

**APPENDIX 7.7 to ANNEX 7, Aviation
Incident/Accident
Annex of the GERP
(dated March 23, 2000)**

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
(FBI)**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS

(Pending Approval from FBI HQ Washington D.C.)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate responsibilities necessary to respond to an aviation incident / accident.

II. MISSION

To respond to aviation incidents involving criminal intent or terrorist activity.

III. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

In responding to incidents involving criminal intent or any form of terrorist activity, Presidential Decision Directive - 39 U.S. Policy on counter terrorism two forms of management will be implemented. "Crisis Management" which refers to measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat of terrorism. The Department of Justice is designated as the lead agency for threats or acts of terrorism within the U.S. territory. The Department of Justice assigns lead responsibility for operational response to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Consequence Management" refers to measures to protect the public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is designated as the lead agency for consequence management within U.S. territories.

I. ON AIRPORT To include a mutually agreed upon buffer zone between the Guam International Airport Authority and the Guam Fire Department (see GIAA/GFD MOU)

a. Military Aircraft

- (1) The GIAA's Fire Chief is designated Incident Commander and assumes primary responsibility for Consequence Management activities and operations until arrival of U.S. Air Force officials.
- (2) The FBI will be responsible for all Crisis Management activities and operations.

b. Commercial Aircraft

- (1) The GIAA's Fire Chief is designated Incident Commander and assumes primary responsibility for all Consequence Management activities and operations. Establishes a unified command using the OCD's ICS.
- (2) The FBI will be responsible for all Crisis Management activities and operations.

2. OFF AIRPORT FEDERAL PROPERTY

- (1) First Fire Chief at site becomes on scene commander and directs all Consequence Management activities and operations.
- (2) The Air Force is the designated Incident Commander. Upon arrival the Air Force will assess the situation and implement appropriate military response level as detailed in their Appendix. If civil authorities are required, a unified command will be established.
- (3) The FBI will be responsible for all Crisis Management activities and operations.

3. OFF AIRPORT OTHER THAN FEDERAL PROPERTY

a. Military Aircraft

- (1) The GFD Fire Chief is designated Incident Commander and assumes primary responsibility for critical emergency response and rescue until Air Force aircraft accident response commander arrives on scene (approximately 30 minutes). Upon arrival Air Force will assess the situation, and implement appropriate military response level as detailed in their Appendix. If civil authorities are required, a unified command will be established.
- (2) The FBI will be responsible for all Crisis Management activities and operations.

b. Commercial Aircraft

- (1) The GFD Chief is designated Incident Commander and assumes primary responsibility for critical emergency response and rescue. Establishes a unified command using the OCD's ICS.
- (2) The FBI will be responsible for all Crisis Management activities and operations.

4. SEA/COASTAL WATERS

- (1) First Fire Chief at site assumes primary responsibility for critical emergency response and rescue until the U.S. Coast Guard arrives on scene.
- (2) US Coast Guard will implement the U.S. Coast Guard Mariana's Section Guam Air/Sea Disaster Preparedness Plan, and is the designated Incident Commander.
- (3) The FBI will be responsible for all Crisis Management activities and operations.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with all federal agencies and Department of Defense Armed Forces will be activated to insure a Unified Command Response to an aviation incident or accident and will include all the Response Agencies required to appropriately respond.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Incident Response:

1. Threat Assessment:

- Behavioral
- Operational
- Technical

2. Technical Advice:

- DOD
- DOE
- HHS
- EPA
- NTSB
- FEMA/Civil Defense

PHASE I — RAPID DEPLOYMENT

1. Contain and stabilize the scene, provide OSC with technical advice, limited analytical and operational capability.
2. Supporting FBI Units:
 - National Security Division (WMD)
 - Counter-terrorism Division
 - Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)
 - FBI Laboratory Division

- Incident Response Division (Engineering Section - CRT)
(Information Resources Rapid Start)

PHASE II

1. Extensive deployment of FBI and specific other agency resources, establishment of JOC, preliminary consequence management effort.
2. Supporting Agencies:
 - NTSB
 - FEMA/Civil Defense

PHASE III

1. Transition from law enforcement to consequence management effort.
2. Supporting Agencies:
 - NTSB
 - FEMA/Civil Defense
 - FRP deployment of proponent agencies
 - DOD command structure supporting civil authorities.
3. Maintain law enforcement operations in support of Consequence Management.

OSC WMD/CRIMINAL INTENT CHECKLIST

1. Consolidate and evaluate all intelligence to determine potential for a WMD/Criminal intent involvement.
2. Report incident via secure communication to FBI HQ, NSDWMD and SIOC.
3. Expand the intelligence component of CP to establish a Sub-element to focus on data related to the WMD/Criminal Investigation.
4. Based upon the assessment results that the incident is a potential WMD situation and criminal intent has been suspected to have caused the incident, a JOC will be established.

- In a terrorist incident involving a WMD, PDD-39 places the FBI in charge of Federal investigation into the matter. The FBI along with the FAA has concurrent jurisdiction of aircraft. Organizing and command/control of a JOC is the responsibility of the FBI. Maintain expanded intelligence component to handle information pertinent to that investigation.
 - Expand administrative and logistic components to address matters relating to assistance from incoming agencies. This will maintain focus on the Crisis resolution effort, preventing the JOC from evolving into an overall information center.
5. Activate a point of contact to maintain open communications with SICO.
 6. Notify the FBI Honolulu Division Bomb Technician and consider establishing an EOD component in the JOC.
 7. Direct the JIC to open communications with FBI HQ and DOJ media in order to develop an immediate media strategy. Consolidate media representatives from other agencies into the JIC.
 8. Identify local/state officers and agencies affected by the incident and have the liaison component develop a communication plan for rapid and continuous dissemination of information as appropriate.
 9. Insure the administrative component initiates a security plan and develop procedures for rapid verification of clearances.
 10. Formulate a command structure and decision making format for the command group.
 11. Open an executive summary log.
 12. Designate a consequence management component to assist other agencies in assimilating into the JOC structure and facilitating the flow of information and intelligence.
 13. As consequence management agencies arrive on scene and establish their own operation centers, separate from the JOC, dispatch liaison representative to each.
 14. If the incident is found to not be of criminal intent and a transfer of authority to FEMA/Civil Defense or NTSB occurs, coordinate hand-off procedures. Disseminate information to all components, agencies and affected authorities.
 15. Maintain a CP operation for continued investigation in the event authority

is needed to be taken back at the completion of consequence management activity.

16. Support Consequence Management effort as necessary.

Support Agencies required to support FBI s response operations:

1. All GovGuam Law Enforcement Agencies.
 2. All Federal Law Enforcement Agencies.
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1. U.S. Air Force
 2. U.S. Navy
 3. U.S. Coast Guard
 4. Office of Civil Defense
 5. Environmental Protection Agency
 6. Department of Public Works
 7. Guam Waterworks Authority
 8. Guam Power Authority
 9. Naval Hospital / GMH / DPHSS
 10. Military Fire Depts. Navy / Andersen
 11. U.S. Forestry
 12. Guam Telephone Authority

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