



# Terrorism Incident Annex

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**Signatory Agencies:**

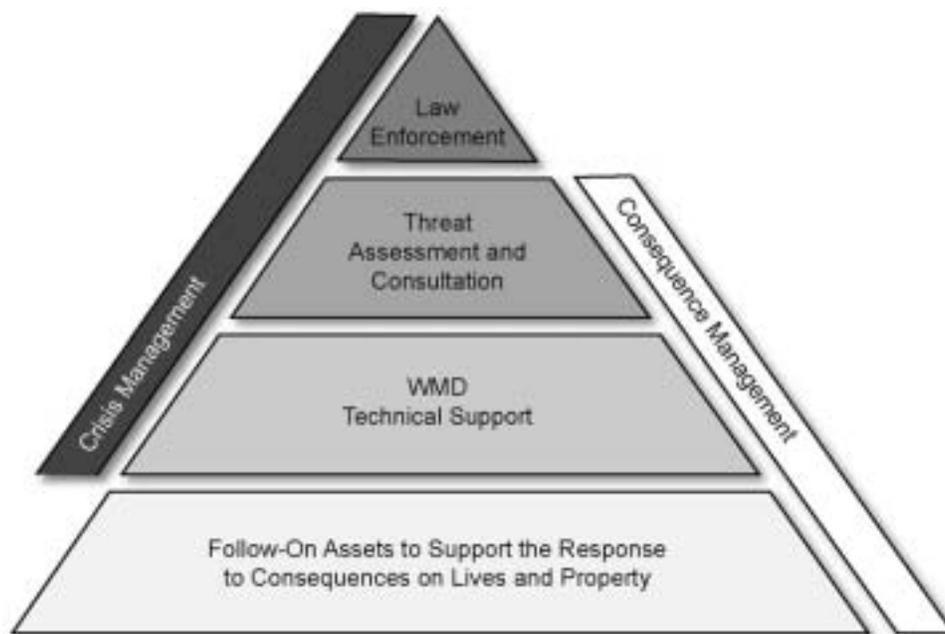
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Environmental Protection Agency

## *I. Introduction*

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)-39, U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, establishes policy to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). PDD-39 states that the United States will have the ability to respond rapidly and decisively to terrorism directed against Americans wherever it occurs, arrest or defeat the perpetrators using all appropriate instruments against the sponsoring organizations and governments, and provide recovery relief to victims, as permitted by law.

Responding to terrorism involves instruments that provide crisis management and consequence management. "Crisis management" refers to measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The Federal Government exercises primary authority to prevent, preempt, and terminate threats or acts of terrorism and to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators; State and local governments provide assistance as required. Crisis management is predominantly a law enforcement response. "Consequence management" refers to 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. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the Federal Government provides assistance as required. Consequence management is generally a multifunction response coordinated by emergency management.

Based on the situation, a Federal crisis management response may be supported by technical operations, and by Federal consequence management, which may operate concurrently (see **Figure TI-1**). "Technical operations" include actions to identify, assess, dismantle, transfer, dispose of, or decontaminate personnel and property exposed to explosive ordnance or WMD.



*Figure TI-1 —Relationship Between Crisis Management and Consequence Management*

## A. Purpose

This annex ensures the Federal Response Plan (FRP) is adequate to respond to the consequences of terrorism within the United States, including terrorism involving WMD. This annex:

1. Describes crisis management. Guidance is provided in other Federal emergency operations plans;
2. Defines the policies and structures to coordinate crisis management with consequence management; and
3. Defines consequence management, which uses the FRP process and structure, supplemented as necessary by resources normally activated through other Federal emergency operations plans.

## B. Scope

This annex:

1. Applies to all threats or acts of terrorism within the United States that the White House determines require a response under the FRP;
2. Applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may be directed to respond to the consequences of a threat or act of terrorism within the United States; and

3. Builds on the process and structure of the FRP by addressing unique policies, situations, operating concepts, responsibilities, and funding guidelines required for response to the consequences of terrorism.

## ***II. Policies***

- A. PDD-39 validates and reaffirms existing lead agency responsibilities for all facets of the U.S. counterterrorism effort.
- B. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is designated as the lead agency for threats or acts of terrorism within U.S. territory. DOJ assigns lead responsibility for operational response to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Within that role, the FBI operates as the on-scene manager for the Federal Government. It is FBI policy that crisis management will involve only those Federal agencies requested by the FBI to provide expert guidance and/or assistance, as described in the PDD-39 Domestic Deployment Guidelines (classified) and the FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan.
- C. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is designated as the lead agency for consequence management within U.S. territory. DHS retains authority and responsibility to act as the lead agency for consequence management throughout the Federal response. It is DHS policy to use FRP structures to coordinate all Federal assistance to State and local governments for consequence management.
- D. To ensure there is one overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA), PDD-39 directs DHS to support DOJ (as delegated to the FBI) until the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to DHS. DHS supports the overall LFA as permitted by law.

## ***III. Situation***

### **A. Conditions**

1. FBI assessment of a potential or credible threat of terrorism within the United States may cause the FBI to direct other members of the law enforcement community and to coordinate with other Federal agencies to implement a prerelease response.
  - a. FBI requirements for assistance from other Federal agencies will be coordinated through the Attorney General and the President, with coordination of National Security Council (NSC) groups as warranted.
  - b. DHS will advise and assist the FBI and coordinate with the affected State and local emergency management authorities to identify potential consequence management requirements and with Federal consequence management agencies to increase readiness.
2. An act that occurs without warning and produces major consequences may cause DHS to implement a post-release consequence management response under the FRP. DHS will exercise its authorities and provide concurrent support to the FBI as appropriate to the specific incident.

## **B. Planning Assumptions**

1. No single agency at the Federal, State, local, or private-sector level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally on many difficult issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD are involved.
2. An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the United States involving WMD, may produce major consequences that would overwhelm the capabilities of many State and local governments almost immediately.
3. Major consequences involving WMD may overwhelm existing Federal capabilities as well, particularly if multiple locations are affected.
4. Federal, State, and local responders will define working perimeters that may overlap. Perimeters may be used to control access to the area, target public information messages, assign operational sectors among responding organizations, and assess potential effects on the population and the environment. Control of these perimeters may be enforced by different authorities, which will impede the overall response if adequate coordination is not established.
5. If appropriate personal protective equipment is unavailable, entry into a contaminated area (i.e., a Hot Zone) may be delayed until the material dissipates to levels that are safe for emergency response personnel. Responders should be prepared for secondary devices.
6. Operations may involve geographic areas in a single State or multiple States, involving responsible FBI Field Offices and Regional Offices as appropriate. The FBI and DHS will establish coordination relationships as appropriate, based on the geographic areas involved.
7. Operations may involve geographic areas that spread across U.S. boundaries. The Department of State is responsible for coordination with foreign governments.

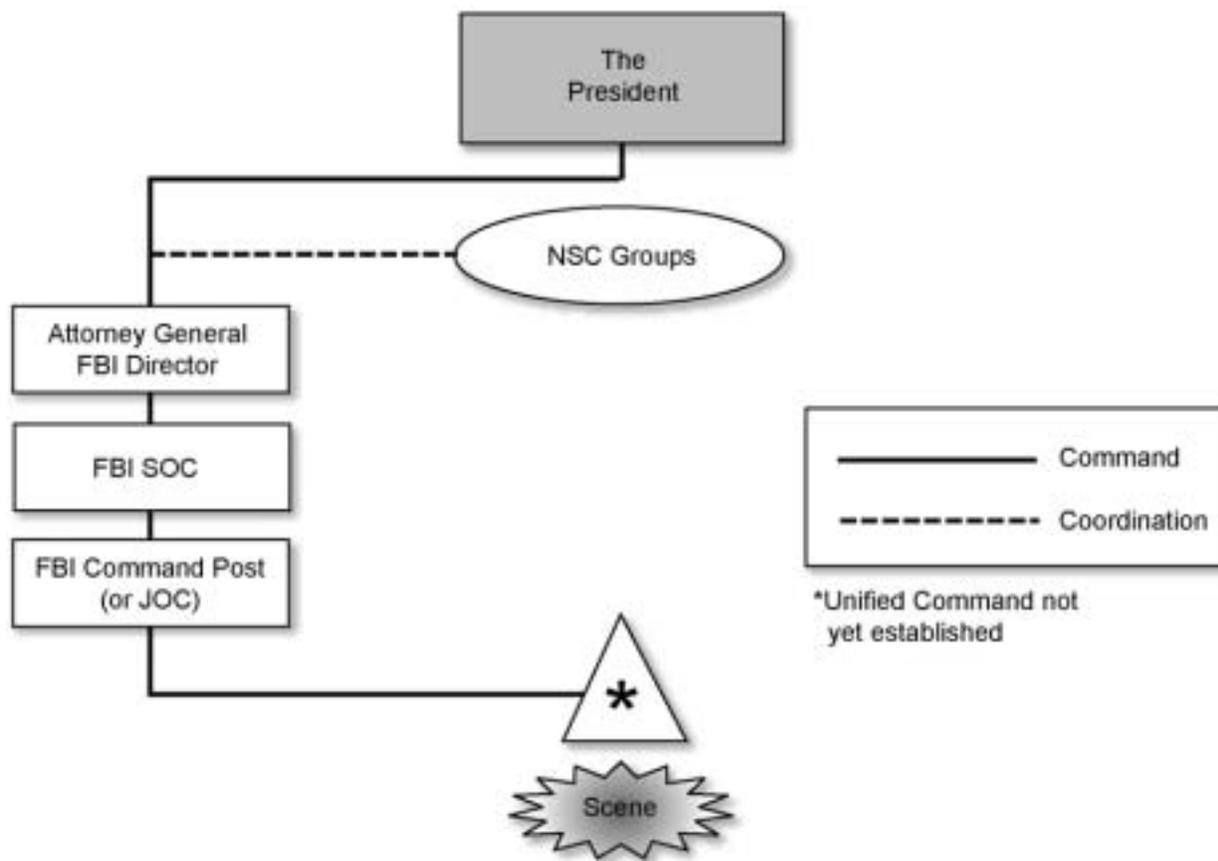
## ***IV. Concept of Operations***

### **A. Crisis Management**

*(Source: FBI, National Security Division, Domestic Terrorism/Counterterrorism Planning Section)*

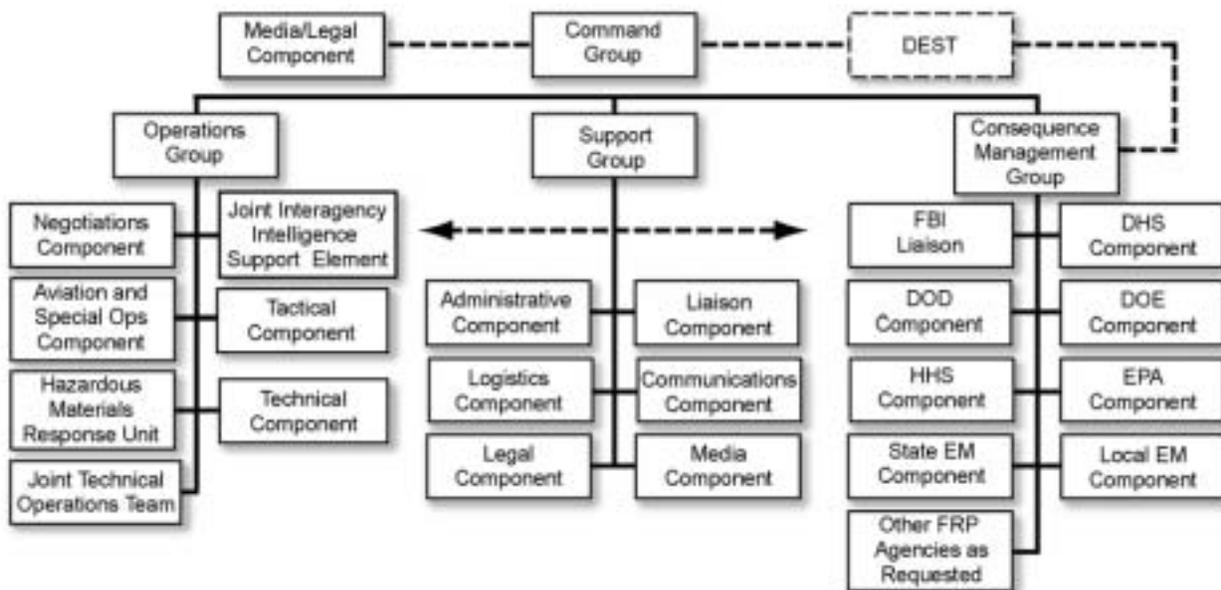
1. PDD-39 reaffirms the FBI's Federal lead responsibility for crisis management response to threats or acts of terrorism that take place within U.S. territory or in international waters and that do not involve the flag vessel of a foreign country. The FBI provides a graduated, flexible response to a range of incidents, including:
  - a. A credible threat, which may be presented in verbal, written, intelligence-based, or other form;
  - b. An act of terrorism that exceeds the local FBI field division's capability to resolve;

- c. The confirmed presence of an explosive device or WMD capable of causing a significant destructive event, prior to actual injury or property loss;
  - d. The detonation of an explosive device, use of a WMD, or other destructive event, with or without warning, that results in limited injury or death; and
  - e. The detonation of an explosive device, use of a WMD, or other destructive event, with or without warning, that results in substantial injury or death.
2. The FBI notifies DHS and other Federal agencies providing direct support to the FBI of a credible threat of terrorism. The FBI initiates a threat assessment process that involves close coordination with Federal agencies with technical expertise, to determine the viability of the threat from a technical standpoint as well as tactical and behavioral standpoints.
3. The FBI provides initial notification to law enforcement authorities within the affected State of a threat or occurrence that the FBI confirms as an act of terrorism.
4. If warranted, the FBI implements an FBI response and simultaneously advises the Attorney General, who notifies the President and NSC groups as warranted, that a Federal crisis management response is required. If authorized, the FBI activates multiagency crisis management structures at FBI Headquarters (HQ), the responsible FBI Field Office, and the incident scene (see **Figure TI-2**). Federal agencies requested by the FBI, including DHS, will deploy a representative(s) to the FBI HQ Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) and take other actions as necessary and appropriate to support crisis management. (The FBI provides guidance on the crisis management response in the FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan.)
5. If the threat involves WMD, the FBI Director may recommend to the Attorney General, who notifies the President and NSC groups as warranted, to deploy a Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST). The mission of the DEST is to provide expert advice and assistance to the FBI On-Scene Commander (OSC) related to the capabilities of the DEST agencies and to coordinate follow-on response assets. When a Joint Operations Center (JOC) is formed, DEST components merge into the JOC structure as appropriate. (The FBI provides guidance on the DEST in the PDD-39 Domestic Deployment Guidelines (classified).)
6. During crisis management, the FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide a successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The FBI also coordinates with other Federal authorities, including DHS.



*Figure TI-2 — Crisis Management Structures*

7. The FBI Field Office responsible for the incident site modifies its Command Post to function as a JOC and establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC). The JOC structure includes the following standard groups: Command, Operations, Support, and Consequence Management. Representation within the JOC includes some Federal, State, and local agencies (see **Figure TI-3**).
8. The JOC Command Group plays an important role in ensuring coordination of Federal crisis management and consequence management actions. Issues arising from the response that affect multiple agency authorities and responsibilities will be addressed by the FBI OSC and the other members of the JOC Command Group, who are all working in consultation with other Federal, State, and local representatives. Although the FBI OSC retains authority to make Federal crisis management decisions at all times, operational decisions are made cooperatively to the greatest extent possible. The FBI OSC and the Senior DHS Official at the JOC will provide, or obtain from higher authority, an immediate resolution of conflicts in priorities for allocation of critical Federal resources (such as airlift or technical operations assets) between the crisis management and the consequence management response.



*Figure TI-3 — FBI Joint Operations Center Structure*

9. A DHS representative coordinates the actions of the JOC Consequence Management Group, expedites activation of a Federal consequence management response should it become necessary, and works with an FBI representative who serves as the liaison between the Consequence Management Group and the FBI OSC. The JOC Consequence Management Group monitors the crisis management response to advise on decisions that may have implications for consequence EM management, and to provide continuity should a Federal consequence management response become necessary. Coordination will also be achieved through the exchange of operational reports on the incident. Because reports prepared by the FBI are “law enforcement sensitive,” DHS representatives with access to the reports will review them, according to standard procedure, to identify and forward information to Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 — Information and Planning that may affect operational priorities and action plans for consequence management.

## B. Consequence Management

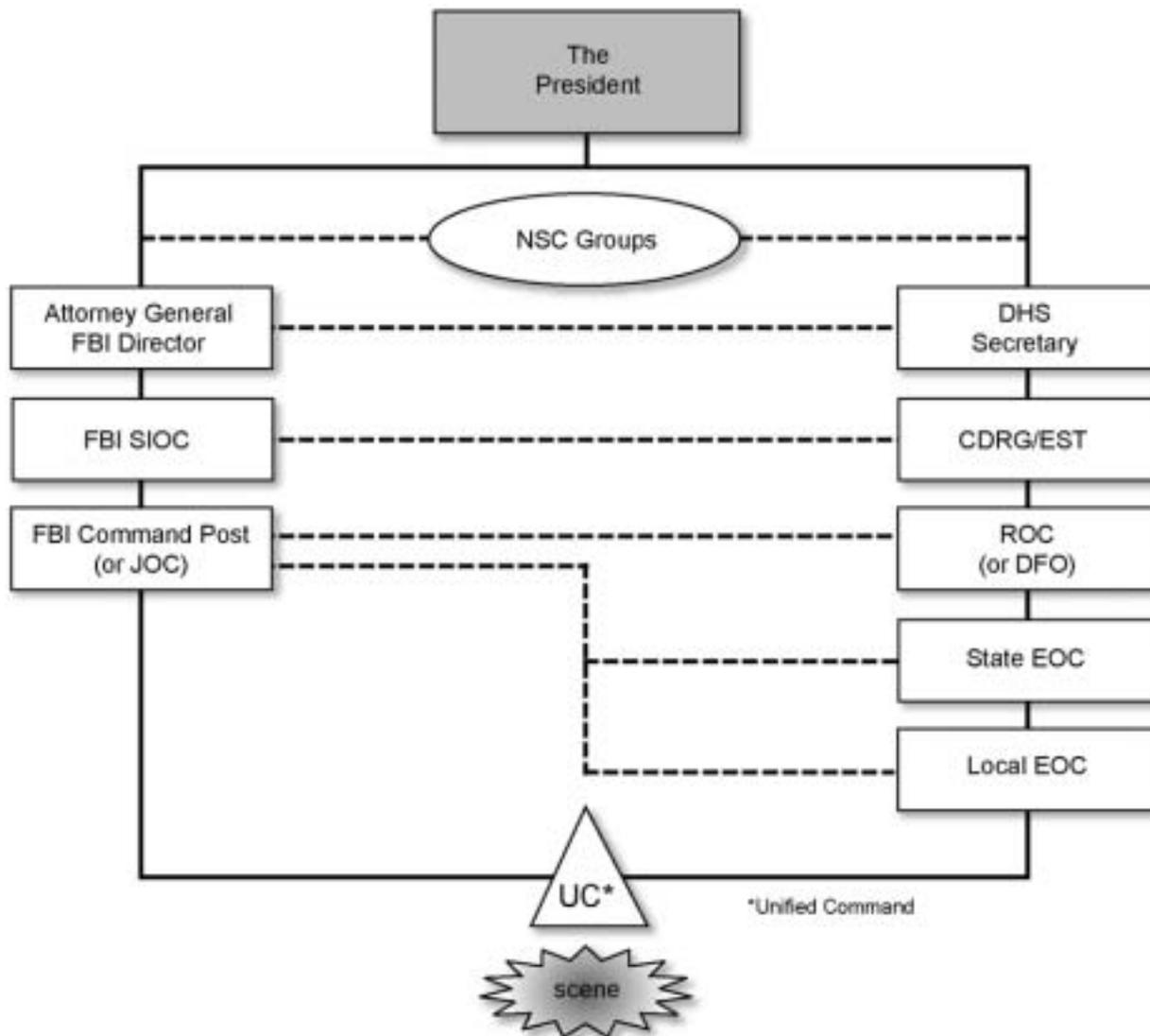
### 1. Prerelease

- a. DHS receives initial notification from the FBI of a credible threat of terrorism. Based on the circumstances, DHS HQ and the responsible DHS region(s) may implement a standard procedure to alert involved DHS officials and Federal agencies supporting consequence management.

- b. DHS deploys representatives with the DEST and deploys additional staff for the JOC, as required, to provide support to the FBI regarding consequence management. DHS determines the appropriate agencies to staff the JOC Consequence Management Group and advises the FBI. With FBI concurrence, DHS notifies consequence management agencies to request that they deploy representatives to the JOC. Representatives may be requested for the JOC Command Group, the JOC Consequence Management Group, and the JIC.
- c. When warranted, DHS will consult immediately with the Governor's Office and the White House to determine if Federal assistance is required and if DHS is permitted to use authorities of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to mission-assign Federal consequence management agencies to predeploy assets to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. These actions will involve appropriate notification and coordination with the FBI, as the overall LFA.
- d. DHS HQ may activate an Emergency Support Team (EST) and may convene an executive-level meeting of the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG). When DHS activates the EST, DHS will request FBI HQ to provide liaison. The responsible DHS region(s) may activate a Regional Support Team (RST) and deploy a representative(s) to the affected State(s). When the responsible DHS region(s) activates an RST, the region(s) will notify the responsible FBI Field Office(s) to request a liaison.

## 2. Post-Release

- a. If an incident involves a transition from joint (crisis/consequence) response to a threat of terrorism to joint response to an act of terrorism, then consequence management agencies providing advice and assistance at the JOC prerelease will reduce their presence at the JOC post-release as necessary to fulfill their consequence management responsibilities. The Senior DHS Official and staff will remain at the JOC until the FBI and DHS agree that liaison is no longer required.
- b. If an incident occurs without warning that produces major consequences and appears to be caused by an act of terrorism, then DHS and the FBI will initiate consequence management and crisis management actions concurrently. DHS will consult immediately with the Governor's Office and the White House to determine if Federal assistance is required and if DHS is permitted to use the authorities of the Stafford Act to mission-assign Federal agencies to support a consequence management response. If the President directs DHS to implement a Federal consequence management response, then DHS will support the FBI as required and will lead a concurrent Federal consequence management response (see **Figure TI-4**).



*Figure TI-4 — Coordination Relationships*

- c. The overall LFA (either the FBI or DHS when the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to DHS) will establish a JIC in the field, under the operational control of the overall LFA's Public Information Officer, as the focal point for the coordination and provision of information to the public and media concerning the Federal response to the emergency. Throughout the response, agencies will continue to coordinate incident-related information through the JIC. DHS and the FBI will ensure appropriate spokespersons provide information concerning the crisis management and consequence management responses. Before a JIC is activated, public affairs offices of responding Federal agencies will coordinate the release of information through the FBI SIOC.

- d. During the consequence management response, the FBI provides liaison to either the RST Director or the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) in the field, and a liaison to the EST Director at DHS. Although the RST Director or FCO retains authority to make Federal consequence management decisions at all times, operational decisions are made cooperatively to the greatest extent possible.
- e. As described previously, resolution of conflicts between the crisis management and consequence management responses will be provided by the Senior DHS Official and the FBI OSC at the JOC or, as necessary, will be obtained from higher authority. Operational reports will continue to be exchanged. The FBI liaisons will remain at the EST and the RST or DFO until DHS and the FBI agree that a liaison is no longer required.

### 3. Disengagement

- a. If an act of terrorism does not occur, the consequence management response disengages when the Secretary, DHS, in consultation with the FBI Director, directs DHS HQ and the responsible region(s) to issue a cancellation notification by standard procedure to appropriate DHS officials and FRP agencies. FRP agencies disengage according to standard procedure.
- b. If an act of terrorism occurs that results in major consequences, each FRP component (the EST, CDRG, RST, and DFO if necessary) disengages at the appropriate time according to standard procedure. Following FRP disengagement, operations by individual Federal agencies or by multiple Federal agencies under other Federal plans may continue to support the affected State and local governments with long-term hazard monitoring, environmental decontamination, and site restoration (cleanup).

## V. *Responsibilities*

### A. Department of Justice

PDD-39 validates and reaffirms existing lead agency responsibilities for all facets of the U.S. counterterrorism effort. DOJ is designated as the overall LFA for threats or acts of terrorism that take place within the United States until the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to DHS. DOJ delegates this overall LFA role to the FBI for the operational response. On behalf of DOJ, the FBI will:

1. Consult and advise the White House, through the Attorney General, on policy matters concerning the overall response;
2. Designate and establish a JOC in the field;
3. Appoint an FBI OSC to manage and coordinate the Federal operational response (crisis management and consequence management). As necessary, the FBI OSC will convene and chair meetings of operational decision makers representing lead State and local crisis management agencies, DHS, and lead State and local consequence

management agencies to provide an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure the overall response (crisis management and consequence management) is consistent with U.S. law and achieves the policy objectives outlined in PDD-39. The FBI and DHS may involve supporting Federal agencies as necessary; and

4. Issue and track the status of actions assigned by the overall LFA.

## **B. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Under PDD-39, the FBI supports the overall LFA by operating as the lead agency for crisis management. The FBI will:

1. Determine when a threat of an act of terrorism warrants consultation with the White House, through the Attorney General;
2. Advise the White House, through the Attorney General, when the FBI requires assistance for a Federal crisis management response, in accordance with the PDD-39 Domestic Deployment Guidelines;
3. Work with DHS to establish and operate a JIC in the field as the focal point for information to the public and the media concerning the Federal response to the emergency;
4. Establish the primary Federal operations centers for the crisis management response in the field and Washington, DC;
5. Appoint an FBI OSC (or subordinate official) to manage and coordinate the crisis management response. Within this role, the FBI OSC will convene meetings with operational decision makers representing Federal, State, and local law enforcement and technical support agencies, as appropriate, to formulate incident action plans, define priorities, review status, resolve conflicts, identify issues that require decisions from higher authorities, and evaluate the need for additional resources;
6. Issue and track the status of crisis management actions assigned by the FBI; and
7. Designate appropriate liaison and advisory personnel to support DHS.

## **C. Department of Homeland Security**

Under PDD-39, DHS supports the overall LFA by operating as the lead agency for consequence management until the overall LFA role is transferred to DHS. DHS will:

1. Determine when consequences are “imminent” for the purposes of the Stafford Act;
2. Consult the Governor’s Office and the White House to determine if a Federal consequence management response is required and if DHS is directed to use Stafford Act authorities. This process will involve appropriate notification and coordination with the FBI, as the overall LFA;

3. Work with the FBI to establish and operate a JIC in the field as the focal point for information to the public and the media concerning the Federal response to the emergency;
4. Establish the primary Federal operations centers for consequence management in the field and Washington, DC;
5. Appoint a RST Director or FCO to manage and coordinate the Federal consequence management response in support of State and local governments. In coordination with the FBI, the RST Director or FCO will convene meetings with decision makers of Federal, State, and local emergency management and technical support agencies, as appropriate, to formulate incident action plans, define priorities, review status, resolve conflicts, identify issues that require decisions from higher authorities, and evaluate the need for additional resources;
6. Issue and track the status of consequence management actions assigned by DHS;
7. Designate appropriate liaison and advisory personnel to support the FBI; and
8. As needed, provide assets of the National Disaster Medical System and/or the Metropolitan Medical Response System.

## **D. Federal Agencies Supporting Technical Operations**

### **1. Department of Defense**

As directed in PDD-39, the Department of Defense (DOD) will activate technical operations capabilities to support the Federal response to threats or acts of WMD terrorism. DOD will coordinate military operations within the United States with the appropriate civilian lead agency(ies) for technical operations.

### **2. Department of Energy**

As directed in PDD-39, the Department of Energy (DOE) will activate technical operations capabilities to support the Federal response to threats or acts of WMD terrorism. In addition, the FBI has concluded formal agreements with potential LFAs of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) that provide for interface, coordination, and technical assistance in support of the FBI's mission. If the FRERP is implemented concurrently with the FRP:

- a. The Federal OSC under the FRERP will coordinate the FRERP response with the DHS official (either the RST Director or the FCO), who is responsible under PDD-39 for coordination of all Federal support to State and local governments;
- b. The FRERP response may include on-site management, radiological monitoring and assessment, development of Federal protective action recommendations, and provision of information on the radiological response to the public, the White House, Members of Congress, and foreign governments. The LFA of the FRERP will serve as the primary Federal source of information regarding on-site radiological conditions and off-site radiological effects; and

- c. The LFA of the FRERP will issue taskings that draw on funding from the responding FRERP agencies.

### **3. Department of Health and Human Services**

As directed in PDD-39, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will activate technical operations capabilities to support the Federal response to threats or acts of WMD terrorism. HHS may coordinate with individual agencies identified in the HHS Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological (C/B) Terrorism to use the structure, relationships, and capabilities described in the HHS plan to support response operations. If the HHS plan is implemented:

- a. The HHS on-scene representative will coordinate, through the ESF #8 — Health and Medical Services Leader, the HHS plan response with the DHS official (either the RST Director or the FCO), who is responsible under PDD-39 for on-scene coordination of all Federal support to State and local governments;
- b. The HHS plan response may include threat assessment, consultation, agent identification, epidemiological investigation, hazard detection and reduction, decontamination, public health support, medical support, and pharmaceutical support operations; and
- c. HHS will issue taskings that draw on funding from the responding HHS plan agencies.

### **4. Environmental Protection Agency**

As directed in PDD-39, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will activate technical operations capabilities to support the Federal response to acts of WMD terrorism. EPA may coordinate with individual agencies identified in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) to use the structure, relationships, and capabilities of the National Response System as described in the NCP to support response operations. If the NCP is implemented:

- a. The Hazardous Materials On-Scene Coordinator under the NCP will coordinate, through the ESF #10 — Hazardous Materials Chair, the NCP response with the DHS official (either the RST Director or the FCO), who is responsible under PDD-39 for on-scene coordination of all Federal support to State and local governments; and
- b. The NCP response may include threat assessment, consultation, agent identification, hazard detection and reduction, environmental monitoring, decontamination, and long-term site restoration (environmental cleanup) operations.

## VI. *Funding Guidelines*

- A. As stated in PDD-39, Federal agencies directed to participate in the resolution of terrorist incidents or conduct of counterterrorist operations bear the costs of their own participation, unless otherwise directed by the President. This responsibility is subject to specific statutory authorization to provide support without reimbursement. In the absence of such specific authority, the Economy Act applies, and reimbursement cannot be waived.
- B. DHS can use limited predeployment authorities in advance of a Stafford Act declaration to “lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe” only if the President expresses intention to go forward with a declaration. This authority is further interpreted by congressional intent, to the effect that the President must determine that assistance under existing Federal programs is inadequate to meet the crisis, before DHS may directly intervene under the Stafford Act. The Stafford Act authorizes the President to issue “emergency” and “major disaster” declarations.
  1. Emergency declarations may be issued in response to a Governor’s request, or in response to those rare emergencies, including some acts of terrorism, for which the Federal Government is assigned in the laws of the United States the exclusive or preeminent responsibility and authority to respond.
  2. Major disaster declarations may be issued in response to a Governor’s request for any natural catastrophe or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion that has caused damage of sufficient severity and magnitude, as determined by the President, to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act.
  3. If a Stafford Act declaration is provided, funding for consequence management may continue to be allocated from responding agency operating budgets, the Disaster Relief Fund, and supplemental appropriations.
- C. If the President directs DHS to use Stafford Act authorities, DHS will issue mission assignments (MAs) through the FRP to support consequence management.
  1. MAs are reimbursable work orders, issued by DHS to Federal agencies, directing completion of specific tasks. Although the Stafford Act states that “Federal agencies may [emphasis added] be reimbursed for expenditures under the Act” from the Disaster Relief Fund, it is DHS policy to reimburse Federal agencies for eligible work performed under MAs.
  2. MAs issued to support consequence management will follow DHS’s Standard Operating Procedures for the Management of Mission Assignments or applicable superseding documentation.
- D. DHS provides the following funding guidance to the FRP agencies:
  1. Commitments by individual agencies to take precautionary measures in anticipation of special events will not be reimbursed under the Stafford Act, unless mission-assigned by DHS to support consequence management; and

2. Stafford Act authorities do not pertain to law enforcement functions. Law enforcement or crisis management actions will not be mission-assigned for reimbursement under the Stafford Act.

## ***VII. References***

- A. Presidential Decision Directive-39, U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism (classified). An unclassified extract may be obtained from DHS.
- B. PDD-39 Domestic Deployment Guidelines (classified).
- C. PDD-62, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas (classified).
- D. FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan.
- E. HHS Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological Terrorism.

## ***VIII. Terms and Definitions***

### **A. 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.

### **B. 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.

### **C. Consequence Management**

DHS 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.

### **D. Credible Threat**

The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in the developing terrorist incident.

### **E. 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.

## **F. Domestic Emergency Support Team**

PDD-39 defines the DEST as a rapidly deployable interagency support team established to ensure the full range of necessary expertise and capabilities are available to the on-scene coordinator. DHS is responsible for the DEST in domestic incidents.

## **G. Lead Agency**

The FBI defines lead agency, as used in PDD-39, as the Federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific function — either crisis management or consequence management. Lead agencies are designated on the basis of their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific function. Lead agencies support the overall LFA during all phases of the terrorism response.

## **H. Nuclear Weapons**

The Effects of Nuclear Weapons (DOE, 1977) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

## **I. Senior Department of Homeland Security Official**

The official appointed by the Secretary of DHS or his representative to represent DHS on the Command Group at the JOC. The Senior DHS Official is not the FCO.

## **J. Technical Operations**

As used in this annex, technical operations include actions to identify, assess, dismantle, transfer, dispose of, or decontaminate personnel and property exposed to explosive ordnance or WMD.

## **K. Terrorist Incident**

The FBI defines a terrorist incident as a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

## **L. Weapon of Mass Destruction**

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.