



ESF #18 – TERRORISM RESPONSE
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ESF #18 – TERRORISM RESPONSE

Primary Agencies:	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) Local Law Enforcement Organizations (Sheriff's Office)
Support Agencies:	Miami County Emergency Management Agency (MCEMA) Miami County Commission Local Fire and Rescue Organizations Miami County Public Health Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) Ohio Environmental Protection Agency US Department of Homeland Security (US DHS) Northern Miami Valley Ohio Chapter - American Red Cross (ARC) Dayton Regional Hazmat Team
Related Federal ESFs:	Biological Incident (Incident Annex) Catastrophic Incident (Incident Annex) Cyber Incident (Incident Annex) Food and Agriculture Incident (Incident Annex) Nuclear/Radiological Incident (Incident Annex) Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation (Incident Annex)
Ohio Revised Code:	Title LIX, Chapter 5502

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to protect the lives and property in Miami County by better preventing, responding to, and mitigating possible terrorist incidents. This ESF defines procedures for crisis and consequence management response to threats or acts of terrorism in the county and to support the continued operation of key industries and services in hazardous areas. This ESF establishes a structure for a systematic, coordinated, unified, timely, and effective law enforcement and investigative response to threats or acts of terrorism within Miami County.

B. SCOPE

1. Provides planning guidance and outlines operational concepts for local law enforcement and investigative response to a threatened or actual terrorist incident within Miami County.
2. Outlines the unique nature of each threat or incident, the capabilities and responsibilities of the local jurisdictions, and the law enforcement and investigative activities necessary to prevent or mitigate a specific threat or incident.

II. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

A. SITUATIONS

1. Recent events worldwide have prompted all levels of government to take a closer look at terrorism and how it can affect their jurisdiction.
2. Miami County is located near to many potential terrorist targets, such as the Wright Patterson Air Force Base and the Dayton International Airport. Attacks at these sites could place portions of Miami County’s population at risk. Potential terrorist targets in Miami County include (but are not limited to):

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Miami County Courthouse b. Troy Stadium c. Piqua Stadium d. Hobart Arena e. Ginghamburg Church f. Miami County Communications Center g. Miami County Incarceration Facility h. David L. Brown Youth Center i. Piqua Water Treatment Plant j. Troy Water Treatment Plant k. Tipp City Water Wells 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> l. Troy Sewage Treatment Plant m. Piqua Sewage Treatment Plant n. Tipp City Sewage Treatment Plant o. Tipp City Government Center p. West Milton Water Treatment Plant q. Upper Valley Medical Center r. Edison State College s. Piqua Government Center t. Piqua Power Plant Distribution Dept.
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3. There are known militia and anti-abortion organizations in Clark, Green, Miami, Darke, and Montgomery Counties. One (1) of these groups is known to operate in Miami County.
4. Terrorist acts could include threats of kidnapping, bombing, sabotage, assassination, cyber-attacks, high-jacking transportation, the use of weapons of mass destruction against the civil population, or the actual commission of any of these or similar acts.
5. 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 should develop special initiatives in domestic preparedness.
6. Unique among the acts of terrorism is bioterrorism. It may first be recognized as an unusual occurrence of a severe human illness. As such, it will be recognized first by medical and public health personnel. Public health agencies will have to rapidly distinguish between illness due to intentional or unintentional causes based on epidemiological data and laboratory testing.

7. 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 occurrence of acts of terrorism are managed. There are special organizational structures that come into play only in terrorist incidents, such as specialized resources that may be required, supported, and managed, as well as special risks to the general public, first responders, and local public health officials.
8. 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 will be the first units to respond to a terrorist incident. Local health care agencies will be required to provide treatment to survivors and, in cases of nuclear, chemical, or biological incidents, rapidly identify the substance used in the attack. Citizens will inevitably look to local and state officials and the media for information regarding what has occurred and what actions are being taken.
9. There are six (6) major motivations for terrorism to include nationalist, religious, state-sponsored, left-wing, right-wing, and anarchist; and they can appear in many forms.

B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. Terrorist attacks may or may not be preceded by a warning or a threat, and may at first appear to be an ordinary hazardous materials incident.
2. Terrorist attacks may require a vast response effort from all levels of government (federal, state, and local).
3. Terrorist attacks may result in large numbers of casualties, including fatalities, physical injuries, and psychological trauma.
4. A device may be set off to attract emergency responders, then a second device set off for the purpose of injuring emergency responders.
5. Terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are unpredictable in scope and size, and their effect could simultaneously span a number of political boundaries, to include local military installations, and involve several local governments, and State and Federal property.
6. Large segments of critical infrastructure may be destroyed, deterred from operating properly, or otherwise adversely affected in the aftermath of a terrorist incident to include blocked transportation routes, loss of communications and power;

contaminated water and food supplies, and deadly human, foreign animal, and crop disease.

7. The presence of a chemical or biological agent may not be recognized until sometime after casualties occur.
8. State and local agencies should have the capability to manage the initial crisis and consequence responses to a threat or an actual terrorist incident.
9. An effective crisis and consequence management response to a terrorist threat or incident will require careful coordination in planning, training, and operations among local, state, and federal agencies representing many different functions and disciplines.
10. Federal response will include experts in the identification, containment, and recovery of WMD (chemical, biological, or nuclear/radiological). Further, federal consequence management will entail the involvement of FEMA, additional National Response Framework (NRF) departments and agencies, and the American Red Cross (ARC).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. A terrorist threat or actual incident will likely require response by state and federal governments. However, Miami County and its local governments will still play a key role in crisis management and the full role, initially, in consequence management, with a portion of that role continuing throughout. In most cases, significant state and federal terrorist incident response support cannot be provided with the first few hours of an incident. Considerable state and federal terrorism resources are available, but it may take six to 12 hours to activate and deploy such resources on a large scale. Regional law enforcement resources can be quickly obtained through mutual aid agreements and activation of the Law Enforcement Response Plan (LERP). To ensure that there is one overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA), FEMA is authorized to support the Department of Justice (DOJ) (as delegated to the FBI) until the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to FEMA.
2. During terrorist incident response, the EOC will be activated and operational. The Miami County EOC is located at 510 West Water Street, Troy, Ohio 45373. If the situation warrants moving the EOC to a secondary location, emergency operations will be directed from potentially three alternate locations, Piqua, Tipp City or the county alternate EOC.

3. Crisis Management and Consequence Management

a. **Crisis Management** is defined as “The law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons.” It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. In an incident, a crisis management response may include traditional law enforcement missions (i.e. intelligence, surveillance, negotiations, forensics, investigations relating to apprehending the terrorist, etc.) and technical support missions (i.e. agent identification, search, disablement, transfer and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the weapons).

i. Pre-incident crisis management activities include efforts to define the threat, identify terrorists, and prevent terrorist acts. Post incident crisis management activities include efforts to resolve the terrorist incident, investigate it, and apprehend those responsible. Law enforcement agencies have the lead in terrorism crisis management activities.

- The Miami County Sheriff’s Office and/or municipal Police Departments have the lead local role in terrorism crisis management (depending on the location of the incident) and will coordinate their efforts with state and federal law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- The Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) is the lead state agency for terrorist incident response. The OSHP will coordinate state law enforcement response to a potential terrorist incident and the use of state resources to support crisis management activities.
- The FBI is the lead federal agency and will manage the federal crisis management response. As the overall crisis management lead role, local law enforcement and the OSHP support FBI operations.

ii. When a credible threat of a terrorist attack exists, the Miami County EMA Director will activate the EOC or, if security necessitates, activate a specialized facility to facilitate coordinated terrorism crisis management operations. The OSHP and FBI may be invited to provide liaison personnel to participate and coordinate the use of state and federal resources. The local on-scene Incident Commander (IC) will expand into a Unified Command (UC) that can include local, state, and federal representation with the FBI as the lead agency. All responding agencies will operate following the National Incident

Management System (NIMS). Additionally, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will appoint a Principal Federal Officer (PFO), or Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) that will coordinate the overall federal response to the incident.

- b. **Consequence Management** is defined as “Addressing the effects of terrorist threats or incidents on people, property, and communities”. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. In a WMD/nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) incident, consequence management includes emergency management missions as described in the NRF.
 - i. Consequence management activities undertaken to deal with the effects of a terrorist incident are conducted in essentially the same manner as the response and recovery operations for other emergencies or disasters. Post-incident crisis management activities may continue during consequence management. The lead agencies for crisis management and consequence management should mutually determine when crisis management activities are complete.
 - The fire chief of the affected jurisdiction will normally be the Incident Commander (IC) in terrorism consequence management for most types of terrorist incidents, but may relinquish this role to the Miami County Public Health for incidents involving biological agents.
 - The OEMA is the lead state agency in terrorism consequence management. The State EOC will coordinate state resource support for local terrorism consequence management operations.
 - FEMA is the lead federal agency for consequence management operations and shall coordinate the federal resource support for such operations.
- c. **Interrelationship of Crisis and Consequence Management**
 - i. Crisis and consequence management may occur simultaneously during a threat or actual incident. While a threat is being evaluated for credibility, consequence management agencies may begin evaluating what actions can be taken to prepare for responding to a credible threat and the occurrence of a terrorist incident. These activities may include activating plans and pre-positioning personnel, materials, and supplies.
- d. **Graduated Response**

- a. Depending on the severity of the incident, the county commissioners or mayors of affected jurisdictions may issue a local disaster declaration and request assistance from the State of Ohio. The EMA Director will make this request. The Governor may declare a State of Emergency for the local area and request the president issue a federal emergency or disaster declaration for the local area.
- B. PROTECTING EMERGENCY RESPONDERS: Emergency personnel first responding to a terrorist incident must be protected from the various hazards that a terrorist incident can produce. These include:
1. Mechanical Hazards – Any type of mechanical harm causing trauma (including gunshot wounds, bomb fragments, or shrapnel).
 2. Etiological Hazards – Disease causing material including bacteria (e.g. anthrax), rickettsia (e.g. Q fever), viruses (e.g. hemorrhagic fever), and toxins (e.g. ricin or botulinus).
 3. Thermal Hazards – From both extreme heat and cold (e.g. burning liquids and metal-like magnesium) and cryogenic materials such as liquid oxygen.
 4. Chemical Hazards – Toxic or corrosive substances (e.g. acids such as sulfuric or hydrochloric; caustics such as ammonium hydroxide; toxic substances such as nerve agents, pesticides, or other chemical agents.)
 5. Radiological Hazards – Alpha, beta, and gamma radiation from nuclear material.
 6. Asphyxiation Hazards – Lack of oxygen in the atmosphere due to displacement by heavier-than-air vapors, inert gases, or depletion by a chemical reaction such as burning.
- C. THREE (3) BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION that apply to all hazards: time, distance, and shielding.
1. Time – Spend the shortest amount of time possible in the hazard area or exposed to the hazard. Use techniques such as rapid entries to execute reconnaissance or rescue. Rotate personnel in the hazard area. The less time spent in the affected area, the less likely you are to become injured. Minimizing time spent in the affected area will also reduce the chance of contaminating the crime scene.
 2. Distance – Maximize the distance from the hazard area or the projected hazard area. For chemical hazards, recommended distances are included in the 2016 USDOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).

3. Shielding – Use appropriate shielding to address specific hazards. Shielding can include vehicles, buildings, chemical protective clothing, and personnel protective equipment (PPE).

D. THREAT LEVELS

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

E. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

1. Protective actions for the public must be selected and implemented based on the hazards present and appropriate instruction and information that has been provided to the public through the usual means of warning and public information. Protective actions for the public may include:
 - a. Evacuation.
 - b. Shelter-in-place.
 - c. Access control to deny entry into contaminated areas.
 - d. Restrictions on the use of contaminated foodstuffs (normally imposed by Miami County Public Health).
 - e. Restrictions on the use of contaminated public water supplies (normally imposed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency or by local public works officials).
 - f. For instances involving biological agents, protective actions taken to prevent the spread of disease may include:
 - i. Isolation of diseased survivors within medical facilities.
 - ii. Quarantines to restrict movement of people and livestock in specific geographic areas.
 - iii. Closure of schools and/or businesses.
 - iv. Restrictions on mass gatherings, such as sporting events.
2. Perimeter Control
 - a. Recognizing and evaluating dangers are critical to implementing perimeter control. Adequately evaluating potential harm will guide decision and considerations for “standoff” distances or establishing “work zones”. It is better to over-estimate the

perimeter than to under-estimate it. Further, it is easier to reduce the perimeter than increase it after operations are set up.

- b. Depending on the size and complexity of the incident, the perimeter boundaries may need to be divided or identified as having “outer” and “inner” zones.
 - i. The outer zone is the most distant control point or boundary of the incident or perimeter. It is used to restrict all public access to the incident. Establish the standard “control areas” within the outer zone, to include the hot, warm, and cold areas.
 - ii. The inner zone isolates known hazards within the outer zone. It is used to control movement of responders.
 - iii. Types of terrorist incidents that may require outer and inner zone control include: Improvised explosive devices (IEDs), Chemical or biological dispersion devices, and radioactive contamination.
 - c. Perimeter control may be influenced by the following components: Amount and type of resources on hand, Capability of available resources, Ability of the resources to provide self-protection, Size and configuration of the incident, and Stability of the incident.
 - d. Because of the potential for secondary and/or tertiary events, the perimeter and control areas should be mapped. Therefore, if the incident escalates, boundaries can be expanded using established reference points that are familiar to on-scene responders. Mapping components should include: Topography, structures and other landmarks, access and egress points, as well as perimeter boundaries.
3. Protective actions to take during biological incidents include the following:
- a. Isolation of infectious person/sources.
 - b. Quarantines of infectious persons/sources.
 - c. Vaccination for infectious persons.
 - d. Use of PPE.
 - e. Closing of public gathering/transportation carriers/facilities.

F. RECOVERY

1. Local law enforcement officials will assist survivors of crime.
2. Hazmat decontamination teams or private contractors will be responsible for building, site, and other decontamination procedures. Decontamination of farmland will be

considered, as necessary, by these teams or contractors. Contracts with private contractors will be initiated by the affected jurisdiction.

3. Hazmat certified responders will assist with the temporary relocation of people prior to decontamination.
4. ARC and the Miami County EMA will make arrangements for extended relocation actions. Incurred costs will be addressed at that time.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Normal emergency response organization, which is described at length throughout the Miami County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), will be followed during response and recovery from terrorist incidents.
2. As terrorist acts violate state and federal laws and regulations, state and federal law enforcement agencies and other agencies having regulatory responsibilities may be involved in the response to such incidents. To effectively coordinate efforts with state and federal agencies, as transition from normal incident command operations to a unified command organization maybe necessary.

B. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agencies

1. Sheriff's Office (Law Enforcement)
 - a. Establish Incident Command (IC), with the support of other emergency response organizations, as necessary, to respond effectively to the emergency situation until the arrival of the FBI, at which time command will expand into Unified Command (UC) in accordance with the NIMS.
 - b. Conduct anti-terrorist operations and maintain terrorist profile information. Advise the EMA, OSHP, and the FBI of significant terrorist threats.
 - c. Recommend passive protection and security programs for high-risk government facilities and make recommendations for such programs to the owners/operators of private facilities.

- d. Conduct terrorism response training programs for law enforcement personnel and support public education and awareness activities.
 - e. Notify OSHP of a potential or credible terrorist threat.
 - f. Provide law enforcement representatives to the EOC.
 - g. Secure the scene, reroute traffic, and implement crowd control measures, if necessary.
 - h. Brief emergency response personnel on crime scene protection.
 - i. Coordinate the preservation and collection of evidence.
 - j. Coordinate the deployment and operation of counter-terrorist response elements.
 - k. Conduct reconnaissance in the vicinity of the incident site to identify threats from delayed action and secondary weapons.
 - l. Organize and conduct evacuation of the public and of special facilities, if required.
 - m. In coordination with state and federal authorities, investigate incident, identify, and apprehend suspect(s).
2. MCEMA Director
- a. Coordinate regularly with the Miami County Sheriff's Office, municipal police departments and other law enforcement agencies with respect to terrorist threats and determine appropriate readiness actions during periods of increased threat.
 - b. In conjunction with other local officials, make an assessment of the local terrorist threat, identify high-risk targets, determine the vulnerabilities of such targets and the potential impact upon the population, and recommend appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities.
 - c. In coordination with other local officials, recommend appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, and other local officials.
 - d. Coordinate periodic drills and exercises to test plans, procedures, and training.
 - e. Develop and conduct terrorism awareness programs for the public and for businesses dealing in weapons or materials that may be used by terrorists to produce weapons.
 - f. Develop common communications procedures.
 - g. Contact neighboring jurisdictions if protective measures in those jurisdictions are necessary.
 - h. Request state assistance, if needed.

Support Agencies

3. Board of Miami County Commissioners/ Mayors
 - a. Provide policy guidance for response to anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism programs.
 - b. Provide general direction for response and recovery operations in the aftermath of a terrorist incident.
4. Fire Services
 - a. Coordinate all fire and rescue operations during terrorist incidents, to include initiating the Unified Command System in accordance with the NIMS.
 - b. Dispatch and deploy fire personnel and equipment during an emergency.
 - c. Control fires, if necessary.
 - d. Support search and rescue operations, as needed.
 - e. Provide support for evacuation operations, if requested.
 - f. Set-up decontamination areas for emergency responders and survivors, if needed.
 - g. Carry out initial decontamination of survivors, if required. Procedures must be available for emergency decontamination of large numbers of people.
 - h. Identify apparently unsafe structures and restrict access to such structures pending further evaluation.
 - i. Identify requirements for debris clearance to expedite fire response and search and rescue.
 - j. Activate fire and rescue mutual aid, as needed.
 - k. Provide emergency power and lighting at the incident site, upon request.
 - l. As identified in ESF #9, conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.
5. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
 - a. Respond to medical emergency calls.
 - b. If mass casualties have occurred, establish triage.
 - c. Provide emergency medical care to the injured.
 - d. Transport patients in a timely manner to appropriate medical facilities.
 - e. Establish a midpoint for emergency care outside of the potential contaminated area but prior to hospital care situations if the on-scene situation warrants.
 - f. Request medical mutual aid, if necessary.
 - g. Assign a liaison to the EOC, if needed.
6. Public Works

- a. Assign liaison personnel to the EOC, if needed.
 - b. Clear and/or remove debris as directed.
 - c. Support SAR operations.
 - d. Provide barricades and temporary fencing, as requested.
 - e. Carry out emergency repair to streets and bridges, as necessary, to support emergency operations and restore essential traffic.
 - f. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to structures and streets.
 - g. Provide other public works and engineering support for emergency operations, as necessary.
 - h. Request mutual aid assistance, if necessary.
7. Utility/Water and Wastewater Departments
- a. Carry out emergency repairs to water and wastewater systems as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential public services.
 - b. In coordination with local and state public health agencies, ensure the safety of water and wastewater systems. Initiate water conservation procedures, if necessary.
 - c. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to water, wastewater, and drainage systems.
 - d. Identify requirements for emergency drinking water supplies from outside sources, if needed.
8. Miami County Public Health
- a. Develop procedures for responding locally to suspected or actual incidents of bioterrorism in the county, to coordinate the identification of the biological agent, medical surveillance, quarantine and isolation, and mass medication procedures.
 - b. Coordinate with the County PIO and the EMA Director, to develop and disseminate Emergency Public Information (EPI) in regard to public health matters, as necessary.
 - c. Place restrictions on contaminated foodstuffs and monitor disease outbreaks.
 - d. Impose quarantine conditions when necessary.
 - e. Test and monitor potential chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive (CBRNE) contamination in buildings and sites.
9. Upper Valley Medical Center

- a. In coordination with the county health department, the county EMA Director, and other applicable organizations, develop procedures to provide medical services to large numbers of survivors of a biological, chemical, or radiological attack.
 - b. Be prepared to provide decontamination facilities for contaminated survivors that have bypassed a primary decontamination site and self-presented themselves to the Emergency Room at the hospital.
 - c. Be prepared to process large number of worried well and separate them quickly from those survivors in immediate need of medical attention.
10. American Red Cross (ARC)
- a. Operate mass care facilities/shelters, if necessary.
 - b. Report to EOC as directed in ESF #6: Mass Care.
11. Citizens Corps
- a. Provide the public with information on how to prepare for biological, chemical, and nuclear terrorist attacks.
12. CERT
- a. Supplement county search and rescue capabilities.
13. Other Tasked Organizations
- a. Provide personnel, equipment, and supply support for emergency operations upon request.
 - b. Provide trained personnel to staff the EOC.
 - c. Provide technical assistance to the EOC upon request.
 - d. Participate in terrorism awareness, training, drills, and exercises.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The county commissioners will provide general guidance for emergency operations, including the response to terrorist incidents. During periods of heightened terrorist threat, or after an incident has occurred, the local EOC will be activated.
- B. The MCEMA Director will provide overall direction and coordination of the terrorist incident response activities of the responding departments and agencies. During terrorist incidents, he/she may carry out those responsibilities from the EOC.
- C. If resources are insufficient or inappropriate to deal with an emergency situation, assistance may be requested from other jurisdictions pursuant to mutual aid agreements or from organized response groups, such as the Hazmat Regional Response Team. Mutual aid personnel and volunteers will normally work under the immediate control of their own

supervisors. All response agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance provided by senior decision-makers and carry out mission assignments as directed by the EOC.

- D. Federal agencies respond in accordance with the NRF and serve under the direction of the appropriate ESF headquarters unit and coordinate as necessary with local efforts through the JFO.
- E. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the lead federal agency for consequence management response to terrorist incidents within the United States. The mission of DHS is to:
 - 1. Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States.
 - 2. Reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism.
 - 3. Minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters.
- F. Operational boundaries may be used to control access to an affected areas, target public information messages, divide operational sectors among responders, and facilitate assessment of potential effects on the population and the environment. These operational boundaries may include the following:
 - 1. Crime Scene Boundary
 - a. the crime scene boundary defines the law enforcement crime scene. Access to the crime scene may be restricted on authority of the FBI and local law enforcement.
 - 2. Hazardous Materials Boundary
 - a. The hazardous materials boundary defines the hazardous materials site, which may be referred to in technical operations as the working point (nuclear) or the hot zone (biological/chemical). Depending on the spread of contaminants, the hazardous materials site may include some portions of the crime scene and the surrounding community. Access into this area may be restricted to only response personnel wearing protective clothing.
 - 3. Disaster Boundary
 - a. The disaster boundary defines the community-at-risk, which may need to take protective actions such as sheltering, evacuation, or quarantine. Access into this area may or may not be restricted on the authority of the state or local health department.
 - 4. Operational Transition
 - a. As the response to an act of terrorism progresses, the operational transition from crisis management response to consequence management response, and the shift

in the lead agency, may be complex. The transition could be immediate and clearly defined, or it may take several days, and overlap.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession is as follows concerning terrorist incidents in Miami County:
1. County Government
 - a. County Commission President
 - b. County Commission in order of their seniority
 2. City Government
 - a. Mayor
 - b. City Council Members in order of their seniority
 - c. City Manager/Designee
 3. Crisis Management
 - a. County Sheriff
 - b. Chief Deputy
 - c. Senior Officer In Charge
 4. Consequence Management
 - a. County Emergency Management Agency Director/Designee
 - b. County Fire Departments

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. ADMINISTRATION
1. Information regarding the employment of county-level resources and capabilities for counter terrorism actions and activities as maintained in a secure status by all agencies and local governments, as well as emergency authorities granted to agencies and offices of local government are to be in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code (ORC).
 2. Mutual Aid Agreements, Pacts and Authorities
 - a. Municipal police departments have resolutions under ORC from their councils giving them authority to provide police services anywhere in Miami County or the surrounding counties upon request and with the permission of the Chief of Police.
 - b. The Sheriff's Office has mutual aid capacity under ORC for anywhere in Ohio upon request and with the permission of the Sheriff.
 - c. Local fire departments have mutual aid capacity under ORC for anywhere in Ohio upon request and with the permission of the Fire Chief.

B. LOGISTICS

1. Arrangements for and purchase of logistical support for counter terrorist operations (food, water, emergency lighting, equipment, etc.) will be coordinated from the county EOC, so as to ensure proper purchasing procedures and eliminate duplicate efforts.
2. A terrorism task force covering the region in which Miami County is located services the county. This task force is based in Dayton. This task force may contain additional nuclear, biological, and chemical response resources.
3. The State of Ohio can provide unique resources, such as National Guard elements, ODNR aviation, Ohio EMA staffing, etc. Request for such support will be made from the EOC.
4. Federal resources such as the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile may also be available during response to terrorist incidents. Request for such support will be made from the EOC.
5. All request for and receipts of resources will be in accordance with ESF #7 Resource Management.

C. REPORTS AND RECORDS

1. Situation Report
 - a. The MCEMA will report relevant information regarding terrorist incidents to the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
2. Activity Logs
 - a. The EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities and the commitment of resources.
3. Cost Records for Terrorist Incident Response
 - a. For terrorist incidents, all departments and agencies participating in the emergency response shall maintain detailed records of labor costs, equipment usage, and supplies expended. These records may be used to recover allowable response and recovery costs from the federal government in the event a federal emergency or disaster declaration is issued by the President.
4. Preservation of Records
 - a. As terrorists often target government facilities, government records are at risk during terrorist incidents. To the extent possible, legal, property, and tax records should be protected. If government records are damaged during the incident

response, the EOC should be promptly advised so that timely professional assistance can be sought to preserve and restore them.

5. Post-Incident Review

- a. The EMA Director is responsible for organizing and conducting a critique following the conclusion of a significant terrorist incident.

D. As specified throughout the EOP, requests for external resources should be in accordance with the NIMS Resource Definitions. The NIMS has classified many commonly-requested resources by a standardized terminology. See ESF #7 (Resource Management) for a listing of the definitions.

VIII. ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The EMA Director is primarily responsible for developing and maintaining this Emergency Support Function (ESF).
- B. Other primary and support agencies to this ESF will assist the EMA Director in developing and maintaining this ESF.
- C. A periodic review will be conducted of this ESF for revalidation and necessary changes. The revision process will include incorporation of changes based upon periodic tests, drills and exercises, as appropriate.
- D. All organizations that support this ESF will develop and maintain their own organization's updated Operating Guidelines (OGs), and mutual aid agreements, as appropriate.

IX. AUTHORITIES

A. AUTHORITIES

1. Public Law 102-201, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act.
2. Public Law 107-296, The Homeland Security Act of 2002.
3. Public Law 107-188, The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.
4. Terrorism Annex to the National Response Plan.
5. HSPD-2: Combating Terrorism through Immigration Policies.
6. HSPD-3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
7. HSPD-4: National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction
8. HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents


9. HSPD-7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection
10. HSPD-8: National Preparedness
11. HSPD-9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food
12. HSPD-10: Biodefense for the 21st Century
13. HSPD-11: Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures
14. Presidential Decision Directive 39, US Policy on Terrorism.
15. Presidential Decision Directive 62, Combating Terrorism.
16. Presidential Decision Directive 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection.
17. Ohio Revised Code (ORC).

X. LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Threat Notification Procedures
- Appendix 2 – Emergency Telephone Numbers
- Appendix 3 – Terrorist Incident Response Checklist
- Appendix 4 – Crisis Counseling
- Appendix 5 – Specialized Response Resources
- Appendix 6 – Federal, State, and Local Crisis and Consequence Management Responsibilities
- Appendix 7 – Forms and Checklists

XI. AUTHENTICATION

4/26/2019
Date


Miami County Sheriff

5/13/2019
Date


Miami County EMA Director

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPENDIX 1 TO ESF #18

THREAT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

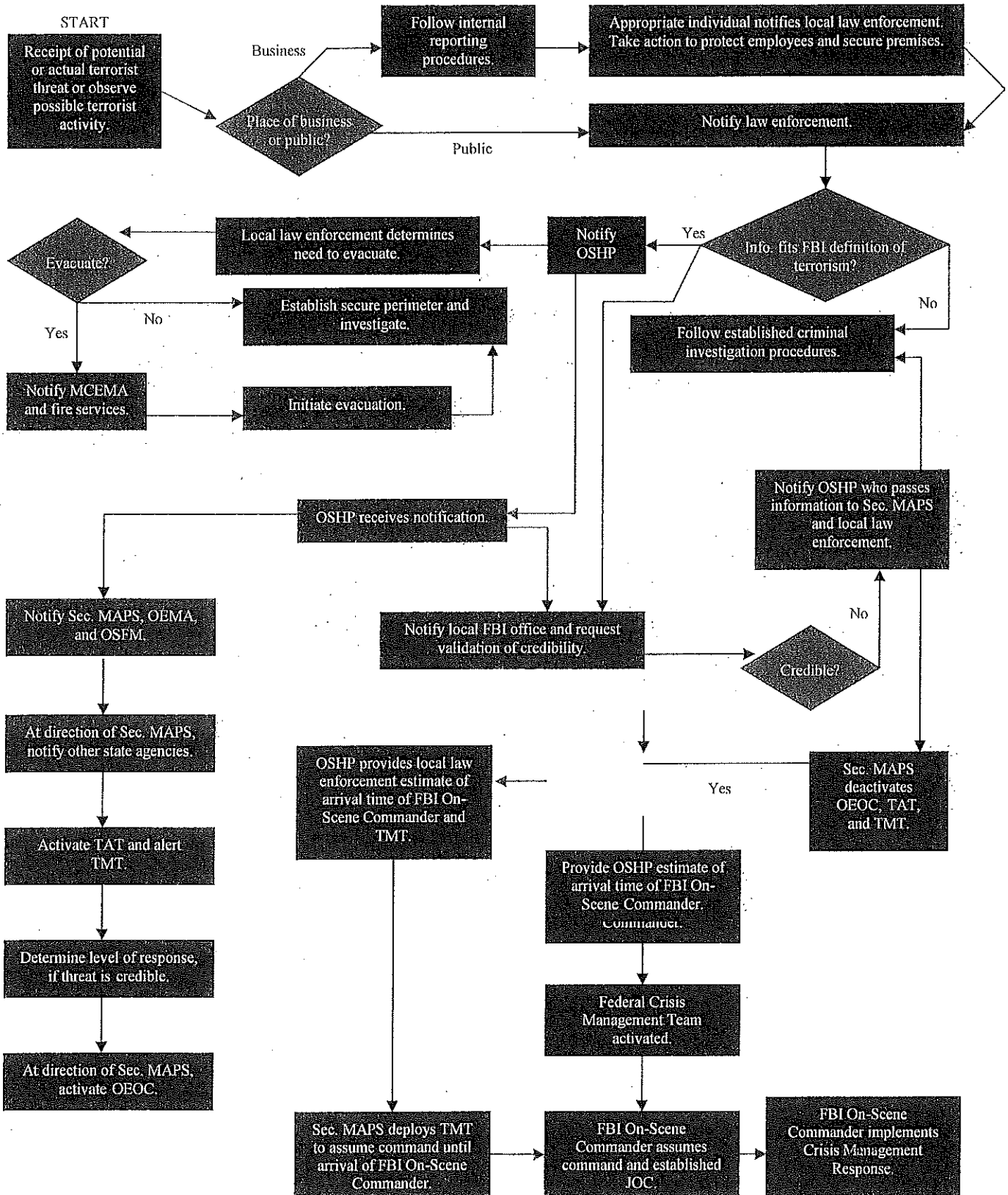
A. Execution of Notification

1. 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.
2. Local law enforcement will determine if the situation meets the FBI's definition of terrorism. If determined to meet the definition, or if unsure, the OSHP will be notified. Local law enforcement will determine if the area potentially impacted needs to be evacuated and will establish and secure a perimeter as appropriate.
3. Upon notification of a potential or credible terrorist threat, the OSHP will contact the Special-Agent-In-Charge (SAC) of the FBI Field Office with authority for the threatened area to validate the threat.
4. The OSHP will notify and brief the Secretary of Military Affairs and Public Safety, the Director, of the OEMA, and the Ohio State Fire marshal (OSFM). The Secretary will determine what additional state level notifications will be made. The OSHP will activate the Threat Assessment Team of the Crisis Management Task Force. The Threat Assessment Team will recommend a level of response for the state appropriate to the credibility of the threat information and, upon direction from the Superintendent OSHP, activate the Crisis Management Operations Plan.
5. The SAC of the local FBI Field Office will validate the credibility of the potential terrorist threat or actual terrorist threat. Upon determination of the credibility of the report, the SAC will notify the OSHP of their determination. If credible, the notification will include an estimate of when the FBI On-scene Commander (OSC) will arrive at the perimeter to assume overall command.
6. If the threat is determined credible, the OSHP will notify local law enforcement providing an estimate of when the Threat Management Team will arrive on scene to assume command until the FBI OSC arrives.
7. If the threat is determined not to be credible, the OSHP will notify local law enforcement that the threat is not credible. Local law enforcement will follow standard department procedures for criminal investigation. The OSHP will notify the Secretary of Military

Affairs and Public Safety and the Director of the OEMA. The Threat Assessment Team will be deactivated.

8. When the threat information comes from the FBI to the OSHP, the OSHP will follow actions beginning with item four (4) above.

TERRORIST THREAT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES



MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPENDIX 2 TO ESF #18

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Organization	Provides	Contact Number
CHEMTREC	Technical assistance for hazardous materials incidents.	1-800-424-9300 (24 Hr.)
Center for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)	Technical assistance for communicable diseases.	1-800-232-3228
CDC Bio-terrorism Office – Emergency Response	Technical assistance regarding bio-terrorism.	1-770-488-7100
Chem-Bio Hot Line	Technical assistance regarding chemical & biological agents for state and local emergency responders.	1-800-424-8802 (24 Hr.)
Domestic Preparedness Helpline	Technical assistance regarding preparedness for terrorism.	1-800-368-6498
FBI – Dayton	Federal law enforcement assistance.	1-937-222-7485
FBI – Cincinnati	Federal law enforcement assistance.	1-513-421-4310
FBI – Cleveland	Federal law enforcement assistance.	1-216-522-1400
National Response Center	Technical assistance for hazardous materials incidents.	1-800-424-8802
National Response Center (Biological Incidents)	Technical assistance for biological incidents.	1-888-872-7443
Ohio Department of Health	Technical assistance for biological and radiological incidents.	1-614-728-3463 1-614-630-8531
Ohio Emergency Management Agency	Technical assistance and coordination of assistance from other state agencies.	1-614-889-7150
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	Technical assistance regarding hazardous materials incidents, water supply and wastewater issues.	1-800-282-9378
WMD Civil Support Team, Rickenbacker ANGB	Technical assistance with weapons of mass destruction.	1-614-336-6597

**MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 3 TO ESF #18
TERRORIST INCIDENT RESPONSE CHECKLIST**

The response actions below are most appropriate for an incident involving conventional weapons, nuclear devices, or chemical agents where there is a specific incident location.

✓	ACTION ITEM	ASSIGNED
	INITIAL RESPONSE:	
	1. Deploy response forces.	
	2. Activate incident command post at the incident site to direct emergency operations.	
	3. If incident appears to be terrorism-related, ensure law enforcement personnel are advised and respond to the incident site.	
	4. Isolate the area and deny entry. Reroute traffic as needed.	
	5. Determine and report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observed indicators of use of chemical/biological weapons. • Wind direction and weather conditions at scene. • Plume direction, if any. • Approximate number of apparent survivors. • Orientation of survivors. • Types of victim injuries and symptoms observed. • Observations or statements of witnesses. 	
	6. If possible, determine type of weapon used using appropriate detection equipment, response guides, damage characteristics, and casualty symptoms.	
	7. Establish scene control zones (hot, warm, and cold) and determine safe access routes & location of staging area. Establish initial operating boundaries for crime scene and incident area.	
	8. Implement crowd control measures, if necessary.	
	9. Determine & implement requirements for protective clothing and equipment for emergency responders.	
	10. Establish communications among all response groups.	
	11. Protect against secondary attack.	
	12. Activate the EOC to support emergency operations.	
	13. Determine requirements for specialized response support.	
	14. Make notification to state and federal law enforcement and emergency management agencies.	
	15. Obtain external technical assistance to determine potential follow-up effects.	
	16. Request/deploy hazardous materials response team, if appropriate.	
	17. Request/deploy bomb squad or ATF support, if appropriate.	

18. Identify areas that may be at risk from delayed weapon effects.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine & implement protective measures for public in those areas. • Determine implement protective measures for special facilities at risk. 	
19. Extinguish fires and identify potential hazards such as ruptured gas lines, downed power lines and residual hazardous materials.	
20. Make notifications to adjacent jurisdictions that may be affected.	
21. If the effects of the incident could adversely affect water or wastewater systems, advise system operators to implement protective measures.	
MEDICAL MANAGEMENT:	
22. Advise EMS and hospitals of possibility of mass casualties/contaminated survivors.	
23. Establish site for patient triage.	
24. Establish site for gross decontamination (if appropriate) and a casualty collection area for decontaminated survivors located away from the site of primary emergency operation, but accessible by transport vehicles.	
25. Conduct initial triage and provide basic medical aid to survivors in warm zone if protective equipment is not required.	
26. Conduct gross decontamination of survivors showing signs of contamination. Separate survivors that show no signs of contamination for evaluation.	
27. Conduct follow-on triage & treatment of survivors in cold zone.	
28. Transport survivors to medical facilities for further treatment.	
29. Request state and/or federal medical assistance, if needed.	
FATALITY MANAGEMENT:	
30. Alert coroner and funeral directors of any potential mass fatality situation and arrange for temporary holding facilities for bodies, if necessary. Highlight need to preserve evidence.	
31. Coordinate with coroner to determine autopsy requirements of survivors.	
32. Transport deceased to mortuary or temporary holding facilities.	
OTHER RESPONSE ACTIONS:	
33. Request additional response resources if needed.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate mutual aid agreements. • Request state or federal assistance as needed. 	
34. Designate staging areas for incoming resources from other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and volunteer groups separate from operational staging area.	
35. If evacuation has been recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate shelter/mass care facilities to house evacuees. • Provide transportation for evacuees without vehicles. • Provide security for shelters. 	
36. If evacuation of special facilities (schools, nursing homes, hospitals, correctional facilities) has been recommended:	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist facilities in arranging suitable transportation and carrying out evacuation. • Assist facilities in arranging suitable temporary reception facilities. 	
	<p>37. Provide information and instructions to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate emergency public information operation. • Identify facilities for use by media. 	
	<p>38. Identify, collect, and control evidence and conduct investigations.</p>	
	<p>39. Pursue and arrest suspects.</p>	
	<p>40. Provide security in evacuated areas if feasible.</p>	
	<p>41. Establish and operate access control points for contaminated areas.</p>	
	<p>42. For incidents involving biological agents, consider measures to restrict person-to-person transmission of disease such as quarantine, closure of schools and/or businesses, and restriction on mass gatherings.</p>	
	<p>43. Alert human resources agencies to provide disaster mental health services and human services support to survivors.</p>	
	<p>44. Determine how pets, livestock, and other animals left in evacuated or contaminated areas will be handled.</p>	
	<p>45. Decontaminate essential facilities and equipment if feasible.</p>	
	<p>46. Request technical assistance in assessing environmental effects.</p>	

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPENDIX 4 TO ESF #18

CRISIS COUNSELING

I. PURPOSE

Emotional and psychological reactions to catastrophic events such as terrorist attacks or threats vary with the specific nature of the disaster. Recent research indicates that panic, incapacitating shock, suicide, and other extreme psychosocial behaviors are not common reactions. Instead, survivors frequently devote their energy to struggling with readjustment problems. Mental health problems become more prominent as the long-term disruptions in normal life become increasingly apparent. Crisis counseling can enable disaster survivors to continue handling the situation and prevent serious psychological impairment. This appendix gives emergency responders a coordinated approach to crisis counseling following a terrorist event.

II. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local

1. Develop an overall crisis counseling plan.
2. Train personnel to understand disaster reactions and problems and to help those affected deal with the new situation.
3. Exercise the crisis counseling plan.
4. Implement the crisis counseling plan when a disaster/emergency occurs.
5. Maintain records so the lessons learned in one experience can be used in other situations and to serve as supporting documentation if federal assistance becomes available.
6. Enable those who need long-term counseling to receive it.

B. State

1. The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services will assist local mental health organizations train their personnel for crisis counseling.
2. The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services will assist in providing crisis counseling to disaster survivors.

C. Coordination

1. Each organization providing crisis-counseling services will coordinate their activities with other relief agencies so the disaster survivors can receive maximum assistance with the least duplication.

III. SECTION 413, PL 93-288, CRISIS COUNSELING ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAM PROVISIONS

A. Eligibility

1. Public agencies and private non-profit mental health organizations which are determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to be capable of providing the professional mental health crisis counseling services or mental health training of disaster workers needed as a result of a major disaster are eligible for a grant award.
2. Disaster survivors located in the designated major disaster area who have mental health problems which were caused or aggravated by the major disaster or its aftermath are eligible for crisis counseling.
3. Disaster workers who are available on short notice to provide services in a major disaster area are eligible for crisis counseling training.

B. Program Limits

1. Contracts and grants awarded under this section normally expire 180 days after the first day services are provided under such contracts and grants. The HHS Secretary may recommend that the FEMA Regional Director may extend the 180-day period for up to 30 days. The FEMA Associate Director may extend contracts and grants beyond that time period.
2. There is no predetermined grant award. Applicants submit a budget proposal. The FEMA Associate Director and the HHS Secretary determine program funding based on the needs outlined in the grant application.

C. Concept of Operations

1. Assistance under Section 413 becomes available only after the President has declared a major disaster.

2. The Ohio Department of Mental Health will work with local public or private non-profit mental organizations to determine the crisis counseling needs brought about by the disaster.
3. The Governor or the State Coordinating Officer may file a request for assistance under Section 413 with the FEMA Regional Director within 60 days from the declaration date.
4. This request must:
 - a. Estimate the number of disaster survivors who may need crisis counseling services and the number of disaster workers who may need training to provide these services.
 - b. Identify the geographical areas in which the need exists.
 - c. Estimate the period during which assistance under Section 413 will be required and the total funds which will be required to provide such assistance.
 - d. Describe the types of mental health problems caused or aggravated by the major disaster or its aftermath.
 - e. Identify the state and local agencies and private mental health organizations capable of providing professional mental health crisis counseling to disaster survivors or training of disaster workers.
5. National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) reviews the grant request and recommends the level of federal support.
6. Upon arrival by the FEMA Administrator, the HHS Secretary provides the approved services either by direct grant or contract.
7. Approved local mental health organizations implement crisis counseling, training, and services under prescribed financial and time limits.

D. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Local
 - a. Provide data required by the Department of Health and Human Services' basic data and reporting system so disaster response needs may be determined.
 - b. Implement emergency operations plans.
 - c. If the incident is declared by the President of the United States to be a major disaster, apply for assistance under Section 413.
 - d. Assist NIMH personnel in evaluating requests for assistance.
 - e. If request is approved, carry out contracts under CFR Part 38.

- f. Determine when crisis mental health services are no longer required and disengage surplus personnel.
- g. Link disaster survivors in further need to appropriate mental health support system.

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPENDIX 5 TO ESF #18

SPECIALIZED RESPONSE RESOURCES

During the response to a terrorist incident, the local resources used for most emergency situations will be used. Because of the potential damage, contamination, casualties, and fatalities that may be generated by large-scale terrorist incidents, specialized response resources may be needed from the state and federal government to supplement those available locally. Some of those resources are outlined below. Requests for state or federal resources should be directed to the Miami County Emergency Management Agency (MCEMA) Director.

RESOURCE NEED	SOURCE	RESOURCES
Assessment & Technical Assistance	State: Other: Federal:	WMD/Civil Support Team, Rickenbacker ANGB CHEMTREC (1-800-924-9300) Chemical/Biological Hotline (1-800-368-6498) Other WMD/Civil Support Teams Military Resources
HAZMAT Response Support	State: Federal:	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency WMD/Civil Support Team, Rickenbacker ANGB National Response Center Regional Response Teams
Medical Care & Public Health Support	Federal:	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) Military Medical Units Military Hospital Support
Radiological Monitoring & Assessment	State: Federal:	Ohio Dept. of Health/Bureau of Radiation Protection Ohio Emergency Management Agency US Dept. of Energy Radiation Assistance Program US Dept. of Energy Federal Radiological Monitoring US Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Teams Military resources
Urban Search & Rescue	State: Federal:	Ohio Search & Rescue Task Force 1 Other National Urban Search & Rescue System Task Forces
Security, Traffic Control, & Access Control	State: Federal:	Ohio State Highway Patrol National Guard Military resources
Victim Identification & Mortuary Services	Federal:	FBI Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORTs)

MIAMI COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

APPENDIX 7 TO ESF #18

FORMS AND CHECKLISTS

TERRORISM EAS MESSAGE

1. A (type of incident) _____ has occurred in Miami County. Public safety forces are responding to the situation. The Miami County Emergency Operations Center has been activated. Information may be obtained at _____
_____.
2. All persons within the area bounded by: _____
are asked to shelter-in-place.
 - a. Move all family members inside.
 - b. Close all windows and doors. Seal the joints if possible.
 - c. Shut off all heating and air condition equipment.
 - d. Shut off all pilot lights and open flames.
 - e. Keep pets inside at all times.
3. Stay tuned to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for further details.
4. Eat only sealed foods. Look carefully for tampering of food containers and products. Make sure all seals are intact. Food cannot be decontaminated.
5. Store water in bottles daily. Drink yesterday's water.
6. If you come in contact with any survivors, remove and wash all clothing with soap and water. (Household bleach diluted to one (1) cup of bleach to 10 cups of water can be used.)
7. If and when you go outside, wear a face mask, poncho, boots, and kitchen gloves.

THREAT ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Threat Index: High Medium Low

Facility: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Facility Phone Number: _____

Facility Fax Number: _____

Primary Contact Person: _____

Title: _____

Office Phone Number: _____

Home Phone Number: _____

Secondary Contact Person: _____

Title: _____

Office Phone Number: _____

Home Phone Number: _____

Description of Why this Facility is a Potential Target: _____

