. Rural Utilities Service.** This USDA agency will provide support to the FRP under ESF #12, Energy, at the national level.
- 14. Forest Service (FS).** This USDA agency will prevent and control fires in rural areas in cooperation with State, local and Tribal governments, and appropriate Federal departments and agencies. They will determine and report requirements for equipment, personnel, fuels, chemicals, and other materials needed for carrying out assigned duties. The FS will furnish personnel and equipment for search and rescue work and other emergency measures in national forests and on other lands where a temporary lead role will reduce suffering or loss of life. The FS provide leadership to the FRP under ESF #4, Firefighting, and support to the Emergency Support Functions, as required, at the national and regional levels, FS will allocate and assign radio frequencies for use by agencies and staff offices of USDA. FS will also operate emergency radio communications systems in support of local, regional, and national firefighting teams. Lastly, the FS law enforcement officers can serve as support to OIG in major investigations of acts of terrorism against agricultural lands and products.

15. Office of the Inspector General (OIG). This USDA agency office is the Department's principal law enforcement component and is USDA's liaison with the FBI. OIG in concert with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies is prepared to investigate any terrorism attacks relating to the nation's agriculture sector, to identify subjects, interview witnesses, and secure evidence in preparation for Federal prosecution. As necessary, OIG will examine USDA programs regarding counter-terrorism related matters.

H. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the Lead Federal Agency (in accordance with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan) for facilities or materials regulated by the NRC or by an NRC Agreement State. The NRC's counterterrorism-specific role, at these facilities or material sites, is to exercise the Federal lead for radiological safety while supporting other Federal, State and local agencies in Crisis and Consequence Management.

Web site: www.nrc.gov

- 1. Radiological Safety Assessment.** The NRC will provide the facility (or for materials, the user) technical advice to ensure onsite measure are taken to mitigate off-site consequences. The NRC will serve as the primary Federal source of information regarding on-site radiological conditions and off-site radiological effects. The NRC will support the technical needs of other agencies by providing descriptions of devices or facilities containing radiological materials and assessing the safety impact of terrorism actions and of proposed tactical operations of any responders. Safety assessments will be coordinated through NRC liaison at the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST), Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC), Command Post (CP), and Joint Operations Center (JOC).
- 2. Protective Action Recommendations.** The licensee and State have the primary responsibility for recommending and implementing, respectively, actions to protect the public. They will, if necessary, act, without prior consultation with Federal officials, to initiate protective actions for the public and responders. The NRC will contact State and local authorities and offer advice and assistance on the technical assessment of the radiological hazard and, if requested, provide advice on protective actions for the public. The NRC will coordinate any recommendations for protective actions through NRC liaison at the CP or JOC.
- 3. Responder Radiation Protection.** The NRC will assess the potential radiological hazards to any responders and coordinate with the facility radiation protection staff to ensure that personnel responding to the scene are observing the appropriate precautions.
- 4. Information Coordination.** The NRC will supply other responders and government officials with timely information concerning the radiological aspects of the event. The NRC will liaison with the Joint Information Center to coordinate information concerning the Federal response.

APPENDIX 4

FIRE DEPARTMENTS SERVING SANGAMON COUNTY

(1) Athens-Fancy Prairie	400 E. Hargrave St., Athens IL 62613	636-8221
(2) Auburn	117 W. Jackson, Auburn IL 62615	438-3121
(3) Buffalo	114 S. Wells Street, Buffalo IL 62515	364-4441
(4) Chatham	#1 Fireman Square, Chatham IL 62629	483-2121
(5) Dawson	109 N. Lewis Street, Dawson IL 62520	364-5975
(6) Divernon	133 S. State St., Divernon IL 62530	628-3341
(7) Illiopolis	428 Mary Street, Illiopolis IL 62539	486-7691
(8) Loami	110 S. Main Street, Loami IL 62661	624-6131
(9) Mechanicsburg	404 W. Main St., Mechanicsburg IL 62545	364-4831
(10) New Berlin-Island Grove	101 S. Oak Street, New Berlin IL 62670	488-6338
(11) Pawnee	711 8th Street, Pawnee IL 62558	625-3131
(12) Pleasant Plains	611 Buckeye Street, Pleasant Plains IL 62677	626-1131
(13) Riverton	710 Riverton Road, Riverton IL 62563	629-8107
(14) Rochester	700 E. Main St., Rochester IL 62563	498-7121
(15) Sherman	2215 E. Andrew Road, Sherman IL 62684	496-2213
(16) Springfield	825 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield IL 62701	788-8474
(17) Virden	317 N. Springfield Street, Virden IL 62690	965-3645
(18) Waverly	160 S. Prospect Street, Waverly IL 62692	435-2341
(19) Williamsville	9850 S. Williamsville Road, Williamsville, IL 62693	566-3311

APPENDIX 5

HOTLINES AND ONLINE RESOURCES

Note: The Internet sites listed here are current as of April 2001. Users of these should be aware that the Internet is a changing environment. New sites are added frequently. Sites also may be relocated or discontinued. Updated information on online resources will be provided through the FEMA web site, <http://www.fema.gov>

A. TELEPHONE HOTLINES

Domestic Preparedness Chemical/Biological HelpLine (phone: 800-368-6498, fax: 410-612-0715, Web: <http://www.nbc-prepare.org> or <http://dp.sbcom.army.mil> e-mail: cbhelp@sbcom.apgea.army.mil) This service provides technical assistance during business hours to eligible State and local emergency responders and their organizations.

National Response Center Hotline (800-424-8802) A service that receives reports of oil, chemical, biological, and radiological releases and actual or potential domestic terrorism; provides technical assistance to emergency responders; and connects callers with appropriate Federal resources. The hotline operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Operations Center (301-816-5100, collect calls accepted) Accepts reports of accidents involving radiological materials.

B. INTERNET REFERENCE ADDRESSES

Army Training Support Center (<http://www.atsc.army.mil>) Provides a digital library with approved training and doctrine information. Files include Field Manuals, Mission Training Plans, Soldier Training Pubs, and more.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (<http://www.bt.cdc.gov>) Information regarding infectious diseases.

Soldiers and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM) (<http://www.apgea.army.mil>) Information on chemical/biological defense equipment and chemical agents.

CBIAC: Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center (<http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil>) Collects, reviews, analyzes, summarized chemical warfare/contraband detection (CW/CBD) information.

Chemical and Biological Warfare – Health and Safety (<http://www.ntis.gov/health/health.html>) Department and Commerce National Technical Information Service (NTIS) site has information on chemical and biological agents, Government research, detoxification and decontamination studies, developing immunizations, and drug theories.

Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO)

(<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/>) Information on the CEPPO office, upcoming events, publications, legislation and regulations, and links to outside resources. Also contains information on accident prevention and risk management planning.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTRAC) (<http://www.cmahq.com>)

Source of technical assistance from chemical product safety specialists, emergency response coordinators, toxicologists and other hazardous materials (HazMat) specialists.

Disaster Management Central Resource (DMCR) (<http://206.39.77.2/DMCR/dmrhome.html>)

Lackland Air Force Base (AFB) site with information on civilian support resources, triage of mass casualty situations, medicine and terrorism, terrorism injuries, and WMD medical library.

FEMA – Bio, Toxic Agents, and Epidemic Hazards Reference

(www.fema.gov/emi/edu/biblo11.html) Emergency management-related bibliography on biological, toxic agents, and epidemic hazards.

FEMA – Emergency Management – Related Bibliography

(<http://www.fema.gov/emi/edu/biblo12.htm>) Currently 35 links to various emergency management-related bibliographies. At least 10 of these relate to WMD.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

(<http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/AEOD/FRERP/download.html>)

U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine (CHPPM)

(<http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>) Home Page providing links especially requests for CHPPM services. Links connect to Directorates of Environmental Health Engineering, Health Promotion and Wellness, Laboratory Sciences, Occupational Health, and Toxicology.

U.S. Army Medical Research and Development (R&D) Command

(<http://MRMC-www.army.mil>) Links include military infectious disease, chemical and biological links, scientific and technical reports and Web site links.

U. S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (<http://chemdef.apgea.army.mil>)

Provides data links to open literature for medical management of chemical casualties and assay techniques for chemical agents.

U. S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases

(<http://www.usamriid.army.mil>) Provides links to Medical Command (MEDCOM), Ebola site, outbreak reporting site, CDC, Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), U.S. Army, and more.

C. CROSS-REFERENCE WEB SITES

1. Federal Departments/Agencies

a. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- (1) EPA's Chemical Emergency and Prevention Office (CEPPO). CEPPO provides leadership, advocacy, and assistance to prevent and prepare for chemical emergencies, respond to environmental crisis, and inform the public about chemical hazards in their community. (<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/>)
- (2) EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT). The ERT is a group of skilled experts in environmental emergencies who provide on-scene assistance on a "round-the-clock" basis to deal with environmental disasters. <http://www.ert.org/>
- (3) EPA's Role in Counterterrorism. This Web site describes EPA's counterterrorism efforts and shares relevant counterterrorism information and resources. <http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/cntr-ter.html>

b. Department of Defense (DoD)

- (1) DoD's Chemical and Biological Defense Information Analysis Center. This Web site is DoD's focal point for chemical and biological warfare information. <http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil>
- (2) DoD's Counterproliferation: Chem Bio Defense. This is a DoD "webnetwork" on nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense. <http://www.acq.osd.mil/cp/>
- (3) DoD's Hazardous Technical Information Services (THIS). HTIS is a service of the Defense Logistics Agency, located in Richmond, Virginia. <http://www.dscr.dla.mil/htis/this.htm>
- (4) DoD's Medical (Army Surgeon General). This Web site contains extensive medical documents, training materials, audiovisual clips, a search engine, and links to other sites. <http://www.nbc-med.org>

c. Department of Justice (DOJ)

- (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). <http://www.fbi.gov>
- (2) Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program (ANSIR). The ANSIR is the "public voice" of the FBI for espionage, cyber and physical infrastructure protection. <http://www.fbi.gov/hq/nsd/ansir/ansir.htm>

- (3) National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO). The NDPO Web site provides a location for information regarding the available Federal training and programs intended to enhance the capabilities of the public safety community in dealing with weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The NDPO mission, members, services, newsletter, and recommended links are contained on this site. <http://www.ndpo.gov>
- (4) Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS). OSLDPS provides technical assistance to States and local jurisdictions to enhance their ability to develop, plan, and implement a program for WMD preparedness. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/osldps>

d. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- (1) Backgrounder: Terrorism. This FEMA Web site provides basic background information on terrorism-related issues. <http://www.fema.gov/library/terror.htm>
- (2) Terrorism Annex to the Federal Response Plan. This site includes the full text of the Annex in PDF format that can be downloaded and reproduced. <http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/frp/frpterr.pdf>
- (3) United States Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan. The link provides the full text of the plan, which is designed to provide information to Federal, State, and local agencies on how the Federal government will respond to potential or actual terrorism threats. The document is in PDF format and can be downloaded and reproduced. <http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/conplan>
- (4) FEMA's Rapid Response Information System (RRIS). This Web site provides descriptions and links to eight major chemical and biological agent resources. <http://www.fema.gov/rris/reflib2@htm#chembio>
- (5) FEMA's Rapid Response Information System (RRIS). This Web site provides descriptions and links to eight major chemical and biological agent resources. <http://www.fema.gov/rris/reflib2.htm#chembio>
- (6) National Fire Academy. The National Fire Academy home page provides links to the course catalog and to specific courses and job aids relating to terrorism preparedness. <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/nfa/>
- (7) FEMA's Emergency Response to Terrorism Self-Study Course. This Web site provides a link to a self-study course designed to provide basic awareness training to prepare first responders to respond safely and effectively to incidents of terrorism. http://www.usfa.fema.gov/nfa/tr_ertss1.htm

- (8) Terrorism Annex to the Federal Response Plan. The site includes the full text of the Annex in PDF format that can be downloaded and reproduced. <http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/frp/frpterr.pdf>
- (9) United States Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan. The link provides the full text of the plan, which is designed to provide information to Federal, State, and local agencies on how the Federal government will respond to potential or actual terrorism threats. The document is in PDF format and can be downloaded and reproduced. <http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/conplan/>

e. Department of Health and Human Services

- (1) Office of Emergency Preparedness/National Disaster Medical System – The web site provides information on current and previous disaster responses, counter-terrorism programs and links to other Federal sites. <http://www.oep-ndms.dhhs.gov>
- (2) Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Program – The web site provides information on bioterrorism preparedness issues, response planning and recent publication related to bioterrorism. <http://www.bt.cdc.gov>
- (3) Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) – Although the MMRS program is locally controlled, this web site provides information which will assist any local, State or Federal planner or responder working with domestic preparedness issues. <http://www.mmrs.hhs.gov>

2. Other Resources

- a. **Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office.** This Web site provides information on the Administration's current initiatives in critical infrastructure protection. <http://www.ciao.gov>
- b. **National Response Team (NRT).** The NRT Web site contains information about standing NRT committees, the Regional Response Teams (RRTs), upcoming events, and NRT publications. <http://www.nrt.org/>

APPENDIX 6

INCIDENT Indications and First Responder Concerns

NOTE: Extensive additional information on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) hazards and response, including information addressing first responder concerns, is available from various commercial publishers.

A. BIOLOGICAL

1. **Indications.** Indicators that a WMD incident involving biological agents has taken place may take days or weeks to manifest themselves, depending on the biological toxin or pathogen involved. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently developed the following list of epidemiologic clues that may signal a bioterrorism event:
 - a. Large number of ill persons with a similar disease or syndrome.
 - b. Large number of unexplained disease, syndrome, or deaths.
 - c. Unusual illness in a population.
 - d. Higher morbidity and mortality than expected with a common disease or syndrome.
 - e. Failure of a common disease to respond to usual therapy.
 - f. Single case of disease caused by an uncommon agent.
 - g. Multiple unusual or unexplained disease entities in the same patient without other explanation.
 - h. Disease with an unusual geographic or seasonal distribution.
 - i. Multiple atypical presentations of disease agents.
 - j. Similar genetic type among agents isolated from temporally or spatially distinct sources.
 - k. Unusual, atypical, genetically engineered, or antiquated strain of agent.
 - l. Endemic disease with unexplained increase in incidence.
 - m. Simultaneous clusters of similar illness in noncontiguous area, domestic or foreign.
 - n. Atypical aerosol, food, or water transmission.

- o. Ill people presenting near the same time.
- p. Deaths or illness among animals that precedes or accompanies illness or death in humans.
- q. No illness in people not exposed to common ventilation systems, but illness among those people in proximity to the systems.
- r. A large epidemic with a high illness and a growing death rate.
- s. A steady and increasing stream of patients.
- t. A large number of casualties within the first 48 – 72 hours after the attack, suggesting the epidemiology of a massive single source.
- u. An unusually high prevalence of respiratory involvement in diseases that, when acquired in nature, generally cause a non pulmonary syndrome: the signature of aerosol exposure.
- v. A large number of rapidly fatal cases, with few recognizable signs and symptoms, resulting from multiple lethal doses near a dissemination source.
- w. A rapidly increasing disease incidence (e.g., within hours or days) in a normally healthy population.
- x. An epidemic curve that rises and falls during a short period of time.
- y. An unusual increase in the number of people seeking care, especially with fever, respiratory, and gastrointestinal complaints
- z. An endemic disease rapidly emerging at an uncharacteristic time or in an unusual pattern.
- aa. Lower attack rates among people who had been indoors, especially in areas with filtered air or closed ventilation systems, compared with people who had been outdoors.
- bb. Clusters of patients arriving from a single locale.
- cc. Large numbers of rapidly fatal cases.
- dd. Any patient presenting with a disease that is relatively uncommon and has bioterrorism potential (e.g., Pulmonary anthrax, tularemia, or plague).
- ee. A single, definitely diagnosed or strongly suspected case of an illness due to a potential biological agent occurring in a patient with no history suggesting another explanation for the illness.

- ff. A cluster of patients presenting with a similar syndrome with either unusually high morbidity or mortality, without obvious etiology or explanation.
- gg. An unexplained increase in the incidence of a common syndrome, above seasonally expected levels.
- hh. Unusual patient contacts through the EMS system, including, but not limited to unusual deaths or patients exhibiting the signs of uncommon illness or communicable diseases.
- ii. Unusual deaths identified by the medical examiner/coroner, including but not limited to uncommon infectious or communicable diseases.
- jj. Communicable diseases reported from health care facilities or providers who are legally mandated to make reports.
- kk. Laboratories reporting isolation or identification of a potential bioterrorism agent.
- ll. Increased non-traumatic 9-1-1 call volume.
- mm. Unusual number of specific types of calls (e.g., flu, man-down, respiratory distress) for ambulances.
- nn. Increased number of missing persons calls.
- oo. High job or school absenteeism.
- pp. Decrease volume of ridership on transportation (rail, air, roadways, ferries).
- qq. Hospital admissions.
- rr. Hospital diversions.
- ss. Unexplained deaths.
- tt. Number of patients waiting to be seen in the emergency rooms.
- uu. Number of prisoners seeking medical attention.

2. First Responder Concerns

- a. The most practical method of initiating widespread infection using biological agents is through aerosolization, where fine particles are sprayed over or upwind of a target where the particles may be inhaled. An aerosol may be effective for some time after delivery, since it will be deposited on clothing, equipment, and soil. When the clothing is used later, or dust is stirred up, responding personnel may be subject to “secondary” contamination.
- b. Biological agents may be able to use portals of entry into the body other than the respiratory tract. Individuals may be infected by ingestion of contaminated food and water, or even by direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes through abraded or broken skin. Use protective clothing or commercially available Level C clothing. Protect the respiratory tract through the use of a mask with biological high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
- c. Exposure to biological agents, as noted as above, may not be immediately apparent. Casualties may occur minutes, hours, days, or weeks after an exposure has occurred. The time required before signs and symptoms are observed is dependent on the agent used. While symptoms will be evident, often the first confirmation will come from blood tests or by other diagnostic means used by medical personnel.

B. CHEMICAL

1. **Indications.** The following may indicate a potential chemical WMD has been released. There may be one or more of these indicators present.
 - a. An unusually large or noticeable number of sick or dead wildlife. These may range from pigeons in parks to rodents near trash containers.
 - b. Lack of insect life, Shorelines, puddles, and any standing water should be checked for the presence of dead insects.
 - c. Considerable number of persons experiencing water-like blisters, weals (like bee-stings), and/or rashes
 - d. Numbers of individuals exhibiting serious health problems, ranging from nausea, excessive secretions (saliva, diarrhea, vomiting), disorientation, and difficulty breathing to convulsions and death.
 - e. Discernible pattern to the casualties. This may be “aligned” with the wind direction or related to where the weapon was released (indoors/outdoors).
 - f. Presence of unusual liquid droplets, e.g., surfaces exhibit oily droplets or film or water surfaces have an oily film (with no recent rain).

- g. Unscheduled spraying or unusual application of spray.
 - h. Abandoned spray devices, such as chemical sprayers used by landscaping crews.
 - i. Presence of unexplained or unusual odors (where the particular scent or smell is not normally noted).
 - j. Presence of low-lying clouds or fog-like conditions not compatible with the weather.
 - k. Presence of unusual metal debris – unexplained bomb/munitions material, particularly if it contains a liquid.
 - l. Explosions that disperse or dispense liquids, mists, vapors, or gas.
 - m. Explosions that seem to destroy only a package or bomb device
 - n. Civilian panic in potential high-profile target areas (e.g., government buildings, mass transit systems, sports arenas, etc.).
 - o. Mass casualties without obvious trauma.
2. **First Responder Concerns.** The first concern must be to recognize a chemical event and protect the first responders. Unless first responders recognize the danger, they will very possibly become casualties in a chemical environment. It may not be possible to determine from the symptoms experienced by affected personnel which chemical agent has been used. Chemical agents may be combined and therefore recognition of agents involved becomes more difficult.

C. Nuclear/Radiological

- 1. **Indications.** Radiation is an invisible hazard. There are no initial characteristics or properties of radiation itself that are noticeable. Unless the nuclear/radiological material is marked to identify it as such, it may be some time before the hazard has been identified as radiological.
- 2. **First Responder Concerns.** While there is no single piece of equipment that is capable of detecting all forms of radiation, there are several different detectors for each type of radiation. Availability of this equipment, in addition to protective clothing and respiratory equipment, is of great concern to first responders.

APPENDIX 7

Planning Factors

Geography

Sangamon County, Illinois is an agricultural county with a small, centrally located industrial base and has a variety of communities dispersed throughout the area. The topography is generally flat to gently rolling. Temperature extremes are from –22 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to 106 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer, with averages of 25 degrees in the winter and 71 degrees in the summer. The population is 197,465 (2010 census), with the county seat in Springfield. The county is geographically situated in Central Illinois with Cass and Morgan Counties to the West, Menard and Logan Counties to the North, Christian and Macon Counties to the East, and Macoupin and Montgomery Counties to the South. There are twenty-seven villages and cities, twenty-six townships ranging in population from fewer than 200 upwards to over 115,000. The 868 square miles of land is at an average altitude of 615 feet with the Sangamon River flowing through the north and east parts of the county.

Climate

The climate of Sangamon County is generally temperate. All four seasons are experienced with temperature extremes during the year from below zero in the winter to highs in the 90's to over 100 in the summer. The county is subject to rainfall averaging 37 inches per year, but has experienced droughts, the most severe being in 1988. Winter storms occur, including ice storms, heavy snows, whiteouts, periods of extreme cold and blizzards, which cause hazardous road conditions. There is an average of 26 inches of snowfall each year. Wind is from the southwest 55% of the time. During the winter months, the wind mainly blows from the northwest.

Water Supplies

Lake Springfield supplies water for Springfield, communities surrounded by Springfield, Loami, Rochester, Sherman and Williamsville. The smaller incorporated communities of Dawson, Illiopolis, Pleasant Plains and Riverton have wells with water plants producing their municipal water supply. Other municipalities purchase water from public water districts. Most non-incorporated areas obtain water from private wells.

Public Transportation

Springfield Mass Transit District operates within the Springfield area. For emergency evacuations, Springfield Mass Transit District busses, as well as school busses, are available to respond throughout the county. There are also taxi cab services available in the Springfield area.

Highway Corridors

Interstate Highways: 55 and 72
State Highway Routes: 4, 29, 54, 97, 104, 123, 124, and 125
County Highways: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34,
37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 56, 57, and 59
Federal Routes: Old Route 36

Railway Corridors

AMTK -	Amtrak Passenger Route
BNSF -	Burlington Northern Santa Fe
CN -	Canadian National
KCS -	Kansas City Southern
IM -	Illinois & Midland
NS -	Norfolk Southern
UP -	Union Pacific
AMTK –	South/North – Virden, Thayer, Auburn, Chatham, Southern View; Springfield, Sherman, Williamsville
BNSF –	East/West – Lowder
CN –	South/North – Divernon, Glenarm, Springfield, Grandview, Spaulding
KCS –	West/East – Springfield
IM –	South/North – Pawnee, Springfield, Andrew, Cantrall
NS -	East/West – Illiopolis, Lanesville, Buffalo, Dawson, Riverton, Grandview Springfield, Southern View, Curran, New Berlin
UP -	South/North – Virden, Thayer, Auburn, Chatham, Southern View; Springfield, Sherman, Williamsville

Airport

Springfield's Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport consists of 2,400 acres of land. There are three runways – the longest being 8,000 feet, the other two are 7,300 feet and 5,300 feet, respectively. Passenger airlines provide scheduled service daily to and from Chicago and Dallas/Ft. Worth. Private planes heavily use the airport. The Illinois Air National Guard also maintains a base at the airport.

Population Density

The primary county population is located in Springfield, which is 116,250. The total county population is 197,465 (2010 census).

APPENDIX 8

SANGAMON COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Auburn Police Department – Chief Bruce Centko	217-438-3351
Buffalo-Mechanicsburg Police Department – Chief Bryon Honea	217-364-4825
Chatham Police Department – Chief John Holm	217-483-2456
Divernon Police Department – Chief Barclay Harris	217-628-3355
Grandview Police Department – Chief Mike Feleccia	217-544-7318
Illioopolis Police Department – Dissolved by Village Board	
Jerome Police Department – Chief Craig Kennedy	217-546-5954
Leland Grove Police Department – Chief Dan Ryan	217-522-6611
Loami Police Department – Chief Stan Workman	217-624-6011
New Berlin Police Department – Chief Terry Nydegger	217-741-9991
Pawnee Police Department – Chief Jan Bowsher	217-625-2341
Pleasant Plains Police Department – Chief Kevin Kesselring	217-626-1351
Riverton Police Department – Chief David Smith	217-629-9800
Rochester Police Department – Chief William Marass	217-498-8424
Sangamon County Sheriff’s Office – Sheriff Wes Barr	217-753-6859
Sherman Police Department – Chief Eric Smith	217-496-3256
Southern View Police Department – Chief Terry Rochford	217-529-0255
Spaulding Police Department – Chief Jim Hillyer	217-629-8188
Springfield Police Department – Chief Kenny Winslow	217-788-8360
Thayer Police Department – Chief Paul Morgan	217-823-6633
Williamsville Police Department – Chief Richard Edwards	217-566-3634

APPENDIX 9

POPULATION OF SANGAMON COUNTY 2010

TOWNSHIP	POPULATION	MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN EACH (POPULATION)
Auburn	6,333	Auburn (4,771) + Thayer (693) + Virden (157)**
Ball	6,701	Chatham* (11,500)
Buffalo Hart	173	
Capital	115,756	Springfield* (116,250)
Cartwright	1,482	Pleasant Plains (802)
Chatham	6,978	Chatham* (11,500)
Clear Lake	8,527	Clear Lake (229) + Riverton (3,455) + Spaulding (873)
Cooper	893	
Cotton Hill	902	
Curran	1,586	Curran (212)
Divernon	1,510	Divernon (1,172)
Fancy Prairie	5,410	Cantrall (139) + Sherman* (4,148)
Gardner	4,245	Springfield* (116,250)
Illio polis	1,314	Illio polis (891)
Island Grove	621	Berlin (180)
Lanesville	208	
Loami	1,070	Loami (745)
Maxwell	193	
Mechanicsburg	2,293	Buffalo (503) + Dawson (509) + Mechanicsburg (590)
New Berlin	1,524	New Berlin (1,346)
Pawnee	3,058	Pawnee (2,739)
Rochester	5,361	Rochester (3,689)
Springfield	6,245	Grandview (1,441) + Sherman* (4,418)
Talkington	189	
Williams	3,446	Sherman* (4,418) + Williamsville (1,476)
Woodside	11,447	Jerome (1,656) + Leland Grove (1,503) + Southern View (1,642)
TOTAL	197,465	

* – Incorporated area of municipality covers more than one township.

** – Virden has an additional 3,268 residents living within Macoupin County.

APPENDIX 10
POTENTIAL AREAS OF VULNERABILITY

Areas at risk may be determined by several points: population, accessibility, criticality to everyday life, economic impact, and symbolic value. The identification of such vulnerable areas should be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Traffic	Determine which roads/tunnels/bridges carry large volumes of traffic. Identify points of congestion that could impede response or place citizens in a vulnerable area. Note time of day and day of week this activity occurs.
Trucking and Transport Activity	Note location of hazardous materials (HazMat) cargo loading/unloading facilities. Note vulnerable areas such a weigh stations and rest areas this cargo may transit.
Waterways	Map pipelines and process/treatment facilities (in addition to dams already mentioned). Note berths and ports for cruise ships, roll-on/roll-off cargo vessels, and container ships.
Airports	Note information on carriers, flight paths and airport layout. Annotate location of air traffic control (ATC) tower, runways, passenger terminal, and parking areas.
Train/Subways	Note location of rails and lines, interchanges, terminals, tunnels and cargo/passenger terminals. Note any HazMat material that may be transported via rail.
Government Facilities	Note location of Federal/State/local government offices. Include locations of post office, law enforcement stations, fire/rescue, town/city hall, and local mayor/governor's residences. Note judicial offices and courts as well.
Recreation Facilities	Map sports arenas, theaters, malls, and special interest group facilities.
Other Facilities	Map location of financial institutions and the business district. Make any notes on the schedule business/financial district may follow. Determine if shopping center are congested at certain periods.
Military Installations	Note location and type of military installations.
HazMat Facilities, Utilities and Nuclear Facilities	Map location of these facilities.
<p>NOTE: Security and emergency personnel representing all of the above facilities should work closely with local and State personnel for planning and response.</p>	

Potential Areas of Vulnerability as Identified by Surveys of Local Jurisdictions

Airport
Annual Events with Large Public Attendance
Bridges
Churches
County Buildings
Dams and Spillways

Dickey John Corporation
Electric Substations
Federal Buildings
Fertilizer Companies
Fire Departments
Fuel Storage

Grain Elevators
Highway Corridors
Hilton Hotel
Interstate Rest Stops
Lake Springfield (including all CWLP Lake Facilities)
Lawn Care Companies

Law Enforcement
Lincoln Sites
Local Government Buildings
Memorial Medical Center
Military Locations
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line

Planned Parenthood
Railway Corridors and Railway Yards
Rockies Express Pipeline, operated by Tallgrass Operations, L.P.
Sangamon River
Schools
Sewer Treatment System

Shopping Malls
St. John's Hospital
State Buildings
Telecommunication Sites
Water System
Weigh Stations

APPENDIX 11

Sangamon County Highway Department Equipment

Tandem Dump Truck	16
Tandem Flat Bed Dump	1
Tandem Oil Distributor	3
Single Axle Dump Truck	3
Road Tractor	1
55 Ton Low Boy	1
Tag Trailer 20 Ton	1
Tag Trailer 9 Ton	1
Trailer 5,000 lbs	1
Jetter Truck mounted on International 4900	1
Bucket Truck 36'	1
Wheeled Excavator	1
Paint Striper mounted on Ford C800	1
Wheel Loader – 4.25 CU/YD	1
Wheel Loader – 4.5 CU/YD	1
Wheel Loader – 2.25 CU/YD	1
Chip Spreader	1
Self Propelled Broom	2
Industrial Tractor – 104 HP	2
Industrial Tractor – 85 HP	3
Industrial Tractor – 62 HP	1
Industrial Tractor –56 HP	3
Lawn Mower-27HP	1
Motor Grader	3
Rubber Tired Roller	3
ATV 23 HP 4x4 (Gator)	1
Seeder	2
Track Loader 2 CU/YD	1
Lift Truck –1@15,000 lbs/1@35,000 lbs	2
Bull Dozer – 18,000lbs 75 HP	1
Bull Dozer with 10' blade 39,000 lbs	1
Boom Mower	1
Skid Steer	1
Loader/Backhoe	1
Steel Drum Roller	2
Brush Grinder	1
Pug Mill	2
Straw Blower	1
Screening Plant	1
Conveyor 60'	1
Conveyor 70'	1
Conveyor SS 80'	1
Air Compressor (mobile)	1

APPENDIX 12
EOC FUNCTIONS AND PARTICIPATION

