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**THE STATE OF FLORIDA TERRORIST  
INCIDENT RESPONSE ANNEX**

**To The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**

# THE STATE OF FLORIDA TERRORIST INCIDENT RESPONSE ANNEX

(To the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan)

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## Executive Summary

This document defines a statewide program for the State of Florida to prepare for, respond to and recover from a terrorist or cyber terrorist attack. It is a hazard specific annex to the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This Annex governs the plans, operational concepts, and policies used to prepare for and respond to any type of, technological and/or criminal/hostile terrorist event in the State of Florida. The procedures and actions defined in this Annex are normally executed by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) following the issuance of an executive order by the Governor.

State government and all communities in the State are vulnerable to attacks involving “weapons of mass destruction” (WMD) and/or cyber terrorism. A terrorist attack involving a “weapon of mass destruction” could threaten lives, property, and environmental resources through physical destruction of explosions and resulting fires, and/or by contamination with chemical, biological, and/or radiological materials. A cyber terrorist attack could destroy or significantly disrupt vital computer networks, communication systems, and/or Internet services, interfering with provision of critical community services and thereby causing substantial human and economic impacts.

The State of Florida, in cooperation with county/municipal representatives, has established and maintained a comprehensive program to prepare for and manage the impacts of terrorist and cyber terrorist events. The program provides for the continuing assessment of the state's vulnerabilities, planning, and training to prepare for and respond to such events, pre-deployment of specialized response capabilities throughout the state, and definition of the operational concepts to be utilized to manage an actual or suspected event.

Response to an actual or suspected event has two phases: 1) Actions intended to prevent or end the terrorist action (known as “crisis management”), and; 2) Actions to deal with the impacts of the event (known as “consequence management”). In most cases, the first responder to a terrorist event will be county or municipal emergency personnel. Leaders of these emergency response units will implement command and control of both the crisis and consequence management operations through a unified command structure established at or near the scene. If needed, State and/or Federal assistance will be mobilized to support the local command structure. This process is fully described in this Annex.

In addition, this Annex describes the training and exercise programs to be established in support of this program and sets forth the State requirements for related county/municipal plan and program development.

## Authorities

The authority for the development, implementation, and maintenance of this Annex and all county/municipal terrorist response annexes is derived from Chapters 252.35(2)(a) and 943.0312 of the Florida Statutes.

This Annex further serves as the fundamental governing policy for the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) activated at the outset of a terrorist incident by Executive Order of the Governor of Florida. The RDSTF is fully integrated into the emergency management system in place at the State and local level pursuant to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Regional Response Plans and Chapters 252 and 943 of the Florida Statutes, and various planning requirements issued by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

## Supporting Plans and Documents

### General

- 2009-2011 Domestic Security Strategic Plan
- Critical Infrastructure Strategy
- Florida Preventative Radiological Nuclear Detection (PRND) Implementation Strategy
- Florida Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) Implementation Plan
- Type III Incident Management Team (IMT) Plan
- Suspicious Substance Protocol
- The State of Florida Annex for a Pandemic or Widespread Disease Occurrence
- Disaster Behavioral Health Plan
- Alternate Medical Treatment Site (AMTS) Plan
- Ambulance Deployment Plan

### Standard Operating Guides (SOG)

- Bomb Squad
- Regional Security Team (RST)
- Urban Search and Rescue Type III
- Urban Search and Rescue Type II
- Urban Search and Rescue Type I
- Light Technical Rescue Team (LTRT)
- Hazmat Operational Readiness
- Hazmat SOG for Resource Typing
- Hazmat Levels of Service
- Waterborne Response Team
- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)
- Forensic Response Team
- State Agricultural Response Team (SART)
- Syndromic Surveillance Standards
- Dosimeter Guidelines
- Multi-Agency Coordinating Groups

## Definitions

**Biological Weapon** - Microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

**Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP)** - The documentation of a planning process required by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, at the state and county level to establish policies and procedures needed to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of all types of natural, technological, and criminal/hostile disasters.

**Chemical Weapon** - Solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

**Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)** - Groups of individuals from the general public organized on the neighborhood level and provided training to conduct initial search, rescue and emergency medical operations during a disaster until relieved by local emergency response organizations.

**Consequence Management** - The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the lead agency for Consequence Management and the DEM Director is normally designated as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). DEM is responsible for coordinating statewide assets in support to the impacted RDSTF(s) and recovery operations. Consequence management supports crisis management efforts from the time of attack until such time as State Incident Command passes to the SCO.

**Crisis Management** - The Florida Department of Law Enforcement is the lead state agency for crisis management. As the State Incident Command, under Florida State Statute 943, FDLE shall be responsible to direct and coordinate the initial state and regional response under the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and in coordination with the SCO. The State Incident Commander exercises this authority through the RDSTF(s) to provide immediate regional response to support the local incident commander. Crisis management begins once an attack has occurred. DEM is responsible for coordinating statewide assets in support to the impacted RDSTF(s) and recovery operations.

**Cyber Terrorist Attack** - An intentional effort to electronically or physically destroy or disrupt computer network, telecommunication, or Internet services that could threaten critically needed community services or result in widespread economic consequences.

**Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Environmental Response Team (ERT)** – A special team consisting of Department of Environmental Protection environmental investigators, emergency responders and uniformed officers along with representation from the departments of Health, Transportation, and Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Investigative Division. The ERT is available to support incident commanders with hazardous material issues but is not limited to hazardous material and industrial chemicals. The Environmental Response Team personnel can be on scene within three hours and the full team deployed within twelve hours of notification.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** - A centralized facility housing representatives of emergency support functions for purposes of the identification, mobilization, coordination, and allocation of personnel, equipment, and materials to support the unified command at the incident scene. **Local Emergency Operations Center** refers to either a county and/or a

municipal Emergency Operations center. **State Emergency Operations Center** refers to the State EOC in Tallahassee.

**Emergency Support Function (ESF)** - That portion of a comprehensive emergency management plan that describes a grouping of similar or interrelated support activities necessary for managing the impacts of a disaster.

**Florida Infrastructure Protection Center (FIPC)** - 24-hour/7 days-a-week alert center for tracking acts of cyber terrorism, including cyber crime and computer hacking, aimed at Florida's government, financial services, utility, and other critical infrastructures. It functions in coordination with the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC).

**Forward Coordinating Team** - A group of representatives of the Federal organizations mobilized to a terrorist incident scene to advise the local unified command.

**Incident Command System (ICS)** - A standardized management system designed for control and coordination of field emergency response operations under the direction of an Incident Commander through the allocation and utilization of resources within pre-defined functional and/or geographic areas.

**Joint Coordinating Element (JCE)** – A terrorism/WMD incident will involve the response of Federal agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-39 (PDD-39) outlines federal response and places the FBI as the federal lead for crisis management during a terrorism/WMD incident. Other agencies of the Federal Government provide assistance to state and local agencies as outlined in the National Response Framework, Terrorism Incident Response Annex. Federal agencies will co-locate in a Joint Coordinating Element and liaison with the local authority. Florida responders should be familiar with this operational plan in order to accommodate federal agencies in to the Unified Command structure.

**Joint Information Center (JIC)** - A location and/or operational unit staffed by the public information officers of all key responding agencies, impacted jurisdictions, or other groups closely involved in the incident in order to provide for coordination and consistency in media management operations.

**Joint Operations Center (JOC)** - The location at or near the scene of a terrorist incident from where Federal response operations in crisis management are coordinated.

**National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS)** - A national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, life-support medications, IV administration and airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items that is designed to re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a biological and/or chemical terrorism incident anywhere, at anytime within the United States.

**Potential Threat Elements (PTE)** - Any group or individual regarding which there are allegations or information indicating a possibility of the unlawful use of force or violence, specifically the utilization of a weapon of mass destruction, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of a specific motivation or goal, possibly political or social in nature.

**Public Information Officer (PIO)** - An individual from an organization or jurisdiction participating in the event who is designated to prepare and release public information regarding the situation and the response.

**Regional Domestic Security Response Resources** - Pre-designated emergency responders from local agencies and organizations that are specifically trained and equipped to support the local incident commander at the scene of a terrorist incident involving a weapon of mass destruction at any location in the state.

**Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF)** - Pursuant to FS 943.0312, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) has established a Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) in each of its seven operations regions. The RDSTFs are the means through which the Commissioner of FDLE executes the crisis management responsibility.

**Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)** - An emergency coordination center established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that is used for coordination of Federal resource requests.

**State Regional Operations Center (SROC)** – A major Florida Department of Law Enforcement regional office that is capable of establishing limited operational coordination. There is a Center located within each of seven regions through out the State.

**Terrorism** – Terrorism, as defined in Chapter 775.30, Florida Statutes, is an activity that involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life which is a violation the criminal laws of this state or of the United States or involves a violations of s.815.06, Offenses against Computer Users and is intended to intimidate, injure, or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion or affect the conduct of government through destruction of property, assassination, murder, kidnapping, or aircraft piracy.

**Unified Command** - The adaptation of the Incident Management System in which all key local, state, and/or Federal agencies cooperatively participate in planing, decision-making and resource coordination in support of the designated Incident Commander.

**Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)** - (1) Any explosive, incendiary, 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.

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST)** - A designated team of National Guard personnel available on a seven day, 24-hour basis with specialized training, equipment, and materials, that can be mobilized by Executive Order of the Governor to the scene of a terrorist attack to support the local Incident Commander.

## CHAPTER I – INTRODUCTION

### I. General

The population, property, and environmental resources of the State of Florida are vulnerable to a threatened or actual terrorist attack. A terrorist incident could result in the release of harmful chemical, biological, or radiological materials, detonation of an explosive device, or disruption of services dependent on computers, telecommunications, and the Internet. Such an incident could impact any location within the state and have the potential to result in large numbers of fatalities, injuries, property damage, and/or economic losses. It is also possible that valuable environmental/agricultural resources necessary for the state's welfare could be rendered unusable through contamination or other forms of damage.

This document is one of several hazard specific annexes to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). It defines the state's program to prepare for and respond to such a terrorist or cyber terrorist event.

### II. Purpose and Scope

The Terrorism Annex establishes the policies, programs, and procedures that will be utilized by state agencies and organizations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threatened or actual emergency resulting from a terrorist act. It also defines the roles of the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) and local and federal government agencies in the development, implementation, and maintenance of the statewide system.

Communities throughout the state are vulnerable to a terrorist incident. Across the state, there are people, facilities, locations, and systems that could be severely harmed by a terrorist event including, but not limited to:

- Densely developed, urbanized areas;
- Government owned and operated facilities;
- Military installations;
- Banks and financial centers;
- Vulnerable institutions, such as schools and health care facilities;
- Transportation networks and facilities;
- Businesses and industries;
- Major entertainment centers, tourist attractions, and recreation facilities;
- Community utilities, computer networks; communications systems, and Internet services; and
- Valuable natural resources such as drinking water sources, agricultural, and fisheries resources, beaches, etc.

A terrorist event could be localized or occur over a large area within the state, and could originate from a remote location outside of the state. Such an incident

could endanger the health, safety, and/or general welfare of the residents of the state.

A response to a terrorist event may quickly deplete or threaten to deplete the resources and capabilities of local emergency service organizations, or necessitate an emergency response beyond the capabilities of local officials. Depending on the type, size, or location, a terrorist incident could also exceed the capabilities of the state and necessitate support and assistance from federal and/or international organizations.

### **III. Assumptions**

This section describes and sets forth the assumptions utilized to prepare this Annex and are as follows:

1. Potential threats and potential threat elements (PTE) are known.
2. A terrorist incident may be made readily apparent to a responding organization by the characteristics of the impact or a declaration on the part of the perpetrators, or may be very difficult to initially detect and identify because of uncertainty as to the cause or extent of the situation.
3. The resources and/or expertise of local agencies could quickly be depleted by a response to a major terrorist incident and its consequences. Extensive use of state and federal resources and intrastate mutual aid agreements must be anticipated.
4. Specialized resources, as well as those normally utilized in disaster situations, will be needed to support response to a terrorist incident. Such resources may not be located in the area or in the State of Florida.
5. The Florida Department of Health will have laboratories available that will be adequate for analytical services needed to manage a response to a terrorist event in the state.
6. Resources from governmental agencies (local, state, and federal) and private organizations will be made available upon request.
7. All state and local response agencies and organizations will establish and participate in a unified command structure at or near the scene. The emergency operations center of responding jurisdictions will be activated and staffed if indicated by the size or scope of the incident.
8. Federal agencies with statutory authority for response to a terrorist incident, or for the geographic location in which it occurs or has impacted, will participate in and cooperate with the unified command structure established by the responding local jurisdiction.
9. A terrorist event will result in the timely activation of the CEMPs of the local jurisdictions impacted. When needed, the Florida Division of Emergency Management will activate the state CEMP and the Federal

Emergency Management Agency will activate the National Response Framework.

10. Responding county and municipal jurisdictions will have supportive plans and procedures as well as appropriately trained and equipped personnel that may be needed for the general response operations related to management of the terrorist incident. This Annex assumes the resources and procedures for such related operations as hazardous material response, mass casualty incident management, law enforcement, search and rescue, etc., will be in place to be utilized when needed during a terrorist incident.
11. For terrorist events involving weapons of mass destruction there may be a large number of casualties. Injured or ill survivors will require specialized medical treatment, potentially including decontamination. Medical facilities near the scene capable of offering such treatment will have limited capacity to accept survivors. It will be necessary to transport survivors to distant medical facilities and may require establishing temporary medical operations in the field. Fatally injured victims may be numerous and their bodies contaminated or infectious. Special mortuary arrangements are likely to be necessary.
12. Terrorist incidents may involve damage or disruption to computer networks, telecommunication systems, or Internet systems. In addition, disturbance to vital community networks for utilities, transportation, and/or communication could endanger the health and safety of the population at risk. In addition, interruptions of emergency response operations could result in very substantial economic losses.
13. Extensive media interest in a terrorist event will necessitate media management operations and resources beyond those needed for other types of emergency management operations.
14. The functioning of the state's Terrorism Response System, as described in this Annex, is based upon the following specific assumptions:
  - a. A Terrorism Response System will be established and maintained.
  - b. The Florida Division of Emergency Management will serve as the coordinating agency during consequence management. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement will serve as the coordinating agency for crisis management.
  - c. Adequate contingent funding levels will be made through annual appropriations.
  - d. Each county and municipality in the state will develop and maintain a section to its CEMP that defines how local government agencies and organizations will respond to a threatened or actual terrorist incident. Such sections will be consistent with the state's Terrorism Annex, and will specifically define mechanisms for local

officials to access the Terrorism Response System. The municipal plans should be consistent with the corresponding county plan and will specifically define mechanisms for municipalities to access the Terrorism Response System.

- e. The Florida Infrastructure Protection Center (FIPC) will be established and maintained.
- f. Management of response operations for a terrorist incident will be guided by the following:
  - 1) Preserving life or minimizing risk to health;
  - 2) Preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from being expanded or aggravated;
  - 3) Locating, accessing, rendering safe, controlling, containing, recovering, and disposing of a weapon of mass destruction;
  - 4) Rescuing, decontaminating, transporting, and treating survivors;
  - 5) Releasing emergency public information that ensures adequate and accurate communications with the public;
  - 6) Restoring essential services and mitigating suffering;
  - 7) Collecting and preserving evidence;
  - 8) Apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators;
  - 9) Conducting site restoration; and
  - 10) Protecting economic infrastructure and protecting critical infrastructure.

## CHAPTER 2 – THE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

### I. General

This chapter of the Annex describes the operational concepts and organization to be used in the management of a response to a terrorist incident occurring in or impacting the State of Florida.

The concept of operations incorporated into this Annex is consistent with that utilized by the federal government. The Terrorism Incident Annex of the National Response Framework establishes a general concept of operations utilizing the concepts of *crisis management*. Crisis and consequence management operations are very closely interrelated and success or failure in one can impact the other. Therefore, the concept of operations contains mechanisms for the close coordination of activities in both these categories of operations.

This section first describes the response organization available for terrorist events impacting the state and, secondly, the concept of operations to be used by state organizations for management of the response to the event.

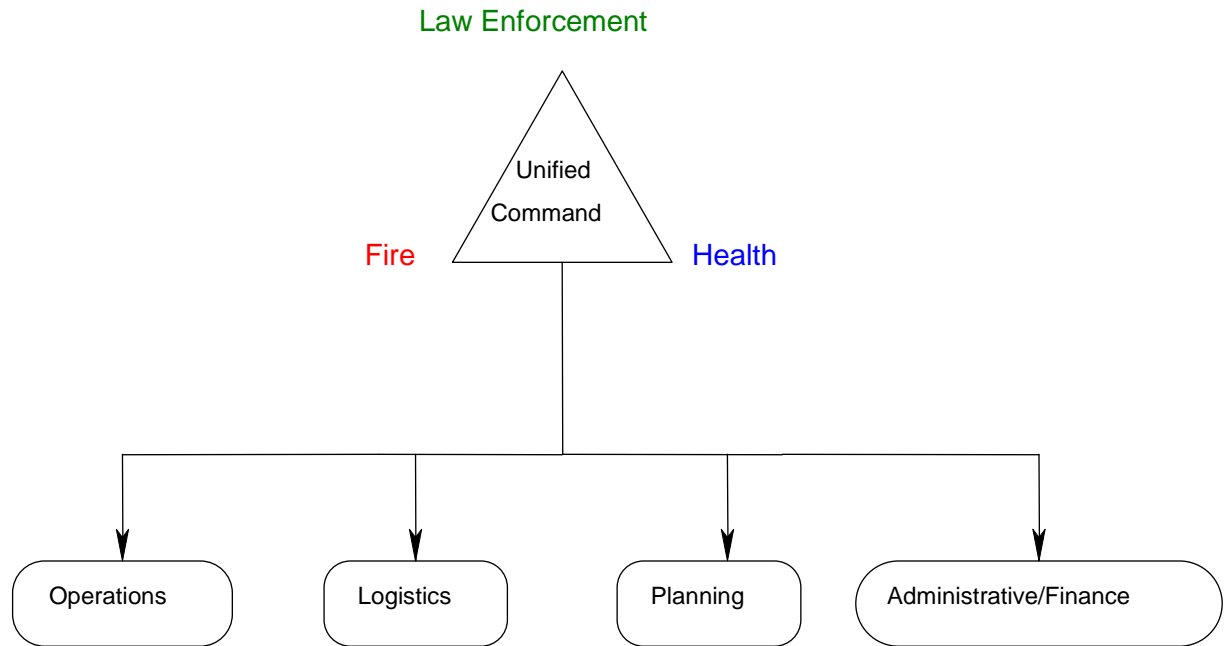
### II. Response Organization without a Clearly Defined Incident Scene

It is possible that the use of a weapon of mass destruction, such as a biological agent, could occur resulting in widespread illness, fatalities, or environmental contamination without a readily defined incident scene. In this case emergency operations at the local level would be coordinated through the local emergency operations center. Response operations such as mass casualty management, environmental decontamination, and public information would be provided on a region-wide basis, with coordination being done through the RDSTF and the State Emergency Operations Center. Cross-regional coordination will be conducted by the State Emergency Operations Center.

### III. Local Response

The local response organization for a terrorism event is shown in **Figure 1**. Under most conditions, the local jurisdiction will provide the initial emergency response to a known, suspected, or threatened terrorist event. The first responding units should establish a unified command of appropriate local organizations and initiate required notification, site security, and response operations in accordance with established procedures.

**FIGURE 1**  
**LOCAL RESPONSE ONLY**



Consistent with local plans and procedures and the characteristics of the event, the responding jurisdiction's emergency operations center may be activated. Through the local emergency operations center, additional local resources and capabilities can be made available to the unified command by activation of the jurisdiction's comprehensive emergency management plan, as well as specialized procedures for hazardous materials response, mass casualty incident management, mass fatality management, search and rescue, and other related plans. Guidelines for these procedures can be found in the State Field Operations Guide (FOG).

#### **IV. State and Regional Response**

In the event that local response capabilities may not be adequate to conduct crisis and consequence management operations, state and regional resources may be mobilized with an Executive Order of the Governor. The characteristics or magnitude of a terrorist event may necessitate the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center and the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. State resources mobilized through these actions would then be available to the local unified command. In addition, the State of Florida established seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces for each of the seven regions shown in **Figure 2**. These Task Forces are established to address the unique emergency preparedness needs for terrorist incidents. State and regional response organizations are illustrated in **Figures 3 and 4**.

Pursuant to F.S. 943, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is the lead state agency for Crisis Management while the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) is the lead state agency for Consequence Management.

##### **A. Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF)**

Pursuant to Florida Statutes Chapter 943, the FDLE established a RDSTF in each of the seven operational regions of the department. The RDSTFs address the unique preparedness and response needs for terrorism and WMD incidents. The Division of Emergency Management will support and assist the required Domestic Security Task Forces with the response of specialized personnel, equipment, and material to support local emergency agencies and organizations responding to an actual or threatened terrorist event. The RDSTFs perform the following functions:

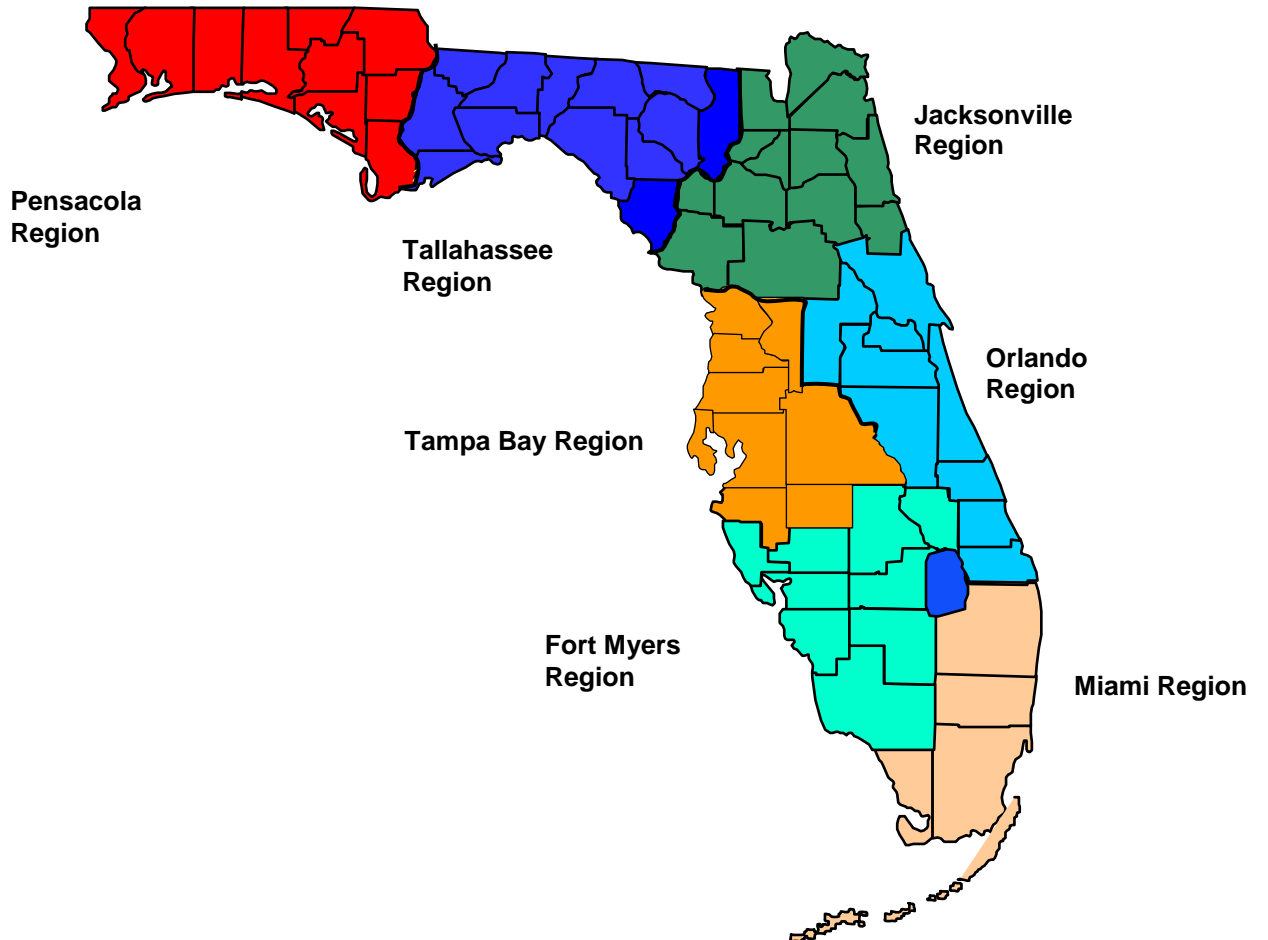
1. Assist in assessing, defining, and monitoring the state's vulnerability to the impacts of a terrorist or cyber-terrorist event;
2. Assist in determining state and local government ongoing needs (specialized personnel, equipment, material, planning, and training) to effectively respond to a major terrorist or cyber-terrorist incident;

3. Development of regional standards and guidelines applicable to the safe and efficient emergency response to a terrorist or cyber-terrorist incident;
4. Identify operational concepts to incorporate federal response actions and personnel into the management of a terrorist event and its consequences in the community;
5. Work in concert with local emergency management to deploy specialized resources, sponsored by the state, for rapid response to a terrorist event involving weapons of mass destruction;
6. Develop Regional Response Plans to deploy regional resources identified in support of these plans; and
7. Conduct Regional Response Exercises to test and refine the capability of the RDSTF to deploy regional response assets.

Each region has local agency resources (personnel and equipment) that make up a highly trained cadre of personnel that are equipped for response to a known or suspected terrorist attack involving a weapon of mass destruction.

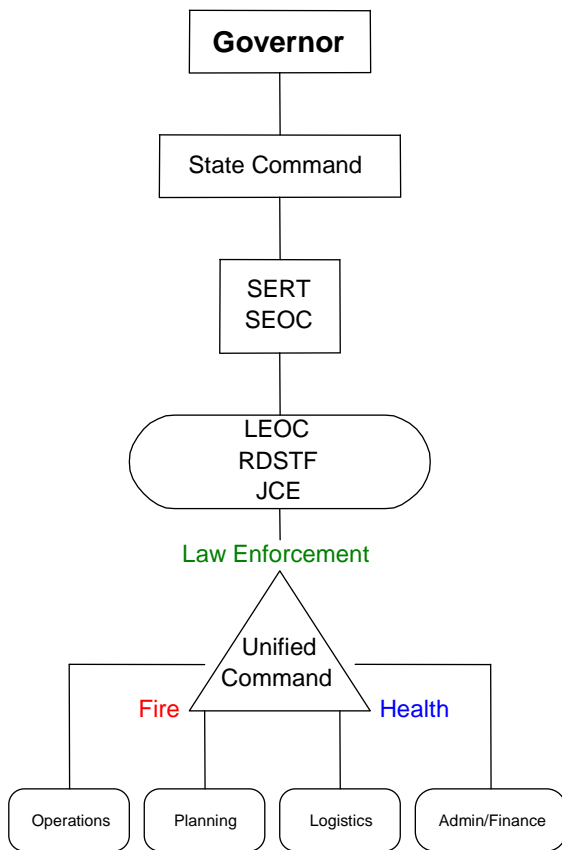
The availability of these designated resources within each of the areas will minimize the time needed for their deployment to support the unified command at the scene of a known or suspected terrorist incident. The resources will be coordinated through the RDSTFs. The resources within each region will be structured, trained and equipped to address the unique needs and capabilities of the communities within that region.

**FIGURE 2  
STATE OF FLORIDA REGIONAL DOMESTIC SECURITY  
TASK FORCE REGIONS**

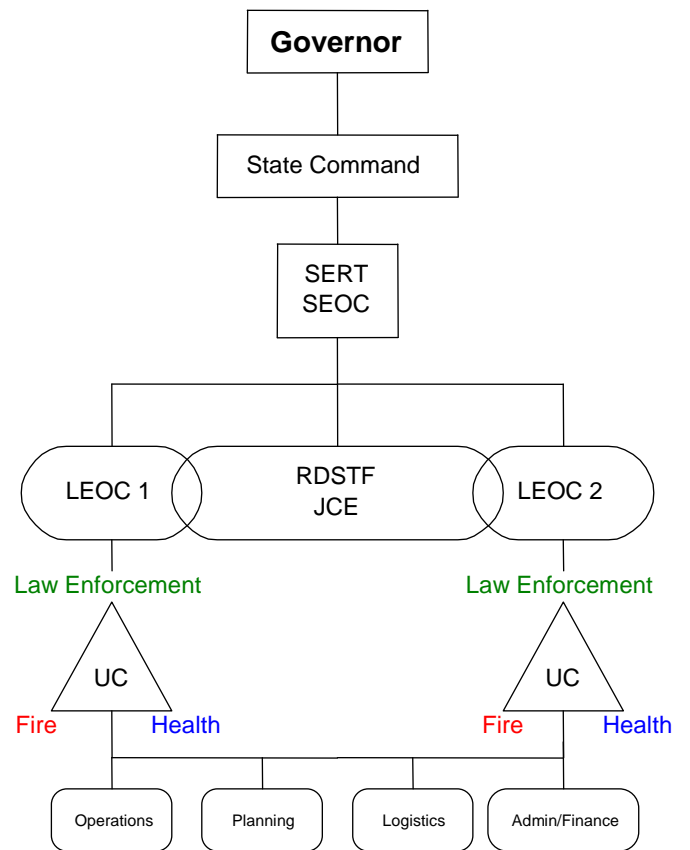


**FIGURE 3  
INCIDENT CONTAINED IN ONE COUNTY and MULTIPLE COUNTIES**

**Incident Contained in One County**



**Incident in Multiple Counties**





Regional assets available will include resources capable for response to incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) agents, as follows:

1. Evidence/investigative response team;
2. Special weapons and tactics team;
3. Bomb squad;
4. Hazardous materials response team;
5. Emergency medical services;
6. Hospitals;
7. Laboratories;
8. Public works; and
9. Fire fighting.

**B. Florida National Guard WMD Civil Support Team**

The Florida National Guard WMD Civil Support Team is a 22-member team comprised of specialized National Guard personnel available for activation to any location in the State when authorized by an Executive Order of the Governor. The team will provide support to the Incident Commander at the scene with highly specialized technical services that may be needed for the response to a known or suspected terrorist incident involving a weapon of mass destruction. The team is available in the state on a seven day, 24-hour basis and is equipped with specialized technical skills and equipment.

**C. Florida National Guard Computer Emergency Response Team**

The Florida National Guard Computer Emergency Response Team is a team of specialized National Guard personnel available for activation to any location in the state when authorized by an Executive Order of the Governor. The team provides support to the Incident Commander at the scene with highly specialized technical services that may be needed for the response to a known or suspected terrorist incident involving a cyber terrorism event.

**D. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Environmental Terrorism Response Team (ERT)**

The Department of Environmental Protection, Environmental Terrorism Response Team is a special team consisting of DEP environmental investigators, emergency responders and uniformed officers along with representation from the Florida Departments of Health, Transportation,

Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Investigative Division. The team is available to support incident commanders with hazardous material issues but is not limited to hazardous material and industrial chemicals. The Environmental Terrorism Response Team personnel can be on scene within three hours and the full team deployed within twelve hours of notification.

## **V. Federal Response**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead federal agency for Crisis Management. All federal Consequence Management Resources will operate as defined under the National Response Framework. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the lead federal agency for Consequence Management.

## **VI. Other Participants in the Response Organization**

It is possible that the nature of a terrorist event could necessitate other non-government participants in the emergency response organization. Examples that may need to be considered include the following:

1. Owners or operators of the facility in which the event is occurring;
2. Owners or operators of a transportation center, or modes of transportation (for example, airplane, boat, railroad), in which the event is occurring;
3. Non-government expert advisors or consultants, such as university scientists, physicians, or private contractors;
4. Non-government laboratories for threat agent identification;
5. The manufacturer of the threat agent;
6. Rental agents or contractors providing vehicles, equipment, or supplies involved in the event;
7. Health and medical care facilities and mortuaries managing the survivors of the incident; and
8. The owners, operators, clients, or support organizations for computer networks, telecommunication systems, and Internet services threatened by a cyber terrorist attack.

These organizations or officials may become participants in the Unified Command and/or have liaison personnel deployed to the appropriate state or local emergency operations center.

## CHAPTER 3 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

This chapter of the Annex describes the operational concepts to be used by the response organization described in **Chapter 2 (The Response Organization)**.

### II. Terrorist Event Response Process

Two actions unique to emergency operations for both crisis and consequence management are as follows: 1) Identifying the event as a known, suspected, or threatened terrorist or cyber terrorist attack; and, 2) Assuring notifications to agencies are made. This section describes these initial steps.

#### A. Detection

Detection of an actual, suspected, or threatened terrorist or cyber terrorist incident may occur through the following types of mechanisms:

1. Communications centers;
2. Law enforcement intelligence efforts;
3. Warnings or announcements by the perpetrators;
4. Characteristics of the event, such as explosion or chemical recognition;
5. Witness accounts;
6. The medical or physical symptoms of survivors;
7. Laboratory results from samples taken at the scene or from survivors' or victims' bodies;
8. Routine surveillance monitoring of a community's morbidity and mortality; and
9. Unexplained disruption or failure of a computer network, telecommunications system, or Internet service.

Local response organizations may initiate operations for routine law enforcement, hazardous materials, or mass casualty incidents without recognizing the situation as one caused by a terrorist or cyber terrorist attack.

#### B. Notification

In the event that first responders or others suspect that the incident or threatened incident is the result of a terrorist situation and/or one involving a weapon of mass destruction, notification to the State Watch Office is necessary. As a precaution, the State Watch Office will ensure

that the applicable regional office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been notified in addition to other appropriate agencies. As necessary the State Watch Office will notify the appropriate local emergency operation centers (LEOCs), and emergency support functions. Upon receipt of an Executive Order, ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) will notify the appropriate Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF).

Recognition of unexpected trends in morbidity or mortality from the state's ongoing medical monitoring activities would also require that the State Watch Office be notified in the event that the case is a possible terrorist event.

## **C. Threat Classification**

### **1. Homeland Security Advisory System**

The Department of Homeland Security developed the Homeland Security Advisory System as a means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local authorities and to the American people. The State of Florida has adopted this classification scheme. In most cases the state threat condition will mirror the national threat condition. There may, however, be instances when the state threat level will be either higher or lower than the national level. Examples may include threats specific to the State of Florida that warrant an elevated threat condition beyond the national level, or threats specific to other parts of the country or to national interests that may not be applicable to Florida. In the latter case the state threat level may actually be lower than the national level.

There are five threat conditions, each identified by a description and corresponding color. From lowest to highest, the levels and colors are:

- Low = Green;
- Guarded = Blue;
- Elevated = Yellow;
- High = Orange; and
- Severe = Red.

The higher the threat condition, the greater the risk there is of a terrorist attack. Risk includes both the probability of an attack occurring and its potential gravity.

The following threat conditions each represent an increasing risk of terrorist attacks. Beneath each threat condition are some suggested protective measures, recognizing that the heads of

state departments and agencies should develop and implement appropriate agency-specific protective measures:

- a. **Low Condition (Green)** - This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. State departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific protective measures they develop and implement:
  - i. Refining and exercising as appropriate preplanned protective measures;
  - ii. Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security Advisory System and specific preplanned department or agency protective measures; and
  - iii. Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks, and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.
- b. **Guarded Condition (Blue)**. This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective measures taken in the previous threat condition, state departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific protective measures that they develop and implement:
  - i. Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations;
  - ii. Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures; and
  - iii. Providing the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.
- c. **Elevated Condition (Yellow)** - An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective measures taken in the previous threat conditions, state departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the protective measures that they develop and implement:
  - i. Increasing surveillance of critical locations;
  - ii. Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions;

- iii. Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of preplanned protective measures; and
  - iv. Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.
- d. **High Condition (Orange)** - A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective measures taken in the previous threat conditions, state departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific protective measures that they develop and implement:
- i. Coordinating necessary security efforts with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies or any National Guard or other appropriate armed forces organizations;
  - ii. Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation;
  - iii. Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing their workforce; and
  - iv. Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.
- e. **Severe Condition (Red)** - A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the protective measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the protective measures in the previous threat conditions, state departments and agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific protective measures that they develop and implement:
- i. Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs;
  - ii. Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources;
  - iii. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems; and
  - iv. Closing public and government facilities.

### **III. State Emergency Response Operations**

#### **A. Activation of the State Emergency Operations Center**

The State Emergency Operations Center may be activated for any terrorist threat or incident involving a weapon of mass destruction. Upon receipt of an Executive Order, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Commissioner will assume the role of State Incident Commander and the Director of the Division of Emergency Management will assume the role of State Coordinating Officer for the event.

#### **B. Deployment of State Liaison Personnel**

Several emergency operations facilities may be established for management of the incident. The Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the State Emergency Operations Center, may deploy liaison personnel to any or all of the following:

1. The local unified command;
2. A local emergency operations center;
3. The Federal Joint Operations Center;
4. The Joint Information Center;
5. Forward Coordinating Team;
6. The Federal Regional Operations Center; and/or
7. The State Regional Operations Center as the location of the designated RDSTF.

#### **C. Mobilization of Other State Resources**

Other State resources requested by the Unified Command through the local emergency operations centers of the involved jurisdictions will be mobilized through the State Emergency Operations Center and/or the appropriate State Emergency Support Function in accordance with the provisions of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

#### **D. Deactivation of the State Response**

Deactivation of the state's response and demobilization of deployed state personnel will be at the direction of the State Emergency Operations Center after coordination with the local jurisdictions. Deactivation of specific assets, operations, or facilities may be staged as conditions warrant.

**IV. Reimbursement/Finance**

The current policy and procedures as outlined in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan will be followed.

## CHAPTER 4 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. General

The intent of this chapter is to define the responsibilities of the State Emergency Support Functions (ESF), the Division of Emergency Management, and the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces under the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) as they specifically relate to management of a terrorism incident response. Other responsibilities not unique to the response to a terrorism event are addressed pursuant to the state CEMP and its implementing procedures.

To provide context for understanding the state's roles and responsibilities, the general responsibilities of local organizations are also briefly summarized. The effectiveness of a state response to a terrorist or cyber terrorist event will be contingent on the fulfillment of program and operational responsibilities of all involved organizations.

### II. Local Roles and Responsibilities

County and municipal governments and emergency service organizations will have both program support and operational responsibilities.

According to Chapter 252.38(1) of the Florida Statutes, county governments are required to develop a CEMP that is consistent with the state's plan. Therefore, counties are encouraged to adopt an annex for terrorism incident response to their existing CEMP that is consistent with the operational concepts, responsibilities, and policies established by this Annex.

Municipalities that have elected to establish emergency management program pursuant to Chapter 252.38(2) of the Florida Statutes, and have a prepared municipal CEMP, are also encouraged to adopt an annex for terrorism incident response to their CEMP. Such an annex should be consistent with the applicable county plan.

Municipalities that have not established an emergency management program shall be served by their respective county. At the time of an event, local government emergency response organizations will implement the applicable annex and CEMP as necessitated by the incident and its consequences.

### III. Regional Roles and Responsibilities

Chapter 943, Florida Statutes, directed the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to establish a Regional Domestic Security Task Force in each of its operational regions. The roles and responsibilities of a Regional Domestic Security Task Force are described in the Response Organization portion of this plan and in the Regional Domestic Security Task Force standard operations template.

The Regional Domestic Security Task Forces will meet on a continuing and regularly scheduled basis to discuss relative issues associated to its mission. General duties and responsibilities include:

- A. Assisting in the implementation of Florida's terrorism defense structure;
- B. Furnishing advice and recommendations to the Domestic Security Oversight Board on relevant crisis and consequence management issues;
- C. Identifying opportunities to prevent and mitigate future loss of life and property damage from terrorist incidents;
- D. Assist in defining principles and establishing criteria for prioritizing equipment purchases and training activities;
- E. Establishing special committees and subcommittees to deal with specific issues arising during the crisis and consequence management process;
- F. Establishing, implementing and maintaining an education program to advise the public on regional domestic security task force activities;
- G. Assisting the state lead agencies overseeing crisis and consequence management in implementing a system that promotes the prevention and mitigation of a terrorist attack as well as efficient response to a terrorist attack should one occur;
- H. Making recommendations for revision of Florida's terrorism defense structure based on the tangible results of regional response exercises or actual events;
- I. Providing direction and oversight to the six main working groups (law enforcement, fire/rescue, health and medical, emergency management/regulatory, education and interoperable communications) by establishing schedules and timelines for completion of work assignments or tasks;
- J. Developing procedures and protocols to coordinate resource deployment to local governmental agencies;
- K. Performing vulnerability assessments;
- L. Planning and coordinating regional training and exercises;
- M. Coordinating and facilitating consequence management operations involving regional disaster response team assets in accordance with this plan, the regional response template and the Florida Field Operations Guide (FOG);
- N. Briefing task force members on status/progress of delegated tasks or assignments;

- O. Conducting special meetings with working groups or subcommittees;
- P. Compiling and submitting periodic progress reports; and
- Q. Identifying budgetary and assistance needs and presenting them to parent state or local organizations.

#### **IV. State Roles and Responsibilities**

The State has the principal responsibilities for development, implementation, and maintenance of the Terrorism Response System. This section describes state responsibilities either by the individual agency or by the applicable Emergency Support Function (ESF). The lead state agency for each ESF has the responsibility to coordinate the required actions of all agencies and organizations involved within that ESF.

##### **A. The Florida Division of Emergency Management**

The Florida Division of Emergency Management will have the following responsibilities, with respect to operations of this Annex:

1. Develop and maintain this Annex and assure its consistency with the State CEMP;
2. Prepare and maintain planning guidance for ESF agencies on the development of procedures needed for implementation of this Annex;
3. Prepare and distribute guidance and review criteria for development of consistent terrorism response annexes to local government CEMPs and any corresponding implementing procedures;
4. Establish cost reimbursement policies and fee schedules for activation of the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces;
5. Coordinate deployment of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile to local communities;
6. Provide resources and guidance to oversight groups;
7. Prepare and maintain procedures for the State Watch Office regarding notifications for a known, suspected or threatened terrorist event; and
8. In coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, establish and maintain a statewide training program for state and local emergency response personnel in terrorism incident awareness and response operations.

**B. All ESF Lead Agencies and Organizations**

All designated State ESF primary agencies or organizations have the following responsibilities for implementation of this Annex:

1. Ensure development of any specialized procedures necessary to implement any applicable responsibilities of this Annex;
2. Evaluate the applicability and consistency of existing procedures under the state CEMP to the types of unique operations required of the ESF during the response to an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction;
3. Identify the type and number of resources likely to be needed by the ESF to support response to a weapon of mass destruction event;
4. Coordinate training support as needed by state and local personnel for the procedures developed for implementation of this Annex and the related responsibilities of the ESFs;
5. Support the state's continuous process to assess Florida's vulnerabilities to a terrorist event and to continuously define the state and local capabilities to respond to such an incident;
6. Support the establishment of statewide criteria for actions to protect the public from biological nuclear, incendiary, chemical and explosive agents released during a terrorist attack; and
7. Support the Division of Emergency Management in the maintenance and updating of this Annex and all corresponding implementing procedures.

**C. Support Agencies Responsibilities**

The responsibilities for the ESFs support agencies are as follows:

1. ESF 2 - Communications
  - a. Coordinates with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and Florida Infrastructure Protection Center (FIPC) the assessment of the vulnerability of computer networks, data and telecommunications systems, radio and internet services used for routine and emergency operations to a terrorist or cyber attack and implement corrective actions as indicated;
  - b. Serves as the lead ESF for a cyber terrorist event during consequence management;

- c. Coordinates with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Florida Infrastructure Protection Center, and State Technology Office during operations in response to a known or suspected cyber terrorist attack; and
  - d. Provides stand-by contractor support for response to a cyber terrorist incident.
2. ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering
- a. Supports the assessment of the state's water and sewerage services to terrorist and cyber terrorist attacks;
  - b. Develops emergency procedures for supporting efforts to close, decontaminate, and/or restore water and sewer systems to service following an event involving a weapon of mass destruction; and
  - c. Conducts debris management.
3. ESF 4 - Fire Fighting and ESF 9 - Search and Rescue
- a. Supports the assessment of the specialized personnel, equipment, and material needs of local fire fighting organizations for response to a terrorist attack using a weapon of mass destruction;
  - b. Supports development of the fire fighting resource, material, training and related requirements for selection, deployment and operation of the Terrorism Response System, in coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces;
  - c. Defines the required and/or recommended awareness and technician level and operational training and exercise standards for state and local fire service response to weapon of mass destruction incidents, in coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces;
  - d. Provides search and rescue units capable of operating in an environment contaminated with CBRNE weapons of mass destruction; and
  - e. Identifies equipment, resources and training necessary to conduct Chemical, Biological, and Radiological technical decontamination of first responders and emergency decontamination of survivors at the scene of a Weapons of Mass Destruction incident.
4. ESF 5 - Plans Section

- a. Evaluate current procedures for gathering and managing incident data, as well as operations planning for their effectiveness to support State Emergency Operations Center actions during a weapon of mass destruction incident;
  - b. Take corrective actions as indicated; and
  - c. Develop and implement programs and procedures for exchange of intelligence among appropriate state and local organizations regarding actual or potential terrorist events.
5. ESF 6 - Mass Care
- a. Develops and/or adapt existing plans or procedures to provide assistance and services to survivors impacted by a weapon of mass destruction; and
  - b. Develops and provides guidance for specialized shelter operations that may be required by a weapon of mass destruction attack, such as medical monitoring, decontamination, and first aid for survivors.
6. ESF 7 - Resource Support
- Prepares and test procedures to obtain and deploy specialized resources needed for a weapon of mass destruction response from sources within and outside of Florida.
7. ESF 8 - Health and Medical Services
- a. Support the operation of a statewide morbidity and mortality-monitoring system for early detection of terrorist attacks using a biological weapon;
  - b. Develop procedures to communicate and coordinate with health care facilities and practitioners to respond to an indicated weapon of mass destruction event based on monitoring of morbidity and mortality in the state;
  - c. In coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, define the required and/or recommended awareness, technician, and operational level training and exercise standards for emergency medical services, and hospital emergency department response to weapons of mass destruction incidents;
  - d. Develop and implement procedures to access and distribute pharmaceuticals, including the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, as well as other specialized

- medical supplies needed for treatment of survivors of a weapons of mass destruction attack;
- e. Develop patient decontamination procedures for use by hospital emergency departments. Identify equipment, resources and procedures needed to conduct these procedures;
  - f. In coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, support development of the emergency medical services resource, material, training, and related requirements;
  - g. Develop the laboratory capabilities to support state and local response to a known or suspected terrorist event and prepare procedures necessary for effective utilization of such laboratory services;
  - h. Prepare and test procedures for transport or relocation of contaminated survivors to medical care facilities within and outside the state;
  - i. Develop procedures for disposition of contaminated remains;
  - j. Develop mass fatality procedures for weapons of mass destruction incidents; and
  - k. Maintain capabilities for radiological response in a weapon of mass destruction incident.
8. ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials
- a. Evaluate existing hazardous materials response procedures, protocols and equipment used in the state for their suitability during a weapon of mass destruction event.
  - b. Take corrective actions as needed;
  - c. Define the required and/or recommended levels of personal protective equipment for local responders managing a weapon of mass destruction incident;
  - d. In coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, define the required and/or recommended awareness, technician, and operational level training and exercise standards for hazardous materials response to weapon of mass destruction incidents;
  - e. Support development of the hazardous materials response resource, material, equipment, training, and related

- requirements for response to a weapons of mass destruction incident; and
- f. Formulate and establish statewide criteria and protocols for disposal of natural and man-made debris contaminated with a weapon of mass destruction.
9. ESF 12 - Energy
- a. Support the assessment of the vulnerability of the state's electric generation facilities, transmission lines, and substations;
  - b. Support the assessment of the vulnerability of the state's natural gas transmission lines and associated facilities;
  - c. Support the assessment of the vulnerability of the state's storage facilities for transportation fuels, gasoline and diesel fuel;
  - d. In response to a terrorist alert or terrorist incident ESF 12 will provide assistance to the effected energy supplier as needed;
  - e. In coordination with Regional Domestic Security Task Forces act as the liaison between the electric utilities/natural gas utilities and state/federal law enforcement agencies/emergency management to protect the utility's infrastructure; and
  - f. In coordination with Regional Domestic Security Task Forces act as the liaison between the transportation fuel suppliers and state law enforcement agencies/emergency management to protect the storage and transportation facilities.
10. ESF 13 - Military Support
- a. Support assessment of the vulnerability of National Guard facilities and operations to the impacts of a terrorist or cyber terrorist attack;
  - b. Identify resource, planning, training and equipment needs to avoid or minimize the vulnerability of military facilities and operations to a terrorist or cyber terrorist attack;
  - c. Define the required and/or recommended awareness, technical, and operational level training and exercise standards for general National Guard response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction;

- d. The Florida National Guard will have the following responsibilities related to preparedness for, response to, and recovery from a terrorist incident:
- 1) Establish and maintain the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team program.
  - 2) Establish and maintain the Computer Emergency Response Team.
  - 3) Define criteria for team deployment and minimum response times to locations throughout the State.
  - 4) Provide for joint training with the designated assets and the Regional Domestic Security Task Force in each region.
  - 5) Provide guidance to local emergency services officials on the capabilities and operational protocols of these Teams.
  - 6) Ensure the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team can effectively fulfill the following responsibilities:
    - i. Conduct training, planning, safety, exercise, equipment maintenance, and administrative duties in accordance with the requirements established by the National Guard.
    - ii. Maintain readiness for deployment to the scene of a known, suspected, or threatened terrorist incident.
    - iii. Maintain capabilities to provide specialized emergency response services to the local Incident Commander.
    - iv. Support and expand the technical resources for the incident.

11. ESF 14 - Public Information

- a. Support the assessment of the vulnerability of the state's public information and emergency warning network to a terrorist or cyber terrorist attack;
- b. Prepare procedures for deployment of state public information officers and support staff to a Joint Information Center at or near the scene of a terrorist incident;

- c. Prepare and maintain pre-incident public information materials and background briefings for the media on the operations and capabilities of the Florida Terrorism Response System; and
  - d. Develop procedures to rapidly prepare and release to the public authoritative information on the safety and health effects of weapons of mass destruction and recommended protective actions.
12. ESF 16 - Law Enforcement and Security
- a. Coordinate, facilitate and track support for regional response in coordination with the Division of Emergency Management and the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces;
  - b. Serves as lead agency for Crisis Management;
  - c. Assess, In coordination with the State Technology Office, the vulnerability of computer networks, communications systems, and Internet services used for routine and emergency law enforcement operations to a terrorist or cyber terrorist attack;
  - d. Supports the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces' in the support of the assessment of local and state law enforcement response capabilities available to respond to a weapon of mass destruction event and define additional capability needs support investigations of known, suspected, or threatened terrorist or cyber terrorist events;
  - e. Coordinates local, state, and federal law enforcement operations, investigations, intelligence sharing, and analysis of known, suspected or threatened terrorist or cyber terrorist events;
  - f. Coordinates the requests for deployment of the Florida National Guard for security missions;
  - g. Defines the required and/or recommended awareness, technical, and operational level training and exercise standards for law enforcement response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction;
  - h. Defines required and or recommended equipment necessary for law enforcement response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction in coordination with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces;

- i. Supports the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure facilities and services as determined by intelligence analysis of the vulnerability of likely targets in coordination with the Division of Emergency Management;
  - j. Design and implement buffer zone security plans to ensure asset protection; and,
  - k. Coordinate mutual aid and deployment.
13. ESF 17 - Animal Protection
- a. Support the assessment of the vulnerability of the state's food, animal, and agricultural industries to terrorist attacks and contamination from a weapon of mass destruction;
  - b. Develop response criteria, policies, and procedures for confiscation, condemnation, and disposal of food and agricultural products contaminated by a weapon of mass destruction; and,
  - c. Coordinate mass animal care.

## CHAPTER 5 – TRAINING AND EXERCISES

### I. General

This chapter defines the state's training and exercise programs needed to implement this Annex. The response to a terrorist event will require both routine and specialized emergency operations, often in an area potentially contaminated with hazardous materials. Therefore, it is vitally important to assure that response personnel are adequately trained to fulfill their responsibilities without endangering their safety. This includes training emergency services and health care personnel in the field to recognize a possible terrorist event, as well as training those who would respond to that event.

### II. Training Program Development and Implementation

#### A. Development and Implementation Concepts

The training program for management of terrorist incidents is to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Provide terrorism awareness, technician, and response level training to state and local personnel;
2. Incorporate the operational concepts utilized in this Annex; and
3. Coordinate with other emergency preparedness training programs currently offered or coordinated by the state.

#### B. Training Program Direction and Management

1. Several state agencies are involved in the development, funding, implementation, and maintenance of training programs related to response to a weapon of mass destruction terrorist incident. The Division of Emergency Management will serve as the state coordinator of the training programs needed to support for consequence management and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement will serve as the state coordinator for crisis management. In this role, the Division of Emergency Management is responsible for the following actions:
  - a. Cooperate with other state agencies and statewide associations in establishing criteria and performance standards for training all pertinent state and local personnel in terrorism incident preparedness and response;
  - b. Review all applicable state training programs for their relevance to the management of a terrorist incident involving a weapon of mass destruction;

- c. Make available terrorism preparedness and response training programs for all state and local agencies; and
  - d. Support local terrorism preparedness training programs.
2. Under the coordination of the Division of Emergency Management, the following state agencies are responsible for the indicated components of the statewide terrorism preparedness and response-training program:
- a. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for direction and coordination of the state and local training curricula for law enforcement, cyber terrorism response, security, and evacuation traffic control operations;
  - b. The Florida Department of Military Affairs, the Florida National Guard, is responsible for direction and coordination of the training of Florida guardsmen, the WMD Civil Support Team, the Computer Emergency Response Team, the CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and search and rescue personnel in terrorism incident awareness and response;
  - c. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for direction and coordination of training for state environmental protection officers in terrorism awareness and response, as well as for remediation of environmental damage caused by the use of a weapon of mass destruction;
  - d. The Florida Department of Health is responsible for direction of terrorism awareness and response training programs for State personnel, local health officials, and medical facility staff, as well as for the training of laboratory personnel;
  - e. Each lead agency of a state emergency support function is responsible for direction and coordination of the training of state and local personnel in that function as it relates to terrorism preparedness and response; and
  - f. The Florida Department of Insurance, Division of State Fire Marshall, is responsible for directing and coordinating State and local training curriculum for fire service personnel.

### III. Training Exercises

This section defines the state program for training exercises in terrorism incident response.

**A. Objectives for the State Exercise Program**

1. Statewide terrorism incident response exercises will be designed to test and practice one or more of the following:
  - a. The state's key roles in terrorism crisis and consequence management;
  - b. Detection, assessment, notification, and classification of a terrorist event;
  - c. Deployment and operations of Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, the Florida National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, the CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP), and Computer Emergency Response Teams;
  - d. The state's role in a Unified Command at the scene with local and Federal agencies;
  - e. Ability of the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces to respond to and support local authorities;
  - f. The operational communication interfaces between state, local and federal operational centers; and
  - g. Practice of selected state operations to respond to the use of a weapon of mass destruction, such as search and rescue, intelligence gathering, cyber technology, mass casualty management, decontamination, media management, and other issues.
2. The Division will encourage county and municipal jurisdictions to cooperate with and participate in these exercises and will participate in and support local exercises.

**B. Schedule for State Exercises**

1. The schedule for state terrorism response exercises will be as follows:
  - a. An exercise will be held annually;
  - b. The exercise type will alternate between table top and functional, with utilization of federal assets; and
  - c. Each exercise will involve the jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations in at least one Division of Emergency Management region.

2. A coordinated state response to a terrorist incident may be substituted for the annual statewide exercise.

**C. Exercise Documentation**

1. The Division of Emergency Management will prepare a formal written critique, after each statewide exercise. The critique will be made available to all state agencies and local governments within 60 days of the last day of the exercise.
2. A formal, written critique of an actual response to a major terrorism incident will also be prepared and distributed as with a statewide exercise.