

CUMBERLAND COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SECTION – WMD

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION / TERRORISM

I. PURPOSE

This plan is intended to define the responsibilities of emergency personnel in response to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) event (Chemical, Biological, or Nuclear) or other terrorist act perpetrated against the County of Cumberland by any agent, foreign or domestic. This plan includes terminology, assignments, and responsibilities. This document is condensed on the premise that emergency personnel apply similar practices during daily routines, and the efforts described herein will simply be an expansion of those services.

It shall be the responsibilities of the primary provider (Fire/EMS/Law Enforcement) in whose jurisdiction the terrorist attack occurred to direct, coordinate and implement the disaster/emergency response.

Two major complications that emergency personnel encounter during terrorist attack/ disaster situations are:

- (1) The limited number of trained Fire/EMS/Law Enforcement personnel available.
- (2) Individuals or groups working without authority and/or independently from organized efforts.

Review Federal Response Plan Section I-VI, Public Law 93-288
Federal Response Plan, Terrorism Annex, February 7, 1997 FEMA 229

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The threat of a major incident-involving terrorism has increased.
- B. Terrorist incidents could include the use of explosives or other weapons of mass destruction (WMD), releases of commercially available hazardous materials in varying degrees and a potential for mass casualties. Weapons of mass destruction can include explosives, chemicals, biological, nuclear, and incendiary devices. Such situations could pose significant health and safety concerns to the population, property and the environment.

- C. Initial emergency response efforts will focus on protecting human health, environment, and property. Such measures could involve parallel efforts to include: command and control, evacuation, fire suppression, rescue, mass casualty/triage operations, containment control, and cleanup. Additional response will be associated with recovery and consequence management. Emergency management agencies will expand their operations to close the incident.
- D. During emergencies, law enforcement agencies will expand their operations to provide the increased protection required to lessen disaster conditions. Numerous federal and state law enforcement agencies are available to support local law enforcement.

Possible targets within Cumberland County:

- a. Federal/State/local government Complexes
- b. Planned Parenthood Centers
- c. Special Events (with large audiences)
- d. Fixed-Site Facilities (Chemical Storage facilities, pipelines, storage tanks)
- e. Transportation System (Rail, Pipelines, Truck)
- f. University research Facilities
- g. Fayetteville Regional Airport
- h. Environmental Projects (Dams, Landfills, others)
- i. International Corporations

Assumptions

- A. Major terrorist incidents could threaten a significant number of people within the county.
- B. Emergency response personnel (e.g., Fire/EMS/Law Enforcement/Emergency Management) and qualified technical experts will be available with equipment and resources to detect, analyze, evaluate and cope with most hazardous incidents.
- C. Planning, training, and coordination of emergency response personnel will serve to reduce hazards and associated risks. Proper development and execution of terrorist intelligence through the law enforcement community and providing information and training to the emergency responders will significantly reduce the number of casualties from a terrorist attack or WMD incident. Warning, detection, prevention and remedial measures will reduce the effect of these attacks.
- D. Most jurisdictions (emergency services) can effectively cope with minor situations. However, should an incident escalate into a major emergency situation, additional emergency resources would rapidly deploy through existing mutual aid

agreements. Further augmentation, if necessary, would be provided by additional resources of the county, state and federal government and private industry.

- E. A combination of trained personnel and operational equipment can be positioned to detect, measure, report, analyze, evaluate and conduct counter-measure operations. Trained local emergency response organizations can effectively manage an incident scene with technical assistance from the State and Federal Agencies.
- F. Hazardous substances involved in an incident can be identified within a reasonable period of time from many sources. These sources include:
- U.S. DOT Emergency Response Guidebook
 - NIOSH Guidebook
 - First Responder Chem-Bio Handbook
 - Defense against Toxin Weapons
 - Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook
 - Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)
 - SARA Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventories
 - SARA designated Facility Emergency Coordinators
 - Shipping papers
 - Placards and product labels
 - Product containers
 - Emergency Support Information Services (e.g., CHEMTREC, etc).
- G. Emergency planning efforts will assume that most of the population(s) potentially affected (including designated evacuees), will cooperate with local officials and follow recommended protective actions. Such measures could include evacuation instructions for relocation to designated reception/shelter areas.
1. Private automobiles/city, school, and other buses will be the primary means of transportation for evacuation movement. Available alternate transportation resources would be coordinated to support evacuation of the public without transportation, special needs individuals (e.g., handicapped, mobility impaired, developmentally disabled), and the elderly.
 2. The initial movement of population(s) at risk may occur immediately following the on-scene assessment of the situation by emergency response authorities or by the issuance of an evacuation order by county officials.
 3. Evacuees could be isolated from their homes for extended periods of time.

4. Terrorist activities could include the threat of, or the use of explosive nuclear devices. Therefore, contingency plans must provide for these types of events associated with the County Radiation Protection Plan.
5. The first unit to arrive on the scene must not blindly rush to individual victims, but must first perform a rapid assessment of the situation and ensure proper personnel, equipment and supplies are dispatched to provide essential lifesaving efforts. These actions and initial decisions (in the first few minutes) will influence the entire response and management of the incident. Proper actions and decisions will avoid confusion, chaos and inefficiency. **Responders must take in account the possibility of secondary devices placed to intentionally injure emergency workers.**
6. It is essential that emergency response personnel familiarize themselves with their organization's Standard Operation Procedures for Emergency Response and the Cumberland County Emergency Operations Plan for Multi-Hazards.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Incident command will use the following concepts to manage the operations.

Crisis Management “includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and resolve a threat or act of terrorism (Federal Response Plan).” The federal Government is the primary authority for defense and investigation of terrorism. Local and state agencies will service the initial response for fire/rescue, medical, law enforcement. Law enforcement will control the scene to include investigation and evacuations. Federal agents may eventually take over the scene with the FBI as the lead for crisis management.

PDD-39 reaffirms the FBI's Federal Lead responsibility for crisis management response to threats or acts of terrorism that take place within the U.S. territory. 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, utilization of a WMD, or other destructive event with or without warning, that results in *limited* injury or death;
- e. The detonation of an explosive device, utilization of a WMD, or other destructive event, with or without warning, that results in *substantial* injury or death.

Consequence Management “includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequence of terrorism (Federal Response Plan).” Cumberland County Emergency Management will implement consequence management with state and federal agencies providing assistance as required. FEMA retains the responsibility for consequence management for Federal agencies.

The basic types of local emergency conditions are as follows:

A. Potential Emergency Condition:

An incident which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to human health, the environment, or property.

B. Limited Emergency Condition:

An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to human health, the environment or property and which may require protective action including limited evacuation or in-place sheltering.

C. Full Emergency Condition:

An incident involving a severe hazard or a large area which poses an extreme threat to human health, the environment and property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation; or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal and/or private agencies/organizations.

IV. RESPONSE

A. PERSON IN CHARGE (S):

The person in charge of the first arriving emergency unit shall be considered the Incident Commander and will assess the incident situation, report conditions, request necessary mutual

aid and remain in charge until properly relieved by an appropriate individual(s) of authority. When multiple agencies arrive on scene, a Unified Command will be assigned from the following agencies: local Fire Chief, EMS Coordinator, and senior Law Enforcement Agency. This group is responsible for managing the emergency response to the incident in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS).

B. COMMAND POST:

An Incident Command Post (ICP) will be established and should handle communications to and from the incident scene, including initial related news releases for public information. The Incident Command System shall be implemented as a joint, coordinated endeavor, serving to effect intra-agency cooperation between authorities having responsibilities for public safety and environmental protection during emergency operations.

The Incident Commander/Unified Command Group shall organize and manage the incident response from one Incident Command Post (per incident). The responsibilities of this individual shall include:

1. Coordination of overall response and rescue operations.
2. Coordination with other emergency service command post representatives (e.g., fire, law enforcement, emergency management, etc.).
3. Appointment of and coordination with Command and General Staff as needed.
4. Coordination with the Municipal and County Senior Government Officials.
5. Coordination of communications capabilities and related on-scene requirements.
6. Accountability of personnel, equipment, and the public. OIC may appoint staff for fiscal responsibility.

C. STAGING AREA:

The individual in charge of the incident scene will determine the best place for staging area(s) and direct responding resources report to that area unless otherwise tasked. Staging Area Manager - (appointed by the Operations Section Chief or Incident Commander), is responsible for:

1. Ensuring access into and out of the incident scene for personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Maintaining an adequate status log of personnel, equipment and/or supplies available from the staging area. Coordination of such information with Command Post staff.
3. Maintaining communications necessary to support operational activities between field units, staging area, and command post.

D. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE:

The individual in charge of the first responding unit shall assess the need for additional emergency medical response. In cooperation with the Incident Commander, emergency medical service will coordinate triage and medical evaluation, coordinate medical transportation, support decontamination, alert area hospitals and request additional equipment for on scene use.

Medical Director - The Cumberland County EMS Director or designee is responsible for the following:

1. Oversee medical control at the triage and treatment sector of the incident scene.
2. Issue treatment orders.
3. Assist Control Officer in selecting hospital destination for victims.
4. Supervise and coordinate with any other physicians or nurses that may be on-scene.

E. SCENE CONTROL:

Law enforcement personnel, in cooperation with the Incident Commander and General Staff, are responsible for security, crowd control, and crime scene preservation. A coordination of efforts must be made to ensure maximum use of emergency personnel, equipment and supplies.

F. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

Hazardous Materials Teams (HAZMAT) from the Fayetteville Fire Department and Regional Response Team (RRT) personnel shall be considered as the primary authorities responsible for

managing hazardous material incidents which pose a threat to life and/or property. HAZMAT teams will be used for reconnaissance, decontamination, sampling, and hazard mitigation.

G. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Emergency Management personnel will set up the Emergency Operations Center, the Joint Information Center, and coordinate with State and Federal Agencies. Emergency Management will serve as a liaison to the Public Health, Hospitals, Air and Water Quality, local laboratory, State Emergency Management and other agencies. Emergency Management will coordinate Rehab operations and consequent management for scene recovery.

H. NON-COMMITTED EMERGENCY PERSONNEL:

It is understood and expected that emergency personnel and equipment responding to an incident are to assist as needed, in whatever role, and in coordination with the Incident Commander, Command / General Staff and other responsible authorities on-scene.

ADDITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A. Emergency law enforcement operations will be an expansion of normal functions and responsibilities. These responsibilities will include maintenance of law and order, traffic control, crowd control and security.
- B. Other than by statutory requirements, law enforcement activities will remain under the control of the senior law enforcement officer for the jurisdiction in which the emergency operation is taking place.
- C. Law enforcement agencies will have responsibility for warning and assisting the public relative to an evacuation, for traffic control in and near an evacuated area, and for the security of such areas pending the return of the populace.
- D. During emergency situations, the Cumberland County Sheriff or designee may coordinate County law enforcement operations from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In cooperation with the EOC, municipal law enforcement agencies will direct their law enforcement activities within respective command posts.
- E. Coordination among law enforcement agencies will ensure security for vacated

hazard areas, essential industries, prisoners, evacuating populations and congregate care facilities.

- F. Civil Disturbances: when groups with conflicting viewpoints form and create a threat of violence or public disorder, law enforcement agencies may gather intelligence by both overt and covert means. By monitoring the conditions, the responsible officials may sense when such gatherings are most likely to precipitate a disturbance. By pre-planning and utilizing mutual aid agreements, responsible officials can have reasonable assurance that adequate support is available to counter a civil disturbance and maintain/or restore order.
- G. The extrication of victims or potential victims retains priority over crime scene preservation.

Once a "State of Emergency" proclamation is issued by a municipality or Cumberland County, the issuing governmental body has the additional authority to effectively address the situation.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- A. In-county public shelter operations will be coordinated by the American Red Cross (ARC) liaison assisted by the Cumberland County Department of Social Services (DSS).
- B. In an emergency situation DSS may, out of necessity, expand their day-to-day operations.
- C. Cumberland County Emergency Management and other county agencies, as necessary, will appropriately assist the Department of Social Services.
- D. During nuclear emergencies, the Director of the Cumberland County Department of Social Services will operate reception centers and allocate citizens to shelters. The Director of Social Services (or assigned representative) will liaise this function with Cumberland County Health Department.
- E. The Director of Cumberland County Department of Social Services will open and operate the special needs shelters/reception centers to care for the patients requiring special needs as defined by the *Cumberland County Policy and Procedures for Special Needs and Mass Shelters*.
- F. By prior agreement, the staff of the evacuated nursing/rest homes are to assist in the operation of special care shelter facilities.

G. The Cumberland County School System will cooperate with the Department of Social Services and the American Red Cross in the operation of school facilities activated as public emergency shelters.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Responsibilities:

1. **Law Enforcement** will have responsibility for warning and assisting the public relative to an evacuation, crime scene investigation, and scene control.
2. **EMS** responsible for mass casualties recovery, triage, and transportation of the medical patients.
3. **Fire Services** responsible for scene operations to include rescue, recovery, HAZMAT, and other fire service/rescue operations.
4. **Cumberland County Emergency Management** responsible for state and federal coordination of resources, consequence management, and recovery. Emergency Management will develop, organize and maintain WMD Standard Operation Procedures, Radiological Protection (RADPRO) Systems, and response data for County Resources.
5. **County Emergency Management Director:** serve as community emergency coordinator and primary county point of contact for WMD planning and response coordination.
6. **The Cumberland County Department of Social Services** acts as the lead agency in the development and implementation of a comprehensive shelter program for Cumberland County. The Director of the Department of Social Services will lend all possible assistance to mass care operations and coordination of family support centers. The Cumberland County Department of Social Services Director will coordinate with necessary agencies in the operation of special needs shelters/reception centers.
7. **American Red Cross (Highlands Chapter)** is designated as the primary agency for shelter activation and management. The coordination of the comprehensive shelter program and the staffing of shelters are established through letters of understanding between the ARC, DSS, Emergency Management, and the school system. Special

Needs Shelters/Reception Centers will be the responsibility of DSS with ARC assisting them in the operation.

8. Board of County Commissioners (Chairman): Bring about the appointment of a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in accordance with SARA, Title III, and ensure appropriate coordination of such efforts with Cumberland County's Emergency Management Agency. Provide fiscal support and administrative resources.

9. Cumberland County Public Health Department: will provide technical support to emergency response officials regarding public health concerns and will monitor and coordinate public health functions.

10. North Carolina Emergency Management: is responsible for providing augmentation of necessary emergency response capabilities. Most state agencies (especially those with a response role such as Environmental Management, Solid and Hazardous Waste, State Highway Patrol, National Guard, etc.) are available to assist local jurisdictions upon application to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). In accordance with state statutes, upon request by local jurisdictions, the State Division of Emergency Management and the Central Branch Area Coordinator has been empowered by the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety to act on

his behalf as prescribed in G.S. 166A, and, when requested by local government, is responsible to provide state assistance during an emergency.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Within the county, there are four (4) primary categories of response agencies that generally respond to WMD incidents 24 hours per day. They are: 1) Sheriff's Office/ Municipal Law Enforcement and State Highway Patrol, 2) Municipal/Volunteer Fire Departments, 3) Cape Fear Valley EMS/Rescue Squads and, 4) Cumberland County Emergency Management. The initial response efforts, combined with on-scene incident management, will be provided by appropriate emergency response agencies. The first dispatched agency arriving on scene will establish direction and control based on the size and complexity of the incident. The Incident Commander will call in additional resources, as required (Reference: *Incident Command System*).
- B. When appropriate, the county RADPRO System will coordinate radiological emergency response activities and decontamination operations, as needed. Cumberland County

Emergency Management or designee will collect and evaluate information and make recommendations for protective measures.

- C. The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the basement of the Cumberland County Law Enforcement Center at 131 Dick Street, Fayetteville.
- D. The Chairman, County Board of Commissioners, with support from heads of municipal governments, key county and municipal officials, and non-government personnel staff, has overall responsibility, and will exercise direction and control from the EOC, or the alternate EOC, during response/recovery operations.
- E. The Cumberland County Manager and Emergency Management Director will act as the chairman's principal advisors during WMD related emergencies.
- F. EOC staffing and internal operations will be in accordance with the Cumberland County Emergency Operations Plan. A current roster of the EOC staff positions and telephone numbers will be maintained as part of this SOP.
- G. EOC communications will include systems now in use by county and municipal governments on a day-to-day basis as well as NOAA, the Emergency Alert System (if activated) and Amateur Radio.
- H. In the event of relocation to adjacent counties, Cumberland County will provide a local government liaison team in the host areas EOC's to assist in the coordination between the relocates and the host county's officials.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Agencies that may become involved in a WMD incident will develop and maintain emergency procedures and response capabilities as appropriate to address such incidences. Such capabilities will include appropriate hazardous materials training, Incident Command System (ICS) and maintenance of mutual aid agreements.
- B. Specific Fixed Facility Information: Information about each facility identified under SARA, Title III, as having extremely hazardous substances exceeding the threshold planning quantities, will be collected, catalogued and maintained by the Cumberland County Emergency Management office and made available to emergency responders and the public as required.
- C. The county RADPRO System will develop a roster of radiological response agencies and organizations to include names, addresses, telephone numbers, and training status and assignments.

D. Training/Logistics:

1. Each agency and organization assigned WMD responsibilities will be trained in the employment of assigned emergency equipment.
2. Equipment and expendable supplies for WMD and HAZMAT operations will be coordinated through Fayetteville City HazMat and Cumberland County Emergency Management.
3. Radiological emergency equipment which is not issued to emergency response organizations will be stockpiled and maintained in reserve at Cumberland County Emergency Management's storage facility.
4. The computation of radiological data from a nuclear attack or peacetime incident is vital for emergency workers. These records will be kept current as to exposure levels and will be supplied by the Emergency Management Director.
5. Transportation, as required by shelter operations, relocation operations, or as required for securing supplies and equipment will be coordinated by the Cumberland County EOC.
6. Training is required at the awareness level for all emergency responders in the subject of WMD, Incident Command, Search and Rescue, HAZMAT, and other assigned duties.

- E. Reporting for weapons of mass destruction incidents will be in accordance with reporting requirements set forth in standard operation procedures.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Cumberland County Multi-Hazard Plan

Emergency Response to Terrorism, US Dept. of Justice and FEMA

Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook, US Army Medical Research

FR-CBH First Responder Chem-Bio Handbook

On-Scene Commander's Guide For Responding to Biological/Chemical Threats,

National Domestic Preparedness Office

Preparing for Terrorism, George Buck, Delmar Publishers

Federal Response Plan Section I-VI, Public Law 93-288

Federal Response Plan, Terrorism Annex, February 7, 1997 FEMA 229

Managing the Consequences of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Guidelines

I. INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Remove people from harm's way
- Assess situation
- Be cognizant of secondary devices
- Secure the perimeter, set up operation areas, and establish hazard control zones (i.e. hot, warm and cold zone)
- Control and identify agents involved
- Rescue, consider decontamination, triage, treat and transport victims. The extrication of victims or potential victims retains priority over crime scene preservation.
- Stabilize incident
- Avoid additional contamination
- Secure evidence and treat as a crime scene

II. ON-SCENE GENERAL ASSESSMENT

In assessing the situation commanders should consider:

- Evacuating persons from the potential at-risk areas to minimize potential exposure
- Weather conditions, wind direction, atmospheric conditions and time of day
- Plume direction (vapor/cloud movement)

- ❑ Number of apparent victims
- ❑ Types of injuries and symptoms presented (potentially none if a biological incident)
- ❑ Type of exposure and nature of possible agent
- ❑ Information from witnesses' (What they saw and heard)
- ❑ Exact location of incident (type of occupancy)
- ❑ Suggested safe access route and staging area
- ❑ Isolated area and deny entry

Additionally, commanders should ensure first responders utilize:

(AWARE)

- ❑ Approach scene from upwind/upgrade
- ❑ Wear at least respiratory protection immediately
- ❑ Alert other first responders of potentially dangerous conditions
- ❑ Restrict entry to area
- ❑ Evaluate victims' signs/symptoms and alert others

Observe for possible indicators of a Chemical/Biological attack:

- ❑ Unusual or Dying Animals (Note: this condition would not occur in the early stages of a biological incident)
 - ❖ Lack of insects
- ❑ Unexplained Casualties
 - ❖ multiple victims
 - ❖ serious illness

- ❖ nausea, trouble breathing
- ❖ convulsions
- ❖ definite casualty patterns

- ❑ Unusual Liquid, Spray or Vapor
 - ❖ droplets, oily film
 - ❖ unexplained odors
 - ❖ low clouds/fog unrelated to weather

- ❑ Suspicious Devices/Packages
 - ❖ unusual metal debris
 - ❖ abandoned spray devices
 - ❖ unexplained munitions

III. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

A. Chemical

- ❑ Characteristics:
 - ❖ Requires a dispersion device typically for aerosol generation.
 - ❖ Requires weaponization.
 - ❖ Can be found as a solid, liquid or gas.
 - ❖ The less volatile the agent the more persistent.
 - ❖ Clinical effects vary from immediate to hours.
 - ❖ Effects of chemical threat agents are affected by:
 - ❑ Temperature
 - ❑ Humidity
 - ❑ Precipitation
 - ❑ Wind speed
 - ❑ Nature of terrain and buildings

- ❑ Types:
 - ❖ Nerve Agents
 - ❖ Blister Agents
 - ❖ Blood Agents
 - ❖ Choking Agents
 - ❖ Irritating Agents

The five classes of chemical threat agents all may produce incapacitation, serious injury, and/or death. Dose dependent in each victim. Effects range from mild to deadly.

B. Biological

- Types:
 - ❖ Bacteria (e.g., anthrax, plague)
 - ❖ Virus (e.g., smallpox, viral hemorrhagic fevers)
 - ❖ Toxins (e.g., ricin, botulism)

Bacteria and Virus types are living organisms. They:

- ❖ Enter the body via inhalation, ingestion, or breaks in skin.
- ❖ Grow and reproduce
- ❖ Can be contagious and cause an epidemic.

Toxins are not living organisms. They:

- ❖ Enter the body the same as pathogens.
- ❖ Are not contagious.

- Characteristics:
 - ❖ Requires a dispersion device typically for aerosol generation
 - ❖ Non-volatile
 - ❖ Is not absorbed through intact skin
 - ❖ More toxic by weight than chemical agents and industrial chemicals
 - ❖ Poses a possible inhalation hazard
 - ❖ Have a delayed effect ranging from several hours, to days, or weeks
 - ❖ Are invisible to our senses.

IV. INITIAL RESPONSE

- Stage Initial arriving units uphill and upwind from the incident.
- Establish a Command Post.
- Locate the Command Post away from direct involvement with casualties and personnel.
- Establish a Staging Area.
- Give detailed report and establish command.
 - ❖ Determine the number of casualties and designate an exclusion zone.
 - ❖ Instruct personnel to put on protective equipment.

- ❖ Put on your own protective equipment.
 - ❖ Gather information on the agent (chemical/biological/explosive/radiological)
- Immediately call for more resources:
- ❖ Additional alarms for EMS/Fire/Law Enforcement/Emergency Management
 - ❖ Hazardous Material unit
 - ❖ Bomb squad
 - ❖ Mobil Air Units
 - ❖ Command vehicle

V. ON SCENE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

- Set up and maintain a Unified Command.
- Analyze the need to relocate the command post or open an EOC.
- Emphasize the possibility of secondary devices.
- Ensure the use of Incident Management vests:
- ❖ Fire/EMS/Law Command(Coordinator)
 - ❖ Safety officer
 - ❖ Hazardous materials officer/Operations Officer
 - ❖ PIO
 - ❖ Decon Officer
 - ❖ Accountability/Recorder
 - ❖ Rehab
 - ❖ Staging
- Request Medical Emergency Medical Services
- ❖ Coordinate triage and medical evaluation
 - ❖ Coordinate medical transportation
 - ❖ Support decontamination of medical patients
 - ❖ Alert hospitals to the possibilities of mass casualties
 - ❖ Request transportation for ambulatory patients
 - ❖ Request portable shelters as needed to serve as field hospitals
- Fire Department Operations
- ❖ Determine the need for mass decontamination.
 - ❖ Ensure that there are separate decontamination sites for different groups
 - ❖ Request shelters as needed
- Request law enforcement to:

- ❖ Coordinate evacuation
 - ❖ Provide security
 - ❖ Maintain scene access for arriving departments
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- ❑ Request Emergency Management to
 - ❖ Set up EOC
 - ❖ Make essential contacts.
 - ! Public Health liaison
 - ! Hospital liaison
 - ! Air Quality liaison
 - ! Local Laboratory
 - ! WMD Coordinator (State & Federal Level's)
 - ! Request any State or Federal resources
 - ! Set up Joint Information Center (JIC).
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- ❑ HAZMAT Operations
 - ❖ Use HAZMAT teams to sample chemical/biological agent.
 - ❖ Use HAZMAT teams to assist with decontamination.
 - ❖ Preserve suspected evidence that may be used for criminal prosecution.
 - ❖ Establish an area to temporarily control citizens who may need decontamination.
 - ❖ Consider the possibility of using PPV or other ventilation system to control spread of chemical vapors
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- ❑ Rehab Officer
 - ❖ Arrange for replacement of contaminated protective equipment.
 - ❖ Request food and drink.
 - ❖ Consider the need for interpreters.
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- ❑ Direct inflow of resources.

VI. POST INCIDENT

- ❑ Conduct a debriefing with all agencies involved.
- ❑ Allow Critical Stress Debriefing Teams to be available for those involved in the incident.

A Glossary Of Terms

Anthrax – An infectious, usually fatal disease of warm-blooded animals, especially cattle and sheep, caused by the bacillus anthracis bacterium. The toxin that exists as spores can live in the soil. The spores are very resistant in the environment and may survive for decades in certain soil conditions. Spores are dormant forms of a bacterium, bacterium produces the toxin.

Bacteria - Single celled organisms that multiply by cell division and that can cause disease in humans, plants and animals.

Biological Threat Agents – Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause deterioration of material. Biological threat agents may be used as liquid droplets, slurry, aerosols, or dry powders.

Biological Threat – The intentional use of biological threat agents as weapons designed to kill or injure humans, animals, or plants, or to damage equipment.

Blister Agent – A chemical agent, also called a vesicant, which causes severe blistering and burns to tissues, skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Exposure is through liquid or vapor contact. Also, referred to as mustard agents; examples include lewisite and mustard.

Blood Agent – A chemical agent that interferes with the ability of blood to transport oxygen and causes asphyxiation. Examples include cyanogen chloride and cyanide.

Choking Agent – A chemical agent that causes physical injury to the lungs. It may cause the lungs to fill with liquid, which results in lack of oxygen, hence choking on liquids. Examples include chlorine and phosgene.

Etiological Agents – Living microorganism, or toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.

Evidence Response Team – Federal, state, local technically trained law enforcement team to collect and process evidence from the crime scene.

Irritating Agent – A chemical agent, also called riot control agents or tear gas, which causes respiratory distress and tearing designed to incapacitate. Examples include pepper spray and tear gas.

Nerve Agent – A substance that interferes with the central nervous system. Exposure is through liquid contact with the eyes or skin and inhalation of the vapor. Three distinct symptoms associated with nerve agents are pinpoint pupils, headaches, and chest tightness. Examples include sarin, tabun and VX. *Note: Many symptoms are associated with exposure. Victims severity of exposure, i.e.,*

condition, can be clinically graded by initial symptom/signs at evaluation and during repeat exam.

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.

Toxins – Toxic substance of natural origin produced by an animal, plant, or microbe. They differ from chemical substances in that they are not manmade. Toxins may include botulism, ricin, and mycotoxins.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) – 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.