

Annex N- Terrorism Response- Administration

Purpose

This annex provides additional communication and coordination mechanisms that applies to all annexes when the cause of the emergency is determined by the federal government to be a terrorist act and when that determination is made, the authorities of the U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN) and Presidential Decision Directives (PDDs) 39 and 62 are invoked by the FBI and/or FEMA.

Coordination and communication processes outlined in this annex do not supercede or replace existing local operational systems, but instead provide supplemental mechanisms to insure timely and complete links from the lead federal agencies to key decision makers in each participating jurisdiction.

Scope

The Terrorism Annex is intended to focus on enhancing existing communications and coordination processes for potential or actual terrorist events at the University of Minnesota that require inter-jurisdictional coordination and information sharing.

Responsibilities

a. Primary

The initial responsibility of the University of Minnesota Police Department (UMPD) to provide direction and control at incidents involving possible acts of terrorism. In conjunction with UMPD, local law enforcement or fire department will operate in a Unified Command System using the Minnesota Incident Management System (MIMS). Once Federal Agencies have arrived, then UMPD will take a supportive role in the command structure. The overall incident will follow the [Federal Response Plan](#) once federal agencies have arrived and assumed command.

b. Supporting Agencies

Mutual-aid resources will be used at the large-scale incidents involving terrorism. All responders will operate within MIMS. This annex will support the communication of timely and appropriate incident information before, during, and after an incident to support local jurisdictions and organizations in determining appropriate actions based on the collective regional knowledge of the situation. The Terrorism Annex will also support information sharing among jurisdictions related to the need for local, regional, state, or federal assistance. Supporting agencies include;

- **Local Law Enforcement, Fire & EMS agencies**
- **State Hazardous Materials Teams**
- **55th Civil Support Team**

Supporting Documents

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CAPABILITIES AND RISK ANALYSIS

Please refer to the University of Minnesota Threat and Vulnerability Assessment and the [*Annex M- Hazardous Materials Protection*](#) in the Emergency Operations Plan.

Federal Response Plan (FRP) will be referenced by the University for proper coordination with federal assets.

Annex N- Terrorism Response- Operations

I. General

A terrorist event within the University of Minnesota will necessitate timely and comprehensive coordination among local, state, and federal governments and agencies.

II. Weapons of Mass Destruction

Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

III. Consequence Management

FEMA defines consequence management as measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

IV. Crisis Management

The FBI defines crisis management as measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

V. Terrorism Incident Assumptions

To enable all first responders to conduct a safe and effective initial response to a terrorism incident, and to allow the University of Minnesota to respond to the consequences presented as the act of terrorism unfolds, the following assumptions are established:

The event can and will be both a disaster and a crime scene.

The event will ultimately come under federal jurisdiction. The response phase may take several hours to several days to complete. Local and regional resources will need to maintain security of the incident and the integrity of the crime scene while mitigation efforts are in progress.

The progression of the incident response will be dynamic. The response of numerous emergency response personnel may overwhelm the scene, and the personnel dealing with the effects of the incident.

The terrorist may observe the response and recovery processes and behaviors, taking notes and identifying potential weaknesses within the system.

A secondary device and hazard may be present.

At an incident involving an explosion, all patients and victims will be searched for a secondary device. Secondary devices will be mitigated by a bomb squad. Teams of Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, and Bomb Squad personnel may be put together to help minimize the risk for an accidental secondary device activation.

Consequence management may take an extensive period of time to complete. The University views the roles of crisis response management and consequence management as mutually supportive and largely sequential. In the case of a terrorism event, fire, EMS, law enforcement, and health and medical facilities should expect to function without federal support. A full federal response and support could take 24 hours or longer to be operational. Local and regional resources will need to respond accordingly. No single agency, at the local, state, federal, or private sector level, possesses the expertise to act unilaterally on the many difficult issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if a WMD is used.

VI. Notification (Pre- Incident)

- a. The University of Minnesota will use the alert level system to help identify pre-incident actions to minimize the impact from a potential terrorist act.
- b. The University's terrorism alert level system will coincide with the State of Minnesota Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management alert system. (*Refer to the [Terrorism Alert Level-Non Public](#), [Terrorism Alert Level-Public](#) Charts*).

VII. Notification (Incident Response)

- a. When UMPD or the local authorities believe an incident involves an act of terrorism, they will notify the FBI through the MN State Duty Officer.
- b. When the FBI determines that terrorist response authorities are to be exercised, this determination will be distributed via the MIMS system. To the extent possible, and with consideration of national security issues, FBI will utilize the MIMS system to provide critical information to state and local jurisdictions.
- c. When FEMA determines that terrorist response authorities for consequence management are to be exercised, this determination will be conveyed to and

distributed through the MIMS system. FEMA will manage Consequence Management operations through the FRP, and, to the extent possible, utilize MIMS for conveying critical information to affected state and local jurisdictions.

VIII. Coordination

A field command post will be utilized to coordinate all “on-scene” agencies. When deemed necessary, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be opened. The EOC will assist in the coordination of resources for the “on-scene” incident commander.

The Office of Homeland Security will be responsible for coordinating the non-FRP activities and information from Federal agencies, such as determinations to evacuate federal buildings or to exercise continuity of operations plans.

IX. Crime Scene Activities at a Terrorism Incident

The response to an incident involving a chemical agent will follow the [*Annex M- Hazardous Materials Protection*](#) in the EOP. However, the incident will be considered a “crime scene”. Once the threat to the public has been contained by hazmat teams and the patients removed from the scene, the incident will be sealed off from further actions and processed properly.

The UMPD will be a part of the investigation through the command post. However, may not be the primary lead investigative agency.

X. Planning Cycle

The key to a successful incident response is in the proper pre-incident planning and training. The Planning Cycle is a means of assuring a high level of readiness through a continuous improvement cycle. This cycle begins with sound planning practices, followed by training of personnel who will be engaged in executing operational plans and concludes with tabletops, exercises or simulations designed to check planning assumptions against a range of scenarios. The performance of the respective organizations is evaluated as a means of refining plans, and the cycle repeats.

A. Planning

1. The Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) along with UMPD is responsible for coordinating planning under the Terrorism Annex, including review and revisions of the Terrorism Annex. All University of Minnesota departments that could be potentially involved in a terrorism response will contribute to this planning effort.

2. Planning will include a comprehensive assessment of the current capabilities of the University of Minnesota Departments and local jurisdictions to respond to and recovery from a terrorist attack.

B. Training

Ongoing and scheduled training related to EOP will be developed and carried out by the University, local, regional, state, and federal agencies and/or organizations.

C. Exercise

In order for the EOP to be effective, a series of simulations/exercises are to be conducted on a regularly scheduled basis. The exercise series is comprised of tabletop exercises, functional communications and coordination drills, and field exercises conducted by COG or other organizations.

D. Evaluation

To ensure continuous improvement in this Annex and in the EOP, the plans, policies, and procedures are evaluated through real world experience and exercises.

E. After Action Reports

Lessons learned from training, exercises and incidents will be captured in After Action Reports and the issues tracked to ensure that they are resolved and incorporated into plan revisions as appropriate.

Annex N- Terrorism Response- Resources

Department of Emergency Management

| Name | Position | Office Phone | Cell Phone | Pager |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Terry Cook | Director | (612) | (612) | (612) |
| Greg Hayes | Assistant Director | (612) | (612) | (612) |
| Craig Kempcke | EM Coordinator | (612) | (612) | (612) |

University of Minnesota Police Department

| Name | Position | Office Phone | Cell Phone | Pager |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Gregory Hestness | Chief | (612) | (612) | (612) |
| Steve Johnson | Deputy Chief | (612) | | |
| | | | | |

Minnesota State Duty Officer (651) * **** & 1 800 *** ******

[Minnesota Homeland Security and Emergency Management- Duty Officer](#)