KERN COUNTY

TERRORISM RESPONSE AND RECOVERY CONTINGENCY PLAN

APPROVED BY THE
KERN COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY COUNCIL

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1. INTRODUCTION

This plan describes the emergency procedures that will be used in the event of a terrorist threat or incident that occurs or impacts the Kern County Operational Area (OA). The Kern County Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Kern County Oversight Working Group have developed this plan.

A. Purpose

This Terrorism Contingency Plan is designed to establish responsibilities, and to coordinate preparedness, response and recovery from a terrorist-initiated incident, with emphasis placed upon incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). This contingency plan supplements the existing Kern County Emergency Plan. It is intended to provide general guidance. Actual response will be dependent upon conditions existing at the time of the emergency, including the availability of local and mutual aid resources.

B. Authorities

1. California Emergency Services Act (January 2002)
2. California Disaster Assistance Act (January 2003)
3. Kern County Code Chapter 2.66, Emergency Services (December 2002)
4. Kern County Emergency Plan
5. Kern County Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement (December 1950)
6. California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (November 1950)
7. California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
8. California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan
9. California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan
10. California Public Works Mutual Aid Plan
11. California Emergency Managers Mutual Aid Plan

C. References

1. California Terrorism Response Plan - An Annex to the State Emergency Plan (March 1999, updated February 2001)
2. Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines (March 1995)
3. Incident Command System (I.C.S.) Operational System Description, ICS 120-1

4. Local Planning Guidance on Terrorism Response, OES California, (December 1998)
5. Managing the Emergency Consequences of Terrorist Incidents, Federal Emergency Management Agency, July 2002

2. THE HAZARD – TERRORISM AND WMD SUMMARY

A. Nature of the Hazard. Kern County is home to numerous activities which could be attractive targets for terrorist attacks that could utilize Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). The County is a major agricultural and energy producer and a critical transportation hub. Located in the county are: statewide utilities distribution systems; key military facilities, which serve unique national functions not duplicated elsewhere; and a variety of key infrastructure and industries.

The agriculture industry in Kern County utilizes large quantities of chemicals for pesticides, fertilizers and soil conditioners. Both the agriculture and the petroleum industries employ explosives for blasting applications. Similarly, radiological substances are used extensively in the petroleum and healthcare industries for testing applications.

County and city law enforcement agencies have identified several groups within Kern County that are considered "Potential Threat Elements" for staging terrorist activities.

Kern County Environmental Health has identified over 200 legal sites in the county containing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive materials.

Potential targets within Kern County would include facilities, sites, systems or venues that, in the wake of a WMD terrorism incident, would experience any or all of the following:

- Large number of deaths or injuries
- Extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide or sustain human needs (power sources, food distribution, essential public services, etc.)
- Long-term catastrophic consequences to the general economic well-being of the community (agriterrorism, as an example)

More specifically, terrorist targets could include:

- Electric Power, Oil & Gas facilities
- Water Supply
- Transportation Centers
- Commercial/Industrial/Retail Centers

- Information and Communications-Related
- Recreational Facilities
- Agricultural - Animals
- Agricultural - Crops
- Governmental Services
- Public Health Institutions

WMD that could be used by terrorists against these types of targets are described briefly below under Section 2.C, WMD Hazard Agents and more extensively in Attachment B, WMD Hazardous Agents.

Definition: The FBI definition of terrorism includes three elements:

- Illegal activities that involve the use of force
- The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce
- The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives

(Reference: Emergency Response to Terrorism, FEMA, June 1999)

B. **Incident -** Upon notification of an incident where terrorist involvement is suspected, the appropriate law enforcement agency will evaluate the credibility of terrorist involvement. When the evaluation indicates the credibility of terrorist participation in the incident, the appropriate law enforcement agency will notify the Kern County Sheriff's Department.

The Emergency Services Director will determine the level of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation and the EOC management functions will be initiated.

C. WMD Hazard Agents - WMD are generally classified using the acronym "CBRNE", which represents the following hazard categories that can be against civilian populations or agricultural crops or livestock:

- **Chemical:** Liquid, Spray, Vapor or Powder
- **Biological:** Bacterial vs. viral; Require hospitalization vs. outpatient treatment; Respiratory aerosol/airborne release vs. oral release (food/water)
- **Radiological/Nuclear:** Radiation from these devices complicates response
- **Explosives:** These devices can be used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological or radiological agents

Combined Hazards - WMD agents can be combined to have a greater total effect. For example, explosives can be combined with biological agents. Another approach is by creating multiple incidents in one or more geographic

locations. A discussion of WMD hazards is contained in Attachment B, "WMD Hazard Agents".

D. Other Terrorism Hazards:

Low Tech Devices and Delivery

Most explosives and incendiary devices would not be considered WMD. The relatively small size of these devices and absence of specific security measures make these attacks difficult to prevent. Examples include suicide bombers or remote detonation devices. Larger quantities of explosive materials can be delivered by use of car or truck bombs, actively or remotely detonated.

Infrastructure Attacks

When security and deterrence do not prevent an infrastructure attack, plans for preparedness, response and recovery must be in place. Typically, infrastructure attacks have involved disruption to utilities, communications, transportation, banking, vital government services and water supply. These disruptions can trigger economic hardships as manufacturing, distribution, retailing and other commercial activities are interrupted.

Cyber-Terrorism

Cyber-Terrorism involves the malicious use of communications and information technology to disrupt, intimidate or coerce a population to further political or social objectives. The use of redundant information systems is one component of an effective strategy to protect against cyber-terrorism.

Agriterrorism

Agriterrorism is the malicious use of plant or animal pathogens to cause devastating disease in the agricultural sector. It may also take the form of hoaxes and threats intended to create public fear of such events.

Agriterrorism is considered to be an economic attack that could have severe consequences to both the County and state. The immediate damage is the loss of crops or livestock. However, the greater damage to the region and the industry arises from potential bans on future shipments. In response to consumers' fears, other counties, states and countries may well ban shipment of affected products for an indeterminate time.

Agriterrorism may be more attractive to terrorists than traditional biochemical attacks, because it is virtually risk-free and has a high probability of success. For example, infecting an open range herd of livestock would be easier than attacking people, and certain diseases, such

as foot-and-mouth disease, could spread quickly as producers move and disperse their herds.

3. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Kern County is generally divided into three geographic areas: the southern end of California's San Joaquin Valley, mountain ranges (Southern Sierra Nevada, Tehachapi and Temblor), and the Mojave Desert. It is California's third-largest County in land area, and at 8,073 square miles, Kern County is larger than the land area of Massachusetts, New Jersey or Hawaii. County boundaries embrace fertile farmland, scenic mountains, and pristine desert environments. There are more than 687,555 (as of January 1, 2003) residents who live and work in 11 incorporated cities and numerous unincorporated communities, with Bakersfield being the largest city.

Kern County is a major producer of petroleum and food & fiber products, which are distributed worldwide. In addition to these primary industries, the County offers a wide range of recreation and tourism options, and is pursuing an economic development strategic plan to further diversify its economy.

The County has world-class military research and testing centers. The Edwards Air Force Base/Air Force Flight Test Center and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station are essential to America's national defense. The NASA-Dryden Flight Research Center has been key to the country's leadership in space exploration.

As previously noted, County and city law enforcement have identified local Potential Threat Elements. Also, the County has a wide variety of chemicals, radiological devices and explosives available to support its agriculture and oil industries that could be used in a terrorist incident.

B. Assumptions

Available Resources
The plan recognizes that in terrorism incidents, as in many disasters, some emergency personnel may not be available to respond during the first few hours, or possibly even days. This applies to local resources, as well as state and federal resources.

Continuity of Government
A terrorism incident could result in significant loss of life and property, incapacitating government officials, governmental buildings or records,

systems and backup systems essential to the operation of government. Units of local government must continue to function during or after such incidents.

As presented in the County EOP, Basic Plan Section 1.9, the California Government Code and the State Constitution provide legal authority for the continuity and preservation of State and local government. To carry this out, each County department is responsible for identifying at least two alternatives for each management position and the level of delegated authority. The list of names and delegated authorities should be updated annually.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

This Terrorism Response and Recovery Contingency Plan identifies areas of responsibility and authority in the event of a significant terrorism incident. The Plan integrates and coordinates response by the Kern County OA and emergency services organization with that of other local, state and federal response agencies.

Crisis & Consequence Management

In dealing with terrorism, response activities are termed "crisis management" and "consequence management".

Crisis Management
Crisis management describes the response to the people committing an act of terrorism. This is the law enforcement component of terrorism, concerned with anticipating, preventing and resolving terrorist threats and incidents. The FBI is the lead federal agency for crisis management of a terrorist incident.

Consequence Management
Consequence management describes the response to the consequences of terrorism. It may include 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. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism. The Department of Homeland Security may designate a Principal Federal Official (PFO) to oversee and coordinate federal activities relevant to consequence management of the incident. The PFO will represent the Secretary of Homeland Security as the senior Federal official on scene. (The PFO role was previously handled by FEMA.)

There are changes occurring in the design of the National Response Plan (NRP), (See Initial National Response Plan dated September 30, 2003) which combine prevention, preparedness, response and recovery into one integrated plan. The NRP will treat crisis management and consequence management as a single integrated function, rather than two separate functions. This more integrated approach is utilized in this plan.

How Terrorism Differs

Terrorism incidents differ from other hazards in a variety of ways, one of which is the potential use of WMD. WMD events can present different challenges than other mass casualty incidents triggered by chemical spills, transportation mishaps, or natural disasters.

Ways WMD events differ include:

- Victims of a biological weapons attack may not develop symptoms immediately and therefore may not seek timely medical care.
- Large geographic areas may be affected in a biological attack, as persons may travel long distances and unknowingly spread infection to others, including hospital personnel.
- Traditional hazardous materials and emergency medical procedures may be inadequate to respond to a WMD event. Unique issues arise in decontamination, detection of causes for disease (such as viruses, bacteria, or toxins), risk to first responders, and the psychosocial impacts of terrorism on the community.
- Overall responsibility for investigation of a confirmed terrorist attack passes to the FBI.
- Public information takes on particular importance in restoring public confidence, and facilitating a rapid return to normal civil affairs.

B. Direction and Control

The State of California and local agencies have lead authority for consequence management. Ordinarily, the local first response will be conducted under California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which forms the basis of California's concept of operations for managing any kind of emergency or disaster, including terrorist incidents.

Local responders will manage all aspects of the incident until, by virtue of its specific legal authority, the FBI assumes command of crisis

management efforts. Local and state authorities will maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate utilizing SEMS.

C. Communications

The most secure and widely available method of communications is the standard landline telephone. Although the County has rural areas without landline telephone access, terrorists are historically less likely to target such areas. Where landline telephone service is unavailable, cellular telephone service may be functional. Although this technology is less secure than landline communications, it is more difficult to monitor than conventional radio communications. Face-to-face communications with federal agencies should be used whenever possible for reliable and secure communications.

The following systems are used by Kern County to disseminate information:

- CLETS (California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System) for law enforcement information;
- RIMS (California OES's Response Information Management System) for information sharing among the SEMS levels of government;
- ESMR (Nextel) and Cellular Mobile Telephone public networks, for transmission of administrative or overhead information to field operations;
- Kern County Dispatch and Emergency Communication Centers for field operations;
- CAHAN (California Health Access Network).

Note: None of the above systems are secure for transmitting classified information. CLETS utilizes dedicated telephone or satellite circuits, and RIMS, a web based application, are more difficult to intercept than open, non-encrypted radio communications.

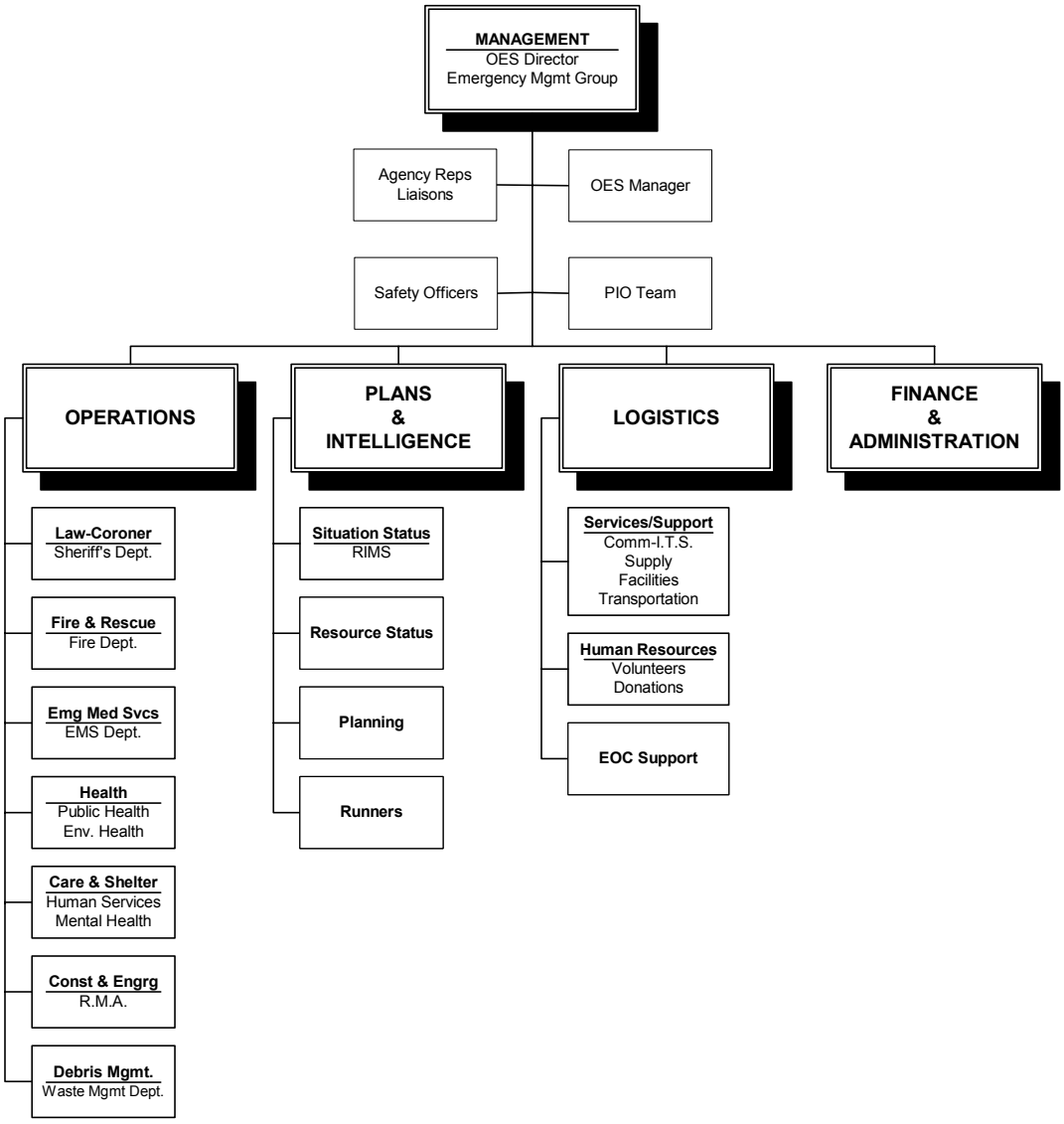
D. Warning

Upon receipt of a terrorist threat within Kern County, the receiving agency will notify their law enforcement agency, which will proceed to assess the threat credibility. Upon establishing the credibility of the specific threat, the receiving agency's law enforcement agency will notify the Kern County Sheriff's Department and other selected city or County departments. The term "threat" in this context is defined as an indication of a likely terrorist incident.

In the case of an actual incident where terrorist involvement is suspected, the appropriate law enforcement agency will evaluate the credibility of terrorist involvement. When the evaluation indicates the credible potential of terrorist participation in the incident, the appropriate law enforcement agency will notify the Kern County Sheriff's department. Notification of the Kern County OES and State OES Warning Center will also occur.

5. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) ORGANIZATION

Local – Kern County manages emergencies through use of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The EOC organization is as follows:



State and Interjurisdictional – The chain of command under the Statewide Emergency Management System divides the state into six OES Mutual Aid Regions. The Kern County OA is in Region 5. The Statewide system and Interjurisdictional Mutual Aid Agreements are discussed in the Kern County Emergency Plan, Annex A, Managing Emergency Operations.

Federal -- Access to Federal resources is generally provided through the Statewide System. However, in the event of a terrorist threat or incident, the FBI is contacted directly by local law enforcement.

6. EOC MANAGEMENT

Management assignments are shown in the table, "Terrorism SEMS Functions", provided as Attachment A. The Kern County Fire Chief is the Kern County Director of Emergency Services, and serves as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director in SEMS.

The FBI is the lead agency when an act of terrorism is suspected or confirmed. The FBI remains the lead agency until terrorism is disproved or until the incident reaches recovery, at which time the PFO, as designated by the Department of Homeland Security, will assume lead federal responsibility.

A. Organizational Structure

SEMS Organization Activation - Upon notification of a suspected terrorist incident, the Kern County Operational Area will implement SEMS, and the Kern County Fire Chief assumes the position of Director of Emergency Services. The Director will assess the nature of the disaster to determine the jurisdictional responsibility for command. The Director will confirm that the Incident Commander has notified the FBI field office.

Notification of FBI field office - The Incident Commander shall notify the FBI field office of the terrorist threat or suspected incident. The responding Special Agent determines if and when to notify the Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) and to activate a Joint Operations Center (JOC).

Activation of the JOC - If the JOC is activated, the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) acts as the Federal on-scene manager while the FBI is the Lead Agency. The JOC probably will be collocated with the County EOC. A representative of the involved law enforcement agency, or the Sheriffs Department if multiple jurisdictions are involved, should be assigned to the JOC.

B. Coordination of Disciplines

The organization used by the Kern County OA is multi-agency, multi-discipline with a Unified Command. See Kern County EOP, Annex A, "Managing Emergency Operations".

Areas of special concern for coordination may include emergency information dissemination, education and child care facilities, animal care issues and public health concerns.

C. Inclusion of Non-Profit Organizations and Private Businesses

Non-Profit organizations such as the American Red Cross -- the primary agency for mass care and shelter -- and the Salvation Army have been involved in the emergency response planning for Kern County.

The EOC will contact appropriate non-profit organizations and private businesses in the event of a credible threat or incident.

The representatives of these organizations will report to the Liaison Officer in the EOC.

D. Emergency Public Information

The Kern County Fire Public Information Officer (PIO) is the County PIO, and has overall responsibility for coordinating Emergency Public Information. Assistant PIOs may also be assigned. The County PIO manages the release of all information.

The threat of, or occurrence of, an actual terrorist event raises significant issues regarding information sharing and dissemination. Security and confidentiality concerns will be weighed against operational needs and public interest in public information dissemination.

The PIO has developed standardized emergency response public information templates that may be used as appropriate during an event. The PIO has also coordinated terrorism awareness information with media representatives.

Due to the importance of Emergency Information, the Public Information Officer is included in incident planning activities during a suspected or confirmed terrorist event. This is standard operating procedure under SEMS and ICS.

If the federal government establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC), the County PIO will dispatch an Assistant PIO and maintain a PIO presence there as long as required by the situation. News release procedures will be established for the EOC and the Unified Command.

Alerting the public of a pending emergency will be accomplished by using all available commercial radio and television stations serving the Kern County area. Other sources include:

- Government access channel(s);
- The Fire Emergency Communications Center (ECC) activates the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS), which immediately provide emergency information to the broadcast media.
- ECC and Sheriff Communications Center (Control One) activate the Kern Alert System.
- Residents may also receive evacuation notification by the use of sirens, public address equipment on emergency vehicles, and door-to-door contact by emergency response personnel.

E. Safety and Security

Safety of personnel is the responsibility of ***all* personnel assigned to an incident/event.**

The Safety Officer is a member of the Command Staff and reports to the Incident Commander(s). Assistant Safety Officers may be assigned as needed and report to the Safety Officer. **The Safety Officer and Assistants have full authority to immediately stop and/or correct any unsafe practice or act.**

The Safety Officer will advise the Incident Commander(s) of any safety concerns and their remedies.

During actual emergency operations, heightened safety and security procedures will be in force and will be followed by all personnel at the EOC and at the Department Operations Centers (DOCs). Security and safety procedures will also be implemented for all command posts and other operational sites.

F. Office of Emergency Services (OES)

OES will assist the Director of Emergency Services and oversee administrative support of the Emergency Management Organization. OES will be liaison to OA members and ensure that State OES is fully briefed.

G. Information Sharing

The notification of a potential terrorist threat and subsequent updates will be made verbally through the most secure form of landline available. Written confirmations of notification and updates will be used. Emergency response personnel will observe communication security

procedures. **Sensitive information should not be communicated by non-secure cell phone or radio.**

The following systems will be used by Kern County to disseminate information:

- CLETS (California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System) for law enforcement information;
- RIMS (California OES's Response Informational Management System) for information among the SEMS levels of government;
- ESMR (Nextel) and Cellular Mobile Telephone public networks, for transmission of administrative or overhead information to field operations;
- Kern County Dispatch and Communications Centers for field operations.

Note: None of the above systems are secure, and are thus unsuitable for transmitting classified information. Transmitted information must be evaluated for sensitivity prior to sending. CLETS and RIMS operate on dedicated telephone or satellite circuits that are more difficult to intercept than open, non-encrypted communications.

The EOC will have regularly scheduled briefings for EOC staff and other emergency response personnel.

Communications interoperability is a goal in planning and execution of all departmental and OA plans.

H. Mutual Aid

The EOC will request mutual aid, when required, through pre-established Fire, Law, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Coroner, Public Works, Emergency Management Mutual Aid (EMMA) and/or California Master Mutual Aid systems as appropriate to the incident. Requesting and receiving inter-jurisdictional mutual aid is discussed in Annex A, Managing Emergency Operations, in the Kern County Emergency Plan.

7. EOC OPERATIONS

In the event of a terrorist threat or incident, the EOC Operations Manager will be a law enforcement representative. The Director of Emergency Services has the authority to reassign this position to another discipline as required by the situation.

A. Fire Department

The Kern County Fire Department will be the lead for fire response, hazardous materials events, gross field decontamination-radiological and chemical (See Attachment C for decontamination procedures), urban search and rescue, and medical/rescue operations in coordination with the Kern County EMS Department. The Fire Department will provide support as necessary to Law Enforcement for crisis management activities. Existing procedures will be used when possible. The Fire Department will assist with:

- Perimeter and access control
- Evacuation operations
- Notifications
- Safeguarding evidence
- Initial damage assessment
- Fatalities management

In its role as the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator, the Kern County Fire Department will request Fire and Rescue mutual aid, if needed.

B. Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff's Department in conjunction with the FBI will be the OA lead for facilitating:

- Crisis management, which may include investigation, tracking, and maintaining scene integrity.
- Hostage situations and hijackings
- Bombings
- Perimeter security
- Access control
- Traffic/crowd control
- Evacuations
- Notifications
- Safeguarding evidence

The Sheriff's Department will also assist with damage assessment and fatalities management as required.

The Kern County Coroner is a division of the Sheriff's Department. The Coroner has responsibility and authority for identifying dead persons and human tissue; determining and recording the cause, circumstances and manner of death; and disposing of unclaimed and/or indigent deceased persons. Where there are mass casualties, the Coroner will be responsible for:

- Coordinating local resources utilized for collection, identification and disposition of deceased persons and human tissue.
- Staffing temporary morgue sites
- Establishing collection points for deceased persons
- Identifying mass burial sites as required
- Notifying relatives (may utilize the American Red Cross for locating and notifying relatives)
- Maintaining records for recording and updating fatality statistics
- Submitting mutual aid requests through the Coroners' Mutual Aid System

The Kern County Sheriff's Department, as the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator will request Law Enforcement mutual aid if needed.

C. Resource Management Agency (Community Development Program, Engineering and Survey Services, Environmental Health, and Roads Departments)

The Resource Management Agency (RMA) staffs the function identified as Construction and Engineering in the Emergency Plan.

RMA is the County's public works agency. It is the lead for damage assessment and is the liaison for utilities concerns. Agency responsibilities include:

- Reconnaissance of public infrastructure (roads, bridges, facilities, and utilities)
- Alternate route identification
- Coordinate with water and other utilities serving Kern County
- Building inspection for safety of occupancy
- Utility access rerouting
- Temporary repairs needed to facilitate access or maintain safety
- Assist with access, crowd control, and fatality management
- Coordinate with the Sheriff's Department and city police departments on facility security issues.

The Resource Management Agency will request Public Works mutual aid, if needed, through the California Master Mutual Aid System.

The Environmental Health Department is part of the Resource Management Agency. Department support responsibilities include:

- Assist in developing a plan to identify causative substance/agent(s)
- Use appropriate field sampling and testing equipment and field characterization resources to identify substance/agent(s)
- Assess public and environmental health and safety impacts
- Recommend mitigation measures for substances/agents identified
- Assess and recommend ultimate cleanup and disposal methodology
- Oversee remediation

D. Department of Human Services

The Department of Human Services is the lead agency for care and shelter operations. The Director of the Department of Human Services is the Kern County Care and Shelter Branch Coordinator. Department responsibilities include:

- Identify shelter locations
- Request the American Red Cross manage the shelters
- Request assistance from the Salvation Army for feeding
- Request radio communications assistance, if needed, from RACES
- Coordinate counseling with the Kern County Mental Health Department
- Work with law enforcement to ensure shelter security

The Department of Human Services, as the Operational Area Care and Shelter Branch Coordinator, will request Care and Shelter mutual aid if needed.

E. Emergency Medical Services Department (EMS)

The EMS System is managed by the Kern County EMS Department, in accordance with Annex D of the Kern County Emergency Plan. The Kern County Med-Alert System is utilized for emergency management of multi-casualty and mass casualty incidents. The plan involves local hospitals, health care providers, and the Bakersfield Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), managed through the Emergency Medical Services Department. The system is activated through the ECC, when responding field personnel encounter an incident that produces five or more victims or

any individual hazardous materials incident victim. Fire and ambulance field personnel also initiate field triage.

Responsibilities of the EMS Department include:

- Coordinate the procurement and allocation of critical medical resources required to support disaster care operations.
- Maintain communication with the EOC, City EOCs, hospitals, Hospital Zone Command Posts, Casualty Staging Areas and ambulance services in order to provide status and allocate resource usage.
- Direct patient transport destination, patient distribution and patient inter-facility transfers as appropriate.
- Activate Casualty Staging Areas and coordinate casualty movement between Hospital Zone Command Posts, the Disaster Support Area Mobilization Center and casualty of the affected area(s).

The Emergency Medical Systems Department, as the Operational Area Disaster Medical Coordinator, will request Disaster Medical mutual aid if needed.

F. Mental Health Services Department

The Kern County Department of Mental Health Services will coordinate the psychological response to terrorism incidents, including:

- Provide training in the psychological aspects of disasters, terrorism, and emergency management.
- Participate in emergency public information regarding mental health issues. Many of the tasks for Mental Health concern dealing with people who are fearful about future terrorism incidents, or are in need of counseling regarding causalities.
- Integrate Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) and other recovery programs with the Mental Health programs.
- Support Care and Shelter and other operations though counseling with mental health professionals.

Mental Health operations in disasters are outlined in Annex M of the Kern County Emergency Plan.

G. Department of Public Health

During all terrorism incidents, the Department of Public Health will be responsible to advise Incident Management on health issues regarding:

Protective Actions:

- Use of "Shelter in place" or evacuation based upon public health issues
- Isolation of individuals, who pose an infectious hazard
- Quarantine of affected areas or individuals
- Special precautions to avoid transmission of disease
- Vaccinations and mass inoculations
- Use of protective masks by the public
- Closing of public transportation
- Limiting public gathering
- Notification to health care providers

Mass Care:

- Necessity for Decontamination prior to sheltering
- Considerations when establishing Safety Perimeters around the site
- Patient tracking for epidemiological services
- Disease surveillance
- Coordination of the activation, reception and distribution of Strategic National Stockpile shipments (See Attachment I-Strategic National Stockpile)

Other Issues:

- Coordinate multi-hazard/multi-agent patient assessment and response strategy.
- A Bioterrorism Coordinator will oversee the preparedness planning process and serve as liaison to incident responders.
- Maintenance of the Bioterrorism Plan which covers disease monitoring, treatment/immunization, or outbreak investigation. The plan will integrate with the Kern County Med-Alert system. See Attachment H, Kern County Bioterrorism Plan Summary
- Utilize emergency powers as required for quarantines and controlling medical facilities
- Coordinate procedures with EMS to manage a potentially large influx of patients requiring specialized care
- Coordinate procedures with EMS to obtain and integrate supplementary medical professionals
- Develop incident response guidelines for care of "special" populations, i.e., homebound, medically fragile, etc.

The Public Health Department, as the Operational Area Public Health Coordinator, will request Public Health mutual aid if required.

8. FIELD OPERATIONS

A. Implement Field Incident Command System (ICS)

SEMS regulations require that the five basic management functions be staffed and that all field response forces operate under ICS.

Unified Command:
In the event of a terrorist incident, a Unified Command shall be established that will include all organizations required for appropriate response.

The Unified Command initially will include the fire service for life saving and fire suppression responsibilities, and, as soon as terrorism is suspected, law enforcement, because a criminal act has occurred. Unified Command should include other agencies with jurisdiction for the incident, such as the FBI. How other organizations with involvement in the incident, such as water agencies whose facilities and/or product are involved, may be included in a variety of ways depending upon the situation. These organizations may:

- Participate in the Unified Command,
- Be assigned as Agency Representatives,
- Be utilized wherever most useful as Technical Specialists.

Agency Representatives and Technical Specialist are standard ICS positions.

B. Field Incident Command Posts and Staging Areas

These sites will be established as required. The Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Commander will determine the location(s) as needed.

9. EOC PLANS & INTELLIGENCE

The Plans & Intelligence Manager position will be staffed by the Kern County Fire Department. Since terrorism is a criminal activity, a Sheriff's Department staff member will be the Deputy Plans & Intelligence Manager. This person should possess federally-issued clearance for access to classified information. In addition to the Situation, Documentation, Planning and Resources Units, Plans & Intelligence may include units that address crisis management and consequence management.

Plans & Intelligence will include mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) products. The Engineering and Survey Services Department and Fire Department will perform this function.

Plans & Intelligence is responsible for tracking the resources assigned to the incident.

A. Threat Analysis

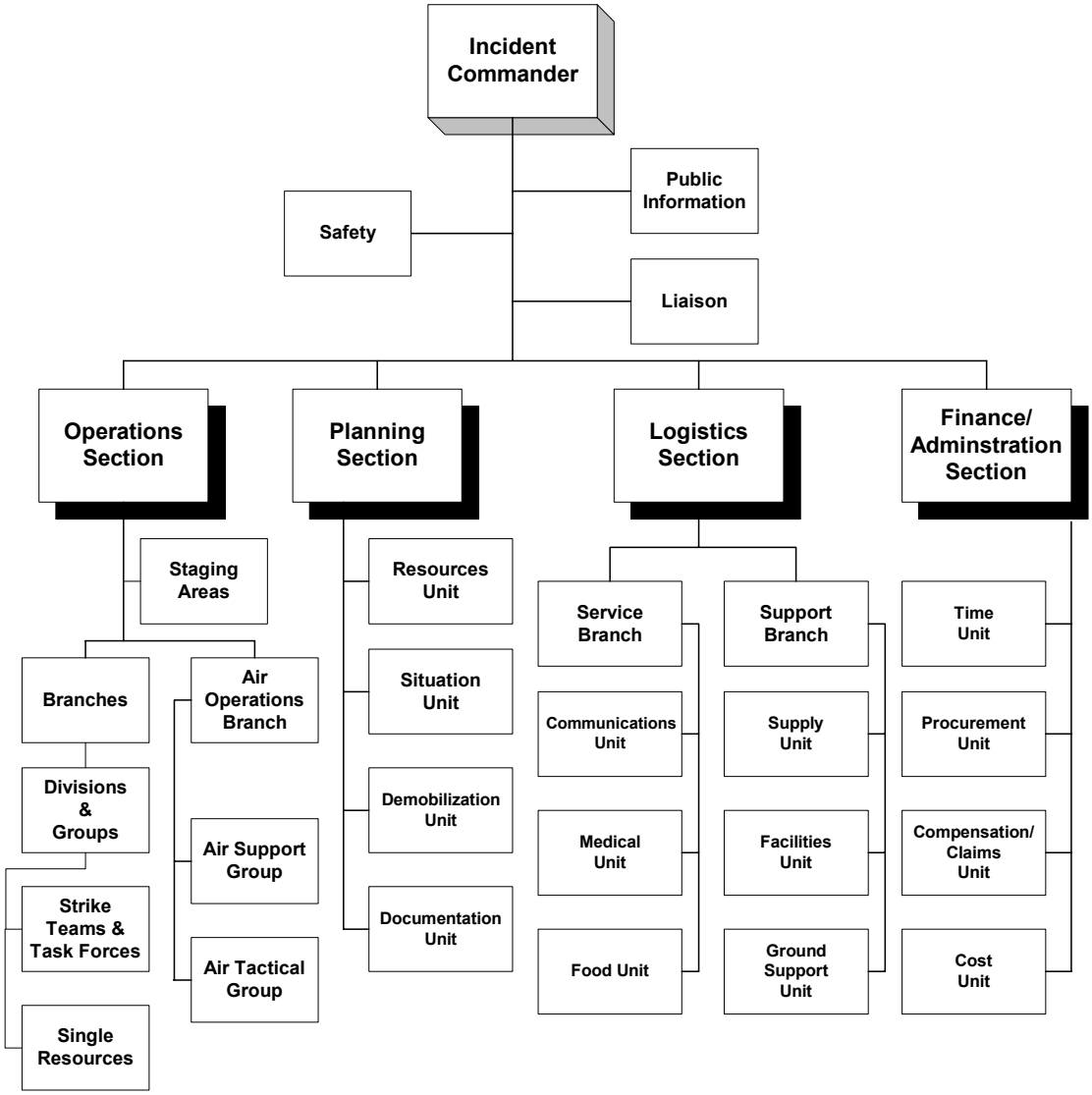
Threat analysis planning and intelligence activities will address two key areas:

- Law enforcement and crisis management activities
- General threat analysis

Information developed during the threat analysis process will be shared with the appropriate agencies. Release of threat analysis information to the public will be managed by the County PIO.

B. Incident Command System

Management of incidents utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS), which is the field component of SEMS. The ICS organization follows:



Incident Command System Organization

10. EOC LOGISTICS

Logistics is responsible for identifying supplies, services, equipment and facilities required by the event. During emergency operations, it is also responsible to maintain operational capabilities of computer systems and communications.

A. Parks and Recreation

The Parks and Recreation Director is the Logistics Section Manager.

The department will provide facilities for Care and Shelter operations, Staging Areas and Incident Command Posts. These facilities could

include community centers, parks and recreational facilities. The department is assigned the lead to provide heavy equipment, seating, and related services in connection with the use of facilities for mass care activities.

B. Kern County Personnel Department

Coordinates the allocation of volunteer personnel to appropriate assignments and the processing of donated goods.

C. General Services

The Kern County Facilities Manager is the Assistant Logistics Section Manager. This function is responsible for the following activities:

- Coordinates the inspection and restoration of facilities critical to emergency operations, utility restoration, and emergency power supply to the EOC (Property Management)
- Procures essential supplies (Purchasing)
- Coordinates public safety telecommunications systems
- Coordinates acquisition of transportation resources (Fleet Services)

D. Information Technology Services

Coordinates restoration of computer systems, networks, telephone systems and Information Technology resources.

11. EOC FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

A. Continuity of Operations

Continuity of operations includes contracts management and personnel actions.

B. Cost Tracking

The County Administrative Office oversees the finance operations within the EOC and insures that costs for a potential or an actual event are tracked in a timely manner.

C. Administration

The County Administrative Office provides staff for the administrative function in the Operational Area EOC.

12. RECOVERY

Multi-Hazard Recovery (Post Emergency Phase) is covered in the Kern County Emergency Plan (EOP). A terrorist attack using WMD has the potential for CBRNE contamination that may impact agriculture, commerce, retailing, and everyday life in the affected areas.

Where contamination is present, Public Health is responsible for protecting the public health and monitoring outbreaks of and recovery from illness during the recovery period.

Environmental Health is responsible for clean up and disposal of contaminates. This department will provide situation monitoring and assessments of the impacts upon public and environmental health and safety at various stages of the recovery.

The Waste Management Department is responsible for debris management.

The Resource Management Agency is responsible for restoring roads and inspecting buildings for occupancy safety.

OES is responsible for the disaster declaration process and for coordinating Disaster Assistance Programs (Individual and Public) for the Operational Area.

The Department of Homeland Security may designate a Principal Federal Official (PFO) to oversee and coordinate federal activities relevant to recovery operations for the incident. The PFO will represent the Secretary of Homeland Security as the senior Federal official on scene. This role was previously assigned to FEMA.

13. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Terrorism prevention, response and recovery exercises will be incorporated into the master training schedule.

General training goals for responders of each discipline should be maintained to determine the specific training required by disciplines.

The WMD Training Levels are:

Awareness Training Level:
Addresses training needs for emergency responders who are likely to witness or discover an incident involving the terrorist/criminal use of WMD or who may be sent out to initially respond or support the response to the report of such an incident. Generally, all actions to be taken by these individuals should be conducted from within the cold zone. Should personnel find themselves in the warm or hot zones, they are to remove themselves and to encourage others, if ambulatory, to move to a safe refuge away from the immediate threat and attempt to minimize further contamination. The requisite competencies for this level of training are to recognize a WMD terrorism incident and notify appropriate authorities of the incident.

Performance Training Level:
Addresses training needs for emergency responders who will be responding to or supporting the response to the scene of a potential WMD terrorism incident or hazardous materials incident for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the incident. These responders are to provide the personnel to conduct on-scene operations within at least the warm zone and/or hot zone (if properly trained and equipped) that has been set up on the scene of a potential WMD or hazardous materials incident to control and mitigate the incident. This performance level is divided into two sub-levels with a separate set of training guidelines for each:

> Performance – Defensive:
> (This training level replaces the former Operations WMD Training Level.) The emergency responders trained to this sub-level will be fully capable of working in the warm and cold zones and support those responders working in the hot zone. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to mitigate the effects of the incident. Their function is to contain the incident from a safe distance, keep effects from spreading, and prevent exposures.

Performance – Offensive:
(This training level replaces the former Technician WMD Training Level.) The emergency responders trained to this sub-level will be fully capable of working in the hot zone, and at times in the other zones at the incident scene, as required. WMD emergency responders at this level are individuals who respond to WMD incidents and potential WMD incidents for the purpose of mitigating the effects of the incident or treating victims. They assume a more aggressive role than emergency responders at Performance – Defensive, in that they will approach the point of release in order to mitigate the incident and treat affected victims.

Planning/Management Training Level:
(This training level replaces the former Incident Command WMD Training Level.) Addresses training needs for emergency responders who are expected to be part of the incident management team, or support for the response to a potential WMD terrorism incident or hazardous materials incident. These response managers/leaders will be involved at a minimum in the planning for, mitigation against, managing of, and recovery from scene operations and support functions. They are expected to manage the resources brought to the incident and to assist the incident commander in bringing the incident to a successful termination. Generally, all of the actions to be taken by these emergency responder manager/supervisors should be conducted from within the cold zone. As access is required, there may be times these duties and functions are accomplished within the warm zone.

Additional guidance is provided in the document, "ODP Training Strategy Emergency Response Guidelines", available at:
http://www.odj.usdoj.gov/odp

ATTACHMENTS

A. Terrorism SEMS Functions

B. WMD Hazard Agents

C. Decontamination

D. Master Training and Exercise Schedule

E. Terrorism Incident Information and Resource Flow Chart

F. Federal & State Resources by Hazard Type

G. Bakersfield Metropolitan Medical Response System

H. Kern County Bioterrorism Plan Summary (Public Health Department)

I. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Plan Summary

J. Crosswalk From FEMA Format to SEMS Format

K. Key Definitions

L. Common Federal & State Acronyms

Attachment A
Terrorism SEMS Functions

Activities	Mgmt/ Command	Operations	Plans/ Intelligence	Logistics	Finance/ Admin.
Incident Command	**SH**				
Establish Perimeter		FD, **SH**			
Control Access		FD, **SH**, RMA			
Traffic/Crowd Control		**SH**, RMA			
EOC Operations	ADMIN, **FD**, FIN, OES, SH, PH	**SH**, FD, RMA, P&R, PH	ADMIN, OES, SH, **FD**, RMA	ADMIN, **P&R**, RMA, GS, SH, FD, PERS	**ADMIN**
Evacuation	FD, **SH**		**RMA**		
Notifications	**SH**, FD, PH				
Safeguard Evidence		**SH**, FD			
Public Information	SH, **FD**, OES, PH				
Medical Operations		**EMS,** PH			
Rescue Operations		**FD**			
Damage Assessment	SH, FD, **RMA**				
Situation Status			**SH, FD**, RMA, OES		
Documentation			**ADMIN**, OES		
Fatalities		**CO,** PH			
Care and Shelter		**HS,** P&R, MH, PH			

Legend: Primary agency responsibility shown in **bold** type.

SH- Sheriff
FD- County Fire
RMA- Resource Management Agency
PERS- Personnel
HS- Human Services
MH- Mental Health
OES- County OES
P&R- Parks and Recreation
GS- General Services
ADMIN- County Administration Office
CO- Coroner
PH- Public Health

Attachment B
WMD Hazard Agents

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) include Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive agents (CBRNE). This attachment contains an overview of the Chemical, Biological and Radiological/Nuclear agents.

Much of this material was extracted from Appendix A, B and C of the FEMA publication, *Tool Kit for Managing the Emergency Consequences of Terrorist Incidents,* dated July 2002.

CHEMICAL AGENTS

Chemical agents, in the context of terrorism, are combinations of chemicals that yield a toxic (i.e., poisonous) effect upon exposure. That is, they are designed to kill, sicken, or harm people when they are released.

There are, of course, a multitude of chemicals; only a relative few are used as chemical agents in weapons of terrorism. Chemical agents produce their effects as a result of chemistry rather than through the physical effects (e.g., blast, fragments, projectiles, heat) of conventional weapons, although when dispersed by means of an explosive device, both kinds of effects may occur.

Chemical agents differ from biological agents in that they do not have a "live" biological component. Therefore, the spread of disease is not an issue with chemical agents. However, inhalation of or contact with volatile chemicals can present a major danger of mass casualties. The main differences between industrial chemical accidents and chemical terrorist incidents may be intent and magnitude.

CHEMICAL ATTACK SCENARIOS

Chemical incidents are likely to be overt (and in some instances easily identifiable) events. Chemical incidents are characterized by the rapid onset of medical symptoms (minutes to hours) and easily observed signatures (colored residue, dead foliage, pungent odor, dead insects and animals). Dispersion methods may be as simple as opening a container or using conventional (garden) spray devices, or as elaborate as detonating an improvised explosive device.

A chemical terrorist event is likely to be discovered in one of two ways: (1) the local discovery of the environmental release or exposure incident or (2) the diagnosis of the resultant patient cases. ***Some chemical agents produce delayed effects, and some produce immediate effects, so considerable damage may have occurred by the time the incident is detected and the cause identified.***

CHEMICAL ATTACK INDICATORS

Mass casualties:
Unusual numbers of sick or dying people with symptoms such as nausea, disorientation, difficulty breathing, convulsions, localized sweating, red eyes, red or blistered skin.

Pattern of casualties:
Casualties distributed downwind (if outdoors). Casualties grouped within a confined area (e.g., that shares an air ventilation system) if indoors.

Unexplained odors:
Unusual smells (e.g., fruity, flowery, sharp/pungent, garlic/horseradish-like, bitter almonds/peach kernels, new mown hay) that are out of character with the surroundings.

(Continued)

Dead animals/birds/fish:
Numerous dead animals (wild and domestic, small and large), birds, and fish in the same area.

Lack of insect life:
Normal insect activity (ground, air, and/or water) missing.

Different-looking areas:
Trees, shrubs, bushes, food crops, and/or lawns that are dead, discolored, or withered, in the absence of drought conditions.

Unusual fogs, clouds, mists, liquids: Numerous surfaces with oily droplets or film, when there has been no recent rain. Low-lying cloud/fog-like condition that is not consistent with its surroundings. Pools of liquid present with unusual/unidentified source.

Abandoned spraying devices.

An explosion.

TYPES OF CHEMICAL AGENTS

Chemical agents can be broadly grouped into three categories:

- **Casualty agents:** Agents intended to produce casualties (dead and injured people). They include nerve agents, blister agents, choking agents, and blood agents.

- **Irritant agents:** Agents which produce unpleasant sensations meant to harass or temporarily incapacitate victims (also called *riot control agents*). These agents include vomiting agents and tearing agents.

- **Psychochemicals:** Agents that produce changes in mental function, such as hallucinations or general confusion, also meant to temporarily incapacitate victims. Examples include LSD and BZ.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS

A terrorist incident involving a biological agent has the potential to cause a widespread medical emergency. The most likely bioterrorist scenario is a covert incident, that is, the biological agent will be released without warning or claims of responsibility. Because many biological agents produce effects that initially appear to be normal flu symptoms, the true nature of an attack may go undetected for a while. In most cases, there probably will be no identifiable crime scene, no explosion, and no fire.

In this scenario, detection of a bioterrorism incident will occur as increasing numbers of infected people seek medical care, and alert medical personnel and public health practitioners recognize that an unusual event is happening and report it to their response partners. Thus, it is likely to be medical detection and diagnosis and the emergence of unusual patterns of illness that will trigger investigation into the possibility of a terrorist incident.

Meanwhile, the disease may spread well beyond the initial point of attack, either through contagion or through movement of the biological agent itself. (If a release is overt, the event may unfold more quickly, but serious health effects and public requests for information and treatment may still overwhelm the system.)

The nature of a biological incident will vary with the type of agent that is used, the manner of exposure, and the method that is used to deliver the agent:

- Not all diseases caused by biological agents are contagious, and those that are vary both in how they are transmitted and how easily they can be spread.
- The time it takes for symptoms to appear after exposure varies from almost immediate to days or weeks, depending on the agent and the disease.
- Effects of exposure range from somewhat debilitating to lethal.

These differences have important implications that will affect response planning, including treatment of mass casualties, appropriate treatment measures, measures to control the spread of disease, worker protections, decontamination measures, handling of mass fatalities, and other issues.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, http://www.cdc.gov/) has developed a prioritized list of biological agents of potential interest.

CATEGORIES	AGENTS (DISEASES)
Category A: Organisms that pose a risk to national security because they: • Can be easily disseminated or transmitted person-to-person. • Cause high mortality and subsequently have a major public health impact. • Might cause public panic and social disruption. • Require special action for public health preparedness.	Smallpox Anthrax Plague Botulism
Category B: New or emerging pathogens that: • Are moderately easy to disseminate. • Cause moderate morbidity and low mortality. • Require specific enhancements of CDC's diagnostic capacity and enhanced disease surveillance.	(Q fever) Brucellosis Equine encephalomyelitis Ricin toxin (typhoid fever) (dysentery) E-coli (cholera)
Category C: Emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of their: • Availability. • Ease of production and dissemination. • Potential for high morbidity and mortality and major health impact.	Tickborne hemorrhagic fever viruses Tickborne encephalitis viruses Yellow fever virus Multi-drug resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

Sources: Interim Tool Kit, July 2002

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Public Health Assessment of Potential Biological Terrorism Agents*, Emerging Infectious Diseases, February 2002. For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol8no2/01-0164.htm

RADIOLOGICAL/NUCLEAR

Radiological incidents are events that disperse ionizing radiation, often called radioactive fallout, into the atmosphere. Mass casualties and long-term poisoning of the environment are common consequences of radiological incidents.

A characteristic that distinguishes radiation hazards from other disaster hazards (such as floods, hurricanes, or other kinds of explosions) is that radiation cannot be detected by the human senses, only by radiation detection instruments. This characteristic means that to be prepared for radiological emergencies requires a full understanding of radiological events and their effects.

Another distinction between a conventional explosion and one involving radiation is the long term after-effects, both in terms of health effects suffered by disaster victims and in relation to the disaster site. Whereas rebuilding can begin almost immediately after a conventional blast, the radioactive aftermath of a radiological incident could last many years (perhaps a century, depending on the materials used), leaving a large area essentially uninhabitable and a population (those who survive) burdened with long-term health problems.

A worst-case scenario for a detonation of a "dirty bomb" in downtown Manhattan at noon could be expected to cause over 2,000 deaths and leave many thousands more suffering from radiation poisoning. Even a small detonation could spread radioactivity across a metropolitan area that, while not strong enough to cause serious health problems, could create panic. Among other impacts, it is expected that such an event would:

- Create a need for mass evacuation of urban centers.
- Paralyze infrastructure and social structures and disrupt normal, day-to-day activities for extended periods.
- Raise the level of concern among first responders regarding long-term health issues.
- Have a huge effect on U.S. foreign and military policy.
- Make complete environmental decontamination difficult, if not impossible. (The target site might not be the only contaminated area. If the method of delivery involves a weapon brought to the target area, the radiological agent would have been produced, packaged, and delivered to the target, broadening the area of potential contamination.)

RADIOLOGICAL DISPERSAL DEVICES ("DIRTY BOMBS")

A radiological dispersal device (RDD), or dirty bomb, consists of conventional explosives packaged with nuclear materials. Upon detonation, the device spews deadly radioactive particles into the atmosphere.

The explosives could be plastic explosive, dynamite, TNT, or a grenade, rocket, or other munitions. The nuclear materials would most likely be nuclear waste by-products (e.g., from nuclear reactors). Some RDDs also include a substance such as napalm or industrial glue to ensure that radioactive particles will not easily be washed away after the incident.

Dirty bombs are multi-hazard weapons. In addition to radiation exposure, they may inflict thermal and explosive hazards as well as mechanical hazards from shrapnel (e.g., nails) included in the munitions or resulting from building collapse. Radiological dispersal devices are sometimes referred to as Improvised Nuclear Devices (INDs).

Suitcase bombs. It is possible to create a nuclear bomb small enough to be transported by one person using small amounts of nuclear material such as enriched Uranium. Russia allegedly has an arsenal of suitcase-size nuclear bombs that could deliver a one-kiloton explosion capable of killing 100,000 people, and Russia's security and accountability for its weaponry is notoriously lax. As many as 84 such bombs were reported missing from Russia's arsenal in 1997, although it is unclear whether they have been stolen, dismantled, or lost in poorly documented storage. It is conceivable that a suitcase-size bomb could be brought into the U.S. hidden inside containerized imported cargo.

Attaché case bombs. Even smaller and lighter weight atomic bombs, the size of an attaché case were built by the United States in the 1970s, and it is possible that they have also been produced in Russia. Bombs of this size, of course, would be even easier to smuggle into the country.

EXPLOSIVES

More than 90% of terrorist incidents involve explosive and incendiary weapons. Common explosive and incendiary weapons used are pipe and fire bombs, rockets, hand grenades, suicide missions and vehicles loaded with flammable fuel. A major terrorist concern is with 'dirty bombs', a device intended to contaminate wide areas with radiation. Another use of explosives by terrorists is as secondary devices used against responders.

Attachment C
Decontamination

Decontamination Approaches

Water Supply: High volume of water delivered at a minimum of 60 PSI (standard household shower pressures usually average between 60-90 PSI) to ensure the showering process physically removes viscous agent.
***Caution:** Medical experts believe high-pressure water application could force chemical agent through the victim's clothing onto the skin.

Clothing Removal: Victims remove clothing at least down to their undergarments prior to showering. Victims should be encouraged to remove as much clothing as possible, proceeding from head to toe. Victims unwilling to disrobe should shower clothed before leaving the decontamination area.

Decontamination Procedures
The following are illustrative of approaches to field decontamination procedures. There are many variants that can accomplish the decontamination function.

Ladder Pipe Decontamination System. To provide a large capacity shower of high-volume, low-pressure water spray, one proposed method is to employ a Ladder Pipe Decontamination System. Ladder pipes, monitor nozzles, and fog nozzles attached to pump discharges and other fire department apparatus (i.e. fire engines or trucks) are positioned strategically to create decontamination corridors for large quantities of exposed people to travel through. Once the decontamination corridor has been formed, the objective is to spray water from every feasible direction. A single ladder pipe decontamination system is comprised of two engines (also creating the corridor) that provide water spray from both sides using the hose lines and deck guns, while the ladder pipe provides a high-volume, low-pressure flow from above. Multiple ladder pipe decontamination systems employ more than one ladder pipe in order to increase the decontamination corridor length to accommodate extremely large groups of victims. Multiple corridors can be established for ambulatory or non-ambulatory victims; victims are woven through multiple overhead sprays.

Emergency Decontamination Corridor System. The Emergency Decontamination Corridor system uses fire apparatus, ladders, and salvage covers to create a privacy barrier and corridors for decontaminating victims. Two engines are positioned approximately 20 feet apart and parallel to each other. Three ladders (or ropes) are placed across and secured to the top of each engine. Another ladder is centered atop and perpendicular to the three ladders and secured. Two nozzles are secured to this ladder and allowed to hang into the corridors. Salvage covers are attached to or draped over the ladders (or ropes) to provide two separate sections. It may be noted that although ropes serve the purpose, it is difficult to tie them with enough tension to hold up the covers without sagging. Water from the two nozzles is used to shower victims as they pass

through the corridors. Plastic cable ties may be used to secure the covers and nozzles to the ladders.

Other Field-Expedient Water Decontamination Methods. Emergency responders should not overlook existing facilities when identifying means for rapid decontamination methods. For example, although water damage to a facility might ensue, the necessity of saving victims' lives would justify the activation of overhead fire sprinklers for use as showers. Similarly, having victims wade and wash in water sources, such as public fountains, chlorinated swimming pools, swimming areas, etc., provide an effective, high volume decontamination technique. Most car washes can accommodate people walking through the wash cycle. The car wash operator must turn off the rotating brushes and also use fresh water (not re-circulated) for decontamination.

Attachment D
Master Training and Exercise Schedule (Example Only)

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Awareness Training	**First Responder**	**Exercise Preparation**	**Joint Exercise with City of Bakersfield & Others**
Course consists of two components: 1. An orientation to terrorism 2. Personal awareness and protection	Training for First Responders has three components: 1. Refresher on terrorism issues 2. Personal awareness and protection 3. Discipline specific technical information	OA EOC Exercise Scenario to be determined Field component: None	Activation of both City and County EOCs Scenario to be determined Field component to be determined, depending upon scenario
Audience: All Staff with EOC and DOC responsibilities	Audience: Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS selected other personnel	Participants: Staff assigned EOC duties	Participants: Staff from both City and County assigned EOC duties Staff for field component: To be determined

Notes:

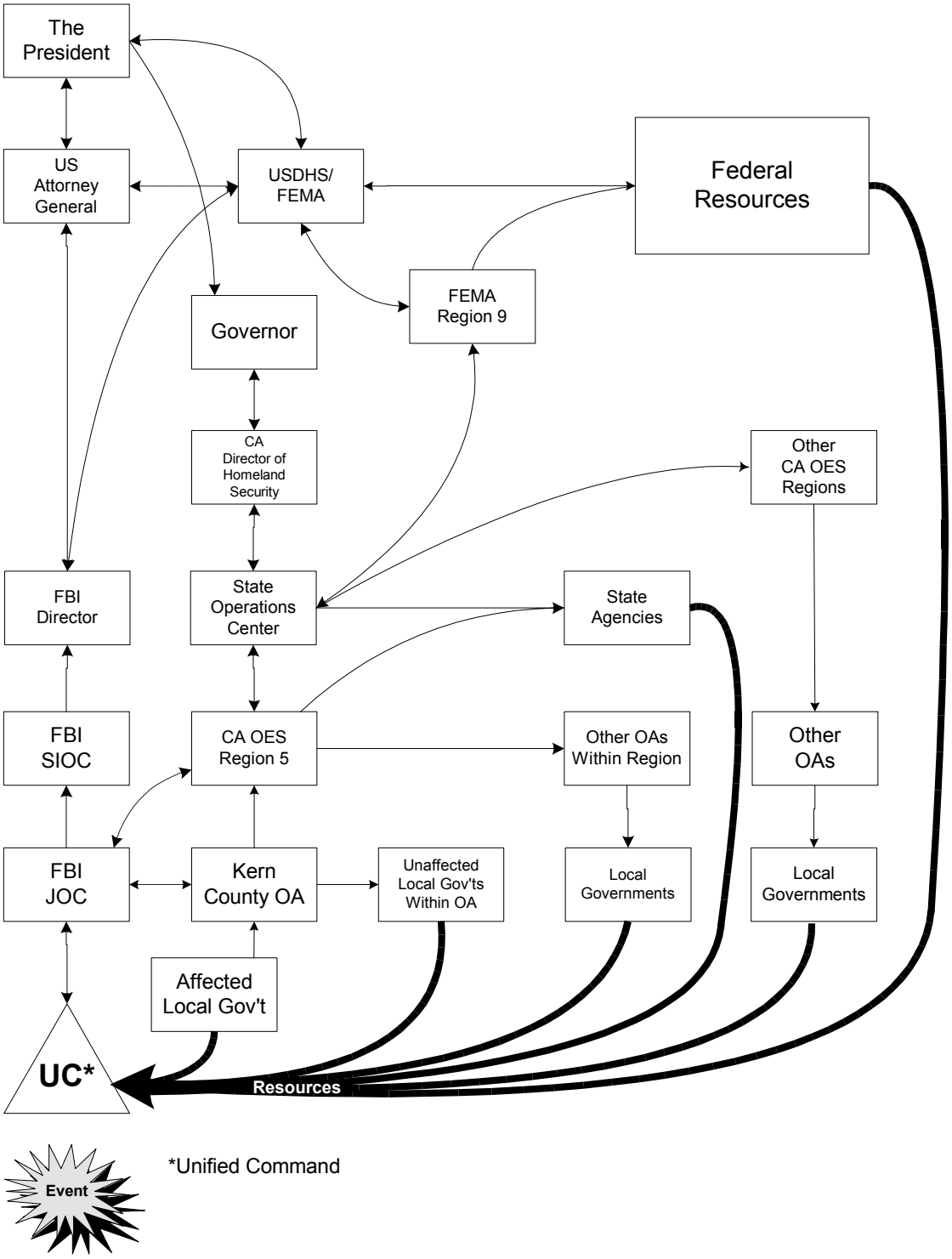
1. This is a generic master training schedule. At the beginning of the training year, training coordinators from Kern County and participating cities will meet to identify the training emphasis, objectives and funding.

   References available for dealing with domestic terrorism include:
   Emergency Responder Guidelines, Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), Aug. 2002
   http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/EmergencyRespGuidelinesRevB.pdf.

   The ODP provides state and local guidance for various aspects of training.

2. Major exercises being planned for the Kern County OA consist of a 'Table Top' exercise each year and alternating between a functional exercise and a Full Scale exercise annually.

Attachment E
Terrorism Incident Information & Resource Flow Chart



Attachment F
Federal and State Resources
By Hazard Type

Federal Agency	Chemical	Biological	Radiological	Nuclear	Explosive
DOD	X	X	X	X	X
DOJ	X	X			
DHS			X	X	
EPA	X	X	X		
HHS	X	X			
DOE	X	X	X	X	
State Agency					
EPA	X				
DHS	X		X	X	
National Guard	X	X	X	X	X
CDFA	X	X			

Federal Agencies:

DOD — Department of Defense
All official requests for DOD support to CBRNE consequence management incidents are made by the incident Lead Federal Agency

DOJ — Department of Justice includes:
FBI Domestic Terrorism/Counterterrorism Planning Section (DTCTPS)
FBI Laboratory Division
FBI Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)
Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) provides technical assistance for State and local jurisdictions
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp

DHS — Department of Homeland Security

EPA — Environmental Protection Agency
Can provide support and recommendations for incidents involving oil and hazardous waste.

HHS — Department of Health & Human Services
Provides coordinated federal assistance for public health and medical care needs through the National Disaster Medical Systems (NDMS)
The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has emergency response personnel who can respond to biological, chemical and radiological terrorism.

DOE — Department of Energy

Office of Emergency Response can respond immediately to any type of radiological incident with its radiological energy response assets.

State Agencies:

CalEPA	Environmental Protection Agency
DHS	Department of Health Services Is responsible for protection of food and water supplies from contaminants, control of communicable diseases and regulation of radioactive materials. Lead technical agency for nuclear power plant emergencies.
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substance Control Lead agency for handling, storing, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.
CDFA	Department of Food & Agriculture Lead agency for coordination of response to agriterrorism.
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority Arranges for emergency medical supplies. Coordinates requests for medical personnel and facilities outside affected area.

Attachment G
Bakersfield Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program is funded by the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The primary focus of the MMRS program is to develop or enhance existing emergency preparedness systems to effectively respond to a public health and/or mass casualty medical crisis, especially a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) event. The program focus is upon the response provided by "first responders" including EMS, Fire, Law Enforcement, Hospitals, Medical Care Providers and Public Health during the first 48 hours of a public health and/or mass casualty medical crisis.

The focus of this MMRS plan is to respond to and care for more than:

- 1,000 casualties/victims resulting from a Chemical/Radiological/Nuclear/ Explosive incident;
- 10,000 casualties/victims resulting from a Biological incident;

during the first twenty-four to forty-eight hours immediately following a terrorist/WMD incident occurring within the greater Bakersfield and Kern County area.

A geographically defined scene may or may not exist due to the nature of the attack and/or agent used in the attack. The nature of WMD incidents makes it likely there will be a considerable number of victims as a result of the incident. Victims of such an attack may require decontamination, triage and medical treatment, and it is estimated that approximately 80% of the less seriously affected may self-refer to the Emergency Departments of local hospitals. The Basic MMRS Plan focuses on:

- Recognition and identification of a WMD incident;
- Notification of appropriate agencies & personnel;
- Activation of the MMRS Plan and resources;
- Decontamination of victims if required (both on scene and off);
- Distribution of pharmaceuticals and related medical supplies to the affected population;
- Transportation of victims to designated health care facilities;
- Definitive care of patients; examination, care, and
- Disposition of non-survivors; and preparation for forward movement of casualties.

MMRS assists the Bakersfield metropolitan area to increase responsiveness by setting up an integrated response system. Where possible, MMRS Planning has been conducted on an Operational Area basis, and is not limited to medical response planning for metropolitan Bakersfield. Some specific funding areas have been to:

- Provide pharmaceuticals, vaccines, medical supplies, medical equipment and related emergency supplies for use until supplies are available from the Strategic National Stockpile.
- Improve the biological surveillance method.
- Procure and maintain mass decontamination supplies and equipment for the field and for hospitals.

Activation of MMRS and Other Resources

In the event of a credible threat or actual WMD terrorist incident, the resources of the Bakersfield MMRS, as well as other resources, may be requested. If needed, MMRS resources shall be requested through the Kern County Department of EMS, under the Kern County Med-Alert system. In addition if a WMD event could involve a biological or chemical weapon the Kern County Public Health Duty officer will be notified by EMS or through the Emergency Communications Center.

Distribution of Pharmaceuticals and Related Medical Supplies

MMRS is also concerned with the logistics of ordering, receiving, and distributing locally stored pharmaceuticals and the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) shipments. Plans are being made to develop the Points of Distribution (PODs) tactical procedures and process required for SNS distribution throughout the greater Bakersfield area.

Attachment H
Bioterrorism Plan Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed and funded a continuing program to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness for and response to bioterrorism, other outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies.

The Kern County Emergency Plan contains the roles and responsibilities of Public Health staff during a declared emergency (in Annex 'E' of the Kern County Emergency Plan). However, the specific and appropriate response strategies to any Bioterrorism attack, infectious disease outbreak or public health threat are defined in more detail in the "Kern County Public Health Preparedness & Response to Bioterrorism Plan" (Bioterrorism Plan) developed by the Department of Public Health. The Bioterrorism Plan integrates with the Bakersfield Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) working group plan and the Kern County Emergency Medical Services Department (EMS) procedures.

The overall goal of the Bioterrorism Plan is to provide a comprehensive, integrated response to Bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases and other public health threats. Regardless of source, surveillance of infectious diseases, detection and investigation of outbreaks, identification of etiologic agents and their mode of transmission, the development of preventive control strategies are under the purview of public health agencies. It is imperative that the Kern County Department of Public Health has an infrastructure and capacity to not only respond to the usual day-to-day disease surveillance investigations, but also conduct enhanced surveillance and provide response to other public health threats and emergencies. Such enhanced capacity will assure that Public Health fulfills its mission to protect citizens in Kern County from an upsurge in population-based health threats.

This Bioterrorism Plan establishes a process for strategic leadership, direction, coordination, and assessment to ensure local public health preparedness to respond to bioterrorism or other public health threats, in accordance with state and local guidelines. The Plan will emphasize interagency collaboration and will integrate local (public health) planning efforts with other local and regional resources, such as those available within the Greater Bakersfield Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS), into an all-hazards emergency preparedness and response operational plan.

The CDC has established a series of Focus Areas in the planning document. Within each focus area are a series of critical capacities required to achieve the overall focus area and a series of benchmarks to indicate whether the critical capacities are in place.

Focus Area A - Preparedness Planning and Readiness Assessment:
Requires each local public health agency to establish strategic leadership, direction, assessment, and coordination of activities (including Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) response), to ensure statewide readiness, interagency collaboration, local and regional

preparedness (both intrastate and interstate) for bioterrorism, other outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies.

Focus Area B – Surveillance and Epidemiology Capacity:
Enables state and local health departments to enhance, design, and/or develop systems for rapid detection of unusual outbreaks of illness that may be the result of bioterrorism, other outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies, and provides assistance to state and local health departments in establishing expanded epidemiological capacity to investigate and mitigate such outbreaks of illness.

Focus Area C - Laboratory Capacity – Biologic Agents:
Ensure that essential core diagnostic functions and capabilities for detecting and identifying suspected bioterrorist agents are available at all state and major city/county public health laboratories. These funds will enable state or major city/county laboratories to develop the capability and capacity to conduct rapid and accurate diagnostic and reference testing for select biologic agents likely to be used in a terrorist attack.

Focus Area D - Laboratory Capacity – Chemical Agents:
Ensures that all state public health laboratories have the capacity to measure chemical threat agents in human specimens (e.g. blood, urine) or to appropriately collect and ship specimens to qualified CDC Laboratory Response Network (LRN) partner laboratories for analysis. Part of the LRN charter is to establish a network of public health laboratories for analysis of chemical threat agents.

Focus Area E - Health Alert Network/Communications and Information Technology:
Enables state and local public health agencies to establish and maintain a communications network that will (a) support exchange of key information and training opportunities over the Internet by linking public health and private partners on a 24/7 basis; (b) provide for rapid dissemination of public health advisories to hospitals and primary care providers, the news media and the public at large; (c) ensure secure electronic data exchange between public health partners' computer systems; and (d) ensure protection of data, information, and systems, with adequate backup, organizational, and surge capacity to respond to bioterrorism and other public health threats and emergencies.

Focus Area F – Communicating Health Risks and Health Information Dissemination:
Ensures that state and local public health organizations develop effective risk communications capacity that provides for timely information dissemination to all citizens during a bioterrorist attack, outbreak of infectious disease, or other public health threat or emergency. Such capacity should include a complete plan for crisis and emergency risk communications (CERC), training for key individuals in risk communication skills, the identification of key spokespersons (particularly those who deal with infectious diseases), printed materials in multiple languages, timely reporting of critical information, and effective interaction with the media.

Focus Area G - Education and Training:
Ensures that state and local health agencies have the capacity to (a) assess the training needs of key public health professionals, infectious disease specialists, emergency department personnel, and other healthcare (including mental health) providers related to preparedness for and response to bioterrorism, other outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies, and (b) ensure effective provision of needed education and training to key target audiences through multiple channels, including Centers for Public Health Preparedness, other schools of public health, schools of medicine, other academic institutions, healthcare professionals, CDC, HRSA, and other sources.

Activation of the Bioterrorism Preparedness & Response Plan:
If a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) threat or incident is suspected of involving a biological or chemical agent, the Kern County Department of Public Health Duty Officer will be notified through the County Emergency Communications Center. The Public Health Duty Officer is then responsible for beginning the activation process within the Department of Public Health. The department will activate the Departmental Operation Center (DOC) in the main building at 1800 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Bakersfield. Staff will be notified to report to the DOC for further instructions. Once it has been confirmed that a biological or chemical agent has been used in a terrorist attack, the department will implement the Public Health Preparedness & Response to Bioterrorism Plan.

Coordination of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and the Greater Bakersfield MMRS:
The Greater Bakersfield MMRS is charged with the responsibility of preparing for and responding to a biological or chemical attack for the greater Bakersfield area. The Department of Public Health will assist in coordinating the reception and distribution of the SNS with Bakersfield City Fire, Kern County Fire, Kern Medical Center Pharmacy and the Kern County Emergency Medical Services Department (EMS). The Department of Public Health will adopt the Greater Bakersfield MMRS Plan as the SNS Operating Plan for Kern County, and implement it in the event that a WMD is identified as a chemical or biological agent. The plan includes a description of the Points of Distribution (PODs), including all areas of the County outside of the official city limits of the City of Bakersfield. The PODs will be utilized to organize a strategic process of mass distribution of medications and vaccines to the targeted area(s) or entire population (if necessary).

Reference:

The Bioterrorism Act of 2002, U.S. Food and Drug Administration,
http://www.fda.gov/oc/bioterrorism/bioact.html

Attachment I
Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Plan Summary

In 1999, Congress charged the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the establishment of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS). The mission was to provide a re-supply of large quantities of essential medical materiel to states and communities during an emergency within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 tasked the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with defining the goals and performance requirements of the Program as well as managing the actual deployment of assets. Effective March 2003, the NPS became the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) managed jointly by DHS and HHS. Critical to the success of this initiative is ensuring capacity is developed at federal, state, and local levels to receive, stage, and dispense SNS assets.

The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS is designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency.

The SNS is organized for flexible response. The immediate response is by use of the 12-hour "Push Packages". These are caches of pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and medical supplies designed to provide rapid delivery of a broad spectrum of assets for an ill-defined threat in the early hours of an event. These Push Packages are positioned in strategically located, secure warehouses ready for immediate deployment to a designated site within 12 hours of the federal decision to deploy SNS assets. Concurrent to SNS transport, the SNS Program will deploy its Technical Advisory Response Unit (TARU). The TARU staff will coordinate with state and local officials so that the SNS assets can be efficiently received and distributed upon arrival at the site.

If the incident requires additional pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies, follow-on vendor-managed inventory (VMI) supplies will be shipped to arrive within 24 to 36 hours. If the agent is well defined, VMI can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, supplies and/or products specific to the suspected or confirmed agent(s). In this case, the VMI could act as the first option for immediate response from the SNS.

The SNS is not a first response tool, so the immediate supplies on hand are provided through a coordinated effort with the Bakersfield Metropolitan Medical Response System (See Attachment J) and the Kern County Med Alert System.

State and local authorities must be prepared to repackage and label bulk medicines and other NPS materiel according to established SOPs. A Bakersfield MMRS SNS planning subcommittee under the guidance of the Director of Pharmacy at Kern Medical Center has developed plans that address the specifics of ordering, receiving, and distributing the SNS utilizing Points of Distribution (PODs) throughout the greater Bakersfield area.

References:

- The Public Health Response To Biological And Chemical Terrorism, *INTERIM PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR STATE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS,* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, July 2001
  http://www.bt.cdc.gov/Documents/Planning/PlanningGuidance.PDF

- Strategic National Stockpile, August 11, 2003
  http://www.bt.cdc.gov/stockpile/index.asp

Attachment J
Crosswalk From FEMA Format to SEMS Format

The purpose of this chart is to show that all items to be addressed in the FEMA content guidelines are contained in the Kern County Plan, which is organized largely to conform to the SEMS format used in California.

FEMA (July 2002)	SEMS	Page
Suggested Format For A Terrorist Incident Appendix To A Basic All-Hazards Emergency Plan	Kern County Operational Area Terrorism Response and Recovery Plan (Utilizing California's SEMS approach)	
A. PROMULGATION DOCUMENT		
B. SIGNATURE PAGE	Signature Page	2
C. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	1.B Introduction - Authorities	5
	1.C Introduction - References	5
D. TABLE OF CONTENTS	Table of Contents	3
E. PURPOSE	1.A Introduction - Purpose	5
F. THE HAZARD Nature of the Hazard	2.A The Hazard - Nature of the Hazard	6
Incident	2.B The Hazard - Incident	7
WMD Hazard Agents	2.C The Hazard - WMD Hazard Agents	7
Other Terrorism Hazards	2.D The Hazard - Other Terrorism Hazards	8
G. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS Situation:	3.A Situation & Assumptions - Situation	9
Assumptions:	3.B Situation & Assumptions - Assumptions	9
H. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS Direction and Control (Mgt)	4.B Concept of Operations - Direction and Control	11
Communications	4.C Concept of Operations - Communications	12

FEMA (July 2002)	SEMS	Page
Warning	4.D Concept of Operations – Warning	12
Emergency Public Information	6.D EOC Management - Emergency Public Information	17
Protective Actions (Sheltering & Evacuation)	7.G EOC Operations - Public Health	24
	7.D EOC Operations – Dept. of Human Services	22
Mass Care	7.D EOC Operations – Dept. of Human Services	22
Health and Medical	7.E EOC Operations - Emergency Medical Services	22
	7.G EOC Operations - Public Health	24
	7.F EOC Operations - Mental Health	23
Resources Management	9. EOC Plans & Intelligence	25
Recovery Operations	12. Recovery	29
Urban Search and Rescue	7.A EOC Operations - Fire Department	20
I. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES	5. Emergency Operations Center Organization	14
	7. EOC Operations	20
J. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS	11. Finance/Administration	29
	10. EOC Logistics	27
	6.H EOC Management - Mutual Aid	19
K. TABS	ATTACHMENTS	
Acronyms	L. Federal and State Acronyms	67
Key definitions	K. Key Definitions	63
Points of contact	F. Federal and State Resources by Hazard Type	51
Each of the WMD hazard agents	B. WMD Hazard Agents	37

Attachment K
Key Definitions

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 powders.

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 provides emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism. (The Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) February 2003 calls for a National Response Plan (NRP) which integrates prevention, preparedness, response and recovery into one integrated plan. Under the NRP, a National Incident Management System (NIMS) will provide a consistent framework. The NRP will treat "crisis management" and "consequence management" as a single integrated function rather than two separate functions.) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the lead agency for consequence management to ensure that the FRP 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 lead agency 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: Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999.)

Cyber Terrorism – Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation's critical infrastructures, such as energy, transportation, or government operations in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population, or any sequence thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

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

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 Annex defines the organizational structures used to coordinate crisis management with consequence management (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999). The FRP is being replaced by the **National Response Plan.**

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) - A Presidential directive issued on February 28, 2003 and intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

Infrastructure Protection – Proactive risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to or succeeding at destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures. For instance, threat deterrence and vulnerability defense.

Joint Operations Center -The center established by, and under the direction of the FBI at or near the site of event that serves as the nucleus for the decision-making, coordination, and overall management of ongoing operations. The JOC is an expansion of the on scene FBI Command Post.

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 establishes 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 supports 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.

National Incident Management System - A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

National Response Plan - A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal Government domestic awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

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: charged (ionized) alpha or beta particles, neutral-charge neutrons, or gamma rays (high energy photons).

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 involves 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 – A unified team structure that allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Weapons-Grade Material – Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes Uranium enriched to above 90 percent Uranium-235 or Plutonium enriched to greater than approximately 90 percent Plutonium-239.

Weapon of Mass Destruction – Any destructive device as defined in 18 USC 921; any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Source: 18 USC 2332a). In 18 USC 921, a destructive device is defined, with certain exceptions, to mean any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or 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 a mine, or a device similar to the above; any type of weapon by whatever name known that will, or that may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and that has any barrel with a bore of more 0.5 inch in diameter; any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described above and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

Attachment L
Common Federal and State Acronyms

Note: This should not be considered a complete list of relevant Federal or California State acronyms. For others not covered here, you may find the FEMA Region VI acronym page, **http://www.fema.gov/regions/vi/fema_acronyms.shtm**, to be a good starting point. This page (as of this writing) also includes links to several other good Federal acronym reference sites.

A - C

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
CATS	Consequence Assessment Tool Set
CBIAC	Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, 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 ("Superfund")
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CIAO	Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Group
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CM	Consequence Management
CMU	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
CRU	Crisis Response Unit
CSA	Casualty Staging Area
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
CST	Civil Support Teams
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agencies
CW/CBD	Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection

D

DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary 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

E

EM	Emergency Management
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Environmental Public Information
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (aka SARA)
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	Explosives Unit

F - G

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
GIS	Geographic Information System

H

HazMat	Hazardous Material(s)
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air (filter)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit

HQ	Headquarters
HRT	Hostage Rescue Team (CIRG)
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HSPD-5	The February, 2003 Homeland Security Presidential Directive which calls for a National Response Plan (NRP).
HTIS	Hazardous Technical Information Services (DOD)

I - L

IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
IST	Incident Support Team
JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
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

M - N

MEDCOM	Medical Command
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
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
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NIPC	National Infrastructure Protection Center
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NTIS	National Technical Information Service

O

OA	Operational Area
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness (DOJ)
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OFCM	Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
OHS	Office of Homeland Security

OIG	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
ONP	Office of National Preparedness (FEMA)
OSC	On-Scene Commander

P - R

PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PHS	Public Health Service
PIO	Public Information Officer
POC	Point of Contact
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PT	Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate (FEMA)
R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA	Research Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD	Radiological Dispersion Device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center – Training Site
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team

S - Z

SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (aka EPCRA)
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
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TIA	Terrorist Incident Appendix
TRIS	Toxic Release Inventory System
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
USC	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA	U.S. Fire Administration
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST	WMD Civil Support Team
WTC	World Trade Center
Y2K	Year 2000

State of California Acronyms

A - D

ARB	Air Resources Board, division of Cal/EPA
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALOSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Industrial Relations.
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation (DOT in State Agency Tables)
CAHAN	California Health Access Network
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CDC	California Department of Corrections
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CNG	California National Guard
CYA	California Youth Authority
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DHS	California Department of Health Services
DIR	California Department of Industrial Relations, including the CALOSHA division.
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DOEd	United States Department of Education
DOJ	California Department of Justice United States Department of Justice
DOT	United States Department of Transportation California Department of Transportation (in State Agency tables)
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources

E - F

ESMR	Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (Nextel)
EMSA	California Emergency Medical Services Authority
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOPT	Emergency Operations Planning & Training (OES Division)
FBI	United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice Department)
FBI OSC	FBI On Scene Commander
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FTB	California Franchise Tax Board

H - R

HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
HMICP	Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Support Team
NRT	National Response Team
OASIS	Office of Emergency Services Operational Area Satellite Information System
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OES	California Office of Emergency Services
OSC	On Scene Commander (FBI)
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center (OES)
RIMS	Response Information Management System (OES)

S - Z

SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SEP	State Emergency Plan
SOC	State Operations Center
SSCOT	State Standing Committee on Terrorism
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WMD/NBC	Weapons of Mass Destruction/Nuclear, Biological, Chemical