

# Solano County Emergency Operations Plan

## Terrorism Annex



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## Section 1. Introduction

This annex serves as a supporting document to the *Solano County Emergency Operations Plan*, outlining considerations to take as a result of an act of terrorism. Due to the extreme nature of terrorism events, the County will work with local, State and Federal response agencies, especially law enforcement agencies, to handle such situations, and rely on the expertise of entities that have experience in training and planning for terrorism events on a daily basis.

### 1.1 Purpose

The *Terrorism Annex* to the *Solano County Emergency Operations Plan* serves to support the County in terrorism preparedness, warning and notification, response and recovery operations. This annex provides reference information in regards to terrorism events, information that is beyond the normal scope of emergency response operations. This annex also serves as a supplement to other terrorism response plans such as local, State and Federal law enforcement response plans and standard operating procedures.

The purpose of this annex is to establish procedures associated with the response to a potential, perceived, or actual terrorist event. These strategies assume that the Homeland Security Threat Condition designations apply to the Solano Operational Area directly or generally. These strategies may be updated as needed.

### 1.2 Scope

This annex is intended to address the specific considerations that are to be taken during terrorism response operations. This annex is to serve as a reference guide and does not include all actions to be taken throughout all phases of emergency management operations: mitigation, protection, prevention, response and recovery. This annex focuses on the basic response options of law enforcement crisis management and the coordination of law enforcement investigation efforts between the local, State and Federal levels.

This annex provides the following information:

- Terrorism law enforcement terrorism investigatory response actions, including local, State and Federal entity roles and responsibilities
- An outline of the coordination and organization efforts between the local, State and Federal response entities
- General public information/alert and warning

### 1.3 Quick Reaction Guide

See the quick reaction checklist under separate cover.

## 1.4 Policy

It is the Policy of Solano County to develop plans and procedures to address terrorism events within the County. Terrorist events are broken into two primary phases: ***Crisis Management*** and ***Consequence Management***.

- ***Crisis Management*** to terrorism events involves the law enforcement activities taken to both prevent a terrorist attack from occurring through the use of intelligence, as well as investigating a successful terrorist attack to identify the responsible party. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) serves as the lead law enforcement agency for all potential and actual terrorist events, while State and local law enforcement agencies support the activities of the FBI.
- The majority of ***Consequence Management***, or emergency first response efforts, to terrorism events are the responsibility of local and State first response agencies, and when requested, Federal entities. Unless assistance is requested by local and State officials, or the terrorist event is deemed an Incident of National Significance, local agencies maintain incident command.

## Section 2. Authorities and References

Authorities and references for the development and implementation of the support terrorism response related operations, include:

### 2.1 Federal

- National Response Framework
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5, 3, 39 and others
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Department of Homeland Security National Response Framework, Terrorism Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident Annex, December 2004
- Department of Homeland Security National Terrorism Advisory System Public Guide

### 2.2 California

- California Terrorism Response Plan, an Annex to the State Emergency Plan
- State of California Emergency Plan
- California Emergency Services Act
- California Disaster Assistance Act
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19
- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- Governor's Executive Order W-9-91
- Administrative orders (Prepared under the authority of the Governor's Executive Order W-9-91)
- State of Emergency Orders and Regulations (Regulations made in advance of a State of Emergency - Standby Orders)
- State of War Emergency Orders and Regulations (Regulations made in advance of a State of War Emergency -Standby Orders)
- California-Federal Emergency Operations Center Guidelines: Integrating Federal Disaster
- California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations

### 2.3 Solano County

- Solano County Emergency Operation Plan
- Solano County Public Safety, Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction, Biological and Chemical Agents Plan





## Section 3. Assumptions and Considerations

### 3.1 Planning Assumptions

- A terrorist threat or incident may occur at any time of day with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple locations, and may result in mass casualties.
- The suspected or actual involvement of terrorists adds a complicating dimension to incident management.
- The response to a threat or actual incident involves Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) law enforcement and investigative activity. The FBI is the lead law enforcement agency during a terrorist incident under national law and policy, and national incident commander under a Homeland Security Imminent Threat Condition.
- An act of terrorism may have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many local, State and/or tribal governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing Federal response capabilities.
- The first response to a terrorism incident is always the responsibility of local emergency response groups. These first responders (local emergency or law enforcement personnel) or health and medical personnel will in most cases initially detect and evaluate the potential or actual incident, assess casualties (if any), and determine whether assistance is required. This assessment will be based on warning or notification of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident that may be received from law enforcement, emergency response agencies, public health or the general public.
- Emergency response groups must remain aware of the threat of possible secondary devices in all instances.
- A terrorism event may not immediately be recognized as an act of terrorism.
- There will be multiple agencies involved in a response to a terrorist event, including local, State and Federal resources. Coordination for the response efforts will likely involve the utilization of Federal incident command and coordination sites such as a Joint Information Center (JIC), Joint Field Office (JFO) and/or a Joint Operations Center (JOC).
- Terrorism events will require the investigation of cause and responsibility of action. Response actions will need to follow specific protocols outlined by the investigative agencies to ensure that the evidence is not compromised. Local response agencies will follow the lead and requests of State and Federal investigative agencies.
- Protective actions taken by citizens in the risk areas include sheltering in-place, evacuation and possibly quarantine/isolation.
- Sewage treatment and water treatment plants may have to be shut down due to biological, chemical or nuclear hazardous materials entering into the sewage and/or water systems.
- Biological incidents may not be apparent until widespread symptoms appear and are identified by the hospital or public health system. Many agencies have developed a relationship with local chain pharmacies to advise if sales of certain drugs begin to climb, indicating illnesses. Most chain pharmacies have a “point-of-sale” electronic sales tracking system where they can tell minute-by-minute when sales of certain drugs begin to climb.

## 3.2 Terrorism Planning Considerations

**Terrorism** involves the use or threatened use of criminal violence against people, institutions, livestock food sources or facilities to achieve a political or social objective through fear and intimidation rather than through direct confrontation. Terrorism incidents include violent acts that are perpetrated for a religious, political or ideological goal, and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians). Unlike natural disasters, terrorism events require the deliberate and predetermined action of a person or group of people. Terrorism events can many times also include Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) aspects. Details regarding the makeup of and the response to both WMD and CBRNE events are included in the *Solano County Public Safety, Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction, Biological and Chemical Agents Plan*.

Presidential Directive 3 establishes the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) for communicating the nature and the degree of terrorist threats. Based on the threat level, government agencies at all levels will implement protective measures. The following description provides details on the directive. The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, establishes the Threat Conditions, which can apply nationally, regionally, by sector, or to a potential target. Threat assessment factors include whether or not the threat is credible, corroborated, specific, imminent or grave.

Public announcements of threat advisories and alerts help deter terrorist activity, notify law enforcement and local government officials of threats, and inform the public about government preparations providing them with the information necessary to respond to the threat.

## **Section 4. Roles and Responsibilities**

### **4.1 Overview**

Terrorism events involve two phases: crisis management and consequence management. Crisis management involves the law enforcement activities that are taken to prevent a terrorist attack from occurring and investigating a terrorist attack to determine who is responsible. Consequence management is the initial first responder and emergency response efforts which are handled by the County and local resources as appropriate. The County is responsible for response actions within the County. State and Federal resources can be requested once the event overwhelms local resources, or the incident is declared an Incident of National Significance which is declared by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

### **4.2 Roles and Responsibilities Table**

Table 4-1 lists the County agencies involved in the law enforcement aspects of a perceived or actual terrorism threat, or successful terrorist attack.

Table 4-1: Roles and Responsibilities Table in Support of Animal Care Response Operations

<b>Roles and Responsibilities Table</b> <b>In support of Terrorism Response Operations</b>				
<i>P – Primary</i> <i>S – Secondary</i>				
Cooperating Agency	Public Alert and Warning	Protective Measures	Terrorism Response	State and Federal Coordination
Office of Emergency Services	S	S	S	P
Public Information Officer	P			S
Sheriff's Office		P	P	S
Fire and Medical Services		S	P	
Department of Resource Management				
Public Health		S	P/S	
County Hazardous Materials Response Team			P	

### 4.3 Solano County

During any emergency response efforts, including a terrorist incident, local emergency response agencies will likely be the first on scene. The County will respond as necessary, working within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS). The local responders will manage all aspects of the incident until the FBI assumes incident command, by virtue of its legal authority, of the law enforcement aspects relating to identifying, apprehending, and neutralizing the terrorists and their weapons. Local and State authorities always maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate utilizing NIMS/SEMS. The following agencies have a role in the local response and coordination efforts during a terrorist threat or incident.

### **4.3.1 Office of Emergency Services**

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) will receive notification of a change in Threat Condition and notify key agencies and jurisdictions through the County Public Information Officer and State liaison. OES personnel will support EOC activation as needed and establish a 24/7 Duty Officer. OES will coordinate communications with local, State and Federal agencies, as well as support public alert and warning efforts. Coordinate with the surrounding areas will take place in the EOC, assisting Operational Area jurisdictions with the implementation of protective measures as needed.

### **4.3.2 Solano County Sheriff's Office**

Upon activation, law enforcement personnel will develop detailed threat assessment information and communicate that information to OES and EOC personnel. Local law enforcement will be prepared to quickly increase staffing and coverage and conduct increased area and facility security measures including patrol, vehicle inspection, and searches. Special teams will be placed on stand-by to respond to specialized situations, as needed. Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinators for Solano County can be contacted through Solano Dispatch.

Once the FBI assumes incident command, County Law Enforcement will support the FBI, as requested.

### **4.3.3 Fire and Medical Services**

Since the scale of a terrorist incident can change drastically over a short period of time, local fire and medical services must be prepared to quickly increase staffing and coverage as needed. The County's callback system will be used to ensure coverage of all the positions needed for field response operations. Fire and medical personnel will collaborate efforts with law enforcement entities and the Office of Emergency Services.

### **4.3.4 Solano County Resource Management**

The County Department of Resource Management will be prepared to support field operations and provide local resource as needed and as available. The department may move to emergency stand-by status, pending the status of the incident, and will coordinate all resource efforts with the Office of Emergency Services. Any existing MOU/MAAs that are in place will be utilized to procure additional resources as needed. As local resources are overwhelmed, the County will seek assistance from the State and Federal levels.

### **4.3.5 Solano County Public Health**

The County Department of Public Health will be prepared to support field operations, especially during events that pose a serious health risk to the community. The Department will be prepared to increase medical surveillance activities and coordinate all efforts with the Office of Emergency Services. In the event

of a significant health impact to the local and surrounding communities, the County will work with the State and Federal public health agencies, providing local support and expertise as needed.

#### **4.3.6 Hazardous Materials Response Team**

Solano County has a multi-agency Hazardous Material Response Team made up of personnel from various fire and law agencies in the County. Should a terrorist event involve the use of hazardous material(s), the local response team will activate as needed, coordinating and communicating all response efforts with the Office of Emergency services. More details regarding the Hazardous Materials Response Team and hazmat operations are included in the HazMat Annex.

### **4.4 For Profit Entities**

#### **4.4.1 General**

In the procurement of local resources, the County will utilize private/for-profit companies to obtain additional resources as needed for response operations. The County will work with any existing MOUs/MAAs to supplement County resources as needed.

#### **4.4.2 Hazardous Materials/Response Companies**

During response operations, the County, State and Federal response agencies may need additional supplies, equipment and resources which may be procured through private hazardous materials companies. In the event of a terrorist incident that involves the use of hazardous materials, specialized companies may be utilized for the response..

### **4.5 California State Entities**

#### **4.5.1 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services**

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is responsible for standing up a Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) to support the Operational Areas with coordination of mutual aid requests, gathering situation status information, providing public information support and for providing technical expertise as needed. Cal OES directly reports to the Governor, providing updates and requesting resources as needed.

#### **4.5.2 National Guard Civil Support Teams<sup>1</sup>**

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams were established to deploy rapidly to assist a local incident commander in determining the nature and extent of an attack or incident; provide expert technical advice on WMD response operations; and help identify and support the arrival of follow-on State and

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<sup>1</sup> [www.globalsecurity.org](http://www.globalsecurity.org)

Federal military response assets. They are joint units and, as such, can consist of both Army National Guard and Air National Guard personnel, with some of these units commanded by Air National Guard lieutenant colonels.

The mission of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) is to support local and State authorities at domestic WMD incident sites by identifying agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional military support. The State of California has two CSTs ready to respond: the 9<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team in Southern California, and the 95<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team in Northern California.

The WMD civil support teams are able to deploy rapidly, assist local first-responders in determining the nature of an attack, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for the identification and arrival of follow-on State and Federal military response assets. They provide initial advice on what the agent may be, assist first responders in that detection assessment process, and are the first military responders on the ground, so that if additional Federal resources are called into the situation, they can serve as an advance party that can liaise with the Joint Task Force Civil Support.

The WMD Civil Support Teams are unique because of their Federal-State relationship. They are Federally resourced, Federally trained and Federally evaluated, and they operate under Federal doctrine. But they will perform their mission primarily under the command and control of the governors of the states in which they are located. They will be, first and foremost, State assets. Operationally, they fall under the command and control of the adjutant generals of those States. As a result, they will be available to respond to an incident as part of a State response, well before Federal response assets would be called upon to provide assistance.

## 4.6 Federal Entities<sup>2</sup>

A description of how the State and Federal governments will work together is described in the *California-Federal Emergency Operations Center Guidelines*.

### 4.6.1 Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigations

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the lead agency for all terrorist incidents within the United States. It leads the crisis management evaluation of an incident. The local FBI field office will coordinate the Federal threat assessment activities. It will also serve on California's State Strategic Committee on Terrorism (SSCOT). The FBI will activate the Joint Operations Center in the affected area and will coordinate the activities of all Federal, State and local agencies. More information can be found in the FBI's Chemical/Biological and Nuclear Incident Contingency Plans (unclassified versions).

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<sup>2</sup> California Terrorism Response Plan, an Annex to the State Emergency Plan

#### **4.6.2 Department of Defense**

For threats involving military nuclear weapons, the branch of the military owning the weapon has jurisdiction. It will establish a National Defense Area when its weapons are involved. The Department of Defense (DOD) can also assist with security; device locating, deactivating and removal; and site restoration.

#### **4.6.3 Federal Emergency Management Agency**

FEMA coordinates the non-technical Federal agency emergency response and recovery from a terrorist incident, as requested by the State Office of Emergency Management (OEM), or as directed by the President during an Incident of National Significance. It is the Federal lead for the consequence management of an incident. FEMA administers disaster assistance programs provided under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. The Act allows FEMA to provide assistance to individuals and to State and local governments to help them respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the effects of disaster.

#### **4.6.4 Department of Energy**

The Department of Energy (DOE) will coordinate nuclear aspects of assessment and search operations when the threat involves special nuclear material (fissile material) and, when requested, cases involving other radioactive materials. It will establish a National Security Area when incidents involving non-Department of Defense materials are involved.

#### **4.6.5 Department of Health and Human Services**

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is the Federal lead agency for public health and medical support. It provides advice and information, and determines that illness, disease, or complaints may be attributable to chemical discharges. It can arrange for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to assist in the evaluation of threats to human health and safety.

#### **4.6.6 Department of Homeland Security<sup>3</sup>**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for counter terrorism efforts, including detecting explosives in public spaces and transportation networks, helping protect critical infrastructure and cyber networks from attack, detecting agents of biological warfare, and building information-sharing partnerships with State and local law enforcement that can enable law enforcement to mitigate threats. DHS will play a coordinating role in a terrorist event that has reached the Federal level.

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<sup>3</sup> [www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov)



#### **4.6.7 Environmental Protection Agency**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can provide Federal on-scene coordinators (FOSCs) to incidents within its jurisdiction and can access Federal funding to abate and mitigate releases. It has access to the Federal Superfund Technical Assistance Response Team (START) to support operations relating to the contamination of any environmental media. It can conduct environmental and water supply monitoring during events, and can assist in consequence assessment and protective action decisions. The EPA can become the lead Federal agency during the site restoration (recovery) phase of the incident.



## Section 5. Concept of Operations

### 5.1 Alert and Warning

In the event a new threat condition is declared, Cal OES will notify Solano Dispatch and the Office of Emergency Services staff. In turn, Solano OES will notify key Operational Area agencies and jurisdictional representatives.

### 5.2 National Terrorism Alert System<sup>4</sup>

The National Terrorism Alert System has recently replaced the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) and will be used by the Federal government to effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an imminent threat or elevated threat. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

NTAS Alerts contain a sunset provision indicating a specific date when the alert expires - there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

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

- Via the official DHS NTAS webpage – <http://www.dhs.gov/alerts>
- Via email signup at – <http://www.dhs.gov/alerts>
- Via social media
- Facebook – <http://facebook.com/NTASAlerts>

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<sup>4</sup> Department of Homeland Security NTAS Public Guide

- Twitter – <http://www.twitter.com/NTASAlerts>
- Via data feeds, web widgets and graphics
- <http://www.dhs.gov/alerts>

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

## 5.3 Protective Measures

Protective measures include options for increasing security and enhancing response capabilities. The Office of Emergency Services may review and select from the suggested actions listed below and other recommended protective measures as outlined by State Departments and Agencies. Although the document mostly addresses State facilities, the same actions may be applied to local facilities, transportation systems, or other potential targets.

Continue threat assessment and re-evaluate threat to the Operational Area. Continue to share information with OES and other Operational Area agencies and jurisdictions.

Increase security at critical facilities (law, fire, communications, water treatment plants, dams, power substations etc.) Options include:

- Increase patrols
- Establish security checkpoints
- Restrict movement and entry points
- Restrict vehicle movement and parking (hardened barricades)
- Move and secure emergency response vehicles
- Close selected building to public access
- Close portions of building or departments (ex. Courts) to public access
- Maintain clear fire lanes and access to facilities

Increase emergency personnel staffing. Options include:

- Adjust staffing shifts and schedules as necessary
- Cancel vacations and training
- Place all County Corrections Facilities in lock-down to make additional staff available

Place additional special emergency service teams on alert or stand-by:

- Mobile Field Force
- Crowd Control Team
- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)
- OES Volunteers
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES/ACS)
- Solano County Sheriff Air Patrol
- Canine Units

Consider the need for declaring a local emergency in order to obtain authority for executing additional protective measures.

## 5.4 Local, State and Federal Coordination

Actions in response to a potential, perceived, or actual terrorist threat or incident are mainly managed by the FBI. The County will support State and Federal operations as needed, working within the existing NIMS/SEMS structure. Figure 5-1 shows the organization of the FBI response structure and how Federal, State and local emergency management entities interface with one another.

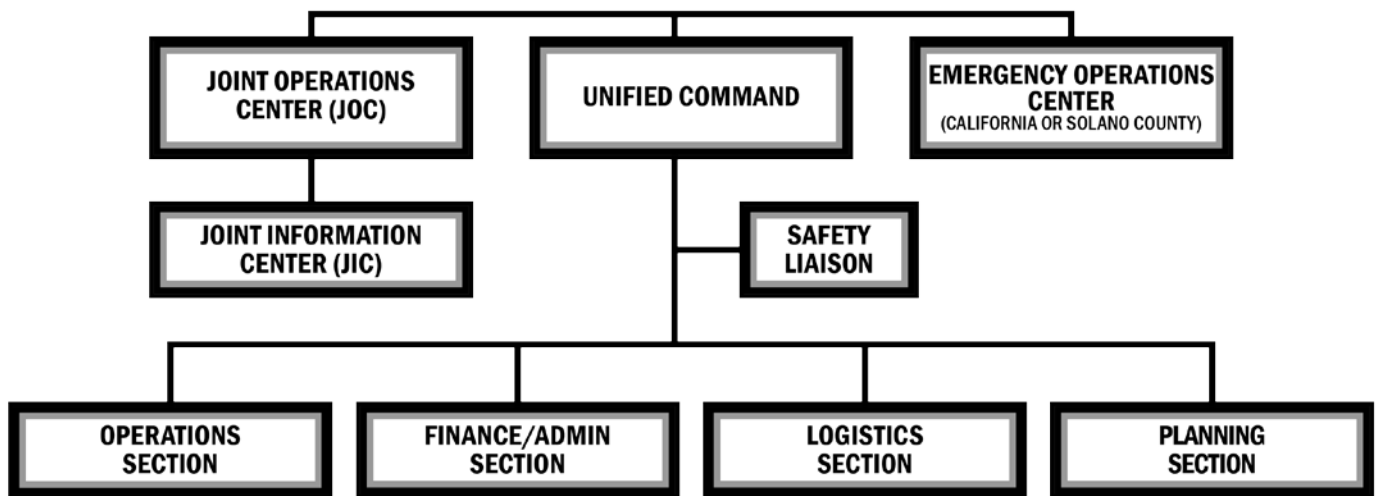


Figure 5-1: FBI Interface Organizational Chart

### 5.4.1 Joint Operations Center<sup>5</sup>

The JOC is an interagency command and control center, established by the FBI, for managing multiagency preparation for, and the law enforcement and investigative response to, a credible terrorist threat or incident. Similar to the Area Command concept within the SEMS, the JOC also may be established to coordinate and organize multiple agencies and jurisdictions during critical incidents or special events. Following the basic principles established by NIMS/SEMS, the JOC is modular and scalable and may be tailored to meet the specific operational requirements needed to manage the threat, incident, or special event.

A JOC may be established and staffed in a pre-incident, pre-emptive role in support of a significant special event. This “watch mode” allows for rapid expansion to full operations if a critical incident occurs during the special event. The JOC is a strategic management tool that effectively coordinates law enforcement

<sup>5</sup> Department of Homeland Security National Response Framework, Terrorism Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident Annex, December 2004

investigative, intelligence and operational activities at multiple sites from a single location. The JOC may be the only management structure related to a threat, critical incident, or special event, or it may integrate into other management structures in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).

Law enforcement public safety functions, such as proactive patrol and traffic control, historically are managed through the Operations Section. Criminal investigation and the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence are sensitive law enforcement operations that require a secure environment and well-defined organizational management structure. The JOC is designed to coordinate this specialized law enforcement investigative and intelligence activity. It provides mechanisms for controlling access to and dissemination of sensitive or classified information. The structure of the JOC supports this functional area and enhances the overall management of critical incidents and special events.

NIMS/SEMS provides the framework within which the JOC structures operate for a unified approach to domestic incident management. Following the SEMS structure, the JOC is composed of four main groups: the Command Group, the Operations Group, the Operations Support Group, and the Consequence Management Group.

If activated, the JOC will be run and managed by the FBI with support from the County as needed. The County is not responsible for the management of JOC operations, only local EOC operations involving local entities and resources. The County will coordinate efforts with the State and Federal levels as appropriate, providing information, support and local representatives.

### **5.4.2 Joint Information Center**

A Joint Information Center (JIC) is an interagency entity established to coordinate and disseminate information for the public and media concerning an incident. JICs may be established locally, regionally, or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident.<sup>6</sup> The County, the State of California and Federal representatives will each have a respective liaison in the JIC to help with the coordination and communication of situational information. The utilization of the JIC will help to ensure that response efforts are not duplicated, resources are being used effectively and that any messages going out to the public area clear, concise and consistent.

### **5.4.3 Joint Field Office**

A Joint Field Office (JFO) is the primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with NIMS/SEMS principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the JFO uses an SEMS

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<sup>6</sup> National Response Framework Resource Guide – Joint Information Center

structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> National Response Framework Resource Center – Joint Field Office





## Appendix A. Acronyms

Table A-1: Acronyms

<b>ATSDR</b>	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
<b>Cal OES</b>	California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services
<b>CBRNE</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
<b>CST</b>	Civil Support Teams
<b>DHHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FOSC</b>	Federal On-Scene Coordinators
<b>HazMat</b>	Hazardous Materials
<b>HHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services
<b>HSAS</b>	Homeland Security Advisory System
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigations
<b>JFO</b>	Joint Field Office
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>JOC</b>	Joint Operations Center
<b>MAA</b>	Mutual Aid Agreements
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandums of Understanding
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NRF</b>	National Response Framework
<b>NTAS</b>	National Terrorism Advisory System
<b>OEM</b>	Office of Emergency Management
<b>OES</b>	Office of Emergency Services (Solano County)
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>RACES</b>	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
<b>REOC</b>	Regional Emergency Operations Center
<b>SEMS</b>	Standardized Emergency Management System
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SSCOT</b>	State Strategic Committee on Terrorism

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<b>START</b>	Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team
<b>SWAT</b>	Special Weapons and Tactics
<b>WMD</b>	Weapon of Mass Destruction

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## Attachment A Sample NTAS Message

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### Summary of Homegrown Terrorism Threat

Since 2015, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has used this Bulletin to highlight the continuing threat from homegrown terrorists, many of whom are inspired online to violence by foreign terrorist organizations. The United States is engaged in a generational fight against terrorists, who seek to attack the American people, our country, and our way of life. An informed, vigilant, and engaged public remains one of our greatest assets to identify potential homegrown terrorists and prevent attacks.

### Additional Details

- We face one of the most serious terror threat environments since the 9/11 attacks as foreign terrorist organizations continue to exploit the Internet to inspire, enable, or direct individuals already here in the homeland to commit terrorist acts.
- Homegrown terror suspects are increasingly relying on technology, such as end-to-end encrypted social media applications, to avoid detection. Moreover, terrorist groups are urging recruits to adopt easy-to-use tools to target public places and events. Specific attack tactics have included the use of vehicle ramming, small arms, straight-edged blades or knives, and homemade explosives, as well as other acts such as taking hostages.
- As the United States steps up efforts to disrupt and defeat terrorist groups overseas, we will continue to face a multi-faceted threat environment.
- Specifically, continued successes aimed at disrupting and defeating terrorist groups overseas may encourage homegrown terrorists inside the United States to carry out acts of violence.
- Additionally, foreign terrorist fighters, who have acquired training and battle-tested terrorism experience, are likely to flee from terrorist-controlled territories with a desire to conduct attacks elsewhere, including the United States. Some of these individuals may be U.S. citizens or citizens of other nations attempting to travel to the United States on visas, from visa-waiver countries, with the aim of attacking the homeland or inciting others within our borders to conduct attacks.

### U.S. Domestic Counterterrorism Efforts

- DHS and the FBI continue to provide guidance to state, local, tribal and territorial partners related to the current threat environment. DHS also partners closely with the private sector to provide risk assessments and coordinate security measures with business owners and operators. The public may continue to observe law enforcement and security activity in and around public places and events.
- DHS is taking steps to address the threat from foreign terrorist fighters who have traveled or attempt to travel to the United States, including working closely with the FBI and Intelligence partners to identify U.S. persons who left the country to join terrorist groups, as well as putting in place enhanced screening and vetting measures to detect travelers with potential terrorist connections.
- More broadly, we remain committed to preventing violence and threats meant to intimidate or coerce specific populations on the basis of their religion, ethnicity, or identity, and we will seek justice against the perpetrators of such acts.

## How You Can Help

- Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement who are best to offer specific details on terroristic indicators.
- Suspicious activity or information about a threat may also be reported to Fusion Centers (<https://www.dhs.gov/fusion-center-locations-and-contact-information>) and the FBI's Field Offices (<https://www.dhs.gov/fusion-center-locations-and-contact-information>)- part of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative. DHS and FBI are especially interested in unusual foreign travel to known terrorist locations.
- Learn how to recognize signs of pre-operational planning associated with terrorism or other criminal activity.

## Be Prepared

- Be prepared for security and plan ahead. Anticipate delays and restrictions on items around populated places and at events.
- Be responsible for your personal safety. Make a mental note of emergency exits and security personnel. Carry emergency contact and special needs info with you at all times.
- Business owners are encouraged to Connect, Plan, Train, and Report to prepare businesses & employees. Security tools/resources can be accessed through the DHS's Hometown Security Campaign (<https://www.dhs.gov/hometown-security>).
- For more visit Ready (<https://www.ready.gov/>).

## Stay Informed

- The U.S. Government will provide additional information about any emerging threat as additional information is identified. The public is encouraged to listen to local law enforcement and public safety officials.
- We urge Americans to continue to travel, attend public events, and freely associate with others but remain vigilant and aware of surroundings.

The Department of State issues international travel alerts and warnings