



This document outlines the response expectations of Yolo County due to terrorism emergencies and serves as a hazard annex to the Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan

# Yolo County Terrorism Annex

Annex to the Yolo County  
Emergency Operations Plan

Version 1.0

November 2024

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# PROMULGATION

This Emergency Support Function Annex to the County of Yolo Emergency Operations Plan describes how Yolo County will manage an emergency incident or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and restoration related to this Emergency Support Function. All Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function shall perform the emergency tasks described, including preparing and maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines and Procedures and carrying out the training, exercises, and plan maintenance needed to support the plan.

This Emergency Annex plan was developed using the Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 version 3 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and California's emergency planning guidance documents. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption under the direction of the Director of Emergency Operations. The revised plan will be relayed digitally to all Primary and Support agencies with assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function. The Primary assigned agency will coordinate the review and update of the plan with the Support agencies as needed at least every three years. This Emergency Support Function plan supersedes any previous versions.

This Emergency Support Function Annex applies to Primary and Support agencies within Yolo County who are assigned responsibilities by Emergency Support Function of the All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan and identified within the Emergency Support Function Annex.

This plan replaces previous annexes of the same or similar title.

The County of Yolo Board of Supervisors chairperson will formally promulgate this annex. The County Ordinance empowers the County Board of Supervisors to review and approve emergency and mutual aid plans.

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Lucas Frerichs  
Chair of the Board of Supervisors

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Date:

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# SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

This annex provides a summary of the Terrorist Incident Emergency Repose Protocol. This protocol defines the framework for developing and sustaining a comprehensive and integrated approach addressing terrorism in the Yolo County Operational Area. It is an overview of the development of Operational Area efforts for responding to and combating all forms of terrorism, with special emphasis on terrorist acts employing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), vehicle attacks, lone wolf attacks, cyber-attacks, and agroterrorism from domestic and foreign terrorists.

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Yolo County Operational Area (OA) refers to the Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol, which is intended for use by law enforcement and other first responder agencies. Local law enforcement maintains this Protocol, which is classified as “For Official Use Only.”

It does not replace the County’s or any jurisdiction’s emergency plans or procedures; rather, it augments existing documents to assist in coordinating the initial planning and response efforts.

The Protocol defines the command-and-control structures for responding to specific types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) attacks, provides the actions needed to respond to all phases of a terrorist attack, and identifies the critical response tasks and implementation steps necessary to mitigate an attack. The Protocol includes two appendices: Terrorism Response Matrix and Critical Task Implementation Steps that incorporate essential response tasks and implementation steps.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

This annex provides a summary of the Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol. This protocol defines the framework for developing and sustaining a comprehensive and integrated approach addressing terrorism in the OA. It is a blueprint for developing OA efforts for responding to and combating terrorism, with special emphasis on terrorist acts employing WMDs such as nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) terrorism in addition to conventional weapons (bombs), vehicular attacks, lone wolf attacks, cyber terrorism, and agroterrorism(food supplies).

## 1.3 SCOPE

The Terrorism Protocol only addresses the coordination efforts expected of jurisdictions within Yolo County. It does not alter or supplant existing plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), roles, and responsibilities listed under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Yolo Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA EOP), or the documents that direct the emergency actions of the individual jurisdictions. This protocol is not intended to usurp the authority or prerogatives of local jurisdictions.

## 1.4 READINESS CONDITION ACTIVITIES

OES has defined three phases of readiness conditions and a fourth phase of response actions correlating with the OA EOP and the OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities and SOPs. The three readiness conditions are:

- Preparedness
- Increased Readiness
- Alert

## **1.5 RESPONSE ACTIONS**

Response actions are the initial activities for a terrorist attack within the county. These are used as a guide until the Incident Action Plan for the first operational period is developed and implemented.

Movement between readiness conditions may not be progressive as changing circumstances may require skipping to a more proactive readiness condition based on intelligence and actual events. Certain actions in the readiness conditions correlate to the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) conditions. Additionally, the above phases can cross NTAS condition boundaries. The Director of OES or their designee will decide to initiate activities for OES within any of these readiness conditions in response to needs or intelligence within the OA, the region, the state, and/or the nation. The actions in the readiness/response phases and related activities are described in the Terrorism Protocol.

## **1.6 WHOLE COMMUNITY APPROACH**

The Yolo County Operational Area is committed to achieving and fostering an emergency management system that uses a Whole Community Approach and fully includes individual needs and circumstances. For further details on the Whole Community Approach to emergency management and the integration of inclusive emergency management practices, refer to the Basic Plan.

## **1.7 SITUATION**

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

In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents will fall on the County (with support from the Operational Area, state, and Federal agencies as necessary.) The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Attorney General, acting through the FBI, has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats.

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

**Table 1: Terrorism Threat Analysis**

Threat	Frequency	Warning Lead Times	Consequences	Populations/ Areas at Risk
Domestic Terrorism	Low (Less than every 25 years)	Days to hours	Low (Some citywide impact possible. Usually handled with available City resources.)	Low
Biological/ Chemical Weapon	Low	Days to hours	Medium (Localized damage may be severe; citywide impact minimal to moderate. Handled with city resources and some mutual aid.)	Medium
Nuclear and Radiological Incidents	Low	None	Medium	High

Types of terrorism include:

- Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
  - Weapons of mass destruction include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) weapons that can affect people locally, regionally, or worldwide. The nature of such weapons makes mitigation, response, and recovery issues difficult.
- Conventional weapons (bombs)
- Vehicular attacks
- Lone wolf attacks
- Cyber terrorism (communications and information systems)
- Agroterrorism (food supplies)

## Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a WMD as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. WMDs are designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals; disease organisms; radiation or radioactivity; or explosion or fire. At least two important considerations distinguish these hazards from other types of terrorist tools:

- In the case of chemical, biological, and radioactive agents, their presence may not be immediately obvious, making it difficult to determine when and where they have been released, who has been exposed, and what danger is present for first responders and medical technicians.
- There is limited scientific understanding of how these agents affect civilian populations.

The following describes the different types of WMDs:

### Chemical Agents

The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals. Chemical agents are intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. A terrorist incident involving a chemical agent will demand immediate reaction from emergency responders — fire departments, police, hazardous materials (HazMat) teams, emergency medical services (EMS), and emergency room staff — who will need adequate training and equipment. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (e.g., munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers, or covert dissemination. Such an attack might involve the release of a chemical warfare agent, such as a nerve or blister agent or an industrial chemical, which may have serious consequences. Early in an investigation, it may not be obvious whether an outbreak was caused by an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical; however, most chemical attacks will be localized, and their effects will be evident within a few minutes. There are both persistent and non-persistent chemical agents. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days, or weeks. Non-persistent agents have high evaporation rates, are lighter than air, and disperse rapidly, thereby losing their ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes, although they may be more persistent in small, unventilated areas.

### Biological Agents

The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Recognition of a biological hazard can occur through several methods, including identification of a credible threat, discovery of bioterrorism evidence (devices, agent, clandestine lab), diagnosis (identification of a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bioterrorism agent), and detection (gathering and interpretation of public health surveillance data). When people are exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox, they may not know that they have been exposed, and those who are infected, or subsequently become infected, may not feel sick for some time. This delay between exposure and onset of illness, the incubation period, is characteristic of infectious diseases. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen. Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, the initial detection and response to a biological attack on civilians is likely to be made by direct patient care providers and the public health community. Terrorists could also employ a biological agent that would affect agricultural commodities over a large area (e.g., wheat rust or a virus affecting livestock) potentially devastating the local or even national economy. The response to agricultural bioterrorism should also be considered during the planning process. Responders should be familiar with the characteristics of the biological agents of greatest concern for use in a bioterrorism event. Unlike victims of exposure to chemical or radiological agents, victims of biological agent attack may serve as carriers of the disease with the capability of infecting others (e.g., smallpox, plague).

### Nuclear or Radiological

The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. In an explosion, the fact that radioactive material was involved may or may not be obvious, depending upon the nature of the explosive device used. The presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain, unless the responders have the proper detection equipment and have been trained to use it properly. Although many detection devices exist, most are designed to detect specific types and levels of radiation and may not be appropriate for measuring or ruling out the presence of radiological hazards. The scenarios constituting an intentional nuclear/radiological emergency include the following:

- Use of an **improvised nuclear device (IND)** includes any explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield. Depending on the type of trigger device used, either uranium or plutonium isotopes can fuel these devices. While “weapons-grade” material increases the efficiency of a given device, materials of less than weapons grade can still be used.
- Use of a **radiological dispersal device (RDD)** includes any explosive device utilized to spread radioactive material upon detonation. Any improvised explosive device could be used by placing it in close proximity to radioactive material.
- Use of a **simple RDD** that spreads radiological material without the use of an explosive. Any nuclear material (including medical isotopes or waste) can be used in this manner.
  - **Explosives:** United States Code Title 18, Section 841 defines “Explosive materials” means explosives, blasting agents, and detonators. “Explosives” means any chemical compound mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion; the term includes, but is not limited

to, dynamite and other high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, and igniters. A type of explosive device that is the easiest to obtain and use is a conventional explosive device, or improvised bomb, which may be used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions on constructing such a device. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as being explosive or incendiary, employing high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Explosions and fires also can be caused by projectiles and missiles, including aircraft used against high-profile targets such as buildings, monuments, and special events. Bombs and firebombs are cheap and easily constructed, involve low technology, and are the terrorist weapon most likely to be encountered. Large, powerful devices can be outfitted with timed or remotely triggered detonators and can be designed to be activated by light, pressure, movement, or radio transmission. The potential exists for single or multiple bombing incidents in single or multiple municipalities. Historically, less than five percent of actual or attempted bombings were preceded by a threat. Explosive materials can be employed covertly with little signature and are not readily detectable. Secondary explosive devices may also be used as weapons against responders and the public in coincident acts. Other diversionary events or attacks could also be aimed at responders.

- **Combined Hazards:** Any of the CBRNE hazards could be used individually or combined, or used as a primary and secondary device. Mixed infections or toxic exposures may occur, thereby complicating or delaying diagnosis. Casualties of multiple agents may exist; casualties may also suffer from multiple effects, such as trauma and burns from an explosion, which exacerbate the likelihood of agent contamination. Attacks may be planned and executed so as to take advantage of the reduced effectiveness of protective measures produced by employment of an initial WMD agent. Finally, the potential exists for multiple incidents in single or multiple municipalities.

### Other Types of Terrorism

#### Lone Wolf

Lone wolf terrorism is political violence perpetrated by individuals who act alone; who do not belong to an organized terrorist group or network; who act without the direct influence of a leader or hierarchy; and whose tactics and methods are conceived and directed by the individual without any direct outside command or direction.

#### Cyber Terrorism

Cyber terrorism is a criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunications capabilities, resulting in violence, destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by

causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population, with the goal of influencing a government or population to conform to a particular political, social, or ideological agenda.

### Agroterrorism

Agroterrorism is an attack against agriculture, livestock, or other food supply. The potential of agroterrorism requires law enforcement, public health and agriculture monitoring and coordination.

There is also the possibility of unusual or unique types of terrorist attacks previously not considered likely. Future terrorism attempts could range from simple, isolated attacks to complex, sophisticated, highly coordinated acts of destruction using multiple agents aimed at one or multiple targets.

## **1.8 ASSUMPTION**

Terrorism incidents may involve casualties, damage to infrastructure, buildings or property, information and data systems, or food supplies.

- A terrorist threat or incident may occur at any time of day with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, and result in mass casualties.
- The suspected or actual involvement of terrorists makes incident management more complex and involves the FBI law enforcement and investigative activity as an integrated element which impacts response and recovery activities.
- No single agency at the local, state, federal, or private-sector level possesses the authority and expertise to fully respond to or recover from an act or threat of terrorism. Thus, terrorism requires the integrated response of all levels of government.
- Emergency responders may not immediately recognize a terrorist incident. Early recognition is important for future safety of the County, its residents, and responders.
- Some chemical and biological agents may not have immediate adverse effects or may not be detected by conventional methods and therefore may be spread beyond the original impacted area. Therefore, the incident site may be geographically dispersed with no defined “incident site” requiring response operations to be conducted over multiple jurisdictions.
- There may be multiple events carried out to create a diversion of emergency resources or overwhelm the system.
- Secondary or delayed devices may be used to cause additional damage and injury to emergency personnel responding to the incident. In the event of biological or chemical releases, emergency responders may become contaminated or exposed before they are able to recognize the agent involved.
- Protective actions taken by citizens in the risk areas include in-place sheltering, evacuation, and possibly quarantine/isolation.

- There may be a strong emotional reaction from the public and immediate need for timely and consistent information to the public.
- While natural disasters create a nurturing emotional reaction causing people to assist one another, a terrorist event could evoke a reaction of fear or anger.

## SECTION 2.0: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The protocol addresses actions to be taken in response to a terrorist event. Activities are described for the response phase which are related to the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) and has specific intelligence, warning indicators, and triggers. Different actions are defined for County and City governments.

The Protocol contains a matrix that outlines the roles of many agencies involved in response to a terrorist attack. This helps to ensure a coordinated response among the different disciplines and provides an understanding of their roles and how they relate to the other responding agencies.

The final portion of the Protocol lists those critical tasks identified by the Department of Homeland Security. The tasks address the functions necessary for readiness postures to terrorist threats and for the initial response to attacks. Functions include investigation, detection, identification, health/hazard assessments; monitoring, sampling, and surveying operations; alert and mobilization of OA EOC staff; protective actions, emergency public information; etc. The Protocol provides a detailed breakdown of the steps required for each task/function.

### 2.1 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies will detect, monitor, and investigate matters of national security that have a nexus to international and domestic terrorism. Local law enforcement and/or fire agencies will initially serve as the lead agency during any land-based terrorist incident until the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) can assume the lead role for the investigation process. Local jurisdictions will retain control of the response effort.

If the terrorist incident involves an environmental hazard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is likely to be involved in coordinating the response. For any terrorist incident impacting the maritime environment (i.e., oil spill, chemical leak, etc.), the United States Coast Guard Captain of the Port may be the Incident Commander in charge of Response until a Unified Command can be established. The Federal Government may designate a Principal Federal Official for events of national significance.

All other agencies play a supporting role in responding to a terrorist incident and may be a part of a Unified Command. Supporting agencies/organizations are designated as such based on their ability to provide equipment, personnel, and expertise in support of functional tasks.

### 2.2 ORGANIZATION

A Unified Command structure is commonly utilized for a coordinated response to any terrorist incident. The Unified Command provides the platform for an effective response by allowing individual agencies to carry out their jurisdictional responsibilities. Whether supporting the lead agency directly or a Unified Command structure, OES will work with law partners to implement a coordinated region-wide response effort. OES and other responding agencies will respond under the established system and direction of the lead agency. The OA EOC and jurisdictional EOCs within the OA will all work together to support the federal response under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

## 2.3 ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

All agencies are responsible for the following:

- Assist with fulfilling intrastate and interstate mutual aid when possible.
- Provide situational and operational status reports by existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.
- Support and coordinate services for people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.
- Capture costs associated with response.

For specific agency responsibilities, refer to each individual support agency's standard operating procedures (SOPs) and other supporting plans.

During a terrorism incident, the following functions will be critical. Federal, state, and local (Operational Area and regional) resources will be pulled into support response efforts. Table 2 describes the County's functions and responsibilities.

**Table 2: Functions Responsibilities**

Functions	Incident Conditions
<b>Public Safety (ESF #13 – Law Enforcement)</b>	County resources will be used to protect the public and secure the Yolo OA residents and property. Terrorism incidents usually include a variety of public and private sector targets. Additionally, many terrorism incidents have secondary incidents associated with them. Law enforcement and emergency management officials may be quickly overwhelmed by the scale of the incident.
<b>Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services (ESF #6 – Mass Care and Shelter)</b>	County resources will support the initial provision of temporary shelter, food, emergency first aid, and other essential life support to people and animals in the impact area. However, response operations may be complicated by contaminated resources/facilities, security concerns, and a lack of ability to transport resources into the area.
<b>Public Health and Medical Support (ESF #8 – Public Health)</b>	County resources will be used to provide the initial public health and medical response (including

	behavioral health services) following a terrorism incident. Medical support is required at medical facilities, casualty collection points, evacuee assembly points and shelters, and other locations that support field operations. In addition, any decontamination requirement increases the requirement for technical assistance/resources.
<b>Decontamination (ESF #8 – Public Health and ESF #10 – Environmental Health)</b>	A terrorism incident may require decontamination of casualties, evacuees, animals, equipment, buildings, critical infrastructure, and other areas. Many terrorism incidents involve explosives, chemical, radiological, and biological weapons that require specialized decontamination efforts. Given the potentially large numbers of casualties and evacuees, resulting decontamination requirements may quickly outstrip local capabilities.
<b>Search and Rescue (ESF #4 – Firefighting and ESF#13 Public Safety)</b>	County resources will be used for the initial search and rescue operations. However, County resources and personnel to perform operational activities (for example, locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to survivors trapped in collapsed structures) are limited. If search and rescue operations are required in contaminated areas, the limited availability of properly equipped resources underscores the importance of additional assistance.
<b>Crisis Management (ESF #13 – Public Safety, and EOC Management)</b>	For effective crisis management, a coordinated effort between law enforcement and emergency management is critical among all levels of government.
<b>Casualty/Fatality Management and Transportation (ESF #8 – Public Health)</b>	A large numbers of injured or casualties are likely to overwhelm the bed capacities of local medical facilities. ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical will provide the initial support to medical facilities if requested. County resources may be required to manage the transportation and storage of deceased and injured victims if there are an extremely high number of casualties and/or injured during the incident. If the roadways are not shut down due to security concerns, ESF #1 – Transportation will provide the initial response effort for coordinating transportation the injured, response workers, and supplies.
<b>Animal Services</b>	The care and sheltering of animals during and after an incident is a concern for the Yolo OA. Providing basic animal services such as food, shelter, and medical care to animals affected by the incident is part of the County’s Animal Services Annex. Service animals are exempt from restrictions regarding facility and transportation access.

**Public Information (ESF #15 – Public Information)**

Will be used for the transmission of public information.

## 2.4 SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Various support agencies lead specific response activities within a particular function. In all cases, local and regional level law enforcement agencies work through or in close contact with federal and state level law enforcement and intelligence agencies that may have actionable threat information, including:

- Law Enforcement Coordination Center
- State Operations Center
- California Highway Patrol
- Local Emergency Operations Center
- Local Law Enforcement Departments
- Yolo County Sheriff's Department
- Criminal Intelligence Agency
- Department of Justice
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- National Security Agency
- Transportation Security Agency
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Department of Homeland Security
- United States Navy
- United States Coast Guard
- United States Marine Corps
- Department of Defense
- Regional Emergency Operations Center

## **SECTION 3.0: DIRECTION, CONTROL, COORDINATION**

### **3.1 ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION**

The Director of Emergency Services activates this annex based on information from credible sources through established relationships. When this annex is activated, OES will remain in coordination with the lead agency and the Law Enforcement Coordination Center (LECC) for terrorist-related information. This annex will remain activated until the terrorist threat is no longer present and the OA EOC is no longer activated due to the emergency subsiding.

### **3.2 COORDINATION**

The OA EOC will assign a liaison to coordinate with the lead agency or Unified Command. Through the liaison, the OA EOC will communicate its needs and support for the response.

The LECC plays a major role in coordination, communication, and information sharing for terrorist-related intelligence. OES typically sends a liaison to the LECC during an incident and may request a liaison in the OA EOC. The LECC and the OA EOC support one another on requests for assistance.

The LECC disseminates developed information and makes appropriate notifications to affected public safety and state law enforcement agencies. Based on the information received from the LECC, OES will coordinate with the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) and/or the State Operations Center (SOC) to support the local response.

The LECC works with federal, state, regional, and local law enforcement agencies and serves as the state repository for homeland security information and incident reporting. The LECC provides real-time intelligence support to law enforcement and public safety authorities and consolidates information and data on suspicious activities and threats from all jurisdictions.

The LECC, the OA EOC, and the REOC and/or SOC actively share information before and during terrorist incidents and are of central importance in effective information gathering and sharing, enhancing emergency management functions at each response level.

### **3.3 INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION**

The sharing of information is a vital part of the response. The LECC, working with the OA EOC and other supporting agencies, will attempt to collect, develop, collate, analyze, and disseminate important information to the Incident Commander or Unified Command and other appropriate stakeholders. The Incident Commander or Unified Command will coordinate with the appropriate Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC) concerning the dissemination of information to the media and the public.

Law enforcement and emergency management personnel coordinate the release of local warnings or informational messages to the public, ensuring accessibility and the needs of the whole community are adequately addressed. Due to the sensitivity of some law enforcement and intelligence sources and methods, it may be necessary to restrict the dissemination of information to select emergency management and health officials in some instances.

Information providers, such as the LECC, provide the information, its classification level, and a recommendation on what to share and what not to share. The decision to share the information rests with the Incident Commander or Unified Command. The effectiveness of coordination and control, communications, and warning functions depend on teamwork among key decision-makers and responsible entities.

## **SECTION 4.0: COMMUNICATION**

### **4.1 NOTIFICATION AND WARNING**

The LECC will notify the OA EOC of any terrorist incident, and each agency will take appropriate notification actions as outlined in internal SOPs. The OA EOC will tell appropriate partners of activation and notify appropriate personnel to report to the OA EOC.

Timely warnings of emergency conditions or an incident are essential to preserving the safety of county residents as well as establishing an effective incident response.

### **4.2 INTERNAL COMMUNICATION**

Before it is released, public information should be reviewed by Incident Command and the appropriate PIO or JIC to prevent the release of information that will compromise the investigation. All incident response personnel should use plain language to avoid confusion (no acronyms or abbreviations).

## SECTION 5.0: ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Special districts are considered local governments under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). As such, they are included in the emergency planning efforts throughout the OA. The OA Emergency Organization, by SEMS, supports and is supported by:

- Cities within the OA
- The County of Yolo
- Special Districts
- Other Counties
- The State of California
- The Federal Government

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and non-governmental organizations to work together effectively. NIMS also allows these entities to efficiently prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, including acts of catastrophic terrorism.

Mutual aid, including personnel, supplies, and equipment, is provided by the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and other OA Mutual Aid Agreements.

The private sector is an important part of the emergency organization. Businesses and industries own or have access to substantial response and support resources. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) provide valuable resources before, during, and after a disaster. These resources can be sufficient assets at any level. Some City and County personnel do not have specific task assignments in their department's Continuity of Operations Plan. They are automatically designated by State Law as Disaster Service Workers (DSWs) during a disaster and serve in the response effort.

- "All public employees and all registered volunteers of a jurisdiction having an accredited disaster council are Disaster Service Workers," per Government Code Title I, Division 4, Chapter 8, and Labor Code, Part I, Division 4, Chapters 1 and 10.
- The term public employees include all persons employed by the State or any County, City, or public district.
- OES can quickly register other personnel, including volunteers, as DSWs, which provides Workers' Compensation and liability coverage.

Local government must maintain duplicate records of all information necessary to restore normal operations. This record retention process involves offsite storage of vital computerized and paper-based data that can be readily accessible.

## SECTION 6.0: ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This annex is a product of the OA Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). As such, the policies, procedures, and practices outlined in the OA EOP govern this annex. OES is subject to coordinate the maintenance and update of this annex every four years by the maintenance schedule established for the OA EOP. Record of changes, approval, and dissemination of the OA EOP will also apply to this annex. Updates to the appendices in this annex can be made before such time for multiple reasons, including but not limited to changes in policy/procedure, improvements and recommendations based on real-life events or exercises, etc. Recommended changes should be submitted to OES at [oes@yolocounty.org](mailto:oes@yolocounty.org).

## SECTION 7.0: AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

According to the State of California Emergency Plan, local government primarily protects public health and safety in any incident. In a terrorism incident, local responders will manage all aspects until the FBI assumes command, by its legal authority, of the law enforcement aspects relating to identifying, apprehending, and neutralizing the terrorists and their weapons. Local and state officials always maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate utilizing SEMS.

### References

- Assessment of Local, State, and Federal Request Processes for Defense Support to Civil Authorities in the United States (December 2009)
- Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code)
- Title 32, United States Code, Section 109(c) and the California State Military Reserve Act
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §2920, §2925, and §2930
- California OES Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations
- California Counter-Terrorism Handbook for Patrol and Public Safety Officers California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (Bluebook) State of California, Governor's Office of Emergency Services December 2006
- Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) #39
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) #5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) #8, National Preparedness
- Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) #62, May 1998, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas
- Title 18, USC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Title 18, USC, Sections 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act
- Title 18, USC, Sections 371-373, Conspiracy
- Title 18, USC, Sections 871-879, Extortion and Threats
- Title 18, USC, Sections 1365, Tampering with Consumer Products
- PL 104-132, Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
- PL 104-201, Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Title XIV—Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Public Law 92-288 as amended

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 206

## APPENDIX A: VERSION HISTORY

Change Number	Section	Date of Change	Individual Making Change	Description of Change
1.0	New	07/10/2023	County OES	Initial Draft