



Incident Specific Annex 2 Terrorism Response

Coordinating Agencies

West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety, Office of the Secretary (WVDMAPS)
West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM)
West Virginia State Police (WVSP)

Support Agencies and Organizations

West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR)
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP)
West Virginia Department of Transportation, (WVDOT)
West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE)
West Virginia Public Service Commission (WVPSC)
West Virginia Department of Commerce
Governor's Office of Communications (GOC)
West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA)
West Virginia University (WVU)
West Virginia Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (WVVOAD)
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Federal US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
US Department of Energy (DoE)
US Department of Defense (DoD)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
US Coast Guard (USCG)

Purpose

This annex supplements the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (WVEOP) by addressing those unique or specialized response operations that will be necessary in the event of a terrorist attack within or impacting the State. It defines the actions by the state's response organizations to identify, acquire and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, disrupt, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or suspected act of terrorism. It defines the relationship between the Federal Government and the State of West Virginia in the event of a terrorist event. It also defines West Virginia's role in emergency operations to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to the victims of a terrorist event.

Scope

- A. This annex applies to all departments and agencies of the State of West Virginia.
 - B. This annex applies to all acts, or threats, of terrorism that could have serious effects upon the state and its population.
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Policies

- A. Presidential Decision Directive 39, the U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, 1995, designates the FBI as the lead agency for federal domestic terrorism response actions, with assistance furnished by state and local governments as required. If an event is determined to be an act of terrorism, federal resources will be brought to bear in support of operations. These may include specialists from Domestic Emergency Support Team, hazardous materials, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, or other fields as required. Their availability will be coordinated by the FBI and the WV State Emergency Operations Center (WVSEOC).
- B. This annex is intended to be consistent with the WVEOP, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) Management of Domestic Incidents, Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) National Preparedness, the National Response Framework (NRF), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- C. All agencies assigned responsibilities within this annex will develop and maintain the necessary plans, standard operating procedures, mutual aid agreements, and model contracts to successfully accomplish their tasks.
- D. The West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) and West Virginia State Police (WVSP) are responsible for the development and maintenance of this annex. This should occur, at minimum, once every two years.

E. All records are preserved and kept in accordance with local, State, and Federal records retention schedules.

Situation

A. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

B. The general objective of individuals or groups interested in carrying out threats or suspected acts of terrorism is to create a climate of fear and intimidation as a means to achieve social, political, or personal goals. Terrorist acts can include threats of kidnapping, bombing, sabotage, assassination, hijacking transportation, the use of weapons of mass destruction against the civilian population, or the actual commission of any of these or similar acts.

C. By most estimates, the threat of terrorism in the United States is increasing. Recent history has demonstrated that terrorism can originate with domestic or foreign individuals or groups. In response to this risk, Federal, State and local jurisdictions have developed special initiatives in domestic preparedness.

D. Suspected terrorist incidents, including threats of potential incidents, create a unique challenge to public safety officials at every level of government. There are distinct legal authorities that impact how either the threat or occurrences of acts of suspected terrorism are managed. There are special organizational structures that come into play only in terrorist incidents, specialized resources that may be required, supported and managed, as well as special risks to the general public and first responders.

E. Despite the significant federal role in terrorism response, State and local jurisdictions have the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. Local law enforcement, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and fire agencies are the first units to respond to a potential terrorist incident. Local health care agencies are required to provide treatment to victims, and in cases of nuclear, chemical or biological attacks, rapidly identify the substance used in the attack. Citizens inevitably look to local and State officials, plus the media, for information regarding what has occurred and what actions are being taken to respond to and mitigate an incident of this type.

F. Bioterrorism is unique among terrorist events because it may first only be recognized as an unusual occurrence of severe human illness. As such, it is recognized first by medical and public health personnel using existing medical surveillance systems. Public health agencies have to rapidly distinguish between illness due to intentional or unintentional causes based on epidemiological data and laboratory testing. In the aforementioned situations, medical and public health professionals are first receivers and responders. See ESF 8 and Public Health Threat Response Plan.

G. These realities make readiness at the local and State level the cornerstone of America's domestic preparedness strategy. While the federal government can provide many specialized resources, the fundamental effectiveness of any response to a terrorist incident, or the threat of an incident, will depend on what occurs in America's communities and at the state level.

H. The new National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) will more 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. It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the Nation's security, and should always be aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do. After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued. NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

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

Planning Assumptions

A. The citizens and property in the state are at risk from the potential of terrorist threats or activities.

B. Responsible preparedness, prevention, protection, response and recovery planning, training and the implementation of clearly defined policies and procedures can reduce the effects of terrorism.

C. A terrorist incident may occur with little or no advanced warning.

D. State and local agencies have the capability to manage initial response resources to a threat or suspected terrorist incident. Response resources may include information sharing, scene security, initial investigative response, first response within limits (fire, law enforcement, and EMS), emergency management oversight, and state/local policy making/decisions.

E. The nature and scope of many terrorist events require federal government support and assistance during the phases of prevention, response and recovery.

F. An effective response to a terrorist threat or incident requires careful coordination in planning, training and operations among local, State and Federal agencies representing many different functions and disciplines. The West Virginia Intelligence Fusion Center (WVIFC) is in charge of these tasks.

G. Bioterrorist events may present initially as a case or cluster of unexplained reports of disease requiring epidemiological investigation to make the distinction between diseases due to intentional or unintentional causes. Significant time may elapse between the bioterrorism incident and its recognition.

Organizational Structure

A. In the event of a terrorist event or suspected terrorist event that requires an investigation from the Federal government, the State of West Virginia may initiate a Joint Operations Center (JOC). The Regional Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region III will activate the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) when deemed necessary based on potential consequences of the incident. DHS/FEMA responds to requests for state assistance forwarded by WVDHSEM and coordinates federal consequence management operations with WVDHSEM.

B. The FBI, under the command of a designated On-Scene Commander (OSC), is co-located with the existing Unified Command. The FBI establishes a JOC to manage and coordinate the federal field response. The JOC is organized into a Command Group, Operations Group, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Group, and the Support Group.

The makeup of the JOC is as follows:

- Command Group

Consists of the FBI, Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS), DHS/FEMA, Governor's Homeland Security Advisor (HSA), and other Federal, State, and local representatives the FBI OSC considers essential for managing the incident.

- Operations Group

Coordinates threat evaluation and law enforcement actions, as well as technical evaluations and actions relating to the terrorists and their weapons.

- Preparedness, Response and Recovery Group

Consist of Federal, State, and local agency liaisons who coordinate preparation and response with their respective agencies during threats and actual incidents. There is a pool of pre-designated Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) from which the President will appoint an FCO following a disaster declaration.

- Support Group

Provides support to all aspects of the federal terrorism response in the JOC.

Concept of Operations

A. General

1. The State of West Virginia and local jurisdictions exercise the preeminent authority to make decisions regarding management of incidents of this type. Coordination is to be established between the FBI OSC and the Superintendent of the West Virginia State Police (WVSP) or his/her designee within the Unified Command established at the Joint Operations Center (JOC) and the WVSEOC. The Federal government provides assistance, as required and requested by the State of West Virginia, based on requests from local jurisdictions and/or state agencies. The National Response Framework (NRF) provides the DHS/FEMA an outline for the coordination of Federal support agencies to requests from the State of West Virginia.

B. Phases of Management

1. Prevention and Preparedness

a. Pre-Incident Notification

1) The FBI notifies federal agencies, including DHS/FEMA, of a significant threat. Based on circumstances, DHS/FEMA may implement standard procedures to alert/notify federal agencies. If requested by the FBI, DHS/FEMA is to deploy representatives to the JOC at or near the projected incident location.

2) In some instances, discovery of a suspected terrorist attack may be at the state or local level. The agency discovering an actual or

suspected threat, or act, of terrorism notifies the local WVSP detachment and the FBI, as well as the WVIFC immediately by the fastest means of communication.

3) Any agency that receives information regarding a terrorist event or suspected threat of a terrorist event notifies the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor (HSA), the WVIFC, and the WVSEOC. The HSA will determine if notification should also be made to the West Virginia Joint Terrorism Task Force (WVJTTF).

4) Notification of a terrorist threat or impending attack may come from several sources. These sources include, but are not limited to, FBI, WVIFC, WVSP, WVSFM, local law enforcement, local emergency managers, local fire service, emergency medical service personnel, West Virginia Watch, private industry and citizens. In such instances, it is vital that this information be passed on by the fastest means available to law enforcement agencies so that the notification process is initiated as rapidly as possible.

5) All reports of a suspected or actual terrorist attack must be regarded as an actual attack until the situation is fully evaluated by competent authorities.

6) The WVIFC receives information regarding terrorist threats or potential activities from the public agencies. The information is reported to the WVSP, or HSA in accordance with their procedures. Information and intelligence is also flowing to and from the National Operations Center (NOC). The NOC is the focal point for Federal response coordination.

7) As WVDHHR evaluates whether it is a possible bioterrorism event, epidemiologists are in contact with national experts at the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and others. Reference NTAS.

2. Pre-Incident Management will provide time for response agencies to prepare for the potential effects of an incident. This can include:

a. Dissemination of information and warnings (e.g. identifying areas that may be affected by the projected incident and providing safety information for people within those areas in addition to providing alerts and information to health care facilities and agencies).

b. Provide emergency response or threat preparedness training.

- c. Acceleration of normal preparedness and mitigation measures (e.g. developing monitoring plans to survey safe areas where citizens may be sent and activating enhanced surveillance systems).
- d. Increase readiness to respond (e.g. requesting and pre-positioning equipment and supplies necessary for sheltering, treating exposed populations and monitoring). Identify potential locations and resources for Alternate Medical Treatment Sites; identify surge capacity and surge capability for hospitals, mental health, veterinary services and Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT); identify sites and staffing for the dispensing of mass vaccination or dispensing of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS); identify potential sites for chemical decontamination of the public, responders and responder equipment; generating a list of potential vendors capable of handling contaminated debris or evidence; and identify locations to house contaminated personal belongings retained as evidence; identify emergency drinking water supplies (e.g. bottled water, water bottling facilities, tanker locations, etc.); and identify locations and specifications of emergency electric power generators.) Refer to ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services and the WV Public Health Threat Response Plan for details.
- e. Dissemination of materials and information regarding identification of possible terrorist targets and projected areas affected in such an event. This also includes providing personal protection information to the general population in projected affected areas.

C. Graduated Response

1. The federal government utilizes a graduated response when managing terrorist incidents. It is designed to produce a safe, effective response. A graduated response may include the following:
 - a. Emergency deployment of technical and operational personnel and resources to the incident location(s).
 - b. Response and establishment of known management resources to a command post area near the incident location(s).

D. Situation Progress

1. As the situation evolves, the potential for significant consequences may become imminent. DHS/FEMA will consult with the White House and WVDHSEM to determine whether to pre-deploy assets. At this point, the FEMA Regional Administrator for Region III may activate the Region III RRCC.

E. Transition-Incident

1. These phases involve a transition from a threat to the occurrence of a terrorist act. If consequences become imminent or occur, causing the President of the United States (POTUS) to direct DHS/FEMA to implement a response, DHS/FEMA will activate necessary NRF resources. Federal, state, and local agencies will maintain a liaison presence in the JOC with assistance from the WVIFC to coordinate resource actions with the FBI OSC.

F. Incident Response

1. The State of West Virginia and local jurisdictions exercise preeminent authority to make decisions during the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of a suspected terrorist incident. This includes the authority to proclaim an emergency and/or make decisions on-scene regarding rescue and treatment of casualties and protective actions for the community. The FBI has authority over the investigation phase. Local jurisdictions appoint a representative to the FBI JOC. This representative operates in accordance with NIMS and coordinates activities with the WVIFC until the arrival of the FBI OSC. This representative continues to coordinate the local jurisdiction's response operations in coordination with federal and state agencies.

2. Implement emergency protective actions (e.g. advising people to shelter-in-place or identify shelter locations and/or safe areas).

3. Initiating emergency response activities (e.g. conducting precautionary evacuations, making notifications, and requesting activation, including stand-by notifications, of federal and state response teams and resources).

4. If an incident occurs without warning that produces major consequences and appears to be caused by an act of suspected terrorism, the FBI and DHS/FEMA will initiate actions. DHS/FEMA is to immediately consult with the POTUS and the Governor of West Virginia to determine the scope of the consequence. It should be noted that bioterrorism incidents may be recognized after the fact by health care providers who report illness to WVDHHR. WVDHHR may need to evaluate human illness to determine if an event occurred and what population(s) may be at risk.

5. The state's preparations for, and response to, the consequences of a terrorist incident is to be coordinated by the WVDHSEM from the WVSEOC. State preparations are conducted in consultation with the affected local jurisdiction(s) and DHS/FEMA. The focus of the preparation and response occurs at the local Emergency Operations Center (EOCs), the WVSEOC, and the DHS/FEMA RRCC and/or Joint Field Office (JFO). General activities are conducted according to the WVEOP, the NRF, and local emergency plans.

6. It is anticipated that local agencies are not equipped to deal with the complexities of a terrorist incident, especially one involving the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Therefore, assistance will be needed immediately from the WVSM, WVSP, WVDHSEM, and West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP), WVDHHR, WVNG CST and/or CERF, and the FBI.

7. National Guard assistance is to complement, but it is not a substitute for, civil law enforcement during terrorist activities. The National Guard may be called to federal active duty by the POTUS or to State Active Duty (SAD) by the Governor, for an incident that exceeds the capabilities of local and State jurisdictional resources.

8. WVDHHR personnel are rapidly deployed to assist local health departments for epidemiological response teams based in each hospital and in the community. If CDC personnel are deployed to assist, they work with teams in the field and at WVDHHR. Provisions are made to provide all first responders involved in the incident with necessary prophylaxis prior to introduction of an incident involving suspected biological contaminants. Refer to ESF 8 and the Public Health Threat Response Plan.

9. The FBI manages the investigation from the command post or the JOC. State and local resources, including the WVJTTF, may be called upon to support this operation.

10. Assessment of the incident by trained responders utilizing appropriate equipment and protective clothing is to be conducted. Assessment may include surveillance by WVDHHR through monitoring hospitals, clinics and private-practice patient data and/or by using the talents and resources of the United States Army Civil Support Team(s).

G. Demobilization

1. If an act of terrorism does not occur, response disengages when the FEMA Administrator, in consultation with the FBI Director, orders the DHS/FEMA region to issue a cancellation notification. The HSA, in consultation with the Governor, will determine when state resources are demobilized.

H. Investigation

1. Responsibility for initiating and conducting investigations resides with the WVSP and local jurisdictions pending the arrival of the FBI. Prompt response employing such actions as citizen evacuation and isolation of the incident and assurance of identification of all citizens potentially exposed may prevent further personal injury or loss of life.

2. The heads of the various departments and agencies of the state are responsible for the security of their respective personnel, equipment and facilities.
 3. The FBI manages the investigation from the command post or the JOC. State and local resources, including the WVJTTF, may be called upon to support this operation.
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Roles & Responsibilities

A. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

1. Preparedness

a. As part of their general emergency preparedness responsibilities, all state departments and agencies need to:

1) Be prepared to send personnel to the WVSEOC, as requested by WVDHSEM.

2) Conduct terrorist awareness and force protection training so that there are trained personnel to identify and report terrorist threats and acts. Such training is available through the WVSFM, WVSP or the WVNG. Training includes, but is not limited to, minimum standards as set by State Fire Commission for Fire, Governor's Committee for LE, and Office of EMS for medical. Performance standards relating to the competencies of the various courses are created and the individual, teams and/or groups tested to ensure competency in the performance of training. The first responders may be examined by way of tabletop, functional or full scale exercises conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

3) Update emergency notification procedures to reflect personnel changes and additions. Procedures/policies for threat, vulnerability and risk assessment are in place for buildings and property under the control of various agencies and should be updated at least annually.

4) Assign the responsibility to check the current status of emergency equipment and supplies in state agencies for usability and reliability (emergency generators, water and lighting systems, etc.). Each agency regularly checks the equipment based upon a schedule determined by each individual agency. Documentation of the aforementioned checks is maintained by the department and available for quarterly review by the department Director.

- 5) The WVSP ensures adequate security measures are in place to protect state officials from terrorist acts and coordinate with the West Virginia Division of Protective Services (WVDPS).
- 6) Apprise employees of the possibility of terrorist acts in relation to their agency's responsibilities and request them to report unusual activities.
- 7) Provide additional counter-terrorism support and implement measures requested by WVDHSEM.
- 8) The WVDPS is to provide protective services to the Capitol and regional agency offices.

2. Response

- a. Once a threat notification, or notification of the occurrence of a terrorist incident causing the activation of the WVSEOC, has been received, all ESFs organize and operate under WVSEOC management. The table below outlines the various State and local jurisdiction functions and responsibilities during a threat response.
- b. The WVJTTF is a high level policy guidance organization appointed by the Governor whose principal function is to advise the Governor on terrorism response policy. The members of the WVJTTF are as follows: Governor's Chief of Staff, Cabinet Secretary of Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety, Cabinet Secretary of Health and Human Resources, Cabinet Secretary of Department of Environmental Protection, Commissioner of the Public Service Commission, Governor's Director of Communications, Governor's Legal Counsel, Homeland Security Advisor, Superintendent of West Virginia State Police, The Adjutant General, West Virginia State Fire Marshal, and the Director of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

B. Local Jurisdiction Responsibilities

1. The central premise of the emergency management system in West Virginia is that local jurisdictions have the primary responsibility for coordinating initial response activities. The following are jurisdiction responsibilities:
 - a. Awareness is comprised of three levels: level 1- perception of elements (how the threat or potential threat is perceived), level 2 - comprehending what those elements mean (analyzing and evaluating information coming in), and level 3 - using that understanding to project future states (using information gathered to determine what level of threat could be involved).

b. Preparedness

- 1) Identify all hazards that may pose a major threat to the jurisdiction, including potential targets of terrorist activities.
- 2) Develop and maintain up-to-date emergency plans consistent with the WVEOP and Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG 101).
- 3) Develop maps of the jurisdiction showing areas vulnerable to disasters.
- 4) Develop plans for meeting all hazards that could constitute a local emergency.
- 5) Establish coordination and planning between local health departments, hospitals, law enforcement, WVDHSEM and others, as needed.
- 6) Identify needs for training to include conducting training, acquiring needed supplies and equipment, and conducting exercises to test plans and response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Provide initial response to save lives and protect public health, safety, and the environment, including such actions as evacuation and people care.
- b. The County EOC will develop and transmit situation reports to the WVSEOC as the emergency situation develops and changes.
- c. Identify all hazards staging areas for support of response/recovery activities to include, but not limited to; feeding, billeting, maintenance, fueling, air-operations, heavy equipment and temporary helicopter landing spots.
- d. Request assistance from neighboring jurisdictions.
- e. Respond to emergency regulations issued by the Governor.
- f. Provide WVDHSEM with estimates of the severity and extent of damage resulting from a disaster, including dollar values of both public and private damage sustained, as well as estimates of resource costs required to alleviate the situation.

- g. Respond to mutual aid requests.
- h. Use resources received from neighboring jurisdictions and from State, Federal, and private agencies.
- i. Develop demobilization plans and release mutual aid resources as soon as they may be released.

C. Private Sector Recommendations

1. Responsible for personnel, equipment and facility security, plan development, training and exercises.
2. Establish personnel access lists for building and property access.
3. Train personnel to identify and report terrorist threats and acts to WVIFC, and local law enforcement agencies.
4. Identify probable terrorist targets within the organization.
5. Integrate and share plans with local jurisdictions.
6. Refer to Support Annex 3 – Private Sector Coordination.

D. Federal Agencies

1. Response and Recovery
 - a. Federal response will be limited to the provision of the representatives from federal agencies as requested by the WVDHSEM Director. These representatives are authorized to provide emergency/disaster assistance available under statutory or secretarial authorities. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will coordinate the provision of federal assistance subsequent to an emergency or major disaster declaration, in conjunction with the State Coordinating Office (SCO).

Functional Responsibilities Table:

FUNCTION	OPERATIONS CENTER LEVELS	FIELD RESPONSE LEVELS
Command/ Management	Responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through approval of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) and coordinating the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations.	Responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency or delegated authority.
Local Jurisdiction Emergency Management	Responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the response to the incident through implementation of an IAP.	Responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to, or in support of, the mission(s) in accordance with the IAP.
State Agencies	Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information; developing the IAP in coordination with other functions, and maintaining documentation.	Responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the incident, and the status of incident resources.
Volunteer/ Private Organizations	Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials necessary to support the response effort.	Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of the incident.
Finance and Administration	Responsible for financial activities and administrative aspects not assigned to the other functions.	Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.

Agency Responsibilities Matrix

Supporting Agency	Acronym	Responsibilities
West Virginia State Police	WVSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical assistance and advice to state departments, agencies and local jurisdictions in counter and anti-terrorism planning, training and exercises, when requested. • In coordination with the WVJTTF, establish internal strategies, policies and procedures for management of incidents of this type. • Serve as primary state agency for conducting Awareness and Prevention Management. • Serve as primary state agency for law enforcement operations, intelligence, and security/traffic control. • Provide assistance to local jurisdictions at the scene of a terrorist incident. • Evaluate the nature, credibility and implications of the threat. • Coordinate investigative efforts with appropriate local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hostage rescue operations by providing tactical, negotiations, intelligence and logistical support personnel. • Coordinate WMD render-safe operations. • Coordinate post-blast investigation with Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), WVSFM and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	WVDHSEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the WVSEOC in response to the receipt of intelligence regarding a credible threat of a terrorist incident received from the DHS NOC, WVIFC, WVSP or FBI, or an incidence of suspicious disease reported by WVDHHR. • Serve as primary state agency for communications links with contiguous states, federal and local jurisdictions. • Serve as primary state agency for all Preparedness, Response and Recovery Management operations. • Coordinate support for search & rescue, warning, and evacuation/sheltering operations and coordination support for all other functions. • Provide direct support to hazardous materials, evacuation/sheltering, and public information operations, including deployment of the Regional Response Teams (RRT). • Provide coordination support to all other functional operations. • Maintain a key facilities list.
West Virginia National Guard	WVNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and conduct force protection training for State and local agencies, as directed. • Provide logistics support, as required. • Provide support by ensuring that the Civil Support Team is prepared for emergency response, as necessary.
West Virginia State Fire Marshal	WVSFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as primary state agency for coordinating the acquisition and deployment of fire service and hazardous materials resources in support of incident response. • Provide intelligence and threat assessment support through network of fire departments and arson hotline. • Coordinate firefighting operations. • Provide direct support for search & rescue operations. • Provide support for law enforcement. • Coordinate post-blast investigation with WVSP and ATF. • Provide direct support for building damage assessment and shelter viability.
West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources	WVDHHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the EMS response for on-scene medical treatment of decontaminated patients. • Coordinate the transportation of patients from a decontaminated scene to receiving hospitals.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate receiving hospital patient allocation through the statewide medical command and triage system. • Coordinate additional medical resource allocation, including federal assets. Additional procedures should be drafted to address the use of the SNS. • Conduct ongoing monitoring and surveillance activities related to disease and/or biological agents, reports suspected threats to the WVSP. • Provide and coordinate Basic and Advanced Life Support (BLS and ALS) services related to potential threatening agents as identified by WVDHSEM or associated State or Federal agencies. • Assess potential threat to public and private water systems. • Assess public health threats and analyze environmental conditions for potential massive threats of the spread of disease. • Assure provision and coordination of medical treatment including vaccination services, advice, consultation case and contact follow up, implementing disease control measures and preventative public information release. • Liaison with DHHS and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). • Develop and assure implementation of health-related policy, e.g. use of antibiotics, vaccine, social distancing, quarantine and isolation measures, etc. • Coordinate community resources and support in order to extend crisis intervention to field locations, such as primary care clinic, hospital, and emergency services delivery areas, to increase availability of behavioral health crisis services. • Coordinate of Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), school-centered crisis intervention, individual crisis intervention and peer support training. • Coordinate epidemiological investigation to identify those at risk and direct disease control measures. • Notification of emergency services and the public, when necessary • Coordinate state lab activities for specimen identification • See ESF 8
<p>West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways</p>	<p>WVDOH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain inventory of traffic control signs to support law enforcement agencies. • Primary state agency for transportation operations. • Provide direct support for search and rescue and debris removal/clearance operations by providing heavy equipment and operators. • Provide traffic control signs to support law enforcement agencies.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ESF 1
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection	WVDEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct support to the hazardous materials operations through the identification and recommendations for containment of materials. • Monitor air and water resources for contamination, as practical. • Provide recommended courses of action to reduce exposure to contamination. • Primary state agency for coordinating hazardous materials operations and debris removal providing requirements for containment, storage, and disposal of all debris. • Monitor air and water resources for contamination, as practical. • Assess and provide guidance to affected public wastewater systems. • Provide recommended courses of action to reduce exposure to contamination. • See ESF 3 and ESF 10
West Virginia Intelligence Fusion Center	WVIFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide intelligence analysis, threat identification and notification.
West Virginia Governor's Office of Communications	GO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the dissemination of public information in the Joint Information Center (JIC).
Civil Air Patrol	CAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide fixed wing aerial support • Provide Search and Rescue support • Provide supplemental communications support • Provide aerial damage assessment photography • Provide air and ground transportation of equipment, personnel, and supplies as requested

Authorities & References

Authorities

West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, as amended

West Virginia Code, Chapter 16, as amended

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) #39

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) #5, Management of Domestic Incidents

Presidential Preparedness Directive (PPD) #8

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) #62, May 1998, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas

Title 18, USC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction

Title 18, USC, Sections 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti- Terrorism Act

Title 18, USC, Sections 371-373, Conspiracy

Title 18, USC, Sections 871-879, Extortion and Threats

Title 18, USC, Sections 1365, Tampering with Consumer Products

PL 104-132, Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996

PL 104-201, Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Title XIV—Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

Public Law 92-288 as amended

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 206

References

National Response Framework, as amended

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101

APPENDIX 1 – Awareness and Prevention Management

Function	FEDERAL AGENCIES					STATE AGENCIES & VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS													LOCAL ASSETS											
	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Fire Arms	Department of Defense	Department of Energy	Department of Health and Human Services	Environmental Protection Agency	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Governor's Office of Communications	WVDHHR	WV Department of Environmental Protection	WV Department of Education	WV Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Geological Survey	WV Division of Highways	WV National Guard	WV Division of Natural Resources	WV State Fire Marshal	WV State Police	WV Intelligence Fusion Center	WV Public Service Commission	American Red Cross	Civil Air Patrol	RACES	Emergency Management Agency	Emergency Medical Services	Hospitals, etc.	Fire Service	Hazardous Materials Teams	Police/Sheriff	Public Health
Law Enforcement	S	S			C				S						S	S	S	P		S										P
WMD Mitigation	P	S						S									P	S									P		S	
Firefighting/HazMat		S	X		P				S		S						P	S								S	P			
Surveillance Services		S		X				P													S			S	S					P
Hostage rescue/negotiation	S	S			P												P												P	
Communications		S				P					P		S	S			S					X	X	P					S	
Warning					P						S						P	S											P	
Intelligence/Threat Assessment	S				P			S				S		S		S	S	P						S					P	
Evacuation/Sheltering		S								S	S									P				S						
Security	S	S			P									S	S		P		S										P	
Public Information						P	P	S			S								S				P						S	

C – Overall Command; P – Primary; S – Support; X – Special Capabilities

APPENDIX 2 – Preparedness, Response and Recovery Management

Function	FEDERAL					STATE AGENCIES AND VOLUNTEER													LOCAL ASSETS													
	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	Corps of Engineers	Department of Defense	Department of Energy	Department of Health and Human Services	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FEMA	Attorney General	WVDHHR	WV Division of Corrections	WV Department of Education	WVDHEM	WV Department of Environmental Protection	WV Division of Forestry	Communications	Governor's Office of Highway Safety	WV National Guard	WV Division of Natural Resources	WV State Fire Marshal	WV State Police	WV Public Service	American Red Cross	Civil Air Patrol	RACES	Emergency Management	Emergency Medical	Fire Service	Hazardous Materials	Police/Sheriff	Public Health	Public Works	
Law Enforcement	S					P			S								S	S	S	P	S									P		
Firefighting														S			S		P								P					
Hazardous Materials				X	X	P					S	P							S									P				
Search & Rescue			S													S		P	S				X				P					
Emergency Medical			S		P			P								S						S			P	S			S			
Communications			S				P				P					S	S		S				X	X	P		S		S			
Intelligence			S			P										S		S	P									P				
Evacuation & Security/Traffic			S							S	S					S	S	S		P	S	P							P			
Continuity of Public Information							P																									
Resource							P				P																					
Debris Removal		P	S										S			P	S															P
Damage Assessment		P					S									S			S						P							S
Transportation			P													P	S	S		S			S									P

C – Overall Command; P – Primary; S – Support; X – Special Capabilities

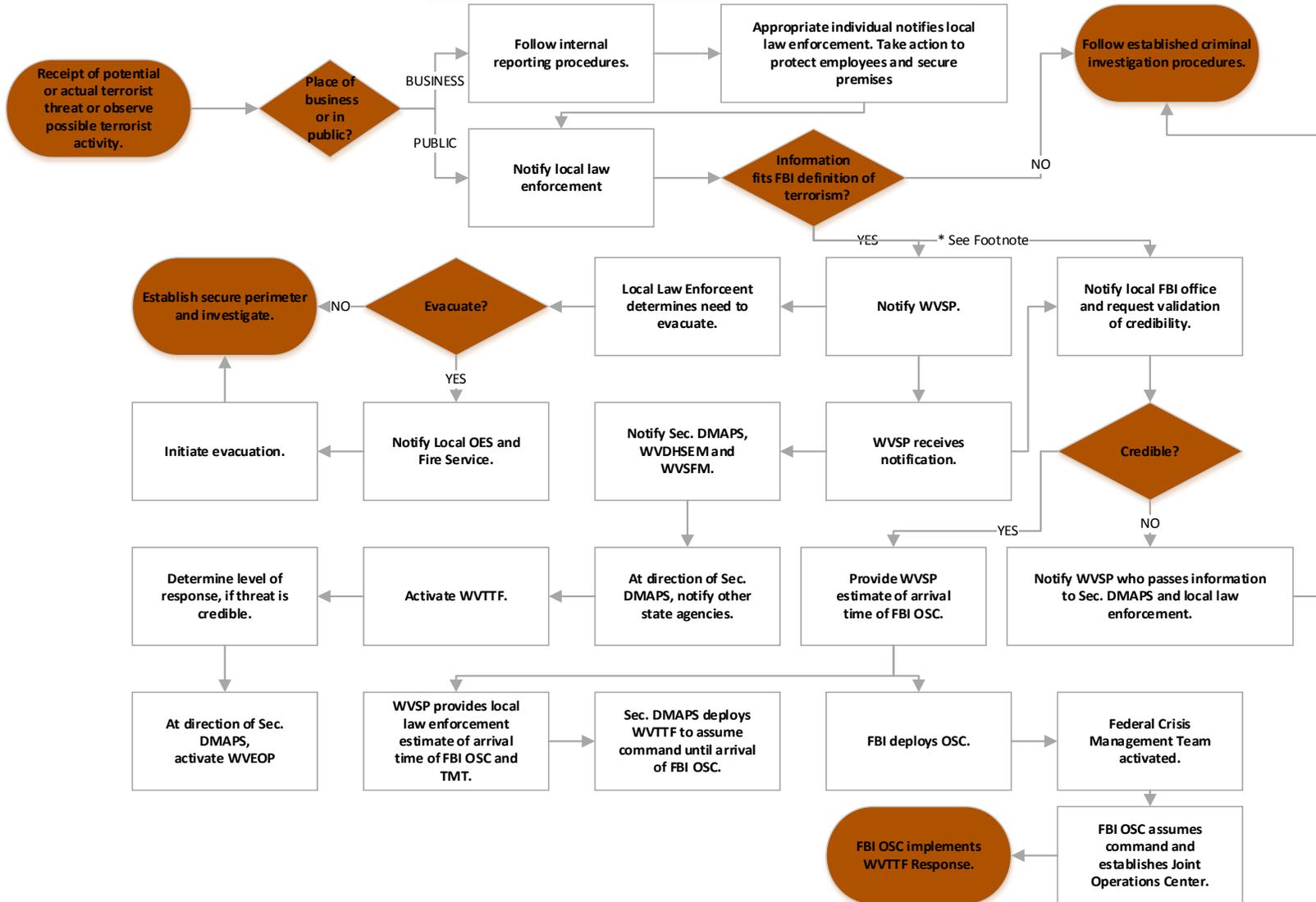
APPENDIX 3 – Threat Notification Procedures

Execution

When an individual receives what is believed to be a potential or credible terrorist threat, or observes activity that could be potentially terrorist in nature, the information should be immediately provided to local law enforcement, the WVSP and the FBI, and the WVIFC.

1. WVIFC and local law enforcement determine if the potentially impacted area(s) needs to be evacuated. If so, they establish and secure a perimeter, as appropriate.
2. Upon notification of a potential or credible terrorist threat, the WVSP immediately notifies the FBI.
3. The WVSP notifies and briefs the HSA. The Secretary determines what additional notifications are to be made. The WVSP activates the West Virginia Terrorism Task Force (WVJTTF). The WVJTTF recommends a level of response for the State appropriate to the credibility of the threat information. Upon direction from the WVSP Superintendent, it activates the IAP. The HSA determines if and when to activate the WVSEOC based on the threat.
4. The Supervisory Senior Resident Agent (SSRA) of the local FBI Field Office, or his/her designated representative/agency, validates the credibility of the potential terrorist threat or actual terrorist threat. Upon determination of the credibility of the report, the SSRA notifies the WVSP of their determination. If credible, the notification includes an estimate of the arrival of the FBI On-scene Commander at the perimeter to assume overall command. (The FBI is to never take command from the local jurisdiction. The FBI is in charge of investigation, not response and recovery. All incidents start local and end local. This must be unified and integrated to work).
5. If the threat is determined credible, the WVSP notifies local law enforcement providing an estimate of the WVJTTF arrival to assume command until the FBI OSC arrives.
6. If the threat is determined not to be credible, the WVSP notifies local law enforcement that the threat is not credible. Local law enforcement follows standard department procedures for criminal investigation. The WVJTTF is deactivated.
7. When the threat information comes from the FBI to the WVSP, the WVSP follows actions beginning with Appendix 3. 1. above.

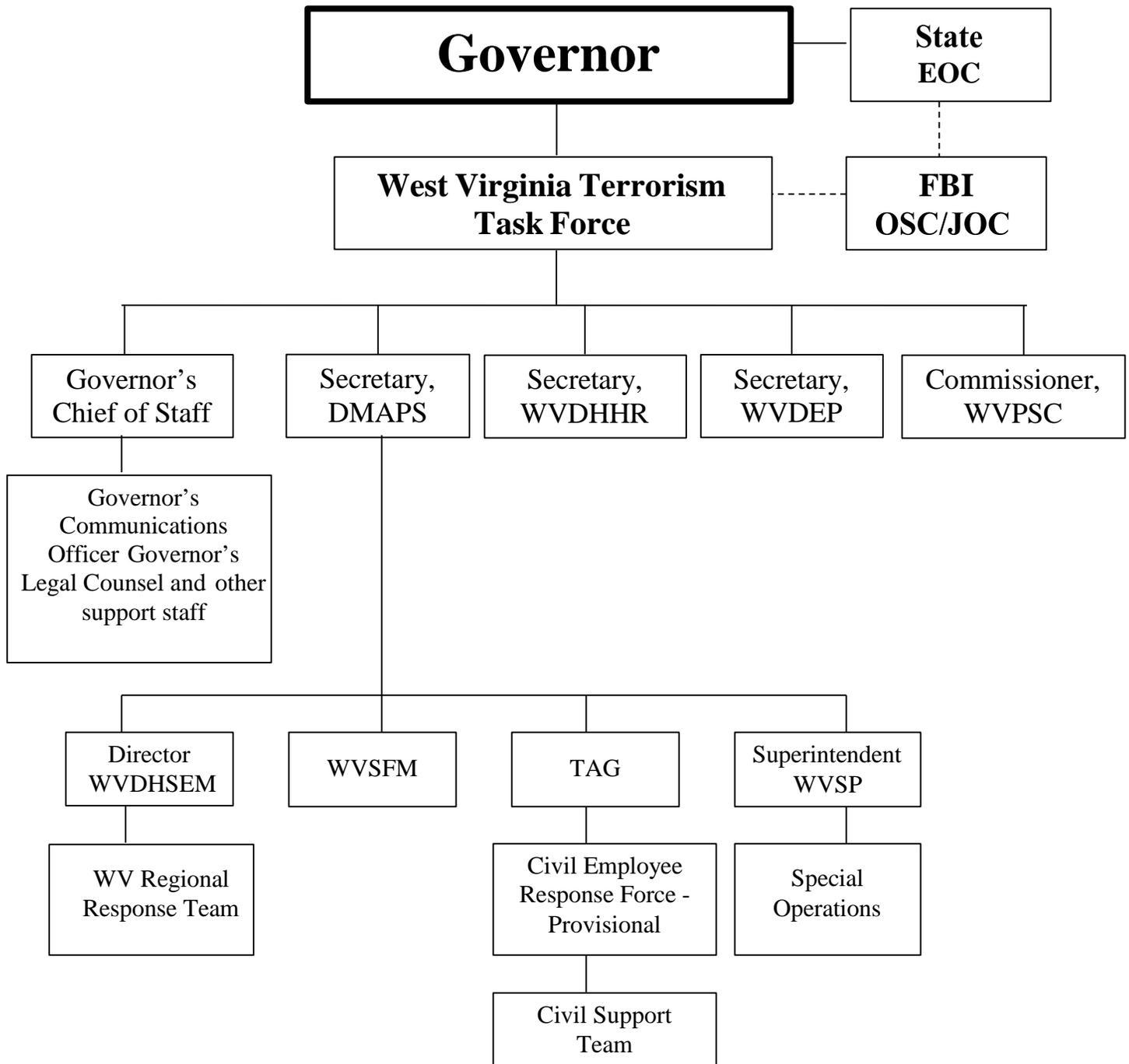
TERRORISM NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES



* Intentional Redundancy to ensure proper and timely notification per Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 39.

APPENDIX 4 – West Virginia Terrorism Task Force

West Virginia Terrorism Task Force (WVJTTF). The WVJTTF is a command team specializing in the Crisis Management phase of terrorist incidents. The WVJTTF is composed of senior government officials and appropriate technical experts and support staff.



APPENDIX 4 – West Virginia Terrorism Task Force (cont.)**A. Functions of the West Virginia Terrorism Task Force (WVJTTF)**

1. Provide overall policy coordination for awareness and prevention of terrorism in the State of West Virginia.
2. Coordinates all tactical operations during a terrorist event with all appropriate federal and state agencies.
3. Implement tactical operational plans, developed by the WVSP, to counter terrorist incidents.
4. Planning and intelligence functions
 - a. Evaluate the current threat conditions within the state.
 - b. Evaluate the nature, credibility and implications of received threats, in conjunction with the FBI.
 - c. Release information related to ongoing criminal investigations to law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis.
5. Serve as the designated officials during the Initial Response Phase to the incident until command is shifted to the FBI, upon their arrival. Once command has shifted to the FBI, the WVJTTF with the Homeland Security Advisor (HSA) in the JOC, is to assist in the coordination of investigative measures and crisis response between local law enforcement agencies, WVSP, and FBI.
6. Conduct and/or provide tactical, negotiation, intelligence, and logistical support for hostage rescue operations, as directed/requested by the FBI.
7. Provide equipment, including weapons, riot control supplies, aircraft, communications, and transportation support.

B. Functions of the West Virginia Intelligence Fusion Center (WVIFC)

1. Gather and evaluate intelligence on terrorist threat conditions within the State.
2. Receive actual terrorist threats and evaluate implications.
3. Influence and manage continuous information flow from law enforcement and other involved agencies.
4. Receive, analyze, use, and disseminate information and intelligence at all levels of command and control.

APPENDIX 5 – Terrorism Abbreviations and Definitions

CBRNE – Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive

CERFP – CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package

CST – Civil Support Team

DMORT- Disaster Mortuary Team

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

FBI OSC – Federal Bureau of Investigation On-Scene Commander

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

HSA – Homeland Security Advisor

HSEEP - Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program

ICS – Incident Command System

JFO – Joint Field Office

JIC - Joint Information Center

JOC – Joint Operations Center

NIMS - National Incident Management System

NRF – National Response Framework

PFO – Principal Federal Official

RRCC – Regional Response Coordination Center

SAC – Special Agent in Charge

SNS - Strategic National Stockpile

SSRA – Supervisory Senior Resident Agent

TAG – The Adjutant General

US&R - Urban Search & Rescue

WMD/NBC – Weapon of Mass Destruction / Nuclear, Biological, Chemical

WVIFC – West Virginia Intelligence Fusion Center

WVDEP – West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

WVDHSEM – West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

WVDMAPS – West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety

WVDOH – West Virginia Division of Highways

WVEOP – West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan

WVGOC – West Virginia Governor’s Office of Communications

WVNG – West Virginia National Guard

WVSEOC – West Virginia State Emergency Operations Center

WVSFM – West Virginia State Fire Marshal

WVSP – West Virginia State Police

WVJTTF – West Virginia Terrorism Task Force

Biological Agents - The FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Chemical Agents - The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Credible Threat - The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates that the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in the developing terrorist incident.

Nuclear Weapons - The effects of Nuclear Weapons (DOE, 1977) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

Unified Command - Unified Command is an ICS management process that allows all agencies who have jurisdictional or functional responsibility for the incident to be part of the command function by jointly developing a common set of objectives and strategies without losing agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Weapon of Mass Destruction - 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.