



City of Yucaipa

ANNEX III - TERRORISM

to

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Annex III
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INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Introduction

In wake of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing and the 2001 World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks, on the United States of America, terrorism has become an increasing concern for emergency managers, responders, and the public at large.

This Annex to the City of Yucaipa Emergency Operations Plan is established in preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents that impact the City of Yucaipa.

Purpose

The purpose of this Annex is to support the City of Yucaipa policy of preparing for, and responding to, and any/all threats to the safety of its citizens. The specific focus of this Annex is to address potential and actual terrorist events. It augments the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which guides City's overall preparation for and response to emergencies and disasters. As with the City Emergency Plan individual departments are responsible for updating and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures

This document will provide:

- The integration of federal, state and local government into a cohesive terrorism response organization at the local level.
- The identification of terrorism response planning requirements.
- The development of terrorism response plans and procedures.
- The identification of training needs and requirements to support terrorism response efforts.

Scope

This Annex is the City's document for protecting public safety, and preparing for and responding to terrorist events. Along with incorporating the response activities to be carried out in City's EOP, it shows the roles and relationships of agencies at the local, state, and federal levels of government in dealing with the threat or actual occurrence of a terrorist event in Yucaipa.

The Annex applies to all threats or acts of terrorism within the City that require a response from any agency within its jurisdictional boundaries. The Annex builds upon the existing concepts of operations by addressing the unique authorities, responsibilities, assumptions, situations, and concept of operations that will be applied for crisis and consequence management as necessary.

AUTHORITIES

The following is a list of authorities from the field through the Federal level. Each level lists the entities within each field as well as the operating plans being used.

Field

- Unified Command
- First Responders (Law, Fire & Rescue, Medical, Hazardous Materials, and Public Works)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Command Post (CP)
- Agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

Local

- City Emergency Operations Plan and local SOP's
- San Bernardino County Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) SOP's
- Plans and Procedures developed by all agencies concerned

State

- State of California Terrorism Incident Response Plan
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES)
- State Strategic Committee on Terrorism (SSCOT)

Federal

- Federal Response Plan
- Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)
- Established State and Federal Health Guidelines
- FEMA's Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan
- The U.S. Government Interagency Concept of Operations Planning

RESPONSIBILITIES

The aforementioned authorities detail the specific responsibilities that each level and functional agency of government will possess during a terrorism incident and/or WMD event. The following list describes the responsibilities for each level.

Field

- Unified Command
- First Responders (Law, Fire & Rescue, Medical, Hazardous Materials, and Public Works)
- FBI CP

Local

- As outlined in the City EOP
- As outlined in this Annex
- As outlined in the County OA EOP's
- As outlined in outlined within local agencies specific plans, policies, and procedures
- Implementation of the Notification, Alert and Warning System described herein
- Recurring training on Terrorism/WMD incident recognition for all emergency responders

State

- As outlined within the Terrorism Annex to the EOP's
- As outlined within state agency specific plans, policies, and procedures
- Development, implementation and maintenance of a Regional Terrorism System

Federal

- As outlined within the Federal Response Plan
- As outlined within PDD – 39, 62 and 63
- As outlined within the Terrorism Incident Response Annex to the FRP
- As outlined within federal agency specific plans, policies, and procedures

ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been considered in the development of this annex:

Likelihood of Occurrence

Hazard	Infrequent	Sometimes	Frequent	Severity		
				Low	Moderate	High
Dam Failure	X				X	
Earthquake M<5			X	X		
Earthquake M>5	X					X
Wildland Fire		X			X	
Floods		X		X	X	X
HazMat		X			X	X
Landslides	X			X		
Civil Disturbance	X			X		

Extreme Weather/						
Storm		X			X	
Aircraft Crash	X					X
Major Vehicle						
Accident		X		X		
Terrorism	X				X	X

- a) A terrorist incident may be made readily apparent to the responding organizations by the characteristics, impact or a declaration on the part of the perpetrators or may be very difficult to initially detect and identify because of uncertainty as to the cause or extent of the situation.
- b) Hoaxes regarding terrorist events can occur and rumors among organizations and the public regarding the event are likely.
- c) The characteristics of a terrorist incident will vary. It may be a hoax, a threatened incident that has not yet occurred, a single-event emergency situation that has ended or a continuing event of unknown duration and extent.
- d) Secondary explosive, chemical, biological or nuclear devices could be placed at the scene of a terrorist incident to intentionally endanger emergency response personnel, damage response resources, disrupts response operations, results in additional victims or cause further property damage.
 - A terrorist incident could involve hostages, gunfire or other situations that must be resolved prior to initiating all or portions of the emergency response operations.
 - The resources and/or expertise of local agencies could quickly be depleted by a response to a major terrorist incident and its consequences. Therefore, extensive use of state and federal resources and intrastate mutual aid agreements must be anticipated.
 - Specialized resources, as well as those normally utilized in disaster situations, will be needed to support the response to a terrorist incident. Such resources may not be located in the City/City or the County of San Bernardino.
 - The County of San Bernardino Department of Health has available a biosafety Level 2 laboratory facility and the laboratory staff uses biosafety Level 3 practices.
 - Resources from local, state, and federal agencies, as well as from other government and non-government agencies, will be made available on a timely basis upon request.

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- All state and local response agencies and organizations will establish and participate in a unified command structure at or near the scene and the EOC's of responding jurisdictions and/or agencies may be activated and staffed if indicated by the size or scope of the incident.
 - Federal agencies with statutory authority, for response to a terrorist incident or for the geographic location in which it occurs or has impacted, will participate in and cooperate with the unified command structure established by the responding local jurisdiction.
 - A terrorist event will result in the timely activation of the comprehensive emergency response plans of the local jurisdictions impacted. When needed, the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and FEMA will activate the Federal Response Plan.
 - Responding county and municipal agencies will have supportive plans and procedures, as well as appropriately trained and equipped personnel, which may be needed for the general response operations related to management of the terrorist incident. This annex assumes the resources and procedures for such related operations as hazardous materials awareness and incident identification, mass casualty incident management, hostage negotiation, search and rescue, etc. will be in place to be utilized when needed during a terrorist incident.
 - Planning for generic mass destruction events is an ongoing part of this process. Whether earthquake, some terrorists or an accidental chemical spill causes it, there may be many casualties. The injured may require unusual medical treatment along with enduring the decontamination process. Medical facilities near the scene will be capable of offering such treatment but may have limited capacity to accept all the transported and walk-in patients. Patient transfers to hospitals in other counties, along with establishing field treatment sites, may be necessary. It is conceivable that fatally injured victims may be numerous and their bodies contaminated or infectious. Special mortuary arrangements are likely to be necessary.
 - For terrorist incidents involving damage or disruption to computer systems, telecommunications networks, internet systems and disturbance to vital community networks for utilities, transportation or communication could endanger the health and safety of the population at risk, interrupt emergency response operations and result in very substantial economic losses.

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- There will be very extensive media interest in a terrorist event and media management operations will require resources beyond those needed for other types of emergency management operations.
- e) Training and Exercise Development: As outlined in the City's emergency plan the City is responsible for the training and exercise development in regards to response during a terrorism incident.

FEDERAL RESPONSE

Overview

If the incident has been identified as a terrorist act, and notifications made, the local office of the FBI may initiate a response. This will generally be in proportion to the perceived significance of the threat, and the extent to which FBI has jurisdiction. The initial FBI point of contact will likely be Special Agents from a resident agency or field office. FBI Headquarters will be advised of the situation, and other federal agencies notified as dictated by the situation. If the initial assessment warrants, the FBI will begin a formal threat assessment process. This involves a joint assessment combining experts from the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

The FBI will provide knowledge of psychological factors, historic and intelligence records, and technical factors such as weapons and methods – all aimed at establishing the credibility of the threat.

Throughout this process, the FBI will act in concert and consultation with the local law enforcement agency (Sheriff) and State Office of Homeland Security and State OES. Assuming the threat is deemed credible, FBI will work with local and state government to begin actions designed to neutralize the threat and/or to deal with its consequences. Depending on the nature and gravity of the threat, this may range from a telephone consultation to activation of a local EOC.

Note: Though these events are typically considered as being within the “crisis phase”, the “consequence phase” planning begins at this point as well.

FBI Resources

If appropriate, additional FBI resources may be summoned. These resources will be requested as outlined in the City Emergency Operations Plan. Among those that may become involved in the situation are:

- a) The Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) - This is the FBI Headquarters center for command and control, located in Washington D.C.

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- b) The Profiling and Behavioral Assessment Unit (PBAU) - This is a unit that develops psychological profiles and assists in the credibility assessment process, located in Quantico, Virginia.
 - c) The Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU) - This unit is trained and equipped to deal with chemical and biological agents that may be used in a terrorist act or threat.
 - d) The Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) - This is an organization, which includes several units, some of which are listed above. Included is the Crisis Management Unit, which assists local FBI offices in developing procedures and organization to deal with major situations such as terrorist acts. The agencies' hostage negotiators are affiliated with CIRG. This organization is located at the FBI's Quantico facility.
 - e) The Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) - This unit is a highly mobile special weapons and tactics team and is usually based on the East Coast.

Joint Operations

Within this time frame, the Federal On-Scene Commander will begin the process of establishing a Joint Operations Center. This is essentially a hybrid EOC/CP, which brings together many affected agency and organization representatives. The core operations are primarily composed of FBI personnel (if they have assumed jurisdiction), however there are local, OA and state representatives included as well. The local and/or OA EOC will interface and communicate with the Joint Operations Center (JOC) continuously, if they are not in fact co-located.

If there is no threat, and an act occurs, most of the steps indicated above occur in more rapid succession - or almost simultaneously. When the event occurs, response is largely dependent on the nature of the act and the dimensions of its impact. For a time, crisis and consequence response occurs on a simultaneous basis. The critical decision must be made whether to turn the location of the event into a crime scene. While lifesaving and life safety are always the pre-eminent considerations, every effort must be made to contain the scene, limit access, and preserve that which remains.

Assuming the scene is eventually stabilized, law enforcement, federal, local, or some combination thereof, will act to secure the perimeter(s) of the area; locate, process, preserve, and store the evidence; and deal with any human remains that may be involved. These activities may be supported by other entities ranging from the fire service to public works. At some point the crisis phase ceases. Meanwhile, the overall emergency management organization, using the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), will continue to work to deal with the consequences of the act.

Notification

The following list outlines potential notification procedures. This sequence will need to be modified any time there is a change in status, such as verification of a credible threat, information updates, and notification of an actual event. Additional agencies or organizations should be added as appropriate.

- a) If a threat is received at the City level, the City will:
 - Notify local FBI Office
 - Notify OA/County Sheriff Office/Public Health if necessary
 - Notify City departments: Police, Fire, and other city staff as necessary
 - Notify special districts: Yucaipa Valley Water District, Western Heights Water District, and others as deemed appropriate
 - Notify appropriate State Office of Emergency Services (OES) Administrative Region, if time-critical
 - Notification of other levels dependent upon nature of threat and security considerations

- b) Data elements to consider when taking an initial report:
 - Report date/time
 - Report received by (name, organization, and phone number or E-Mail)
 - Threat transmitted by (telephone, fax, EMail, video, mail, etc.)
 - Type of threat (bomb, chemical, biological, radiological, “cyberterrorism”, hostage situation, etc.)
 - Description of threat:
 - Content of threat
 - Characteristics of threat (describe caller, describe FAX, describe E-Mail, describe video, describe mail, etc.)
 - Target(s) of threat (specified or potential based upon data)
 - Timelines (when is the event going to occur?)
 - Brief initial assessment of threat
 - Other agencies/organizations notified of threat
 - Has any individual, group, or organization claimed responsibility for threat/event

Other Resources

The Federal Government has a number of other resources that they can draw on during a terrorism incident.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- a) As shortfalls occur in the State resources, Federal agencies make their resources available, coordinated by the FEMA.

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- b) FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Response System development is based upon providing a coordinated response to disasters in the urban environment. Special emphasis is placed on the capability to locate and extricate victims trapped in collapsed buildings, primarily of reinforced concrete construction. The task force functional organization and associated terminology are predicated on, and will operate within, the National Interagency Management System (NIMS)

National Disaster Medical System

In a major disaster or if the local resources were overwhelmed, the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) would be activated, and patients from this OA would be sent to other Counties and States for treatment.

Department of Defense

- a) The Federal Military provides support such as supplies, equipment, helicopters, and sites for disaster support areas after local resources have been exhausted.
- b) Federal resources provide hazard materials identifications and transportation as part of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)

- a) There are approximately six (6) deployable Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) in California, which also include specialty medical teams (i.e., veterinary, psychiatric, pediatrics).
- b) NDMS provides a volunteer national response system for state and local agencies to assist them in coping with disasters either manmade or natural.
- c) DMAT is activated through NDMS with a declaration from the President designating an area of disaster.
- d) Primary responsibility is to assist state and local authorities with medical care after a major disaster, by traveling to the area and responding with medical resources.
- e) May also provide medical support to the military medical system to care for casualties resulting from overseas armed conflicts.

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- f) DMAT can provide and establish the following patient care services:
- Field Treatment Sites (FTS)
 - Regional Evacuation Point (REP)
 - Patient Reception Point (PRP)
 - Hospital staff relief and augmentation including augmentation of emergency departments
 - Medical care at shelters
 - Assist in hospital evacuations
 - Medical strike teams in support of FBI

Note: The response by a DMAT varies, but will usually be about 48 hours reaction time. In a local disaster where the needs are in excess of the local medical resources, it is likely that a DMAT from another area would be assigned to respond to the local disaster.

National Medical Response Teams

Three (3) National Medical Response Teams (NMRT) are federally activated teams with multi-casualty decontamination capability. These teams may be pre-staged at mass gathering events with increased threat level, and could be immediately available to augment local resources if needed and requested through the Federal Government. They could also be requested after an event begins, if ongoing casualties are expected. The west coast NMRT is based in the Los Angeles-San Bernardino area.

LOCAL RESPONSE/PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

Overview

This section provides a listing of Operational Area agencies and their activities, including committees, county departments, and other special districts. Each agency identified should prepare SOP's and functional checklists for response to a terrorism incident. All participating agencies must comply with State training requirements for the effective use of SEMS in order to improve the coordination of state and local emergency response in California. All of the activities train personnel and alternates to the awareness level. All agencies maintain an active liaison with the OA EOC.

San Bernardino/ Riverside County Terrorism Oversight Committee (TOC)

- a) Co-chaired by San Bernardino County OES and Riverside County OES.

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- b) Policy develop and review/oversight group.
- c) Members include but are not limited to:
- San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors
 - San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
 - San Bernardino County Fire Department
 - San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services
 - San Bernardino County Public Health Department
 - San Bernardino County Coroner's Office
 - Riverside County Sheriff's Department
 - Riverside County Fire Department
 - Riverside County Public Health Department
 - Riverside County EMS
 - FBI
 - State OES
 - Local Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Local Fire Agencies
 - Loma Linda University Medical Center
 - Health Care Association of Southern California

San Bernardino County Terrorism Working Group (TWG)

- a) Chaired by San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.
- b) Facilitates the coordinated effort in the planning, training and exercising of local, state and federal resources in preparation to respond to terrorist incidents in County.
- c) Coordinates OA activities including but not limited to developing plans, stimulating training, exercising and the identification of funding sources (grants, donations or sponsorships) to support the training and equipping of first response resources.
- d) Members include but are not limited to:
- County Sheriff's Department
 - County OES
 - County Fire Department/Hazardous Materials
 - County Fire Department
 - County Public Health Department
 - State Office of Emergency Services
 - City of Fontana Police Department
 - City of Hesperia Fire Department
 - City of San Bernardino Fire Department
 - Chino Valley Independent Fire District

San Bernardino/Riverside Counties Terrorism Early Warning Group (TEWG)

- a) Co-chaired by San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and Riverside County Sheriff's Department.
- b) Provides information to local response agencies through a network of representatives.
- c) Members include but are not limited to:
 - San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
 - Riverside County Sheriff's Department
 - San Bernardino County Fire Department
 - Riverside County Fire Department
 - San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials
 - Riverside County Fire Department Hazardous Materials
 - San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services
 - Riverside County Office of Emergency Services
 - San Bernardino County Fire Marshal's Office
 - San Bernardino County Public Health Department
 - Riverside County Public Health Department
 - San Bernardino County Public Health/ICEMA
 - San Bernardino County Office of Safety and Security
 - San Bernardino County Coroner's Office
 - San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office
 - San Bernardino County Behavioral Health Department
 - FBI (representatives from both counties)
 - IRS (representatives from both counties)
 - DMV (representatives from both counties)
 - Military Police (representatives from both counties)
 - California National Guard
 - California Highway Patrol
 - Transportation Security Administration
 - U.S. Military representatives
 - 9th Army Civil Support Team
 - U.S. Marshal's Office
 - U.S. Customs
 - U.S. Secret Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - CIA (representatives from both counties)
 - EMS (representatives from both counties)
 - Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego County law representatives
 - Railroad representatives
 - State OES/ Law Branch

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- Local Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Local Fire Agencies
 - Private Sector representatives
 - Universities representatives

Inland Empire Joint Terrorism Task Force (IEJTTF)

- a) This Task force is the primary legal authority for the Inland Empire, both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.
- b) They work directly with the FBI on both domestic and international terrorism.

BioTerrorism Advisory Committee (BTAC)

- a) Serves as a communication link or liaison between various governmental departments and community agencies regarding a bioterrorism response plan.
- b) This committee is the closest thing there is to a comprehensive county department for bioterrorism.
- c) The Public Health Department is the lead agency for this plan, although other agencies may have their own plan relative to their own issues (i.e. Sheriff's Department, Fire Department, Coroner, etc.)

San Bernardino County Fire Department/Office of Emergency Services (OES)

- a) Assists with terrorism planning and training.
- b) Administers grants related to terrorism.
- c) Coordinates efforts to obtain resources, both within and outside of the OA, including supplies and logistical support.
- d) Requests/obtains military assistance in accordance with military plans and procedures.
- e) Activates and manages the OA EOC.
- f) Serves as OA Coordinator for mutual aid other than fire, law enforcement, medical and medical examiner.
- g) Assists with recovery efforts, particularly in obtaining State and Federal reimbursement funds.

Communications Centers

- a) Notifies affected agencies of alerts and activation of Terrorism Annex as well as termination of the disaster.
- b) Can assist in the coordination of communications between the facilitating base hospital and the Area receiving hospitals and provides information to the EOC.

Emergency Communications System (ECS)

- a) Provide back-up communications support at the scene, the hospitals and the EOC.
- b) Includes Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) and Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES).

Fire Department Response

- a) The County Fire Department will be the lead for fire response, hazardous materials events, and medical/rescue operations. The County Fire Department will provide support as necessary to the Police Department for Crisis Management activities. Existing procedures, such as the County Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response procedures and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Response Protocols will be used as necessary.
- b) The Department will:
 - Act as part of Unified Command.
 - Perform as the “single ordering point” of fire resources.
 - Utilize Incident Command System (ICS) to manage scene operations and resources via branches such as the Multi-Casualty Branch.
 - Provide fire suppression activities.
 - Provide extrication services.
 - Provide rescue operations.
 - Provide initial triage and medical support.
 - Maintain communications with their Communications Center.
 - Coordinate air operations at the scene.
 - Determine need for treatment teams on scene.
 - Determine the need for all additional resources and orders them as necessary.

San Bernardino County Interagency Hazardous Material Response Team

The San Bernardino County Interagency Hazardous Material Response Team (Team) responds to acts of terrorism involving CBRNE agents. The Team will respond with resources as needed: medical, fire, law enforcement, and public health personnel. They are trained and outfitted to perform field level response efforts for the consequences of the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. This Team forms the technical nucleus of a comprehensive response capability to CBRNE terrorism. It includes specialized personnel to direct and coordinate immediate response, mitigation and recovery operations at the incident scene. This Team may also assist with evidence recovery under the direction of the FBI.

Law Enforcement Response

- a) The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department will be the lead for crisis management, perimeter security, access control, traffic/crowd control, evacuations, notifications, and safeguarding evidence. Act as Incident Commander (IC) or part of Unified Command.
- b) Crisis management activities may include:
 - Investigation, tracking, and maintaining scene integrity
 - Coordinating Coroner issues with the San Bernardino County Coroner's Department.
 - Use of Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) or Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) units
 - Assisting with damage assessment and fatalities management
 - According to SEMS, the Police Department will request law enforcement mutual aid if needed to accomplish these functions.
 - California Highway Patrol (CHP) has the primary responsibility for the ground transport of medical teams and emergency medical supplies when resources permit.
 - CHP assumes scene management for incidents within CHP jurisdiction, when incident dictates.

Parks, Recreation and Community Services

- a) The San Bernardino County Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department will assist with fatalities management and care and shelter issues.
- b) Potential care and shelter issues are:
 - Refresher training on security or mental health concerns
 - Care and shelter facility operations

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- Care and shelter representation within the EOC and other locations
 - Logistical requirements for care and shelter
 - Coordination with the American Red Cross

Public Works/ Utilities

- a) The San Bernardino County Development Services (Public Works) Department will serve as lead for damage assessment and will be the representative for utilities concerns.
- b) Potential public works activities include:
 - Reconnaissance of public infrastructure (roads, bridges, facilities, and utilities)
 - Alternate route identification
 - Building access
 - Utility access re-routing
 - Temporary repairs
 - Building access and crowd control issues

(According to SEMS, the Fire Department is required to request fire and rescue mutual aid if needed to accomplish these functions.)

Coroner's Office

- a) Mass fatalities could result following an act of bioterrorism. Should such an event occur, the County Coroner's Department would implement their disaster plan and operate through the Coroner's representative at the County EOC. Managing mass fatalities would be accomplished through establishment of temporary morgue sites able to store non-survivors prior to final disposition and capable of providing isolation if needed. The County Coroner's Department, responsible for the collection, identification and disposition of the decedents during the conditions of disaster or extreme peril, will oversee management of these facilities. Facility management will include respectful care, identification, family notification, decontamination, autopsy and determination of final disposition options.
- b) County Coroner responsibilities include the following:
 - Identify human remains and provide adequate and respectful storage
 - Determine the cause and manner of death
 - Inventory and protect personal effects found on the decedent
 - Locate and notify the next-of-kin
 - Release remains and/or determine appropriate final disposition options

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- Arrange Critical Incident Stress de-briefing and provide pre-incident instruction on working conditions associated with mass fatality management.

Hospitals

- a) Provide care for victims from the incident.
- b) Participate in bed capacity and other surveys as requested (use of ReddiNet communication system).
- c) Provide Field Treatment Sites (FTS) at the hospital with medical staff when staffing permits.
- d) May provided pre-designated Treatment/Triage Teams when requested by Facilitating Base Hospital and staffing permits.

Inland Counties Emergency Medical Agency (ICEMA)

- a) Assists with coordination of hospitals (in EOC).
- b) Provides current hospital resource directory.
- c) Direct medical and health resources on behalf of Health Officer.
- d) Write and updates the Multi-Casualty Annex and any other medical emergency plans and procedures.
- e) Staff EMS Area Planning Committees and coordinates area planning drills.
- f) Coordinate disaster medical operations within the OA.
- g) Coordinate the procurement and allocation of the medical resources required to support disaster medical operations.
- h) Coordinate the transporting of casualties and medical resources to health care facilities, including FTS, within the area and to other areas, as requested.
- i) Jointly with the hospitals develop and organize a system for staffing and operation of FTS and Disaster Support Areas.
- j) Request and respond to requests from the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator (RDMHC) for disaster assistance.

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- k) Develop and maintain a capability for identifying medical resources, transportation, and communication services within the OA.
 - l) Maintain liaison with the Red Cross, volunteer service agencies, and other representatives within the OA.
 - m) Maintain liaison with the coordinators of other emergency functions such as communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, care and shelter, etc.
 - n) Coordinate and provides support to medical activities at the scene.
 - o) Assist with contacting and the coordination of Critical Incident Stress Management Team members (Behavioral Health).

Ambulance Agencies/First Responders

- a) Upon request, will provide appropriate personnel to staff any role or position under ICS in transportation, communication, and medical assistance.
- b) San Bernardino County Fire Communications Center coordinates ambulance transportation of victims.
- c) Coordinate medical communications at the scene and the ambulance-bus staging and loading areas.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

On July 1, 1946, President Truman established Civil Air Patrol (CAP) as a federally chartered benevolent civilian corporation. Congress passed Public Law 557 on May 26, 1948, which made CAP the auxiliary of the new United States Air Force. CAP is a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) organization.

- a) CAP was charged with three primary missions: Cadet Programs, Aerospace Education, and Emergency Services.
- b) Maintains a fleet of 950 emergency services vehicles for training and mission support.
- c) Conducts over 85% of all inland search and rescue in the U.S. as tasked by the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC).
- d) Average 100 lives saved each year.
- e) Provides disaster relief support to local, state, and national disaster relief organizations.

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- f) Transport time-sensitive medical materials, blood products and body tissue.
 - g) Provides damage assessment, radiological monitoring, light transport, communications support, and low-altitude route surveys for the U.S. Air Force.
 - h) Assists Federal agencies in the war on drugs.
 - i) Conducts orientation flights for Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corp (ROTC) students.
 - j) Utilize CAP's communication's network, the most extensive in the nation.

Public Health Response

- a) The overall goal of Public Health operations during an event is to minimize loss of life and human suffering and prevent disease. It also promotes optimum health for the population by controlling public health factors that effect human health and provides leadership and guidance in all public health disaster related activities.
- b) The overall objectives of Public Health disaster related operations are to:
 - Provide preventive health and planning services.
 - Coordinate health-related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups under the direction of the Public Health Officer.
 - Return public health status to normal.

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) is a subset of the Metropolitan Medical Response Team (MMRT) and is a Countywide multiagency organization that will provide support to the County during a terrorism incident. The MMRS will augment the multidisciplinary approach to real or potential incidents and will develop a medical response plan for the EOC to use in the event of a terrorism incident.

Environmental Health/Hazardous Materials Response

- a) Provide specialists to perform related inspections and assess conditions at designated treatment/triage, first aid stations, or Field Treatment Sites.

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- b) Provide radiological assistance in conjunction with the State Radiological Health Branch.
 - c) Provide hazardous materials assistance to the HazMat Division.
 - d) Department staff for incidents involving self-referral victims.
 - e) Provide technical assistance (for decontamination requirements) to Emergency personnel for victims contaminated with CBRNE agents.
 - f) Provide biological sample collection under the direction of the Public Health Officer.
 - g) Where designated, Registered Environmental Health Specialists can act on behalf of the Public Health Officer.
 - h) Provide support to FBI responders for the purposes of crime scene preservation, evidence collection and environmental monitoring.

School Districts

- a) Coordinate with American Red Cross (ARC) in designation of schools as ARC Shelters and Service Areas.
- b) Provide buses to requesting agencies for transportation Needs during emergencies.

American Red Cross (ARC)

- a) American Red Cross (ARC) provides staff at all ARC Shelters and ARC Service Areas with Health Services Personnel (First Aid Level of Care).
- b) Upon request and in coordination with the County Blood Bank, blood and blood products are made available for disaster victims through the nearest ARC regional blood center.

Blood Bank

- a) Mobilizes resources to cope with disaster needs, according to its plan.
- b) Provides blood on a priority basis.

California State Anti-Terrorism Information Center (CATIC)

- a) Responds to requests for resources from the OA.
- b) Coordinates medical mutual aid within the State.

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- c) Coordinates the evacuation of injured persons to medical facilities throughout the State.
 - d) Assists the OA in recovery efforts.

National Guard/Civil Support Team (CST)

- a) Provides support for field treatment of casualties.
- b) Provides evacuation of casualties to medical facilities.
- c) Provides communication and logistics support for the medical response.
- d) Provides field identification of CBRNE agents through the WMD unit in conjunction with the local hazardous materials team.

Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM)

- a) Prolonged rescue efforts, multiple-day emergency operations, and single event “critical incident” exposures are typical encounters during multi-casualty incidents and medical disasters. On-scene defusing and post-incident debriefing are available from the County Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM). Request CISM support via Communications Center or the County EMS Duty Officer.
- b) Respond to requests for critical incident support by arranging for and conducting debriefing of the impacted emergency workers by a team composed of mental health professional(s) and peer members.
- c) Responds to requests for on-scene support by activating a CISM to respond to the Emergency Command Post and/or Rehab site for rapid defusing service.
- d) Provides pre-event orientation training for emergency responders to assist in recognizing critical incidents and how to access the CISM.

State Strategic Committee on Terrorism (SSCOT)

- a) The State of California has created the State Strategic Committee on Terrorism (SSCOT) to provide advise to OES management during validated terrorism threats or actual incidents. SSCOT is a group of individuals with specific applicable knowledge, which meets on a quarterly basis for formal activities, maintains communication and discourse between these quarterly meetings, and remains available for rapid consultation, as events may demand.

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- b) Membership is comprised of federal, state and local agencies and organizations. For a complete listing of current membership, refer to www.oes.gov/TerrorPlan.
- c) The tasks and functions of the SSCOT are:
- Serve as the forum to address state terrorism planning, policy and program issues.
 - Terrorism Plan, Terrorism Strategic Plan, and other state terrorism related publications.
 - Allow active participation in the development and updates of the State .
 - Establish and maintain functional subcommittee and provide for the consideration and action of issues and items generated by the subcommittees.
 - Oversee the effective uses of terrorism grants and develop a comprehensive strategy to secure grants for state agencies, local jurisdictions and other appropriate entities.
 - Provide a forum for the exchange of terrorism information, trends, and technology.

CRISIS AND CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

Overview

The California Terrorism Response Plan introduces two (2) new terms unique to terrorism to the emergency management field: Crisis Management and Consequence Management. The Crisis Management section below describes how to respond to people committing an act of terrorism and the Consequence Management section describes the actual response to potential or actual effects of the act or terrorism. Crisis Management and Consequence Management time frames may overlap. Crisis and Consequence Management activities will require close coordination.

The federal government exercises lead authority and responsibility in crisis management. The FBI leads the federal crisis management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. Final authority to make decisions on-scene regarding the causes of the incident, such as securing the scene perimeter, identifying and rendering weapons safe, and capturing terrorists rests with the FBI. FEMA is the lead federal agency for consequence management and serves to focus Federal efforts on preparedness for, mitigation of, response to and recovery from emergencies whether natural or manmade.

Response Actions **Crisis & Consequence Management**

Crisis Management	Consequence Management
Threat notification and assessment within law enforcement community.	Activation of EOC's (City and OA), REOC's, and SOC as applicable.
Activation of threat assessment organizations, such as the State Standing Committee on Terrorism (SSCOT) or the Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) Group in San Bernardino.	First Responders deployed to incident site(s).
Activation of selected elements of the emergency response organization based upon the situation and in accordance with SEMS. May include partial activation of OA or city EOCs, REOCs, or SOC.	Unified Command activated at incident site(s).
Alerting of key first responders at the local level, if warranted by situation.	FBI JOC may co-locate with impacted jurisdiction's EOC. Continued threat analysis.
Time-critical refresher training, if applicable.	Evidence collection at site(s).
Initiation of consequence management planning as applicable.	Mutual Aid System activated as necessary (law, coroner, fire & rescue, hazardous materials, medical/health, mental health, public works, and utilities).
Review of evidence gathering procedures and protocols, if applicable.	Public information protocols and procedures activated.
FBI activation of JOC.	FEMA becomes involved in consequence management.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The County of San Bernardino Operational Area established within its terrorism annex an outline of jurisdictional roles and responsibilities. In facilitating the requirements outlined within that plan the City will:

- 1) Prepare SOP's and functional checklists for response to a terrorism incident.
- 2) Comply with State training requirements for the effective use of SEMS in order to improve the coordination of state and local emergency response in California.

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- 3) Train personnel and alternates to the awareness level.
 - 4) Maintain an active liaison with the OA EOC.

SITES OF VULNERABILITY

Overview **The categories below list the various sites vulnerable to terrorist threats.**

Continuity of Government Services

Office Buildings
Courthouses
Military Installations

Railheads/Rail Yards/Bridges
Interstate Highways/Train/Bus Terminals
River Port Facilities/Airport Facilities
Trucking Terminals/Air Cargo Facilities
Oil/Gas Pipelines

Electric Power, Oil/Gas Storage

Power Generating Facilities
Power Distribution Facilities
Pressurized Gas Storage
Petroleum Storage Facilities

Water Supply

Water Supply Facilities
Water Purification Systems
Water Distribution Systems
Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Communications and Information

Telecommunications/Trunk Line Stations
Commercial Broadcasters
Newspapers
Communications Services

Miscellaneous (Special Events)

Festivals & Parades
Religious Services
Highly Visible Sporting Events

Public Health and Medical

Emergency Medical Centers
Research Laboratories
Pharmacies

Institutions

Universities and Colleges
Museums
Schools
Scientific Research Facilities
Prisons

Emergency Services

Fire Services/Law Services
Emergency Management and
Emergency Medical facilities
9-1-1 Communications

Banking and Finance

Banks
Financial Institutions
Financial Currier Services

Commercial/Industrial Facilities

Industrial/Manufacturing/Hotels
Petro-Chemical Plant
Corporate Headquarters/Malls
Convention Centers
Agricultural Producers/Food Service
Industry

CHANGE PROMULGATION - UPDATES

Change recommendations to this document will be forwarded to the City of Yucaipa, Director of Emergency Services, Office of Disaster Preparedness via the appropriate chain of command.