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IA 8 – Terrorism

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1   Introduction

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 states: "The term 'terrorism' means any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping."

Responding to an act of terrorism requires planning and procedures that provide for both crisis management and consequence management.

2   Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to facilitate effective and coordinated State response and recovery activities to incidents of terrorism using a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) involving the use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosive (CBRNE) and/or the intentional disruption of electronic/wireless/cyber telecommunications controlling elements of critical infrastructure.

3   Policies

■   Activation of this annex will occur:

● In accordance with the Basic Plan of the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan.

● When a terrorist attack has occurred or credible information indicates that one is imminent.

■   The guidelines outlined in this annex:

● Should not be considered all-encompassing. They augment, but do not replace other legal responsibilities applicable to each agency.

● May be modified as necessary by competent legal authority as situations warrant.

4   Situation and Assumptions

4.1   General

■   No single private or government agency at the local, tribal, State or Federal level possesses the authority or expertise to act unilaterally on difficult issues that may arise in response to threats or acts of terrorism.

■ A terrorist incident may occur at any time of day with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, and may result in mass casualties.

■ An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population area involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear materials or explosives, will have major consequences that may overwhelm local and State response capabilities including, but not limited to, mass casualties, mass fatalities, extensive amounts of debris, and contamination of victims and debris.

■ Terrorists attack vulnerabilities with the intent of weakening the bonds between citizens, businesses, tribal nations, and government at all levels. A terrorist's goal is to create panic and chaos, disrupting the economy and social order.

■ In the case of a biological attack, the effect may be temporally and geographically dispersed, with no determined or defined "incident site." Response operations may be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional, multi-State region.

■ A biological attack employing a contagious agent may require quarantine by State and local health officials to contain the disease outbreak.

■ A biological attack may be difficult to recognize and slow to develop.

■ Terrorist groups may possess vast computer knowledge, and may have the ability to use cyber attacks to inflict disruptions of the critical infrastructure of both State and private industry.

■ The population, property, critical infrastructure, and environmental resources of the State of Oregon are all vulnerable to a threatened or actual act of terrorism.

■ Methods of terrorism are not all-inclusive and are constantly evolving.

4.2   Chemical

Chemical attacks are defined as the deliberate release of a toxic agency (gaseous, liquid or solid) that can poison people or the environment.

■ Oregon hosts an extensive, legitimate chemical product industry with products that could be utilized as terrorist weapons. While not as toxic as cyanide, mustard or nerve agents, industrial chemicals can be used in much larger quantities to compensate for their lower toxicity.

■ Terrorists have considered a wide range of chemicals for attacks. Typical plots focus on poisoning foods or spreading the agency on

surfaces to poison via contact, or in conjunction with an explosive device.

■   The intentional use of a chemical agent aimed at the human population may result in panic and chaos; mass casualties; mass fatalities; severe economic damage and maximum psychological trauma.

4.3   Biological

Biological weapons, which release large quantities of living, disease-causing microorganisms, have extraordinary lethal potential. Biological weapons may not be immediately recognized, allowing an infectious agent time to spread. Moreover, biological agents can serve as a means of attack against humans as well as livestock and crops, inflicting casualties as well as economic damage.

■   Bioterrorism is the intentional use of microorganisms, or toxins, derived from living organisms, to produce death in humans, animals or plants.

■   The intentional release of a biological element, such as anthrax or smallpox, aimed at the human population may result in a disease outbreak of exceptional nature that could threaten the citizens of Oregon. An outbreak may create panic and chaos; mass casualties; mass fatalities; severe economic damage and maximum psychological trauma to Oregonians.

■   Biological outbreaks require rapid procurement and mass distribution of drugs and vaccines.

■   The intentional release of a biological element aimed at impacting animal health, such as Foot and Mouth Disease or Avian influenza, may result in an animal disease outbreak threatening animal populations, and have an economic impact on the agriculture industry.

4.4   Radiological

Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) is a conventional bomb rather than a yield-producing nuclear device. RDDs are designed to disperse radioactive material to cause destruction, contamination, and injury from radiation produced by the material. A RDD can be almost any size, defined only by the amount of radioactive material and explosives.

■   A passive RDD is a system in which unshielded radioactive material is dispersed or placed manually at the target.

■   An explosive RDD (often called a "dirty bomb") is any system that uses the explosive force of detonation to disperse radioactive material.

■   An atmospheric RDD is any system in which radioactive material is converted into a form that is easily transported by air currents.

■   Use of a RDD by terrorists could result in health, environmental, and economic effects as well as political and social effects. It will cause fear, injury, and possibly lead to levels of contamination requiring costly and time-consuming clean-up efforts.

■   A variety of radioactive materials are commonly available and could be used in a RDD, including Cesium-137, Strontium-90, and Cobalt-60. Hospitals, universities, factories, construction companies, and laboratories are possible sources for these radioactive materials.

■   A crude RDD requires minimal expertise to build. A number of internet sites contain instructions on building RDDs.

4.5   Nuclear

Nuclear events include the threat of a detonation or the actual detonation of a nuclear bomb or device. A nuclear detonation differs from a conventional blast in several ways.

■   A nuclear detonation is caused by an unrestrained fission reaction (not chemical reactions) and can be millions of times more powerful than the largest conventional explosions. (A one kiloton blast is equivalent to the explosive energy of 1,000 tons of TNT.)

■   It would create much higher temperatures and much brighter light flashes, causing skin burns and fires at considerable distances. It would produce highly penetrative and harmful radiation, which would result in a public health crisis.

■   A detonation would spread radioactive debris. Lethal exposures can be received long after the explosion occurs.

■   The prospect of terrorists actually building a nuclear bomb is deemed unlikely because of the difficulty of obtaining enough nuclear material, as well as the advanced technology required to create a functional bomb. However, the dispersion of existing bombs by terrorists, especially small bombs such as suitcase or attaché case bombs, is somewhat of a greater threat.

■   An Improved Nuclear Device (IND) is intended to cause a yield-producing nuclear explosion. An IND could consist of diverted nuclear weapons components, a modified nuclear weapon, or an indigenous-designed device. Unlike RDDs that can be made with almost any radioactive material, INDs require fissile material (highly enriched uranium or plutonium) to produce nuclear yield.

■ The threat of a nuclear device detonation will create an event requiring possible evacuation of large areas and populations.

4.6   Explosive

Explosive Incendiary Devices are mechanical, electrical, or chemical devices used to intentionally initiate combustion and start fires. These devices may be used singularly or in combination, and can cause death, injury and chaos within our communities. Additionally, manufacturing activities often involve hazardous materials that have a potential for misuse by terrorists as explosives. Equally dangerous is the explosive potential of terrorist acts against shipping of hazardous materials, such as fuels or other flammable products.

4.7   Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is a method of attack that could seriously disrupt reliance on computer systems, industrial control systems (ICS)[1] and telecommunication networks. Cyberterrorism threatens the electronic infrastructure supporting the social, health, and economic well-being of Oregon's citizens. Although an actual act of cyberterrorism or cyberwarfare has never been recorded, the potential exists, and is being facilitated by an increasingly connected world. Interlinked computer networks regulate the flow of power, water, financial services, medical care, public safety, telecommunication networks and transportation systems. The networks are vulnerable to attack and it is difficult to distinguish a singular hacker-type incident from a cyber-terrorist attack, or to determine the source of an attack. The consequences could cause significant disruption of operations and economic losses.

■ Cyber infrastructure: Within critical infrastructure sectors, those cyber-related (continuum of computer networks) IT systems and assets; e.g. interconnected computer networks, automated control systems, information systems, servers, routers, switches and fiber optic cables that allow critical infrastructure systems to function.

■ Voice and data services are vital to business operations and for keeping citizens connected to government and one another. This critical infrastructure sector affects every resident because of the complex interdependencies and the magnitude of telecommunications and cyber systems within Oregon.

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[1] ICS: includes, but not limited to: **SCADA***(supervisory control and data acquisition) is a type of ICS, which are computer controlled systems that monitor and control industrial processes that exist in the physical world.*

■ Disruption of critical telecommunications nodes – either physically or through cyber means – would create severe hardships until services could be restored.

■ Infrastructure protection involves proactive risk management actions taken to prevent destruction of or incapacitating damage to networks and systems that serve society. Infrastructure protections often are more focused on security, deterrence, and law enforcement than on emergency consequence management's preparedness and response. Developing contingency plans to protect critical infrastructure is critical in the preparation for a terrorist incident.

5   Concept of Operations

5.1   General

■ The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) is the system for notification, coordination, and management of state resources in response to all hazards and emergencies.

■ The Oregon Emergency Response System shall be the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides the state notification of an actual or suspected act of terrorism.

5.2   Notification

■ All notifications of emergencies and disasters and subsequent updates will be made through the established Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) network.

■ In the event that first responders or others suspect that the incident or threatened incident is the result of terrorism, such information will immediately be reported to OERS.

■ Recognition of unexpected trends in morbidity or mortality from the State's ongoing medical monitoring activities would also require that OERS be notified in the event that a case is possibly terrorism-related.

■ The OERS Communications Center will notify primary and support agency personnel, in accordance with the EMP and as directed by the OEM Director or Executive Duty Officer (EDO).

■ The OEM Director or EDO will make additional notifications and decisions, activating the ECC in accordance with the EMP.

5.3   Organization

■   In accordance with the EOP, State agencies will respond to the ECC
and execute their roles and responsibilities as outlined in the
appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

■   When the National Response Framework (NRF) is implemented, the
Federal Emergency Support Function will be activated in Oregon and
work with the State Emergency Support Function Partners.

5.4   Recovery

Recovery activities for Terrorism and WMD incidents follow the same path as
other disasters and are outlined in the State EMP, Volume III "Relief and
Recovery".

6   Roles and Responsibilities

6.1   State Agencies

■   No single state agency will, in all cases, have the necessary resources
or authority to carry out all response and recovery activities for an
emergency or disaster. Therefore, coordination among agencies is
essential.

■   State agencies are represented by their ESF in the ECC during a ECC
activation.

■   Other state departments and agencies, not specifically designated
under this annex, may have authorities, resources, capabilities, or
expertise required to support operations. Agencies may be requested
to participate in response and recovery operations, and may be asked
to designate staff to function as liaison officers and provide other
support.

6.1.1 Oregon Emergency Management

■   Will activate and staff the management structure of the State
Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) as outlined in the Basic Plan
of the State EOP.

■   Responsible for coordinating State resources to address the full
spectrum of actions to respond to and recover from incidents of
terrorism.

■   Primary agency responsible for management of ESF 2 –
Communications; ESF 5 – Emergency Management; and ESF 9 –
Search and Rescue.

6.1.2 Administrative Services, Department of (DAS)

■ Provide representative(s) to the ECC as required to serve as liaison to other state agencies.

■ Provide logistical assistance, as requested, including, but not limited to:

- Contracting of specific disaster-related services;

- Acquisition of additional facilities and required office or building space, including sites for collection and distribution of materials;

- Acquisition of required equipment-related to disaster response and recovery efforts;

- Acquisition of requested supplies, and other logistical support, including private sector ground and air transportation resources-related to disaster response and recovery efforts.

- Redeployment of State personnel as needed.

- Geographical Information System support.

■ Primary Agency responsible for management of ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support; and ESF 12 – Energy.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience, and assets to ESF 1 – Transportation; ESF 2 – Communications; ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering; ESF 5 – Emergency Management; ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services; and ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.

6.1.3 Agriculture, Department of (ODA)

■ **Food Safety Division**

- Food Safety Division is responsible for management of emergencies involving food safety and/or contaminated foods impacting the public.

- Responsible for the safety of food in all areas of distribution of retail channels, except food service.

- Responsible for investigating food-borne illness complaints in firms it licenses.

- Assists with product recall.

- Authorized to embargo contaminated products and remove them from sale.

■ **Animal Health and Livestock Identification Division**

- Animal Health and Livestock Identification Division is responsible for management of emergencies involving animal health issues.

- Responsible for controlling and eradicating animal diseases, including those that spread rapidly and are destructive to animals as well as those that are transmissible between animals and humans.

- Authorized to quarantine areas and restrict movement to enhance animal disease control efforts.

- Authorized and responsible to direct the disposition of animals affected by acts of terrorism and/or other emergency disease events.

■ **Laboratory Services**

- **Portland Laboratory** provides analytical expertise in the areas of microbiological testing, chemical testing and pesticide residue testing in support of agency programs involving food safety and label compliance.

- **Animal Health and Identification Laboratory** is responsible for providing technical expertise, equipment and supplies for diagnostic testing for the initial, and possibly ongoing, laboratory response to an animal disease outbreak of major economic or animal/public health importance.

- **Plant Health Laboratory** is responsible for providing technical expertise, equipment and supplies for diagnostic testing for initial, and possibly ongoing, laboratory response to a plant disease outbreak of major economic or environmental importance.

■ Coordinate activities outlined in Oregon Agriculture Emergency Response Plan and Oregon Animal Health Emergency Response Plan

- Responsible for emergencies involving food and animal health.

- Will direct and/or assist with quarantines, embargoes and product recalls.

- Will direct and/or assist with the slaughter and disposal of contaminated animals; assist with cleaning and disinfecting the area and any necessary epidemiology.

- Consult with Federal, state, and local authorities.

- Collect, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.

- Define the infected area and control zone and the restrictions on interstate commerce.

6.1.4 Consumer and Business Services, Department of (DCBS)

■ **Division of Finance and Corporate Securities (DFCS)**

- In the event of a cyber event impacting the banking industry, DFCS has the lead role in working with the banking industry toward post-disaster recovery, and in addressing the disruption that could occur due to loss of service (ATMs non-functional, etc.)

■ **Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA)**

- Provide representative to the ECC as required to serve as liaison to other state agencies.

- Provide guidance and technical support to other state agencies and local jurisdictions on safety standards under emergency response and recovery conditions as outlined in the Oregon-OSHA, Terrorism Task Force Strategic Plan; Worker Safety and Health Support Annex.

- Through the Occupational Safety and Health Laboratory (OSH Lab) in Portland provide technical assistance analyzing air-quality and chemical samples during investigations.

6.1.5 Energy, Office of (OOE)

■ Primary agency for management of emergencies involving the State's energy systems, the shortage or disruption of petroleum products, and incidents involving nuclear waste and radioactive materials.

■ Coordinate activities outlined in the OOE Emergency Operations Plans including Hanford Response; WNP-2 Radiation Protection and Transportation and Petroleum Contingency Plan.

■ Primary agency responsible for management of ESF 12 – Energy.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience, and assets to ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support; and ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials.

6.1.6 Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ)

■ Coordinate activities outlined in the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Emergency Response and Recovery Plan,

Chemical Terrorism Plan and the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP).

- ● As outlined in ORS 468B.395(5) – Act as the State agency responsible for the overall management of the environmental clean up of oil or hazardous material spills or releases.

- ● As outlined in ORS 468B.395(5)(b) – Appoint a state on-scene coordinator for any major incident involving an oil or hazardous material spill or release or threatened spill or release.

- ● Conduct the environmental cleanup of oil or hazardous materials spills or releases in accordance with the NWACP.

- ■ Primary agency, with the Office of State Fire Marshal, responsible for management of ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials.

- ■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience, and assets to ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.

6.1.7 Human Services, Department of (DHS) – Oregon Health Services (OHS)

- ■ Provide representative(s) to ECC as required to serve as liaison to other state agencies.

- ■ The Oregon State Public Health Officer or designee will be available to advise OEM on support requirements for public health medical response.

- ■ Activate Agency Operations Center (AOC), including:

- ● To support ECC liaison

- ● Coordinate support of ECC and LHDs

- ● Provide technical assistance to LHD in coordination with ECC

- ■ Coordinate the State's effort to provide medical, public health, mental health and EMS resources and assistance to Local Health Departments within the affected area.

- ■ Coordinate and facilitate duties and responsibilities, including:

- ● Outbreak investigation;

- ● Isolation of victims and establishing, maintaining and removing quarantines;

- ● Providing laboratory testing;

- ● Coordinating and managing the Strategic National Stockpile;

● Providing public health information.

■ Coordinate with DEQ and other state agencies on hazardous materials and chemical terrorism response.

■ Coordinate with OOE and other state agencies on incidents involving radioactive and/or nuclear materials.

■ Coordinate with ODA:

● To monitor food safety and security;

● To provide support for veterinary services.

■ Through the Public Health Laboratory Section, provide biological laboratory testing and consultation services.

■ Through the Radiation Protection Services Section, if applicable, coordinate with DEQ, other state agencies and local jurisdictions to conduct radiological health assessment following an accident or disaster suspected to involve radioactive material.

■ Coordinate with State Medical Examiners Office on mass fatality situations requiring Mortuary Services.

■ Coordinate with the Federal Office of Health and Human Services to ensure a coordinated and effective response and recovery.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services.

6.1.8 Military, Department of (OMD)

■ Providing military support to civil authorities in state emergencies.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF 1 – Transportation; ESF 2 – Communications; ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering; ESF 4 Firefighting; ESF 5 – Emergency Management; ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services; ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support; ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services; ESF 9 – Search and Rescue; ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources; ESF 12 – Energy; and ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.

6.1.9 Public Utility Commission (PUC)

■ Act as a state liaison with energy utilities (ESF-Twelve); telecommunications utilities and facility-based competitive telecommunications network operators (collectively, TNOs for ESF-Two).

■ Provide ECC and Governor with status of energy utility and TNO response and restoration activities.

  ● When energy service delivery systems are impacted, provide data and assistance to the Governor in making curtailment and allocation decisions.

  ● Provide guidance and support to ECC, other state agencies and local jurisdictions to ensure a coordinated and effective response.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF Two and Twelve–Telecommunications and Energy, respectively.

6.1.10 State Police, Department of (OSP)

■ Primary agency responsible for management of ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF 1 – Transportation; ESF 2 – Communications; ESF 5 – Emergency Management; and ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials.

■ **Counter-Terrorism Section (CTS)**

  ● May provide personnel to the ECC as required.

  ● Act as the State point of contact for threat and warning information received from Department of Homeland Security.

  ● Coordinate with the FBI and other Federal agencies, Oregon DOJ-OCIU regarding intelligence and law enforcement sensitive information.

  ● Oregon CTS and OEM will provide continuous routine threat and warning information to local jurisdictions via available communications capability.

■ **Office of the State Fire Marshal**

  ● Primary agency responsible for management of ESF 4 – Firefighting; and Co-Primary Agency with DEQ for ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials.

- Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF 2 – Communications.

■ **Medical Examiner Division**

- Provide guidance and support to other state agencies and local jurisdictions to ensure a coordinated and effective response to incidents involving mass fatalities as outlined in the Oregon State SA-H Mass Fatalities Annex..

- Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

6.1.11 Transportation, Department of (ODOT)

■ Primary agency responsible for management of ESF 1 – Transportation; ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.

■ Coordinate activities outlined in the Oregon Department of Transportation Emergency Operations Plan.

■ Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to ESF 2 – Communications; ESF 5 – Emergency Management; ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support; ESF 9 – Search and Rescue; ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials; ESF 12 – Energy; and ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.

6.2   Adjunct Agencies

6.2.1 American Red Cross (ARC)

■ Provide representative to ECC as requested to serve as liaison to State and local agencies involved in evacuation and shelter management.

■ Assisting in the management of ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services.

■ Adjunct agency with direct interest in effective disaster recovery, providing assistance with ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services; ESF 9 – Search and Rescue; and ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources.

6.2.2 Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

■ Adjunct agency with direct interest in effective disaster recovery, providing assistance with ESF 1 – Transportation; ESF 2 – Communications; ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering; ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support; ESF 9 – Search and Rescue; and ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials.

6.2.3 Oregon Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (OrVOAD)

■ See OrVOAD Resource Directory for Member Organizations.

■ Adjunct agency with direct interest in effective disaster recovery, providing assistance with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services; and ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources.

6.2.4 Non-Government Organizations

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

- Owners or operators of the facility in which the event is occurring;

- Owners or operators of a transportation center, or modes of transportation (i.e., airplane, boat, railroad) in which the event is occurring.

- Non-government expert advisors or consultants, such as university scientists, physicians, or private contractors.

- Non-government laboratories for threat agency identification.

- Representatives of the manufacturer of the threat agents.

- Rental agents or contractors providing vehicles, equipment, or supplies involved in the event.

- Health and medical care facilities and mortuaries managing the victims of the incident, and;

- The owners, operators, clients, or support organizations for computer networks, telecommunications systems, internet services, cyber-dependent business or organization threatened by a cyber terrorist attack.

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

6.3   Federal Response

■ The National Response Framework (NRF) provides the framework for Federal interaction with State, local, tribal, private sector and non-governmental organizations in the context of domestic incident prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

■ The NRF applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in actual or potential incidents of National Significance. These incidents require a coordinated response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and non-governmental entities.

■ A basic premise of the NRF is that incidents are handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, emergency medical, emergency management, public health, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at the local level.

■ When an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude, and/or

■ complexity to be considered an Incident of National Significance, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, will initiate the actions to prevent, prepare for, response to and recover from the incident. These actions will be taken in conjunction with State, local, tribal, non-governmental and private-sector entities as appropriate to the threat or incident. DHS will coordinate supplemental Federal assistance when the consequences of the incident exceed State, local or tribal capability.

■ The Secretary of Homeland Security will utilize multi-agency structures at the headquarters, regional, and field levels to coordinate efforts and provide appropriate support to the incident command structure. At the Federal headquarters level, incident information-sharing, operational planning, and deployment of Federal resources will be coordinated by the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

■ Strategic-level interagency incident management coordination and course of action development will be facilitated by the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG), which also serves as an advisory body to the Secretary of Homeland Security. Issues beyond the Secretary's authority to resolve are referred to the appropriate White House entity for resolution.

■ At the regional level, interagency resource coordination and multi-agency incident support will be provided by the Regional Resource Coordination Center (RRCC). In the field, the Secretary of Homeland Security will be represented by the Principal Federal Officer (PFO) and/or the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) / Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC) as appropriate. Overall Federal support to the incident command structure on-scene will be coordinated through the Joint Field Office (JFO).

■ For terrorist incidents, the primary responsibilities for coordinating and conducting all Federal law enforcement and criminal investigation activities will be executed by the Attorney General acting through the FBI. During a terrorist incident, the local FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) will coordinate these activities with other members of the law enforcement community, and work in conjunction with the PFO, who will coordinate overall Federal incident management activities.

■ The framework created by these coordinating structures is designed to accommodate the various roles the Federal Government plays during an incident, whether it is Federal support to (and in coordination with) State, local or tribal authorities; Federal-to-Federal support; or direct implementation of Federal incident management authorities and responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security for operational and resource coordination in the context of domestic incident management.

■ The NRF groups the capabilities of Federal departments and agencies into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed during response and recovery from acts of terrorism. Each ESF is composed of primary and support agencies. Primary agencies are based on authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional areas. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect the resource-typing categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities.

7   Recovery

Recovery activities for Terrorism and WMD incidents follow the same path as other disasters and are outlined in the State EMP, Volume III "Relief and Recovery".

8   Supporting Documents

■ State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan, 2007, Volumes II and III

■ Oregon Executive Order EO-2001-26 Oregon Emergency Response System, Dated December 21, 2001

■ National Response Framework, 2008

■ Presidential Decision Directive 39, Dated June 21, 1995

■ Presidential Decision Directive 62, Dated May 22, 1998

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Dated February 28, 2003

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, Dated December 17, 2003

- Homeland Security Act of 2002

9   Appendices

None at this time.

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