

Village of Oak Park
Emergency Operating Plan (draft)

ANNEX P - WEAPONS of MASS DESTRUCTION

IEMA 301.250

INTRODUCTION

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-39), U.S. Policy on counter terrorism, establishes policy to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). PDD-39 states that, "The United States shall have the ability to respond rapidly and decisively to terrorism directed against Americans wherever it occurs, arrest or defeat the perpetrators using all appropriate instruments against the sponsoring organizations and governments, and provide relief to victims, as permitted by law." Subsequent Presidential Decisions Directives (PDD-62 and 63) address counter terrorism and critical infrastructure protection respectively. Additionally, PDD-62 provides for the stockpiling of vaccines and antibiotics for public distribution in the event of attack.

Federal, state, and local governments have been responding successfully to natural disasters for many years. However, the threat of terrorism has continued. Whether international or domestic, terrorism threatens to destroy and disrupt on a scale never before seen in this country. No jurisdiction is immune. The threat of terrorism is on the rise. Most alarming is the potential for devastation from the use of weapons of mass destruction - chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear, and explosive.

The specific response to a terrorist incident depends largely on the type of incident. Similarly, the appropriate resource agencies, local, state, and federal, necessary for an effective response to an act of terrorism will vary depending on the type of incident. However, on a more general level, there does exist a certain commonality relative to most acts of terrorism. The majority of terrorist acts involve a threat or act of violence. This threat is commonly directed toward a person or persons in a community, or targets some part of the community's infrastructure. Finally, almost all acts of terrorism attempt to achieve some sort of political goal. In formulating this annex, these commonalities have been utilized in the development of a consequence management plan to respond to incidents of this nature. Already in place is the Village's "Emergency Operations Plan" which is an all-hazards guideline for response utilized for manmade or natural disasters.

This "Terrorism/Weapons of Mass Destruction" annex, in coordination with the adopted Village of Oak Park Emergency Operations Plan, will establish the outline for response to and management of an act of terrorism (Consequence Management). As with any catastrophic event, all responding departments will need to work within the guidelines established by their respective departmental annexes and coordinate all activities through the Emergency Operations Center.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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The purpose of this annex is to define the roles and responsibilities of various agencies in an effort to insure a coordinated and effective response to acts of terrorism; additionally, to provide links to resources which may be secured from the State of Illinois and the Federal Government during these types of events including terrorism involving WMD.

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SITUATION

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No single agency at the local, state, federal or private sector level possesses the authority or expertise to act unilaterally on the many difficult issues that arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD are involved.

Responding to terrorism events involves instruments that provide crisis management as well as consequence management. "Crisis management" refers to measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The Federal Government exercises primary authority to prevent, preempt, and terminate threats or acts of terrorism and to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators. State and local governments provide assistance as required. Crisis management is predominantly a law enforcement response activity. "Consequence management" refers to measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential services, and provide emergency relief to businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the Federal Government provides assistance as required. Consequence management is generally a multifunctional response of government services coordinated by emergency management.

ASSUMPTIONS

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An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed at our village or any other large population center within the United States involving WMD, may produce major consequences that would overwhelm the capabilities of local and state governments almost immediately. In events such as these, the full resources of the Federal Government would be brought into the conclusion.

There has never been an in-town terrorist incident in our village. Currently, the probability of an incident remains low. However, the vulnerability to an incident and the consequences of terrorism is moderate to high mainly due to our proximity to the city of Chicago.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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It is recognized that the responsibility for protection of lives and property of the residents of the Village of Oak Park rests with the local government officials and that the ultimate authority in disaster situations rests with the Village Manager. During such disasters, he/she shall retain sole overall command of the response efforts undertaken by the Village. **In accordance with Illinois Compiled Statutes, the Village President or his/her successor shall be the only authority to declare a local disaster or emergency.**

While the Village Manager has the overall authority within the Village, it must be recognized that the response to a confirmed terrorist incident relies on many governmental agencies, including local, state, and federal. The key to a successful emergency response involves smooth coordination with multiple agencies and officials from various jurisdictions regarding all aspects of the response.

PDD-39 validates and reaffirms existing lead agencies responsible for all facets of the U.S. counter terrorism effort. The Department of Justice has been designated as the lead agency for threats or acts of terrorism within U.S. territory. The Department of Justice has assigned lead responsibility for operational response to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Within this role, the FBI operates

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as the on-scene manager of "Crisis Management" for the Federal Government. The FBI would coordinate closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide a successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated as the lead agency for "Consequence Management" for acts of terrorism within U.S. territory. FEMA retains authority and responsibility to act as the lead agency for "Consequence Management" throughout the federal response. It is FEMA policy to use Federal Response Plan structure to coordinate all federal assistance to local and state governments for consequence management. To ensure that there is one overall Lead Federal Agency, PDD-39 directs FEMA to support the Department of Justice (as delegated to the FBI) until the Attorney General transfers the overall Lead Federal Agency role to FEMA.

Few communities could expect to respond to the effects of a terrorist attack without the assistance of the state and/or federal government. If an incident occurs that produces major consequences and appears to be caused by an act of terrorism, the Village should request such assistance. The channel through which the Village requests such assistance is to declare a state of emergency by written executive order and contact the IEMA 24-hour number, 217-782-7860. ONE CALL STARTS IT ALL.

The local FBI field office must be notified of any suspected terrorist threat or incident. Oak Park is in the jurisdiction of the Chicago Field Office of the FBI. The 24-hour phone number is 312-431-1333. If there is even slight suspicion that we are dealing with a possible terrorist event, call the FBI immediately. It is always better to have the FBI on scene as soon as possible in such incidents.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Overall command of emergency operations within the Village of Oak Park will remain with the Village Manager. Command of individual departments will remain with the operating department head under direction of the Village Manager. The Village of Oak Park Emergency Services Disaster Agency (ESDA) will provide overall coordination of village operations.

Terrorist events, especially those involving WMD, will require resources beyond those of the Village of Oak Park, and state and federal assistance will be required. The Village must integrate its efforts with these agencies, and a smooth transition from the Incident Command System to Unified Command will facilitate both crisis management and consequence management activities.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Emergency Responders: Fire Department and Police Department personnel will be among the first to respond to a WMD incident. As the response efforts escalate, the ESDA, Public Health Department, and Village Administration will coordinate needed services.

An on-scene Incident Command post will be established and the EOC will be activated. The Fire Department will assume on-scene command during an initial fire, HazMat, rescue, or medical response to the incident with consultation of the Public Health Department as needed. Since acts of terrorism are considered a crime scene, the Police Department will assume command after the fire, HazMat, rescue, and/or medical threat has been neutralized to conduct a preliminary investigation until the FBI is prepared to assume command.

The task of on-scene Incident Command during a terrorist incident is a cooperative effort (Unified Command) between the local Fire Department, local Law Enforcement, and the FBI.

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State Emergency Responders: If requested by local officials, CCDHSEM and IEMA have the capabilities and resources to support Illinois communities during a WMD incident.

The Department of Defense has established twenty-seven (27) National Guard WMD Civil Support Teams nationwide with one based in Peoria, Illinois. These teams work in support of civilian agencies and are under the control of the governor of the host state. The teams work collaboratively with local and state first responders. The teams consist of twenty-two (22) members and possess the technical expertise to identify and assess particular chemical or biological agents. Each team utilizes two major pieces of equipment, a mobile analytical lab and a mobile communications facility.

Federal Emergency Responders: Upon determination of a credible WMD threat (level 2), or if such an incident actually occurs (level 1), the Federal government will respond through the appropriate departments or agencies. There are more than forty (40) federal departments and agencies that play a part in counter terrorism efforts. The Department of Justice, FEMA, and the FBI remain the lead agencies and they will request appropriate response teams as necessary.

FEDERAL THREAT LEVELS

Level #4 - Minimal Threat - Information received not assessed as credible.

Level #3 - Potential Threat - Threat indicates potential but source not assessed as credible.

Level # 2 - Credible Threat - Threat assessed as credible and involves planned use of WMD. Federal response is necessary in an effort to lessen or avert the potential terrorist incident. "Crisis Management"

Level # 1 - WMD Incident - A WMD terrorism incident has occurred and requires immediate Federal response in support of state and local authorities. "Consequence Management"

THE STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE PROGRAM

There is a continued concern that terrorists may use biological and chemical agents to harm civilian populations in the United States. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has been designated as the lead Federal agency responsible for health and medical response. One of the agencies within HHS which plays a key role in the department's overall bio-terrorism preparedness plan is the Centers for Disease Control. Other efforts have been the development of the Strategic National Stockpile, mandated by PDD-6, which has been placed under the control of the CDC.

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has two basic components. The first consists of ten (10) 12-hour Push Packages ready for immediate response. These Push Packages are positioned in secured warehouses in various locations around the country, and are ready for immediate deployment to reach any effected area in the United States within 12 hours of a federal decision to release the assets. A 12-hour Push Package is a pre-assembled set of supplies, pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment ready for quick delivery. Each package consists of 50 tons of materials intended to address a mass casualty incident.

The second component is comprised of Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) material. VMI packages are comprised of pharmaceuticals and supplies that can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, vaccines, supplies, and/or products specific for the suspected or confirmed agent or agents involved.

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Once delivered to a site outside the hot zone, the materials will be transferred to the Illinois Department of Public Health. It will then be the State's responsibility, working in close cooperation with local health departments, to get the materials to a breakdown facility where the bulk shipments will be sorted, bottled and labeled so local officials can distribute them.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

There are many factors, which make response to a WMD incident unique. Unlike some natural disasters (e.g., floods, tornadoes, winter storms, etc.) the administration and logistics for response to a WMD incident require special considerations. Primarily, there may be little to no forewarning, immediately obvious indicators, or lead-time available to local government officials or citizens to react proactively.

Terrorist attacks may be overt (e.g., bombings). Due to the fact that the release of a WMD may not be immediately apparent, emergency first responders are in imminent danger themselves of becoming casualties before the actual identification of a crime scene can be determined. The presence of a secondary device must be assumed once it has been determined or suspected that the incident is actually a terrorist act. This is the most dangerous type of event for both our first responders and the victims of the incident that they are trying to protect and care for. It is the terrorist's goal to inflict as large a mass casualty incident as possible. It must be understood that incidents of this type can quickly escalate from one scene to multiple locations and jurisdictions.

Chemical and biological weapons have been used primarily to terrorize an unprotected civilian population. Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals, or plants. These agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles and are extremely difficult to detect. Chemical agents kill or incapacitate people, destroy livestock, or ravage crops. Most chemical agents have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes).

Chemical terrorism acts are likely to be overt because the effects of chemical agents absorbed through inhalation or by absorption through the skin or mucous membranes are usually immediate and obvious. Terrorists choose chemical agents that are designed to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate the public through physiological effects. Such attacks elicit immediate response from our police, fire, emergency medical personnel, and hazardous materials teams.

In contrast, attacks utilizing biological agents are more likely to be covert. They present different challenges and require an additional dimension of emergency planning and response that involves the public health infrastructure. Covert dissemination of a biological agent in a public place will not have an immediate impact because of the delay between exposure and the onset of illness. Consequently, physicians or other primary health care providers in emergency rooms probably will identify the first casualties of a covert biological weapons attack during the first or second week after exposure. Local emergency medical and Public Health department personnel as well as West Suburban Medical Center, RUSH Oak Park Hospital and Loyola University Medical Center and local immediate care facilities staff must remain vigilant and be capable of detecting unusual patterns of disease or clusters of rare, unusual, or unexplained illnesses or deaths. Early detection and response to biological or chemical terrorism is crucial. These local front line health care providers are in the best position to detect and report suspicious illnesses, injuries, or deaths.

Bombings are still the most common method of attack for terrorists. Recently there has been a great deal of concern regarding the potential use of bombs, which utilize high explosives with the addition of radioactive materials. These bombs are referred to as Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDD), commonly called "Dirty Bombs." While these devices lack the devastatingly explosive power of a

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nuclear bomb, they can spread dangerously high levels of radioactivity. It would therefore be prudent that once an explosion has been determined or suspected to be terrorists attack that a radiological assessment be conducted immediately. The MABAS Division 11 Hazardous Materials Team as well is fully capable of performing such necessary assessments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PREPAREDNESS AND TARGET ASSESSMENT:

Local Government preparation for terrorist activity is essential. The events of September 11, 2001 brought home to many citizens the reality that massive terrorist attacks can occur on American soil. Subsequent to that, incidents at local special events have occurred. The basic purpose of government is to protect lives and property. Everything else is based on that fundamental principle.

Regarding terrorism, government has a two-fold mission.

Prevention - Reaction

1. Intelligence gathering and preparation for dynamic action.
2. Responding to and investigating acts committed by terrorists.

State and local governments are charged with primary enforcement and public safety responsibilities related to terrorist attacks. The development of a cooperative partnership among local, state, and federal law enforcement and other emergency response agencies will prove invaluable should such an incident occur.

The Village of Oak Park like all other communities must assess potential terrorist targets. These targets could be either symbolic or substantive. An example of the types of facilities that could be targets are hospitals, churches, synagogues, government facilities, schools, sports stadium, rail line, theaters or any other facility or events where large groups of people congregate. Though one is not present in Oak Park, large covered shopping malls such as the North Riverside Mall and the Brickyard Mall are on federal watch lists. These types of facilities are vulnerable to biological attacks due to their large common ventilation systems. Additionally, certain events such as Day in Our Village, the Village's 4th of July celebrations (parade and fireworks), sponsored events throughout the Village, or a visit by a well-known dignitary might be a tempting target. Just as important in assessing vulnerability is the knowledge of which groups or individuals in our specific area pose threats.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA RELATIONS:

If the Village of Oak Park should become involved, even collaterally, with a terrorist event, the public information aspects must not be overlooked. It is important that government constantly reassure the citizenry that their government is responding appropriately in an effort to inspire confidence in its ability to cope with the problem. It is often desirable for the chief elected official of government (Village President) to appear before the media with the aura of governmental authority to keep the public informed in an effort to ease fears and reduce panic.

If it became necessary, for example, that the public be directed to prearranged locations for the counseling of the "well-being" or the dispensing of prophylaxis antibiotics or vaccines after an attack, the media would prove to be an invaluable asset. It must be understood that without direction from local government and accurate information, the public could overrun the hospitals or local health care facilities demanding treatment. This action would quickly overwhelm the health care system and possibly cause social disruption.

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Clashes have at times occurred with the media during these types of events. It is always a challenge to balance the public's right to know against the government's right to withhold information for public safety. The dilemma is that the media can unfairly criticize officials for not responding, in detail, to all of their questions, which has the adverse effect of eroding the public's confidence in the government.

The important thing for local government officials to recognize is that the media does not always see matters in the same way that we do. Often the media's desire for a dramatic and sensationalized story transcends everything else. It must be remembered that we have no obligation to provide sensitive information to the media, especially if it could jeopardize or complicate our response activities. It is NOT a First Amendment issue even though the media will claim that it is.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Response Plan - SLG (101)

Presidential Decision Directives (PDD-39), (PDD-62), and (PDD-63)

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act P.L. 93-288, as amended

Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Emergency Operations Plan

Biological Warfare, Preparing for the Unthinkable Emergency -D.A. Henderson MD, MPH and Tara O'Toole, MD, MPH - Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Bio-defense Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Bio-defense Protocols

MAINTENANCE, REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THIS ANNEX

IEMA 301.240b5

It is the responsibility of the Fire Chief, Police Chief, and the ESDA Coordinator for the maintenance, review and updating of this annex.

APPENDICES

Appendix P1	Terrorism/Weapons of Mass Destruction
Appendix P2	WMD Hazardous Agent Guide-Biological and Chemical
Appendix P3	Pre-Emergency Operation Checklist
Appendix P4	Response Operation Checklist
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Appendix P6	Key Definitions
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TERRORISM/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

APPENDIX P1 – EMERGENCY CONTACT PROCEDURES

The Village of Oak Park is not permitted to call federal, state, or military agencies directly for assistance.

The channel through which the Village requests state or federal assistance, including military assistance, is to declare a state of emergency by written executive order then contact:

1. CCDHSEM Duty Officer; 312-603-8185, duty.desk@cookcountyil.gov
2. IEMA Region 4 Coordinator Jimmy Thompson; office phone number 847-294-4717; fax number 847-294-4715
3. IEMA - Emergency Operations Center - Springfield Illinois; 24-hour phone number 217-782-7860 or 1-800-782-7860

The first contact after the incident should be CCDHSEM and Region 4 Coordinator Jimmy Thompson, if available.

If not immediately available, call the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) in Springfield directly.

The following information needs to be reported to CCDHSEM and IEMA when calling:

LOCATION	What is the location of the event?
EVENT	What has caused the event?
CASUALTIES	Are there any confirmed deaths/injuries? If so, how many?
ACCESS	Can the location be accessed by emergency responders?
DAMAGES	What damage can be observed? How widespread is the damage?
ACTIONS	What actions have been taken?

The above information will be forwarded to the State Emergency Operations Center for use in coordinating the State's response. Continue to monitor the event and make follow-up reports as the situation develops.

A LOCAL DISASTER DECLARATION IS NOT REQUIRED TO SECURE EITHER A STATE OR FEDERAL DISASTER DECLARATION. HOWEVER, A STATE DECLARATION MUST PRECEDE A REQUEST FOR A FEDERAL PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION.

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APPENDIX P2 - WMD HAZARDOUS AGENT GUIDE - BIOLOGICAL & CHEMICAL

Biological Agents - There are dozens of biological agents that could be used as weapons, but the two that concern authorities most are anthrax and smallpox. Anthrax is a bacterium that would have to be disseminated by aerosol and is not contagious. It will infect only those who inhale the germ spores. Smallpox is a lethal virus. Unlike anthrax, smallpox is highly contagious and can be transmitted with horrifying ease from one person to another resulting in an epidemic

Biological agents are placed in one of three (3) categories, which are Bacterial, Viral, or Biological Toxins.

- Bacterial: Anthrax, Plague, Q Fever, Tularemia
- Viral: Smallpox, Ebola Virus, Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
- Toxins: Botulinum, Ricin

It must be remembered that a bio terrorist event would unfold like a disease epidemic. Most likely it would be a silent release. We wouldn't even know that we had been attacked until clusters of cases started to appear days or weeks later.

Chemical Weapons - Unlike biological agents, chemical weapons have an immediate effect. Ranging in sophistication from rat poison to powerful nerve agents, chemical weapons are by far the most popular choice among terrorists. Chemical weapons cause symptoms such as convulsions, respiratory failure, and tissue destruction. They are designed to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate the public through physiological effects.

Chemical agents are placed in one of five (5) categories, which are Blistering, Blood, Pulmonary, Incapacitating, or Nerve.

- Blistering: Mustard Gas, Phosgene Oxime, Phenodichoroarsine
- Blood: Hydrogen Chloride, Hydrogen Cyanide
- Pulmonary: Chlorine, Nitrogen Oxide, Phosgene, Sulfur Trioxide
- Incapacitating: Agent 15, Cannibolds, Fentanyl
- Nerve: Sarin, Sornan, Tuban and Vx-Gas

Regardless of the choice of weapon, the goal is the same, disruption, devastation, illness and death.

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APPENDIX P3 - PRE-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

1. Identify local, county, and state agencies available to provide assistance.
2. Develop plans to safeguard designated buildings and facilities in the event of attack.
3. Prepare and maintain lists of appropriate resources.
4. Provide specialized training to insure that all management team members are familiar with the Terrorism/Weapons of Mass Destruction annex.
5. Maintain current assessment of hazard/vulnerability analysis.
6. Continue cooperative efforts with the Illinois Department of Public Health, Cook County Health Department, the Oak Park Public Health Department and the two local hospitals in the maintenance of prophylaxis pharmaceuticals available for first responders.
7. Maintain "Village of Oak Park Strategic National Stockpile Distribution Plan" (A confidential document developed and updated by the Oak Park Public Health Department.

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APPENDIX P4 - RESPONSE OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

1. Insure the establishment of a unified command post at or near the scene of the incident.
2. Activation of the Emergency Operations Center and callout of appropriate personnel to staff the Emergency Operations Center.
3. Each involved department director is responsible for assuring that a command level representative is sent to the command post to coordinate field operations.
4. If applicable, establish protective measures for facilities previously determined as vital
5. Following assessment that a terrorism event has taken place, the Village President signs a formal declaration of a local emergency.
6. The Village Manager or his/her designee notifies the Federal Bureau of Investigation 24-hour phone no. 312-431-1333, Illinois Emergency Management Agency - phone no. 217-782-7860 and the CCDHSEM phone no. 312-603-8185.
7. The Village Manager or his/her designee will hold an initial briefing as soon as practical to assure thorough understanding of the situation by all department directors.
8. The Village President or his/her designee, assisted by village management, will issue a statement to the public as soon as possible to identify the scope of the situation, outline initial government actions, and recommend actions to be taken by citizens, if any.
9. The Village Manager and Public Information Officer will schedule an initial media briefing and post a schedule for further media statements.
10. The Emergency Operations Center will be the principal point of contact for liaison between the Village of Oak Park and local, County, State, and Federal resources.

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APPENDIX P5 - RECOVERY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

1. Assess recovery needs
2. Coordinate recovery operations to ensure residents' concerns are answered.
3. Coordinate resource management or assist state or federal agencies if involved.
4. Provide appropriate counseling to those in need.
5. Prepare final damage assessment and expenditure data for submission to appropriate governmental authorities for possible reimbursement.
6. As soon as possible following the close of emergency response operations, the EOC personnel should meet with involved staff to critique the operation, and determine if any modifications proved necessary.
7. Prepare final reports on the incident for inclusion in the official Village record.
8. Resume normal governmental functions as soon as possible.

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APPENDIX P6 - KEY DEFINITIONS

Aerosol - Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, for example, fog or smoke.

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

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

Consequence Management - Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, page TI-2, April 1999). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for consequence management to ensure that the Federal Response Plan is adequate to respond to terrorism. Additionally, FEMA supports the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in crisis management.

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

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

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

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

Lead Federal Agency (LFA) - The agency designated by the President to lead and coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. In general, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to provide an initial assessment of the situation. Develop an action plan monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities under U.S. law and supports the LFA in carrying out the

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President's relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency's unique statutory authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrorism - The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and U.S. territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population.

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

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

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction - Any explosive, incendiary or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or a missile having an explosive incendiary

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charge of more than 0.25 ounce, or mine or device similar to the above; poison gas; weapon involving a disease organism; or weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life (Source: 18 USC 2332a as referenced in 18 USC 921).

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APPENDIX P7 - ACRONYMS

AFB	Air Force Base
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
ANSIR	Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARG	Accident Response Group
ARS	Agriculture/Research Service
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATSD (CS)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support
BDC	Bomb Data Center
CBIAC	Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Material, or High Yield Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CIRG	Crisis Incident Response Group
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CM	Consequence Management
CMU	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
CRU	Crisis Response Unit
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
CST	Civil Support Teams
CW/CBD	Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DPP	Domestic Preparedness Program
DTCTPS (HQ)	Domestic Terrorism/Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI)
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
EM	Emergency Management
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERT	Emergency Response Team (FBI)
ERT-AE	Emergency Response Team -Advance Element
ERTU	Evidence Response Team Unit
ESF	Emergency Support Function

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EST	Emergency Support Team
EU	Explosives Unit
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEST	Foreign Emergency Support Team
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FS	Forest Service
HazMat	Hazardous Material
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
HQ	Headquarters
HRT	Hostage Rescue Team (CIRO)
HTIS	Hazardous Technical Information Services (DOD)
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operating Center
JTF-CS	Joint Task Force for Civil Support
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
MEDCOM	Medical Command
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
NAP	Nuclear Assessment Program
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDPO	National Domestic Preparedness Office
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OFCM	Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
OIG	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSLDPS	Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service
POC	Point of Contact
PT	Preparedness Training and Exercises Directorate (FEMA)

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R&D	Research & Development
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA	Research Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S. Army)
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEB	State Emergency Board
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
SLG	State and Local Guide
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
TLRC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TIA	Terrorist Incident Appendix
TRIS	Toxic Release Inventory System
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFA	United States Fire Administration
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST	Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team