Emergency Support Function #18
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Terrorism

Primary Agency   **Green County Sheriff's Office**
                        Municipal Law Enforcement

Support Agencies: **Municipal Fire Departments**
                        EMS
                        Green County Human Services
                        The Monroe Clinic Hospital
                        Green County Coroner
                        Green County Highway Department
                        Municipal Public Works Departments
                        Green County Emergency Management
                        Green County Health Department
                        American Red Cross

I.   Purpose

A.   The terrorism EFS describes how Green County, Wisconsin, will mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover from the consequences of a terrorist incident. A terrorist incident is a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state.

B.   It further defines crisis and consequence management ad the policies and structures necessary to coordinate crisis management with consequence management at the county and local levels.

II.   Situations

A. Situations
1. Terrorism has been identified as a hazard.
2. Adequate planning and training is required
3. Terrorism is defined by the Task force as:
- Calculated, unlawful violence or threat of violence against persons or property.
- Instillation of fear intimidation, or coercion of governments, civilians, or society.
- Furtherance of a political, social, or religious objective.
- Is planned and rational, not spontaneous nor random.
- Is conducted for the impact placed upon its audience.
- Is perpetrated to seek political power to compel society to conform to specific views.
4. Most terrorist incidents in the US have been bombing attacks involving detonated and un-detonated explosive devises, pipe and firebombs. Potential exists for use of nuclear, biological, and chemical agents.
5. Commercial aircraft, natural gas pipelines, electric power grids, municipal water systems, government buildings, research laboratories, financial institutions, and high tech corporations are all potential targets. Potential local targets have been identified.

B. Scope
1. This ESF applies to all threats or acts of terrorism within Green County, Wisconsin. The first priority is public safety and the preservation of life and property.
2. It also applies to all agencies, departments, organizations, public and private utilities, and volunteer organizations that may be directed to respond to a threat or act of terrorism within Green County.

3. Building upon the adopted county *Emergency Response Plan* and associated ESFs, policies, assumptions, structures, responsibilities and actions that will be applied for crisis and consequence management of a terrorist threat or act are addressed.

C. Policies

1. **Local Responsibilities for Crisis and Consequence Management:** Local governments have the responsibility for response to the consequences of the acts of terrorism. They will assist and support crisis management and agencies will function under approved and adopted plans and procedures.
2. **State Responsibilities for Crisis and Consequence Management:** The stat will support consequence and crisis management as identified in the state emergency operations plan.
3. **Federal Agency Responsibilities for Consequence Management:** The state Attorney General shall transfer the lead agency role to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for consequence management. FEMA policy is to use Federal Response Plan structures to coordinate all federal assistance to state and local governments for consequence management.
4. **Federal Agency Responsibilities for Crisis Management:** PDD-39 validates and reaffirms existing federal lead agency responsibilities for counter-terrorism, which are assigned to the Department of Justice as delegated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), for threats or acts of terrorism within the US. It is FBI policy that crisis management will involve only those Federal agencies requested by the FBI to provide expert guidance and/or assistance.

D. Assumptions

1. All communities are vulnerable to acts of terrorism. Anyone can become a victim and the possibility of protecting all potential targets is not feasible.
2. Intelligence gathering and tactical capabilities vary between jurisdictions as well as levels of government.
3. An emergency or disaster resulting from a terrorist act will not always be evident during the initial emergency response phase, and may not be determined until days, weeks, or months after the event has occurred.
4. Terrorist events may occur with little or no warning and may involve one or more of a variety of tactics. Targets may shift from more protected to less protected.
5. The effects of a chemical, biological, radiological nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) terrorist act will likely overwhelm local, regional, and state capabilities.
6. Impact to the public is intensified by the inability to quickly identify and/or contain the affects of chemical or biological agents.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Crisis Management

1. Crisis management is primarily a law enforcement function.
2. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.
3. Federal government holds primary authority to prevent and respond to acts of terrorists. State and local governments provide assistance as required. It is important to recognize that local law enforcement agencies may need to tactically manage intelligence information during certain incidents. This information management includes the dissemination to, or gather of information by, local agencies.
4. Level of threat dictates response and notification activities.

Credible Threat – presented in a verbal, written, intelligence based or other form.
a. A threat assessment process is initiated in order to determine the viability of the threat from a technical, as well as tactical and behavioral standpoint.
b. The FBI may provide initial information to appropriate law enforcement authorities within the affected jurisdiction when appropriate.
c. A non-specific message may be developed and routed to appropriate agencies.

Significant Threat – accumulation of evidence to indicate that an act of terrorism may occur or is imminent.
a. Law enforcement will provide notification to other appropriate agencies.
b. Implementation of federal, state, local crisis management response may result with a request for assistance from other agencies.

Act of Terrorism – confirmed presence of an explosive device or weapon of mass destruction or occurrence of an incident that produces major consequences and exceeds the local field civilian capability to resolve.
a. Additional federal assistance and support is requested by the field office.
b. Local authorities are notified.
c. The FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide a successful law enforcement resolution to the incident.

Terrorist Threat Conditions. The 5 color threat condition codes have been replaced by the NTAS – National Terrorism Advisory System.

a. Imminent Threat Alert
Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States

b. Imminent Threat Alert
Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States

c. Method of Communication

NTAS Alerts will be issued through state, local and tribal partners, the news media and directly to the public via the following channels:

1. Via the official DHS NTAS webpage – http://www.dhs.gov/alerts
2. Via email signup at – http://www.dhs.gov/alerts
3. Via social media
   o Facebook – http://facebook.com/NTASAlerts
   o Twitter – http://www.twitter.com/NTASAlerts
4. Via data feeds, web widgets and graphics   http://www.dhs.gov/alerts

5. The public can also expect to see alerts in places, both public and private, such as transit hubs, airports and government buildings.

B.   Consequence Management
1. Measures are included to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services and provide emergency relief to governments, business and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.
2. State and local government have primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism.
3. The federal government provides assistance as required.

Limited Consequences – The detonation of an explosive device, use of a weapon of mass destruction or other destructive device that results in limited injury and/or death, which is within the capability of state and local responders.

Major Consequences – The detonation of an explosive device, use of a weapon of mass destruction, or other destructive event that results in substantial injury and/or death exceeding the capabilities of the state and local responders.

IV.   Operations

A.   Pre-Incident
1. Develop and maintain a terrorist threat analysis to determine potential scenarios and necessary preparedness actions.
2. Develop the operational framework that local, state, and federal agencies will utilize while responding to acts of terrorism.
3. Enhance and broaden local and regional response capabilities by developing a training program that integrates private, local, state, and federal resources.
4. Identify resources and essential services and address shortfalls.
5. Identify critical systems and facilities, assess vulnerability to terrorist actions, and assist to develop and implement mitigation strategies as practicable.
6. Develop protective actions for response personnel, as well as the general population at risk, to follow in responding to a suspected or actual terrorist event involving a variety of tactics.
7. Integrate planning efforts of critical public and private systems and facilities.
8. Enhance local and regional capability to effectively address mass casualty/fatality incidents involving both uncontaminated and contaminated victims.
9. To the extent possible, develop decontaminations, contamination containment, and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure the safety of res0ponse personnel, the evacuated population, and the general population in situations involving chemical biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive situations.
10. Identify and address potential legal, environmental, and public safety health issues that may be generated by such events.
11. Develop mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions to augment local resources.
12. Develop and coordinate the necessary pre-scripted public information messages regarding the appropriate protective actions.

B.   Incident – Increased Readiness
(Although terrorist actions may occur with little or no warning, there may be situations where notice of terrorist actions is received by the jurisdiction, target facility, or individual(s) just prior to the event.)

1. Alert appropriate local, state, and federal agencies. See *Federal Response Plan – Terrorism Annex, Section IV, Concept of Operations* for details on federal crisis management and consequence management activities.
2. Attempt to prevent the event from occurring by locating and eliminating the hazard identifying and apprehending the responsible party or parties.
3. All responding agencies will use the Incident Command system. Refer to the 2004 All-Hazard Emergency Response Checklist.
4. Notify the public of the threat and advise risk populations of the protective actions to take in context of the anticipated event.
5. Stage resources out of harm's way.
6. Activate the Green County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to monitor the situation, review plans and resources.
7. Command post(s) may be established at or near potential emergency site(s), depending upon the nature of the event.
8. Establish communications between agencies involved.
9. Maintain records of emergency events and expenditures.

C.   Incident – Emergency Conditions (with or without warning)
1. Dispatch emergency response teams to assess need and organize the response.
2. If not already completed, alert appropriate local, state, and federal agencies. See *Federal Response Plan – Terrorism Annex, Section IV, Concept of Operations* for details on federal crisis management and consequence management activities.
3. If not already completed, activate the EOC, establish the command post and link communications with the Green County Communications Center. Implement county emergency management procedures.
4. Implement the incident command system. The firs emergency responder on the scene will assume the role o f the incident commander. This role may be transferred several times during the curs of an incident. The event will dictate agency command status.
5. Provide for security of evacuated area, critical facilities, resources and the impacted area to protect the crime scene and facilitate response and recovery.
6. Provide treatment and transport for the injured.
7. Initiate decontamination procedures if the incident warrants.
8. Develop, implement, and enforce accessibility measures including a PASS system.
9. Implement transportation and traffic control measures to facilitate evacuation from the risk area and to enhance and complement site security measures.
10. Activate the mutual aid agreements as necessary.
11. Establish join information activities to coordinate the timely and appropriate release of information during the response and recovery phases. When activated, coordinate public information with the JOC.
12. Continue to maintain records of the emergency event and expenses.
13. Declare a state of emergency if the situation warrants.
14. The command post(s) (CP) will direct site operations with ICS/EOC/JOC support. Functional areas of responsibility are detailed in the Green County *Emergency Response Checklist (1997)*

V.   Responsibilities

A. Federal Role
1. Federal Response Plan (Terrorist Incident) TI-14 (Section V, Responsibilities) details responsibilities assigned to the following federal agencies:
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- The Environmental Protection Agency
2. Other federal agencies and their roles are:
    - **US Postal Inspection Service:** Responsible for investigating threats or acts of terrorism related to the use of the US Mail, destruction of postal property, or threats or acts of violence against postal employees.
    - **Federal Protective Services:** Assesses risk analysis and security need of federal buildings.
    - **US Marshall's Office:** Provides security to the federal judiciary and federal courts. Conducts education and outreach on federal court security and federal judiciary safety. Detection and confiscation of weapons.
    - **Military Support to Civilian Agencies:** Active duty military support of civilian agencies is one of the few instances where request for governmental assistance starts from the local level and continues through the stat authorities to the highest levels of government. Only when state and local government resources are exhausted or deemed totally inadequate to the situation, will federal support be sought or provided. Federal assistance is designed to only supplement local/state government and relief organizations.

B. State Role

1. **Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM):** Involved in consequence management and works cooperatively with federal and local agencies to achieve unified goals. Coordinates state agency assistance to local governments and provides crisis communications, damage assessment reporting, and emergency police services.

2. **Department of Natural Resources (DNR):** Responsible for investigation, monitoring of air and water quality, assurance of safe drinking water supplies, monitoring effects on fish and wildlife, control of navigable waters; communication assistance and management, security support, detection and identification of environmental effects, intelligence, and fire suppression.

3. **Department of Health and Family Services(DHFS):** Provides resources or services not available at the municipal or county level during emergencies, including threat assessment, exposure or disease investigation, risk communication, public health education, information dissemination, and technical advice and support to local health departments and health care providers.

4. **Wisconsin National Guard:** Both the Army and Air Force National Guard are state administered forces whose mission is to protect life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under state and federal authority. The primary responsibilities are the development of plans and provision of military support to state and local governments. They also respond to incidents as requested by Wisconsin Emergency Management while under a declared state of emergency by the Governor. The also provide support to unitis of government, but do not function as first response units.

5. **Wisconsin State Patrol:** Responsible for supporting local law enforcement response to terrorism.

C. Local Role

1. **Green County Sheriff's Office** The Sheriff's Office monitors any potential or actual terrorism activities that may affect its jurisdiction. It also provided protection for life and property assists with investigations, evacuations, traffic control, scene security, and communications. Deputies often provide first-in assessments and notification and assist in search and rescue.

2. **Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies:** Municipal agencies provide investigation, detection, site security, assessment and traffic control. They support evacuation and aid in providing warnings. They further protect life and property and may provide first-in assessments and notification. A specialize team, the Emergency Response Team, (ERT) is available upon request of the Monroe Police Department.

3. **Municipal Fire Departments:** Fire departments provide protection of life and property in their respective jurisdictions. Decontamination at hazardous materials scenes, as well as providing support for evacuations and public warnings. They are often relied upon to provide first-in assessments and notification. They support emergency public information and search and rescue.

4. **Emergency Medical Services:** Responsible for providing emergency medical care and transport of the sick and injured, they also support search and rescue activities when appropriate, provide medical support to on-scene emergency responders, and may provide first-in assessments and notification.

5. **Green County Human Services:** This department is responsible for coordinating all emergency human services.

6. **The Monroe Clinic Hospital and Clinics:** The hospital receives injured or ill patients, provides limited decontamination and conducts notification to Public Health authorities. They are also able to assist in agent identification.

7. **Green County Coroner's Office:** The coroner is responsible for holding inquests for the deceased and acts as the lead manager at multiple or mass death situations. The office also provides information and assistance on scene, coordinates the transport of the deceased, conducts autopsies, and makes death notifications.

8. **Green County Highway Department and Municipal Public Works Agencies:** Responsibility for emergency infrastructure management, such as public buildings, roads, transportation is the primary role of these departments. Also included are utilites, including electric, gas, water, sewer, etc.

9. **Monroe Municipal Airport:** The airport assesses the impact on services and assists and support transportation needed by emergency equipment and personnel. Closure of air space can also be requested by this agency.

10. **Green County Communications Center:** The communications center coordinates all fire, police, medical and other emergency communications with the exception of the City of Brodhead, which has its own communications center.

11. **Green County Emergency Management:** Responsible for operational support to county and municipal agencies, Emergency Management supports interagency coordination, provides liaison to outside agencies as requested, conducts damage assessment reporting and coordinates crisis communications and warnings. This agency also assists with public information activities.

12. **Green County Public Health:** Providing public health services in Green County, this agency supports medical care at shelters, victim inoculations, distributes antidotes, and provides crisis communication and counseling.

13. **Municipal Water Services:** Water departments assess the impact on their systems, shut down systems as required, and are able to divert water. The monitor water levels and aid in maintaining them during fire suppression activities. Restoration activities are also conducted by water departments.

14. **Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants:** Treatment plants assess the impact upon their systems, isolate problems, conduct coordination with municipalities and conduct restoration of systems and services.

15. **TDS Telecom:** This Company responds to incidents creating major losses of telecommunications or at the request of government officials. They can also provide intelligence, phone tapping, crisis communication, and support services. They provide primary service to the Green County Communications Center.

16. **Alliant Energy:** The energy company responds to incidents creating major loss of energy or as requested by government officials.

17. **American Red Cross:** Charged with providing congregate care, the Red Cross also aids in finding temporary shelters, provides food and clothing, and assists in long term care by offering food vouchers, food commodities, monetary grants, crisis counseling, volunteer management and services for specialized populations. The further conduct disaster welfare inquiries.

18. **Salvation Army:** Responding to incidents with mobile food canteens to feed responders and victims, they also provide spiritual counseling for those wishing it.

VI.   Resources:

A. *North American Emergency Response Guidebook* (NAERG), US Department of Transportation, 2000.
B. National Response Center
C. Center for Disease Control (CDC) (404.639.2206 or 404.639.2888 after hours)
D. Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCCOM) Operation Center (800.368.6498)
E. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) (800.424.9300)
F. Medical NBC Defense
G. National Response Center, Chemical/Biological Hotline (800.424.8802)
H. National Institute for Search and Rescue
I. US Army Chemical School (205.848.5952)
J. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
K. Wisconsin Department of Health Hotline (608.258.0099)
L. National Response Center Radiological Hotline (202.586.8100)
M. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Milwaukee Field Office, 414.276.4684

VII. Plan Development and Maintenance

A. Green County Emergency Management in coordination with the lead agencies is responsible for the development, annual review/updating of ESF #18 its attachments .and distribution, Each agency/service with emergency assignments is responsible for assisting with the development and maintenance of their own portion of this ESF #18, the appropriate attachment, and their own SOGs. Each agency/service is also responsible for assigning personnel, equipment and providing training necessary to carry out emergency functions. All agencies/services shall provide current personnel/equipment resource lists to the Green County Emergency Management Office upon request.

B. This ESF will be reviewed at least annually and updated based on deficiencies identified by drills and exercises, post-disaster critiques, self-assessments, audits, administrative reviews, changes in local, state or federal government structure and regulations, technological changes or any other reasons that necessitate revisions. Copies will be available to copyholders of record by downloading them from E-Sponder, www.greencountyem.com or requesting a CD from Green County Emergency Management.

VIII. Acronyms

AMC	Army Material Command
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
AOA	Administration on Aging
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Capability
ARG	Accident Response Group
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
CBIRF	US Marine Corp Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
CBRED	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Environmental Defense Response Team
C/B-RRT	Chemical/Biological Rapid Response Team
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CCHC	Community Health Centers
CCRF	Commissioned Corps Readiness Force
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CIRG	Critical Incidence Response Group
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CJTF	Commander Joint Defense Task Force
COP	Chief of Police
CP	Command Post
CSD	Chemical Support Division
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System
ERDEC	Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center
ERT	Evidence Response Teams

ERT	Environmental Response Team
ESO	Emergency Service Officer
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI/OSC	Federal Bureau of Investigation/On-Scene Commander
FDA	Federal Drug Administration
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
IC	Incident Commander
ICA	Intelligence Collection and Analysis
ICS	Incident Command System
HIS	Indian Health Service
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPIC	Joint Public Information Center
MEDCOW	Army Medical Command
MMST	Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
NTAS	National Terrorism Advisory System
NEIC	National Enforcement Investigations Center
NEPMU	Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NMRI	US Naval Medical Research Institute
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SFO	Senior Federal Officer
TEU	Technical Escort Unit (Army)
UC	Unified Command
USA	United States Attorney
USRT	Urban Search and Rescue Team
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

IX. Internet Resources

1. Emergency Response and Research Institute (ERRI)> www.emergency.com
2. Heritage Foundation> www.nationalsecurity.org
3. Jane's Terrorism Watch Report (TWR)> www.intelweb.janes.com
4. Jewish Defense League (White Supremacist, Neo-Nazis, Klan)>www.jdl.org
5. Louisiana State University> www.lsu.edu/guest/poli/public_htm/
6. Mark Pitcavage> www.sparky@militia-watchdog.org
7. Militia History, Law, Links> www.militia-watchdog.org
8. Southern Poverty Law Center (Klanwatch, Hate & Patriot Groups)> www.spicenter.org
9. Terrorism and Counterterrorism Links > www.sypstuff.com
10. DHS/NTAS Public Guide http://www.dhs.gov/files/publications/ntas-public-guide.shtm

X. Federal Response Assets

A. *Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)*
1. **Critical Incident Response Teams (CIRG)** – These teams are specially assembled to conduct tactical and crisis management efforts.
2. **Evidence Response Teams (ERTs)** – The ERTs main functions are crime scene documentation and evidence collection in support of criminal investigations. Some ERTs are HazMat trained.
3. **Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU)** – The HMRU has specialized sampling, detection and identification capabilities of CBRNE agents. Also equipped with a variety of personal protective and rescue equipment.
4. **Intelligence Collection and Analysis** – The FBI has experts that contribute to and coordinate detailed interagency threat assessment activities.

B. *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)*
1. **Rapid Response Information System (RRIS)** – The RRIS is a data base containing information on federal CBRNE response capabilities, CBRNE agents and ammunitions characteristics, and safety precautions.
2. **Urban Search and Rescue Team (USRT)** – The USRTs save lives and protect property from both natural and man-made catastrophic urban disasters. USRTs have a limited HazMat capability.

C. *Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)*
1. **The Administration On Aging (AOA)** – AOA funds a wide variety of programs directed at meeting the health and social needs of the elderly.
2. **Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ASTDR)** – The ATSDR provides consultation and advice on issues relating to the release, or threatened release of hazardous substances.
3. **Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – The CDC capabilities are epidemiological surveillance, biological agent identification, and public health consultation and response.
4. **Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (CCRF)** – The CCRF is a response team composed of health professionals, clinical and administrative, who are trained and ready to deploy quickly to the site of natural and technological disasters and terrorist events. The Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) will coordinate the deployment of the CDRF and will maintain the database of CCRF personnel and coordinate with the Division of Commissioned Corps Personnel to ensure that the database remains up to date.
5. **Community Health Centers (CHCs)** – OEP coordinates HHS primary resources including those in the national network of, community health center, Rural/Migrant Health Centers and related projects. These assets are available to be used during disasters to the extent practical.
6. **Coordinating HHS emergency preparedness emergency response and emergency recovery activities** – These responses are directed at the public health and medical aspects of natural and technological disasters and terrorist events. The OEP also develops and refines plans to provide HS support to DPD during military contingency operations.
7. **Federal Drug Administration (FDA)** – The FDA provides regional laboratory support and surveillance assistance in support of public health.
8. **Indian Health Service (HIS)** – The OEP coordinates the deployment of the sanitarians and related assets. The HIS has responsibility for the HHS response to environmental and water quality issues. These individuals are available to respond to all incidents relating to the testing and purifying of rural wells and water systems.
9. **Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST)** – The MMSTs operate as a specially organized team. Their capabilities include agent detection and

identification, patient decontamination, triage and medical treatment patient transportation to hospitals, and coordination with local law enforcement activities. Twenty-seven teams have been initiated. The federal government's goal is to develop MMSTs for the 100 most populous cities in the US.

10. **National Disaster Medical System** – This includes the development, activations, mobilizations, and deployment of over 6,000 private sector health professionals into approximately 62 disaster medical assistance teams (DMATS) in such specialty areas as burn, mental health/stress management, chemical/biological/nuclear anti-terrorism., and mortuary assistance.

11. **National Medical Response Team (NMRT)** – The NMRTs are comprised of medical personnel. These teams are capable of agent identification, patient decontamination, triage and medical treatment in support of local health systems. There are three NMRTs.

12. **National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)** – Following airline accidents, the OEP assists the NSTB. In the aftermath of domestic, commercial airline, and other transportation disasters, OEP provides Disaster Mortuary Teams (DEMORT) to work with the local coroner's office in the identification of victims, provision of mortuary services, and assistance to the family members of the victims.

13. **Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA)** – The OEP coordinates the deployment of OSHA health scientists and institutional inspectors for building inspections and internal environmental problems.

14. **The Perry Point Depot** – The US Public Health Service Depot has a wide variety of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies available for use in national emergencies. Normally, the warehouse supplies are only for the use of federal agency programs.

15. **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** – The SAMHSA provides mental health support and crisis counseling during emergencies.

D. *Department of Defense (DOD)*

1. **Army Technical Escort Unit TEU)** – The TEU's mission is to provide world wide, non-notice capability to conduct field sampling, monitoring, recovery, decontamination, transportation, exploitation, verification, and mitigations of hazards associated with weaponized and non-weaponized chemical and biological materials, and conduct operations in compliance with federal state and local laws.

2. **Army Material Command (AMC) Treaty Laboratory (CBDCOM)** – The AMC Treaty Laboratory provides an on-site analytical laboratory capability. The lab is capable of analyzing chemical surety materials, foreign chemical warfare agents, and all precursors and degradation byproducts.

3. **Army Medical Command (MEDCOW)** – The MEDCOW provides support to the C/BRRT in the form of Medical, Chemical and Biological Teams. (MCBAT)

4. **Chemical Biological Rapid Response Team (C/B_RRT)** – The US Army chemical Biological Defense Command (CBDCOM) has overall responsibility for command and control of the C/BRRT, and provides its core elements.

5. **Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center (ERDEC) Chemical Support Division (CSD)** – The CSD provides low level monitoring using the Real Time Analytical Platform (RTAPO), a vehicle containing a fully functional chemical analysis system. In its current configuration, RTAP can automatically sample ambient air to detect the presence of specific chemical warfare agents (nerve and mustard gases).

6. **Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Units (NEPMU)** – The NEPMU provides Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Environmental Defense Response Teams (CBRED) to advise the C/BRRT medical assets.

7. **US Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF)** – The CBIRF mission is to furnish a highly trained, rapid response force capable of

providing consequence management support in: Military and industrial agent identification; downwind hazard prediction; advanced lifesaving support; casualty reconnaissance, extraction, triage; personnel decontaminations; medical treatement; stabilization for incident site management; security; and patient evacuation.

8. **US Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI)** – The NMRI is primarily a research facility. Its Biological Defense Research Program (BDRP) has developed the ability to transport a biological field laboratory, expressly used in the identification of biological warfare agents.

E. **The Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA)**
The DVA has registered pharmacists, nurses and related health providers available to support OEP in disaster response and is a partner in the National Disaster Medical System with the US public Health Service/Office of Emergency Preparedness. The DVA has a wide array of medical personnel, equipment and pharmaceuticals that can be available for deployment during a national disaster.

F. *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*
1. **Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS)** – EPA operates ERAMS for monitoring radioactivity in samples of precipitation, air, surface water, drinking water, and milk. In the event of a radiological emergency, sampling at the approximately 260 monitoring sites can be increased to provide information on the spread of contamination.

2. **Environmental Response Team (ERT)** – The ERT can provide 24-hour access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the OSC in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; multimedia instrumentation capable of detection and identification in the low and sup-parts per million, s well as entry level capabilities using Level "A" through "C" personal protective equipment.

3. **EPA Research Laboratories** – EPA's twelve laboratories offer programs in field monitoring, analytical support and other technical support to quality assurance programs related to air, water, wastewater, and solid waste. Five of these laboratories are capable of deploying mobile unites to a contaminated site for chemical and biological analysis.

4. **National Enforcement Investigations, Center (NEIC)** – NEIC offers expertise in environmental for3nsic evidence collection, sampling, and analysis, computer forensics and information management; and enforcement related technical analysis.

5. **On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)** – Under the authority of the National Contingency Plan, EPA OSCs coordinate all federal containment, removal, and disposal efforts and resources during and incident. EPA OSCs work with state, local and private responders to protect human health and the environment. EPA has approximately 185 OSCs at seventeen locations nationwide. The United States Coast Guard also has OSCs for incidents in coastal areas. For site specific assistance, EPA OSCs can provide responders with access to any of the resources described below.

6. **Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)** – EPA's RERT can provide on-site monitoring and mobile laboratories for field analysis of samples, along with expertise in radiation health physics and risk assessment. The RERT is accessible 24 hours per day.

G. *Department of Energy (DOE)*
1. **Accident Response Group (ARG)** – The ARG is the technical response group for US nuclear weapons accidents. The team provides equipment and technical assistance for weapon damage, risk assessment safe recovery, packaging, transportation, and disposal of damaged. Weapons.

2. **Aerial Measuring System (AMS)** – The AMS provides helicopters and fixed wing aircraft to respond to radiological emergencies. Its capabilities include aerial radiation surveys and search (Gamma Spectroscopy), real-time radiological aerial sampling, aerial photography survey, and aerial multi-spectra scanning surveys.

3. **Atmosphere Release Advisory Capability (ARAC)** – The ARAC provides real-time computer predictions of the atmospheric transport of radioactivity form a nuclear accident or incident.

4. **Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)** – The FRMAC coordinates federal off-site radiological monitoring and assessment activities for a nuclear accident or incident.

5. **Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST)** – The NEST provides technical response to resolution of incidents involving improvised nuclear and radiological dispersal devices. The team is able to search, locate, and identify devices or material; move, render safe, or disable devices; and mitigate damage from device detonation or disablement actions.

6. **Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)** – The RAP provides the initial DOE radiological emergency response. Under the RAP there are several Radiological Assistance Teams (RATS) to assist in identifying the presence of radioactive contaminations on personnel, equipment and property at the accident or incident scene. These teams also provide advice on personnel monitoring, decontamination, and material recovery.

7. **Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)** – The REAC/TS provides 24-hour medical consultation on health problems associated with radiation accidents. It also provides training programs and emergency response teams comprised of health professionals