

ANNEX G TERRORISM

I. MISSION

To provide Town of Thatcher with a concept of operations for management of response to a terrorist incident that defines coordination with other government agencies and provides response and recovery procedures to protect citizens and property should an incident occur.

II. HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

- A. **Low Condition (GREEN)** This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attack. County departments should consider the following general measures.
1. Assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities
 2. Take reasonable measures to mitigate these vulnerabilities
- B. **Guarded Condition (BLUE)** This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Condition each department should consider the following
1. Check communications with designated emergency response or command locations
 2. Provide the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.
- C. **Elevated Condition (YELLOW)** An elevated condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Threat Conditions above, County departments should consider the following
1. Increase surveillance of critical locations
 2. Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans
- D. **High Condition (ORANGE)** A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Threat Conditions above, County departments should consider the following

1. Coordinate necessary security efforts with the Police Department and local law enforcement agencies.
 2. Take additional precautions at public events
 3. Prepare to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site
 4. Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only
- E. **Severe Condition (RED)** A Severe Condition reflect a sever risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Threat Conditions above, Town departments should consider the following
1. Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs
 2. Assign personnel and pre-positioning resources
 3. Closing public and government facilities

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Situation
1. Town of Thatcher may be subjected to a terrorist incident with the primary purpose of destroying the public's confidence in the government's ability to protect its citizens. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their cause.
 2. Potential targets for terrorism threats include political leaders at all levels of municipal, county, state and federal government, high profile events with instant media coverage and large crowds.
 1. The objectives of terrorism distinguish it from other violent acts aimed at personal gain, such as criminal violence. It is the calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to instill fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.
 2. Tactics used by terrorists to obtain their goals may include bombing, arson, hijacking, kidnapping of public officials (and staff), creating ecological disasters, occupation of a building, attacks on facilities, sabotage, hostage taking, assassination and perpetration of hoaxes.

3. Terrorist methods may include conventional weapons or, for more effect, nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) devices or weapons (**Annex L. Bio-Terrorism**).
4. In a terrorist incident, the area of operations could potentially span a number of political boundaries and involve numerous jurisdictions.

B. Assumptions

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, as the lead agency for counter-terrorism, will be able to prevent most terrorist incidents, where legally possible, and to react effectively after incidents occur.
2. Local law enforcement agencies have the capability to respond to suspected terrorist incidents and make the determination as to whether or not the incident should be classified as a terrorist act.

IV. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. The overall response to a terrorist incident, whether domestic or international, includes two major components.
 - a. Crisis management response involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and/or resolve a terrorist threat or incident. Crisis management response is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.
 - b. Consequence management response involves measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential services, and provide emergency relief to affected agencies and organizations. Consequence management response is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the affected political subdivision, with support from the Federal government.
2. Technical operations constitute an important support component to both crisis management and consequence management response to a terrorist incident involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Technical operations address aspects of WMD material that are not encountered in standard law enforcement disaster operations. Technical operations involve measures to identify the WMD agent or device; assess the threat posed by the WMD agent or device; provide consultation to decision makers concerning the implications of the WMD agent or device for crisis management and consequence management; render safe, transfer, and/or dispose of a WMD agent or device; and decontaminate response workers and the affected population and environment.
 - a. Weapons of mass destruction are categorized into three major areas that include nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

- i. Nuclear or radiological terrorism ranges from the actual detonation of nuclear weapons or devices to acts of nuclear threats or extortion. As an example, it can take the form of the release of radioactive substances, such as the radioactive contamination of drinking water, to acts of sabotage in and against nuclear power stations.
 - ii. Biological weapons are regarded as infectious agents that are replicating (having the ability to produce a replica of itself) such as bacteria, viruses and fungi or toxins (non-replicating), which are poisons produced from agents, other living organisms and plants which are pathogenic to man **(Annex L Bio-Terrorism)**.
 - iii. Chemical weapons are chemicals such as mustard gas and sarin among others that can cause damage to the respiratory system, skin and other body organs.
3. The lead agency for crisis management response for terrorist incidents within the United States is the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice (DOJ-FBI). The FBI coordinates crisis management response operations throughout a terrorist incident. Another resource is the Homeland Security Operations Center (202) 282-8101.
4. The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) is the State lead agency in terrorist incidents involving nuclear material. The Department of Energy, the lead Federal agency for radiological incidents, will implement the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan to coordinate radiological responses. ARRA will assist in assessing the situation, developing protective action recommendations, coordinating the release of public information regarding the event, and serving as the primary State resource of technical information regarding the on-site conditions and the off-site radiological effects.
5. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is a supporting federal agency in terrorist incidents involving biological or chemical material (Annex L Bio-Terrorism). DHHS will assist in threat assessment, consultation, agent identification, epidemiological investigation, hazard detection and reduction, decontamination, public health support, medical support and pharmaceutical support operations.
6. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a supporting agency in terrorist incidents involving hazardous materials as defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). EPA will implement the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan to coordinate the environmental response, which provides environmental monitoring, decontamination and long term site restoration operations.
7. Operational boundaries may be used to control access to an affected area,

target public information messages, divide operational sectors among responders, and facilitate assessment of potential effects on the population and the environment. These operational boundaries may include the following:

- a. **The Crime Scene Boundary.** The Crime Scene Boundary defines the law enforcement crime scene. Access to the crime scene may be restricted on authority of the FBI, DPS, County and local law enforcement.
 - b. **The Hazardous Materials Boundary.** The Hazardous Materials Boundary defines the hazardous materials site, which may be referred to in technical operations as the “working point” (nuclear) or the “hot zone” (biological/chemical). Depending on the spread of contaminants, the hazardous materials site may include some portions of the crime scene and the surrounding community. Access into this area may be restricted to response personnel wearing protective clothing and using decontamination procedures.
- B. **The Disaster Boundary.** The Disaster Boundary defines the community-at-risk which may need to take protective actions such as sheltering, evacuation or quarantine. Access into this area may or may not be restricted on the authority of the State or County Health Departments.
- C. **Organization**
1. Terrorist incidents are unpredictable in scope and size and may require the activation of the County emergency response organization and EOC. Refer to **Basic Plan** and **Annex A, Direction and Control**.
 2. It can be expected that a number of Federal and State agencies will assist local authorities in responding to the incident.
 3. The on-scene Law Enforcement incident command system (ICS) would be expanded and integrated into the County EOP Incident Command System. (See **Basic Plan** and **Annex A, Direction and Control**). The County EOC will be primarily responsible for interagency coordination in addition to their primary function of setting priorities for response, concentrating on preservation of life and property and the establishment of security.
 4. During a terrorist incident, operational transition from crisis management to consequence management, and the corresponding shift in lead agencies, may be complex. Transition could be immediate and clearly defined, or both crisis management and consequence management operations could overlap.
- D. **Planning Factors**
1. Response to a nuclear, biological or chemical terrorism site closely resembles a response to a HAZMAT situation with the following modifications:
 - a. Law enforcement is the lead agency for terrorist incidents, but fire services are best equipped for Hazmat situations. Close coordination

will be required. The precedence of law enforcement responsibilities may be displaced by significant health and safety issues.

- b. The site control zone distances (**Appendix 2**) for some of the chemical agents may have a radius distance in excess of several miles.
 - c. Mass decontamination may be required before victims can be transported for medical attention.
 - d. Increased attention will be required to detect physiological clues about the nature of the hazard and to recognize and react to signs of symptoms.
 - e. Biological agents may be difficult to diagnose until symptoms appear, which could result in delays of several days until the disease is detected.
 - f. Protection from chemical and biological agents can be accomplished by evacuation or in-place sheltering.
2. The FBI has procedures in place to mobilize federal assets, including consequence management organizations, such as the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, US Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services and others as needed at the first sign of a potential WMD crisis. Response time for federal consequence management organizations should be planned for 12-24 hours or more.
 3. The Department of Energy and Department of Defense can provide, through the FBI, their Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) with the capabilities to measure radiation, identify radiation sources, identify weapons, render safe nuclear weapons and devices, limit radiation damage of an explosion if one has occurred, and to decontaminate contaminated areas.

E. Tasks

1. Police Department

Pre-incident

- a. Identify potential terrorist capabilities and intentions, as well as conduct an evaluation of general or specific vulnerabilities.
- b. Maintain liaison with State, Federal and local law enforcement agencies that can provide information regarding potential or known terrorists, potential or expected targets, and methods normally used against these type targets.
- c. Develop a standard operating procedure to identify whether an incident is a terrorist act.
- d. Contact FBI (602-279-5511) if there is a threatened terrorist act with FBI jurisdiction.

Post-Incident

- a. Ascertain whether the incident is a terrorist act. If the incident is identified as a terrorist act, initiate notification procedures necessary to activate the Federal response.
 - b. Establish an on-scene command post and, with support from the Fire Departments, establish an on-site control plan. See **Appendix 1 to this Annex.**
 - c. Recommend activation of the EOC.
 - d. Control access to the affected area.
 - e. Provide warning to the public.
 - f. Collect and disseminate information and intelligence.
 - g. Provide law enforcement and security protection for the personnel and equipment of supporting units.
 - h. Be prepared to secure the scene, awaiting specialized equipment if necessary. Federal response to a terrorist incident may take several hours or days.
2. Fire Department
- a. Conduct operations at the scene with consideration to a contaminated environment and decontaminate victims before transport. Notify hospitals which patients were contaminated.
 - b. If the incident involves radiological hazards, hazardous chemicals or biological agents, utilize self-contained breathing apparatus and proper protective clothing.
 - c. Advise the Police Department to clear the scene of all persons not protected by such equipment and secure the evacuation hot zone as determined by the Fire Department.
 - d. Segregate clothing and equipment used near the scene until they can be monitored for contamination.
 - e. When removing injured persons from the incident scene do it rapidly and avoid contact whenever possible. Open wounds should be covered immediately.
 - f. Injured persons believed to be contaminated should be wrapped in blankets if possible to avoid contamination of other persons and equipment.
 - g. A terrorist incident location is a crime scene, and removal of material or persons from the area should be cleared through the Law Enforcement Incident Commander.
3. Town Road Department. Close coordination with law enforcement to prevent disturbance of the crime scene and with the fire department to ascertain contaminated or other unsafe areas will be necessary before proceeding with the following:

- a. Provide barricading.
 - b. Conduct debris clearing.
 - c. Provide assessment of the damage and emergency repairs to County property.
 - d. Be prepared to assist in traffic control and evacuation.
4. Other departments will provide support functions as outlined in the **Basic Plan** and **Annex A, Direction and Control**.

V. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL.** Refer to **Annex A, Direction and Control**.

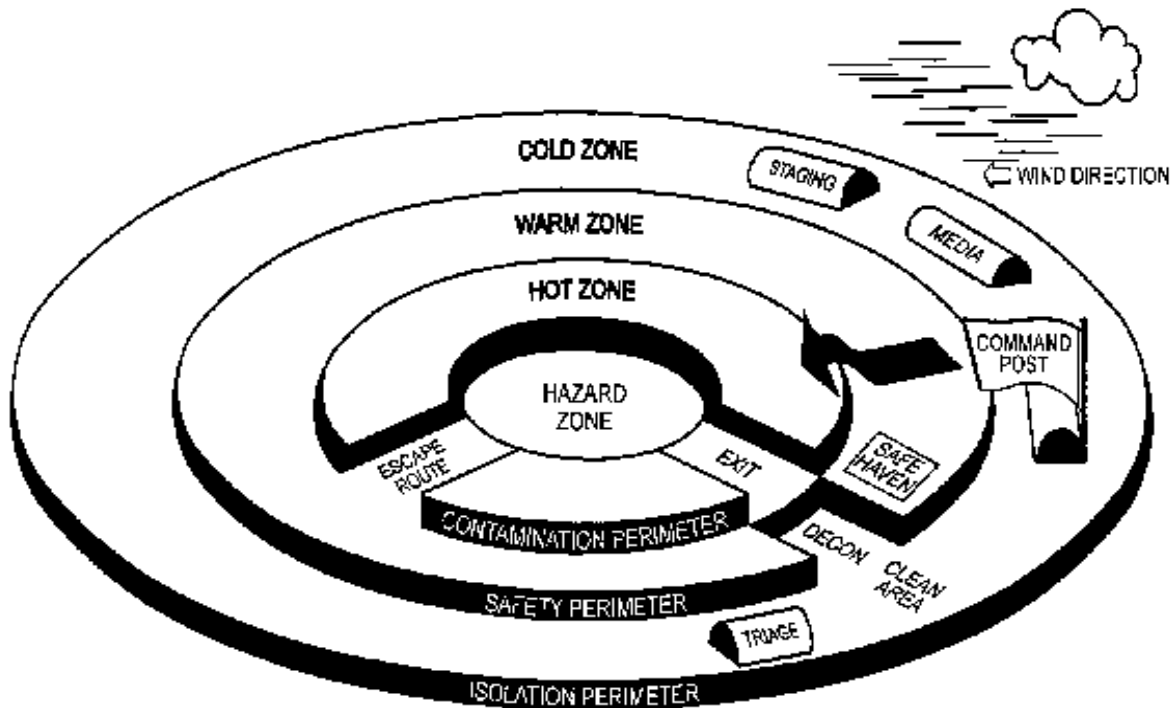
ANNEX G - TERRORIST INCIDENTS

APPENDIX 1 - SITE CONTROL PLAN

Environmental Protection Agency Terms

Exclusion Zone	=	Hot, Red, or Restricted Zone
Contamination Reduction Zone	=	Warm, Yellow, or Limited Access Zone
Support Zone	=	Cold or Green Zone
Hot Line	=	Contamination Perimeter
Contamination Control Line	=	Safety Perimeter

Other Common Terms



APPENDIX 2

TOXITOWN OF SELECTED CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL AGENTS

CHEMICAL AGENT TYPE AND NAME	MILITARY SYMBOL	TWA/PEL ¹ (ppm)	TWA/PEL (mg/m ³)	IDLH ⁴ (ppm)	IDLH (mg/m ³)	Median Lethal Dose (mg-min/m ³)	Median Incapacitating Dose (mg-min/m ³)
Nerve Agent -- Nerve agents are chemical agents which affect the transmission of nerve impulses by reacting with the enzyme cholinesterase, producing continuous muscle stimulation. The muscles tire due to over stimulation and begin to contract.							
Tabun	GA	0.000015	0.0001	ND	ND	200-400 40,000 (skin)	100-300
Sarin	GB	.000017	0.0001	ND	ND	70-100 12,000 (skin)	35-75
Soman	GD	ND ²	ND	ND	ND	70-100 10,000 (skin)	25-35
Agent VX	VX	0.0000009	0.00001	ND	ND	36-100 1,000 (skin)	5-50
Blood Agent -- Blood agents are chemical agents which act upon the enzyme cytochrome oxidase. It allows the red blood cells to acquire oxygen from other cells. Body tissue decays rapidly due to lack of oxygen and retention of carbon dioxide.							
Cyanogen Chloride	CK	0.3	0.75 (C) ³	ND	ND	11,000	7000
Hydrogen Cyanide	AC	4.7	5.0 (C)	50	56	ND	ND
Arsine	SA	0.05	0.16	3	10	3200	1600
Blister Agent -- Blister agents are chemical agents that affect the eyes, respiratory tract, and skin, first as a cell irritant, and then as a cell poison.							
Mustard	HD	0.00045	0.003	ND	ND	1500 10,000 (skin)	150 200 (eye), 2000 (skin)
Lewisite	L	0.00035	0.003	ND	ND	1200-1500 100,000 (skin)	<300 (eye) >500 (skin)
Choking Agent -- Choking agents are agents that irritate the alveoli in the lungs. This irritation causes the alveoli to secrete fluid constantly into the lungs slowly fill with this fluid, and the victim dies from lack of oxygen, or dryland drowning.							
Phosgene	CG	0.1	0.40	2	8	3200	1600
Industrial Compounds -- Refer to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook for evacuation distances and other response measures.							
Chlorine	N/A	0.5	1.5	10	29.5	ND	ND
Hydrogen Chloride	N/A	5.0	7.5 (C)	50	76	ND	ND
Hydrogen Sulfide	N/A	10	14	100	142	ND	ND
Methyl Isocyanate	N/A	0.02	0.047	3	7.11	ND	ND

¹TWA/PEL: Time Weighted Average/Permissible Exposure Limit; ²ND: Not Determined; ³C: Ceiling; ⁴IDLH: Immediate Danger to Life and Health. ⁵Vulnerability Zone based on 3.35 mph wind, open country, climate stability F, 150 lbs of substance unless otherwise noted and 10 minute release.

CAUTION: Distances may vary depending on circumstances. Use as a general guide and consult MSDS information.