



CITY OF LODI

COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

AGENDA TITLE: Presentation by the 95th WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction) Civil Support Team

MEETING DATE: June 5, 2002

PREPARED BY: Janet L. Hamilton, Management Analyst

RECOMMENDATION: None.

BACKGROUND: The National Guard Civil Support Teams were established to support local Incident Commanders and local emergency responders. Civil Support Teams are not designed to replace those functions normally performed by the emergency first responder community such as the Lodi Fire or Police Departments. They are available to assist upon identification of a shortfall in response capability by those departments through a request of support from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES).

The Teams are staffed with 22 full-time service members from both the Air and Army National Guard, comprising six specific teams in the primary function areas of command, operations, communications, administration/logistics, medical, and survey. The 95th WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction) Civil Support Team, based in Hayward, California, is dedicated to the area within 250 miles of the San Francisco Bay Area, to include the City of Lodi and San Joaquin County.

FUNDING: None.

Respectfully submitted,


H. Dixon Flynn
City Manager

APPROVED: _____

H Dixon Flynn - City Manager

95th WMD-CST
Area of Responsibility



Three Tiered Response Capability:

- **Primary Response capability is dedicated to within 250 miles of the San Francisco Bay Area.**
- **Coordination Responsibility within FEMA Region IX (California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam).**
- **On order capability to a WMD Incident Response within the Continental United States and abroad.**



Governor's Office of Emergency Services

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Sacramento, California 95832

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California National Guard

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95th WMD-Civil Support Team

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**95th WMD-Civil
Support Team**

**EMERGENCY
RESPONSE
CAPABILITIES**

*From the Community,
For the Community.*



*95th Weapons of Mass Destruction
Civil Support Team
Hayward, California*

Tel: 510-264-5663

Mission

Upon request by civilian authorities, the 95th WMD-Civil Support Team deploys to a suspected WMD incident in support of a local Incident Commander to assess the situation, advise civilian authorities on appropriate actions and facilitate requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage.

Mission Execution

The Civil Support Team is designed to support local Incident Commanders, and local emergency responders as well as mutual support to other Civil Support Team elements. The Civil Support Team is neither designed nor intended to replace functions carried out under the Incident Command System (ICS), nor to replace those functions normally performed by the emergency first responder community. Typically, a local Incident Commander will attempt to mitigate the response to an event using his available resources. Upon identification of a shortfall in response capability, the local Incident Commander will request support from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). Prior coordination with emergency first responders in the geographic coverage area will facilitate Civil Support Team integration into ICS response



planning. The 95th WMD-CST also possesses members that are subject matter experts that can be available to assist communities and business in their contingency planning before an event takes place.

Composition

The Civil Support Team is staffed with 22 full time service members from both the Air and Army National Guard. The Civil Support Team consists of six specific teams comprised of specialists in each of the primary functional areas: command, operations, communications, administration/logistics, medical, and survey.

Capabilities

In addition to the Department of Defense training that our members receive, all of the 95th WMD-CST personnel are certified HazMat Specialists through the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI). The team comes to an incident with the ability to provide the on scene Incident Commander a wide variety of products and Services.



Mobile Analytical Laboratory System (MALS)

Hazard Prediction Assessment capability to calculate the dispersion of hazardous chemicals, biological, and radioactive materials. Models consider the effects of terrain and weather and produces plume models that incorporates hazard prediction, lethal effects based on dosage, and recommendations for exclusion zone refinement. The team's medical personnel are well versed in effects of chemical, biological,

and radiological agents and can provide the effected EMS community with timely treatment information. Additionally, the team deploys a Nuclear Medical Science Officer, who is the team's scientist that operates the Mobile Analytical Laboratory System (MALS). The MALS is designed as a mobile laboratory system to process and analyze samples for rapid identification. This system provides laboratory quality data in a control setting



Unified Command Suite (UCS)

and identifies Chemical, Biological, and radiological agents. The CST fields a robust communications platform called the Unified Command Suite (UCS) which is a state of the art communications system to provide secure and non-secure communications. This system offers a variety of communication technologies to contact technical resources, organizations and persons for instantaneous communications to include internet, email, voice and facsimile in all terrain and weather conditions.

95th WMD-Civil Support Team

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95th CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM (WMD)

Fact Sheet

□ **What is the Civil Support Team?**

The *Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction)*, also known as CST, is a federally funded State National Guard unit established under Presidential Decision Directive 39. The full-time unit is stationed in state. There are 10 fulltime teams that entered service in 2000, and 17 additional CSTs that were activated in late 2001.

□ **What is the mission of a CST?**

The CST organization was designed to augment local and regional terrorism response capabilities in events known or suspected to involve Weapons of Mass Destruction. WMD events are incidents involving hostile use of chemicals (such as nerve or blister agent), biological (for example, anthrax), or radiological agents. The team can be enroute within four hours to support civil authorities in the event or suspicion of a WMD attack.

Specifically, the CST deploys to an area of operations to:

Assess a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological (NBC/R) event in support of a local Incident Commander;

Advise civilian responders regarding appropriate response actions, and;

Assist requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage.

□ **What capability does a CST bring to Emergency Responders?**

The CST will never replace the First Responder, but will augment local resources with special capability as the first *military* responder. The team integrates with the Incident Command System (ICS) in support of the local Incident Commander, providing a crucial capability between the initial local response and that of follow-on federal assets. Municipal Fire, HazMat, Police, and EMS agencies have a proven capability to deal with most emergencies. Larger incidents use mutual aid plans and the ICS to cope with the emergency. However, a WMD attack would present unique obstacles--such as identification of a weaponized agent or spread of contamination--that could quickly overwhelm existing local and state resources.

The CST provides rapid confirmatory analysis of chemical or radiological hazards, and presumptive identification of biological agents at a WMD incident.

The team uses special military and commercial detection and communications equipment and is trained for WMD response. Advice on event mitigation, medical treatment, follow-on resources, and other response concerns are provided to the Incident Commander.

□ **How does a CST operate at a WMD event?**

Upon arrival at a WMD incident, the CST Commander receives support objectives from the Incident Commander. Using specialized equipment and wearing protective gear, the CST can verify the perimeter of the exclusion zone, then send entry teams into the contaminated area or "hot zone" to conduct reconnaissance, survey, detection and sampling missions.

Survey results are assessed, and computer hazard modeling projects downwind contamination and how large an area to evacuate. A Mobile Laboratory provides on-site analysis of NBC/R agents, and prepares samples for further analysis by state and federal labs or law enforcement agencies. A Communications Suite integrates CST radios with local responders, and facilitates wide-bandwidth data "reachback". Communications reachback relays expert assessment from expert state and federal agencies--such as Center for Disease Control--to the scene.

□ **What equipment does a CST use?**

A wide range of low and high-tech devices are used, including the latest military hardware and commercial equipment:

▪ **Personal Protective Equipment**

- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (1-hr air supply)
- Level "A" Suit, totally encapsulated; Level B Suit; Military MOPP Gear with M-40 Mask
- Tactical Decontamination Gear for self-decon

▪ **Reconnaissance, Detection, Sampling Gear**

- Digital Still Camera; Video Camera
- Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) – detection of combustible and volatile gasses
- Improved Chemical Agent Monitor (ICAM) - point-detection of Nerve and Blister Agents
- M-22 Chemical Agent Detector (ACADA)- area-detection of Nerve and Blister Agents
- M-8 Paper; M-9 Paper - detection of liquid Nerve and Blister Agents
- M-256 Kit – "wet chemistry" detection of Nerve, Blister, Blood Agents
- Portable Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer– identification of over 150,000 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and most weaponized Chemical Agent vapors
- AN/UDR-13; AN/VDR-2, AN/UDR-77 Radiac Sets – detection and measurement of Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and X-Ray radiation sources
- Handheld Immunoassay tickets – presumptive detection of eight Biological Agents
- DoD Sampling Kit – downrange sample collection
- Colorimetric Tubes – detection of VOCs
- HAZKIT – identification of additional chemicals

▪ **Computer Modeling and Response Database Systems**

- Joint Assessment of Catastrophic Events (JACE) – web-based hazard plume modeling
- Hazard Prediction and Assessment Capability (HPAC) – simulate effects of customized NBC/R weapons
- Consequence Assessment Tool Set (CATS) – manages array of automated modeling tools

▪ **Unified Command Suite (UCS) – communications van**

- 15 kW power supply and environmental control unit
- KU-Band Satellite Communications – wide-bandwidth for data and voice reachback: Secure voice and data capable
- INMARSAT-B – portable data and voice SATCOM
- Motorola VHF/UHF AM/FM Transceiver – intra-team comms and Responder comms
-- 136-178 MHz; 403-470 MHz; 470-520 MHz; and 851-868 MHz
- HF SSB – team to military comms
- Military VHF/UHF/UHF Satellite Communication Radios, 30-512 MHz
- Multiband Scanner
- Team Radios – Motorola XTS-300 403-470 MHz
- Cellular Telephone, and Local Area Network for Laptop Computers

▪ **Analytical Laboratory System**

- Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer with Headspace Sampler – identification of over 150,000 VOCs and most weaponized Chemical Agents, from solid, liquid, or vapor samples
- Handheld Immunoassay Tickets – presumptive detection of select Biological Agents
- Gamma Spectrometer – radioisotope Identification

□ **What special skills does CST offer?**

The CST combines the skills of six sections: Command, Operations, Survey, Medical, Communications, and Logistics/Administration. Its 22 full-time soldiers and airmen bring a wide range of career experience from the civilian sector. Each team member completes over 1400 hours of technical training by agencies including Hayward Fire Academy Fire Fighter I, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and EPA. Individuals are all trained to the HazMat Specialist response.

Teams train collectively on WMD scenarios, and drill with local responders for coordinated response effort. Prior to certification, each team undergoes an external evaluation involving over 40 individual tasks of CBRNE operations that are unique to the CST mission.

Standard Operating Procedures are continually updated, using new WMD response methods aligned to standards set forth by CA OSHA, OES, OSHA, DOD and NFA. Regular coordination is conducted with state emergency management, fire academies, law enforcement, and health departments—all partners in planning for WMD response.

□ **How is CST notified?**

Requests for assistance follow established emergency mutual aid notification, through counties, to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES). The National Guard Bureau also has a 24/7 Operation Center that can facilitate requests for assistance with the closest, ready and available team. At first notification of a probable WMD event, the team will assemble for rapid deployment. Authority to deploy the team rests with the Governor, through The Adjutant General. Additionally, Military Support guidelines allow the CST Commander to respond immediately to valid civil requests that involve imminent threat to life and property. The team is on-call 24 hours, 7 days a week.

The CST can be enroute within 4 hours of notification. Primary mode of transportation is 8 modified commercial vehicles, and the unit is also air-transportable. Early recognition and notification of WMD events is essential. Several initiatives--such as the Domestic Preparedness Program and SEMO's model county plans--encourage inclusion of WMD protocols and response assets into local and county emergency plans.

□ **Who manages the CST?**

On-scene, the CST provides *tactical support* to the Incident Commander. The Team works for the CST Commander, who is under *operational control* of The Adjutant General.

The team will deploy in its normal USC Title 32 status as a state asset, remaining under operational control of the Governor. Deployments to a State not having a CST are facilitated by interstate compacts and arrangements between respective Governors and their Adjutants General and the National Guard Bureau.

If federalized under USC Title 10, the CST would work for a federal chain of command, like a Task Force Commander.

□ **For Further Information**

Contact the 95th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (510) 264-5656 or State National Guard Headquarters (916) 854-3000 or call the National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office at (703) 607-2584