



## **Chapter 9960**

# **Oregon Chemical Terrorism Plan**



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# Oregon Chemical Terrorism Plan

## 9961 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish procedures for Oregon to prepare for, respond, and recover from a terrorist attack with a chemical agent. Oregon's Chemical Terrorism plan, which is part of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan, is designed to address a terrorist attack involving chemicals in Oregon and trans-boundary states. This plan is designed to operate within the National Incident Management System of the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan. The Health Services' Public Health Chemical Emergency Response Plan is a component of Oregon Emergency Management Plan that describes the way Health Services will function in a chemical emergency.

## 9962 Situation and Assumptions

### 9962.1 Situation

Twelve percent of the Nation's chemical weapons stockpile resides in Oregon. That stockpile is scheduled for destruction starting in 2004 with an expected completion date around 2014. These chemical weapons are the most toxic chemical warfare agents currently known. In addition, there are over 58,000 readily available chemicals, e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, and industrial chemicals that may be used in a dispersal device by domestic or foreign terrorists as a weapon of mass destruction. Fixed facilities where highly toxic substances are manufactured, used or stored may be targeted by terrorist to produce an onsite or offsite release of materials to threaten public health and safety. Terrorists may target shipments of cargo by air, rail, road, or water containing hazardous materials. The possibility also exists that terrorists could obtain or manufacture and disburse weapons grade chemical warfare agents such as nerve or blister agents. The Oregon Poison Center has a Memorandum of Understanding with the State indicating they are the first point of contact, for first responders that deal with chemical incidents.

The general purpose of ORS 401 is to reduce the vulnerability of the State of Oregon to loss of life, injury to persons or property and human suffering and financial loss resulting from an emergency, and to provide for recovery and relief assistance for the victims of such occurrences. We will use established Incident Command System (ICS) procedures to command, control, and coordinate emergency response and cleanup after a chemical terrorist incident. An ICS provides

the means to coordinate and direct the resources of all responders to maximize the effectiveness of resources and to minimize the incident impact. An Incident Command System is required by the National Response Plan, the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300)), and 29 CFR 1910.120.

### **9962.2 Assumptions**

1. A chemical terrorist attack is an Incident of National Significance as defined in the National Response Plan. This Oregon Chemical Terrorism Plan may be activated prior to or without a declaration of emergency. The Department of Homeland Security is the lead federal agency for chemical terrorism incidents.
2. This plan will only address the preparation, response, and recovery functions related to a terrorist chemical attack. A chemical terrorist attack would include the following:
  - a. Release of a toxic chemical to the environment due to sabotage of a fixed facility or transportation link.
  - b. Dispersal of a toxic chemical that is obtained by terrorists elsewhere.
    - i. direct exposure to humans via environmental contamination.
    - ii. Indirect exposure via food or water contamination.
3. Simultaneous events may occur within Oregon and its neighboring jurisdictions (California, Idaho, Nevada, and Washington) due to the transportation of these chemicals on the highways and rail systems and industry releases that cross boundaries due to explosions, wind, water, or weather.
4. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage the response to a terrorist chemical incident. A Unified Command ICS mode is preferred.
5. A terrorist chemical incident will present a massive challenge to the emergency preparedness system. Advance planning will save lives and prevent substantial economic and environmental loss.
6. A terrorist chemical incident may pose significant threats to human infrastructure that provides services in health, public safety, and other essential services.
7. An effective response to a terrorist chemical incident will require the coordinated efforts of a wide variety of organizations—private as well as public.
8. The initial response phase will be complicated by the fact the incident site will be a mass casualty scene, possibly an immediate danger to life hazard

area, and a crime scene. It will be necessary to assure adequate coordination, communications, and rapid mobilization of appropriately trained and equipped local medical, fire, and law enforcement responders, and for the timely protection of patients, responders, and citizens.

Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology will implement a registry of victims and exposed persons. Collection and preservation of clinical and environmental samples will be high priority functions and a high level of coordination will be required among all responders to ensure that the response and recovery operations are conducted with maximum efficiency and in accordance with the Center for Disease Control, Health Resources and Services Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) chain of custody protocols. The FBI will determine if credible threats exist and the appropriate plan will be used. The FBI has established confidential protocols that are used to determine if an event is a terrorist attack. Clinical results will be made available to all potentially exposed victims.

9. Law enforcement (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its HAZMAT Response Team) will play a leading role during the initial response and recovery phase. Collection and preservation of evidence will be a high priority function and a high level of coordination will be required among all responders to ensure that the response and recovery operations are conducted with maximum efficiency.
10. It will be necessary to gather evidence for law enforcement. The Oregon State Police will be responsible for law enforcement coordination at the state level. Some of the responsibilities will include:
  - a. Identifying key agencies with which law enforcement officials should coordinate as part of a unified command incident management system.
  - b. Developing protocols for the following situations to facilitate response to a terrorist chemical incident.
    - i. Credibility threat assessment process (in coordination with FBI and other law enforcement agencies)
    - ii. Detecting and handling of secondary devices.
    - iii. Interviewing potentially contaminated victims.
    - iv. Coordinating criminal investigation with chemical analysis.
    - v. Determining how and when results are reported to the ECC.
11. Local public safety authorities will be the first responders to a chemical terrorism incident. They will manage the initial crisis response using ICS. Their level of hazardous material training and emergency planning will vary considerably depending on the jurisdiction. Local public safety authorities have the capacity to recognize an emergency involving hazardous material

and know how to obtain assistance from hazardous materials response teams, emergency medical services, and DEQ.

12. Hazardous material response teams know how to obtain assistance from DEQ, thereby obtaining access to federal response assets available through U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Regional Response Team.
13. It may be necessary to provide medical treatment to on-scene and possibly off-scene victims.
  - a. Victims may need to be decontaminated prior to medical treatment.
  - b. Victims may be brought in for medical evaluation/treatment by emergency responders or as self-referrals.
    - i. Laboratory Response Network (LRN) clinical facilities must be alerted.
    - ii. LRN CT staff may supervise on-scene blood and urine collection, packaging, and shipping to the State Public Health Laboratory (PHL).
    - iii. The PHL will receive all blood and urine clinical CT samples.
      - (a) The PHL will manage packaging and shipping clinical samples to CDC and various other level 2 State Public health Labs.
      - (b) The PHL will manage clinical data received from blood and urine analysis and will relay that information back to the health providers.
14. DEQ and DHS have adequate authority in Oregon Statutes and Administrative Rules to take immediate action to mitigate a terrorist chemical event.
15. The resources of the State Office of Emergency Management (OEM), to include the state Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), will be available to aid in communication and coordination of the event. Assistance will also be required for logistics, law enforcement, crowd control, public health and other support. OEM may also arrange for and coordinate assistance from private organizations.
16. When activated, the Oregon National Guard Civil Support Team will be available to assess, advise, and facilitate requests for assistance. The Washington National Guard Civil Support Team may be able to assist.
17. United States Coast Guard (USCG) or United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assistance will be available upon request. They will likely self-deploy to any suspected chemical terrorist event.
18. Current communications capacity may not be adequate for expedient dissemination of information. The Health Alert Network is available to

assist with communications to public health, hospitals, and health care systems.

19. Federal Agencies: Under the provisions of Directive on Management of Domestic Incidents, Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, "...the United States Government treats crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, rather than as two separate functions." "The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management." The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the lead agency for environmental issues and manages activities under the policies listed in the National Response Plan under Emergency Support Function-10 (ESF-10).

### **9963 Concept of Operations**

- A. In general, emergency response will be managed at the lowest level possible by the responsible public safety agency in the jurisdiction where the incident occurs. Local public safety (police and fire departments) will respond initially, requesting mutual aid or state assistance when they cannot adequately respond to an event. In turn, Oregon state agencies will assist local first responders and request federal assistance when the abilities of Oregon to respond to an event are exceeded. USCG and/or U.S. EPA and Oregon DEQ will respond under the authority of the National Contingency Plan and the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP). A local request is not required to initiate a response by DEQ, the USCG, or EPA. The NWACP contains procedures for activating the Regional Response Team, which provides access to other federal agency support.
- B. State and local organizations will initiate actions listed in the Concept of Operations of the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan.
- C. An important part of efforts before, during and after a terrorist chemical incident will be the coordination by the State of public, private, Federal and volunteer organizations.
- D. A terrorist chemical incident will evolve through the following series of phases:
  1. A chemical event will occur, which may or may not include an explosion.
  2. Local public safety (police and fire) and emergency medical personnel will likely be the first responders.
  3. First responders will establish site control and zoning, on-scene decontamination and medical treatment, and prevention of secondary contamination through use of appropriate personal protective equipment.
  4. The incident commander will determine the need for decontamination of injured people prior to transport.
  5. Injured people will be transported to medical facilities.

- a. Medical facilities which are LRN participants will be advise to consult CT standard operating procedures for collection, shipping, and packaging of clinical blood and urine samples.
  - b. Medical facilities which are not LRN participants will be advised on standard operating procedures for collection, shipping, and packaging of clinical blood and urine samples.
  - c. LRN CT personnel may be on-scene at the medical facility to supervise the collection, packaging, and shipping of blood and urine samples for specific chemical agent analysis.
6. Law enforcement agencies will collect criminal evidence at the same time medical diagnosis and treatment is occurring.
  7. Depending upon the chemical agent used, there may be secondary exposure at the scene and offsite.
  8. Building decontamination will be accomplished using protocols being developed.
- E. The DEQ Laboratory is the principal State of Oregon resource for the analysis of unknown chemicals. It is currently equipped and trained for most contingencies, and is continuing to improve its capabilities and readiness. The lab does not function as a first-response element, but is rather a support and resource for the USCG, USEPA, the FBI, Oregon State Police, local law enforcement, HAZMAT teams, and local government. Laboratory teams deployed outside the lab are normally used to provide equipment and expertise to first-response personnel. During the cleanup phase of a response, laboratory teams may do actual sampling. Contact information:
- Contact the DEQ Lab through the DEQ duty officer by calling the Oregon Emergency Response System at (800) 452-0311.
- F. Evaluation, Triage, Evacuation and Transportation (to be developed)  
Guidance on Shipment of Infectious Substances/Etiologic Agents is located at <http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/phl/bt/shipregs.pdf>.

## 9964 Organization and Responsibilities

Consequence management will be organized under the incident command system as described in the Northwest Area Contingency Plan. State agency responsibilities:

### A) Department of Environmental Quality

- a) Pre-terrorist chemical incident planning:
  - (1) Prepare and maintain this plan in coordination with appropriate state agencies.
  - (2) Coordinate this plan with local (county and city) emergency plans.
  - (3) Develop the protocols for handling, packaging, and transportation of unknown chemicals to the DEQ laboratory for analysis.

- (4) Through the DEQ laboratory, develop and maintain the capability to safely receive and analyze unknown chemicals.
  
- b) Terrorist chemical incident response:
  - i) Act as the lead state agency for managing the cleanup of hazardous chemical material
  - ii) Provide a designated State On-Scene Coordinator and other staff to the Unified Command.
  - iii) Re-allocate resources as needed.
  - iv) Ensure that the Oregon Emergency Management Emergency Coordination Center and key state and federal officials are kept informed of the situation.
  - v) Provide a representative to the state Emergency Coordination Center, and other offsite emergency operations center as appropriate, to ensure adequate liaison with emergency management and policy officials.
  
- c) Recovery:
  - i) With USCG or USEPA, manage the cleanup until safe levels are achieved
  - ii) Ensure that the Oregon Emergency Management Emergency Coordination Center and key state and federal officials are kept informed.
  
- B) Oregon Office of Homeland Security:**
  - a) Oregon Emergency Management
    - i) Pre-terrorist chemical incident planning: See the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
    - ii) Terrorist chemical incident response:
      - (a) Coordinate state agency response through the Oregon Emergency Response System (800-452-0311) and the Emergency Coordination Center.
      - (b) Provide the State Coordinating Officer.
    - iii) Recovery: Coordinate state agency support to the Unified Command
  
  - b) Oregon Civil support Team
    - i) See Section IX. Civil Support Team Capabilities and Limitations.
  
  - c) Office of State Fire Marshal
    - i) Pre-terrorist chemical incident planning: See Oregon Emergency Operations Plan.
    - ii) Terrorist chemical incident response: Coordinate Technician level hazardous materials emergency response through the State of Oregon's Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team program. Regional hazardous material teams are activated by the incident commander through the Oregon Emergency Response System (800-452-0311).
    - ii) Recovery: Coordinate Office of State Fire Marshal support to the Unified Command.

**C) Oregon State Police**

- a) Pre-terrorist chemical incident planning: See the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
- b) Terrorist chemical incident response:
  - i) May serve as the initial Incident Commander
  - ii) May assist the FBI in determining if an event is credible
  - iii) Conduct a criminal investigation
  - iv) Coordinate response
  - v) Serve as an information source
  - vi) Establish site security
- c) Recovery: Coordinate state law enforcement support to the Unified Command

**D) Oregon State Public Health**

Public health response to the accidental or intentional release of toxic materials will focus on protecting human health. During a chemical emergency that overwhelms the local capacity to respond, Oregon State Public Health (OSPH) assists in providing technical information about the contaminating agent's environmental and human health effects to local health officials, first responders, state and federal agencies, and the Incident Command System (ICS). Chemical contamination may have delayed implications for the public's health, requiring long-term public health studies of exposed populations.

OSPH will staff the ESF 8 incident command positions (see Office of Emergency Management Annex F, Base Plan and Functional Appendix 3). Within OSPH, the Office of Public Health Systems is the lead program for the state public health response to a chemical emergency.

**Pre-event**

- Prepare and exercise plans
- Act as subject matter experts
- Prepare and maintain Memoranda of Agreement and operations plans with local CHEMPACK sites that cache antidotes and medical supplies to treat people exposed to nerve agents or organophosphate pesticides
- Provide input on personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety.
- Act as liaison to the Oregon Poison Center.
- Ensure that medical laboratories receive training on protocols for phlebotomy and urine collection, and the packaging and shipping of human clinical samples. For more information about OSPHL, see Functional Appendix 4, Laboratory Services.
- Prepare messages that focus on chemical response activities for state and local public health, hospitals, businesses, individuals and families, community organizations and schools.
- Prepare fact sheets, FAQs and other communication materials on a variety of chemical agents for distribution to health care providers, other emer-

gency responders, the media, and the public in the event of a specific chemical emergency

- For more information, see Functional Appendix 1, Public Health Communication.

### **Event**

- Provide subject matter expertise.
- Coordinate with the JIS/JIC on messages to the public.
- Coordinate with local health departments and other local partners.
- Determine whether SNS assets, including additional nerve agent antidotes, are needed.
- Staff the ICS Chemical Emergency Branch Chief position (see Tab 9).
- Determine the extent of actual and possible exposure in humans.
- Recommend sampling plans.
- Assess the risk to humans and to the environment and recommend interventions specific to the chemical, the site, and the known and forecast weather conditions.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the interventions.
- Issue the appropriate advisories for food and water.
- Act as liaison to the Oregon Poison Center.
- Recommend treatment to clinicians with respect to severity of exposure and phase of illness.
- Deploy Public Health Systems toxicology or other staff to provide technical consultation on chemical emergency public health issues to the local health departments as requested
- Determine case definitions.
- Track exposed populations and the extent of morbidity and mortality.
- Recommend prophylaxis of exposed populations if appropriate.
- Recommend clinical lab tests.
- Provide leadership or consultation in investigations pertaining to worker health and safety.
- Coordinate with the DEQ laboratory for environmental chemical testing.
- Receive clinical samples from public and private medical facilities throughout the state.
- Manage patient information and clinical results for clinical samples and make clinical results available to patients, physicians, and other agencies as needed and permitted.
- Determine extent of actual and possible contamination of drinking water.
- Analyze data from environmental samples.
- Facilitate communications to and among local drinking water suppliers.
- For more information, see Hazard Appendix 2.2, Potable Water.
- Coordinate response with retail food service facilities.
- For more information, see Hazard Appendix 2.1, Food Security.
- Provide health risk information to the public
- Send technical information about the chemicals to local health departments, hospitals and clinicians.

- Distribute fact sheets, FAQs and other informational materials via the news media, e-mail lists, HAN, the JIS/JIC, Alert Oregon and the public health emergency broadcast fax system.
- Identify or develop appropriate messages and communication formats that are specific to the particular chemical incident and to the affected populations, including linguistically and culturally appropriate information for the public
- Monitor the community response to the health information that was distributed.

**Post-event**

- Continue to be subject matter experts.
- Continue to coordinate public health resources.
- Continue to assess the risk to humans and recommend treatment.
- Continue to monitor the effectiveness of treatment.
- Determine when it is safe to reoccupy residences and businesses.
- Continue to track exposed populations and the extent of morbidity and mortality.
- Advise clinicians and the public on medium- and long-term health effects.
- Make clinical results available to patients, physicians, and other agencies as needed and permitted.
- Continue to provide environmental sampling recommendations.
- Continue to analyze data from environmental samples.
- Assess quality of water treatment and integrity of repaired water system facilities.
- Assure food safety in retail food service facilities.

**E) Oregon Military Department**

- a) Pre-terrorist chemical incident planning: See the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
- b) Terrorist chemical incident response: Coordinate assistance from the Civil Support Team.
- c) Recovery: Coordinate Military Department support to the Unified Command

**F) Oregon Poison Center**

- a) Pre-terrorist chemical incident planning: See the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
- b) Terrorist chemical incident response:
  - i) Provide technical/clinical expertise to assist in hazard assessment and patient management to incident commanders, 911 dispatch centers, first responders, and Oregon Emergency Management and HAZMAT organizations. This includes real-time assistance with patient diagnosis, treatment and antidotal therapy.
  - ii) Provide medical consultation to health care workers in local and regional hospitals, clinics and offices.

- iii) Provide immediate toxicological information to the Department of Human Services, Health Services.
- iv) Coordinate with the Department of Human Services, Health Services to provide scientific and risk communication and consultation to the public.
- c) Recovery: Provide medical consultation to organizations concerning occupational exposures to chemicals during the event or cleanup.

#### **G) Oregon Department of Agriculture**

- a) Oregon Emergency Management Plan, Volume II, Part 2, Annex F Health and Medical, Hazard Environmental Health, Hazard Plan 2.1 Food Security and ODA Oregon Animal Disease Emergency Management Plan describe ODA emergency functions.
- b) Terrorist chemical incident response: Respond to or assist Federal, state and local agencies in response to chemical incidents. Performs roles as Command Staff or General Staff, including:
  - i) Consult with federal, state and local authorities regarding mitigation and food safety threat proceedings.
  - ii) Provide technical assistance on matters related to food safety, animal health, plant health, pesticides and fertilizers.
  - iii) Advise the ICS Command and General Staff on issues pertaining to food safety, animal health, plant health, pesticides and fertilizers.
  - iv) Provide assistance and guidance for monitoring chemical exposure to food, animals, crops, plants and the environment.
  - v) Investigate chemical contamination of crops, animals, animal feed and food in ODA licensed facilities, excluding restaurants.
    - (1) Provide analytical laboratory testing for environmental and food samples for chemical contaminants in response to field investigations.
    - (2) Provide testing of shellfish for toxins to meet regulatory requirements
    - (3) Provide analytical laboratory support services for food chemistry and pesticides following the guidelines required by EPA, USDA and FDA.
    - (4) Conduct analysis for the FERN (Food Emergency Response Network) program in response to a food emergency and provide data via eLEXNET.
  - vi) Direct and/or assist in mitigating the event and/or food safety threat response including quarantine, embargo, product recall, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace-back, vector control and transportation permitting arrangements.
  - vii) Collect, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.
  - viii) Prepare information for dissemination to the public, producers, processors and other concerned groups.
  - ix) Advise responding agencies and public on the care, treatment and disposal of effected animals, food, crops, water, soil etc.
  - x) Ensure safety of animal feeds.

- xi) Assist funding for compensation to the owner(s) of culled animals.
- xii) Define restrictions on interstate and intrastate commerce.

**H) Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OR-OSHA)**

- a) Provide technical assistance on worker safety and health issues.
- b) Liaison with federal OSHA when worker safety and health issues are coordinated pursuant to OSHA regional and national emergency management plans, or under the National Response Plan.
- c) Assist and coordinate on subjects such as worker protection related to incident-specific health and safety site plans (HASP), risk (hazard/exposure) assessments, personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protection programs, responder training, and/or decontamination.
- d) Assist and coordinate on actions such as personal exposure monitoring and laboratory analysis of occupational exposure samples; data collection, interpretation and sharing; and reports and recordkeeping.
- e) Assist and coordinate on technical information resources to facilitate effective risk management and risk communication

**9965 Plan Development and Maintenance**

This plan was developed and will be maintained by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). DEQ will review this plan on an annual basis.

**9966 Authorities and References**

- A. National Response Plan, December 2004
- B. Northwest Area Contingency Plan, February 2005
- C. National Response Team Counterterrorism Primer, February 11, 1997
- D. Department of Environmental Quality Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, March 5, 2004
- E. Weapons of Mass Destruction Planning Guide, Department of Justice, FBI, 1998
- F. Emergency Response Terrorism Aid, Department of Justice
- G. Biological and Chemical Terrorism: Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response. MMWR, Vol. 49, No. RR-4, April 21, 2000
- H. Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 453, Hazardous Substances; Radiation Sources, and Chapter 466, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials II
- I. Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Division 142 Oil and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Requirements

- J. Directive on Management of Domestic Incidents, Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, February 28, 2003
- K. National Incident Management System, March 2004
- L. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention web site: <http://www.cdc.gov>
- M. "Tool Kit for Managing the Emergency Consequences of Terrorist Incidents," FEMA, July 2002
- N. "Preparing for a Chemical Terrorist Event – A Primer," ODHS, March 25, 2003 ([www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/cdsummary/](http://www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/cdsummary/))
- O. "Update on Public Health Precautions related to Orange Threat Level: Part 2," CDC, December 31, 2003
- P. State of Oregon Executive Order 04-05, Office of Homeland Security, May 2004

## 9967 Definitions

**Chemical Attack:** The deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid or solid that can poison people and the environment.

**Chemical Weapons:** Compounds which through their chemical properties produce lethal or damaging effects in man, animal, plants or materials. They exist as solids, liquids or gas and are classified by their effects: nerve, blood/asphyxiants, pulmonary, choking, incapacitating, or blister/vesicants agents. (Federal Bureau of Investigation Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (contained in Reference VI.C.)); CDC ([www.bt.cdc.gov/Agent/AgentlistChem.asp](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/Agent/AgentlistChem.asp))

**Terrorist Incident:** The FBI defines a terrorist incident as a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives. (Federal Response Plan, Terrorism Incident Annex, January 2003) See also "Terrorism" (EMP, Volume II, Part 1, Page 22).

**Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD):** Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease

organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Federal Response Plan, Terrorism Incident Annex, January 2003) See also “Weapons of Mass Destruction” (EMP, Volume II, Part 1, Page 23)

### **9968 Acronyms**

DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
GAO	General Accounting Office
ICS	Incident Command System
OHS	Oregon Health Services, OR Dept. of Human Services
NRT	National Response Team
RRT	Regional Response Team
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

### **9969 Civil Support Team Capabilities and Limitations**

When operational, Oregon Civil Support Team capabilities will include detection downrange by the survey team for CBR agents, identification of CBR agents within the analytical laboratory system (ALS), and reach back capability via the unified command suite (UCS) that is the communications platform for the team. The ALS and the UCS are the two major end items that the teams possess along with multiple hand held devices. There are six sections within the CST: command, operations, survey, medical (this includes the analytical cell), communications and logistics. Below are the specific capabilities of the ALS and UCS as well as the sectional functions within the CST.

The ALS receives samples and ensures safe processing, transport and storage. The lab operators can analyze samples and provide presumptive identification of suspected or actual chemical, biological or radiological agents. These findings assist the incident commander in the formulation of effective consequence management plans. The mobile labs use leading technologies that are consistent with national and state public health labs. The major components of the ALS are:

1. A Glove Box with a filtration system for sample splitting, analysis preparation, and sample packaging for shipment to an external laboratory for definitive analysis. The Glove Box is designed to provide biological safety level 3 protection for biological materials, and all known toxic chemical surety materials.
2. A Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) and Headspace Analyzer with external nitrogen source for chemical analysis of samples.

3. Hand-Held Immunoassay Assays for identification of biological warfare agents, developed by the Department of Defense's Joint Project Office for Biological Defense.
4. A Gamma Spectrometer for identification of radiological isotopes.
5. A Fluorescent Microscope provides morphological identification of biological samples with digital reach back capabilities.
6. The Polymerase Chain Reaction analyzes biological agents, providing a high-confidence identification of standard biological warfare agents.
7. Fourier Transform Infrared provides chemical and biological analysis that produces a spectrum that can be compared with onboard libraries (or electronically passed back) to Subject Matter Experts for identification.

The UCS is a highly mobile, fielded communications system. It is a non-developmental item, a variant and reconfiguration of the Joint Base Station. The UCS operates in both urban and undeveloped areas, utilizing portable and fixed equipment. The UCS provides real-time voice, data, and video access (unclassified through Top Secret) among the following information elements: CST members, local and state emergency response agencies, lead federal agencies and supporting military activities. The UCS consists of a combination of standard commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS), non-developmental item (NDI), and existing military equipment to provide the full range of communications necessary to support the CST mission and consists of the following subsystems:

- Radio Frequency (RF) Communications Subsystem that includes sufficient tactical voice equipment to ensure a dedicated line of sight (LOS) voice circuit for exclusive use of the CST survey teams. Additional voice circuits are provided for fire, local law enforcement and emergency service interoperability.
- VHF Line of Sight (LOS) voice net, with a base station radio, repeater system and hand-held radios, which are compatible with the base station.
- UHF Line of Sight (LOS) voice net, with three base station radios, hand-held radios, and addition adapters and antennas.
- Telephone subsystem to include: Cellular phone (non-secure), one INMARSAT terminal that provides wide-area telephone connectivity, and secure phone, STE, as well desktop terminals to support tactical planning and reporting, and two (2) IRIDIUM secure satellite handsets.
- Automatic Data Processing (ADP) subsystem to include LAN/ WAN connectivity to military and commercial systems providing both secure and non se-

cure operation, all fully interoperable with standard DoD and Federal architectures and protocols to include SIPRNET and NIPRNET.

- Ancillary equipment subsystem includes antennas and RF patch and feed through panels that provide connections for patching both mobile and fixed antennas to their associated transceivers.
- Power generation subsystem providing uninterrupted electrical power for on board circuit architecture and environmental control units includes a 15 kilowatt-on-board diesel generator and back-up battery system.

### **9969.1 Command Section**

Individuals selected for the Command Section will be familiar with the concepts of emergency domestic response and terrorism response operations. Specifically, the section will:

- Provide command and control of the CST.
- Employs the unit to conduct civil-military operations, specifically emergency services and public safety support.
- Interface with external agencies and organizations central to the accomplishment of CST mission.
- Provide advice as requested to the first responder community on appropriate incident response.
- Executes a reach-back system. This system provides access to “subject matter experts” and military resources.
- Facilitate introduction of follow-on DoD assets into a consolidated response team, conducted in coordination with higher military headquarters responsible for incident response.
- Oversees development of the site safety plan and vulnerability assessment

### **9969.2 Operations Section**

The Operations Sections is the main coordination link with the tactical inter-agency response forces at the attack site, and compiles a common operating picture of both civil and military forces conducting terrorism response and consequence management operations. Specifically, the section will:

- Establish an operations center.
- Coordinate with Incident Command System (ICS) operations personnel.
- Provide information for vulnerability analysis.
- Conduct hazard plume modeling.
- Provide real time meteorological data.

- Facilitate force protection (Liaison with law enforcement officials).
- Coordinate tactical air and ground movement of the CST.
- Coordinate and direct surveys.
- Coordinate and monitor unit training.

Develop concept of consequence management assistance for follow-on support by the State National Guard's Task Force (if required).

### **9969.3 Survey Section**

The Survey Section's role is to enter an area, which may be contaminated by, a toxic hazard and provide an initial assessment of the type of hazard and concentration, and collect a sample to provide to the Analytical Section for further analysis. The Survey Section is responsible for the unit decontamination. Specifically, the section will:

- Conduct missions in appropriate personal protection equipment up to Level A.
- Enter a suspected WMD hot zone to conduct search for CBR hazards.
- Detect and conduct initial identification of suspected chemical, biological and radiological agents.
- Provide initial agent identification information to the CST operations center for dissemination to the ICS.
- Collect and prepare samples of suspected Chemical, Biological and Radiological agents for delivery to the Analytical Laboratory IAW chain of custody requirements.
- Identify, mark and report contaminated areas.
- Conduct decontamination operations of personnel who entered the Hot Zone.

### **9969.4 Medical Section**

The Medical Section provides medical support for the CST receives and analyzes samples collected by the Survey Section and develops a presumptive analysis with a degree of probability of the disposition of hazard of the sample. Specifically, the section will:

- Monitor the medical surveillance program for the unit.
- Provide emergency medical stability for CST members.
- Conduct mobile lab analysis of samples obtained by the Survey Section.
- Secure and prepare samples for transport and subsequent transfer.
- Insure the sample chain of custody is maintained.
- Conduct medical reach-back coordination with DoD medical labs and subject matter experts in accordance with CST Commander's guidance.

Advise emergency first responders, medical community, and public health authorities on health effects and impacts of CBR contamination.

#### **9969.5 Communications Section**

The Communications Section ensures positive communications to: (a) transmit assessments of the WMD emergency, (b) reach-back for information and subject matter expertise to advise the Incident Commander on managing the situation, and (c) communicate with higher and supporting headquarters vital information to shape the employment of military support. Specifically, the section will:

- Provide voice and data communications to support CST operations.
- Maintain communications intra-teams, with higher HQ's, other response agencies and Subject Matter Experts.
- Establish secure communications links as required.
- Maintain COMSEC equipment and keying material for secure communications

Assist in decontamination operations as required.

#### **9969.6 Logistics Section**

The Logistics Section provides mission support for the unit, specifically: logistics, administration, technical maintenance, and combat service support. Specifically, the section will:

- Sustain the ability of the CST to conduct operations.
- Maintain logistics status reports.
- Interface with the Integrated Logistics System.
- Procure and store unit equipment in accordance with command guidance.
- Provide for life support of deployed forces.

Coordinate administrative air and ground movement of the CST.

#### **9969.7 Operational Constraints**

The CST is not certified as a confined space entry and operation force. If an explosion has occurred at the incident site or if a bomb is suspected, the area to be surveyed by the CST should first be cleared by trained, bomb squad personnel.

- The CST cannot conduct thorough area or patient decontamination operations without augmentation.
- The CST cannot conduct explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations.
- The CST cannot conduct large area NBC reconnaissance operations.