

# ANNEX W TO FAIRFIELD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## TERRORISM

### I. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

#### A. Purpose

The plan provides a defined process for a coordinated and efficient response to terrorism incidents within Fairfield County. The purpose of the plan is to:

1. Establish assumptions and policies.
2. Develop a concept of operations that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of all agencies—federal, state, and local—involved in Crisis and Consequence Management.
3. Incorporate the coordination mechanisms and structures of appropriate state, county, and city facility and business/ industry plans into the overall response.
4. Assign specific functional responsibilities to appropriate departments and agencies and identify the actions that these departments and agencies will take in the overall response in coordination with federal and state agencies.

#### B. Authority

1. Fairfield County Ordinance No. 487, signed May 9, 2005.
2. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 199, July 30, 1979
3. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
4. Federal Response Plan, as amended
5. Presidential Decision Directive #39
6. Fairfield County Emergency Operations Plan
7. Fairfield County Mitigation Plan

#### C. Explanation of Terms

##### 1. Acronyms

<b>DPS</b>	Department of Public Safety
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations or Operating Center
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Service
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>JOC</b>	Joint Operation Center
<b>WMD</b>	Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>SLED</b>	State Law Enforcement Division
<b>OSC</b>	On Scene Commander
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>SCEMD</b>	South Carolina Emergency Management Division

## D. Definitions

1. **Anti-terrorism Activities**-Use of defensive methods, including intelligence collection, investigation, passive protection of facilities, implementation of physical and personnel security programs, and emergency planning, to combat terrorism.
2. **Consequence Management**-Measures taken 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. Emergency management agencies normally have the lead role in consequence management.
3. **Crisis Management**-Measures taken to define the threat and identify terrorists, prevent terrorist acts, resolve terrorist incidents, investigate such incidents, and apprehend those responsible. Law enforcement agencies will normally take the lead role in crisis management.
4. **Hazmat**-Hazardous Materials.
5. **Terrorism**-The unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

## II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

### A. SITUATION

1. Fairfield County is vulnerable to terrorist incidents. A significant terrorist attack is considered unlikely. However, the consequences of a major terrorist incident could be catastrophic; hence, mitigating against, preparing for, and responding to such incidents and recovering from them is an important function of government.
2. The FBI defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives”.
3. Terrorist incidents, including threats of potential incidents, create a unique challenge to public safety officials at every level of government. There are distinct legal authorities that impact how either the threat or occurrence of acts of terrorism is managed. There are special organizational structures that come into play only in terrorist incidents, specialized resources that may be required, responders, and local public health officials.
4. Local resources for combating terrorist attacks are very limited. In the event of a significant terrorist threat or incident, it is anticipated that state and federal resources will be requested in order to supplement local capabilities.
5. Terrorist incidents are not normal hazardous materials incidents or normal emergency response incidents. Besides the focus on placement, timing, dispersion mechanism, and affected population, there are numerous other weapons (nuclear, living biological, lasers, thermo-baric, EMP, cyber, explosives, incendiary, etc) that the terrorist can use to achieve his objectives besides the weaponization of hazardous materials.

6. Operational plans, especially published, can be used to design the initial or secondary attacks; and security of sensitive elements within the plans (rapid evacuation routes, predetermined secure ingress routes of emergency services and supplies, predetermined staging and standby points, location of caches of specialized equipment and pharmaceuticals, lists of specially trained personnel, early warning communication structures, potential targets, etc) should be evacuated by law enforcement personnel for operational security.
7. Despite the significant federal role in terrorism response, state and local governments have the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. Local law enforcement, emergency medical service (EMS), and fire service agencies will be the first units to respond to a terrorist incident. Local health care facilities will be required to provide treatment to victims and, in cases of chemical or biological attacks, rapidly identify the substance used in the attack. Citizens will inevitably look to local and state officials and familiar media personalities for information regarding what has occurred and what actions are being taken.
8. These realities make readiness at the local and state level the cornerstone of America's domestic preparedness strategy. While the federal government can provide many specialized resources, the fundamental effectiveness of any response to a terrorist incident, or the threat of an incident, will depend on what occurs in America's communities and at the state level.

## **B. ASSUMPTIONS**

1. The citizens and property in Fairfield County could be at risk from the potential of terrorist threats or activities.
2. Responsible training and implementation of established counter-terrorist procedures can reduce the effects of terrorism.
3. A terrorist incident may occur with little or no advanced warning at any time of day.
4. Local agencies should have the capability to manage the initial crisis and consequence responses to a threat or an actual terrorist incident.
5. The nature and scope of many terrorist events will require federal government support and assistance during both the Crisis and Consequence Management phases of the response.
6. An effective response to a terrorist threat or incident will require careful coordination in planning, training, and operations among local, state, and federal agencies representing many different functions and disciplines.
7. From the initial notification from the police department or sheriff's department until the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) or FBI arrives to assume command of the Crisis Management Operations, police/ sheriff's department will take the lead role. In this capacity they must implement crime scene protection as well as provide for the public health and safety and protect the area from additional damage.

### **III. MISSION**

To establish the policies and procedures that will prevent or minimize terrorist activities, assist in the apprehension of persons responsible for the incident, and maximize the effectiveness of the County's response to, and recovery from a terrorist incident.

### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

#### **A. General**

1. This plan applies to all county departments and agencies within Fairfield County tasked to provide primary or support roles during a terrorist incident.
2. The response to terrorism involves two operations with significant overlap: Crisis Management and Consequence Management. Lead responsibility during Crisis Management rests with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), supported by state and local law enforcement. Lead responsibility during Consequence Management rests with Fairfield County supported by the state and federal governments.
3. The FBI shall be notified of all terrorist incidents or suspected terrorist incidents and, when on scene, will assume command of the Crisis Management operation. See Section VIII for threat notification procedures.
4. This plan addresses the roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local departments and agencies and should be used in conjunction with the Federal Response Plan, the State of South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan, (and) the Fairfield County Emergency Operations Plan.
5. This plan is intended to provide guidance and clarification to all departments and agencies in Crisis and/or Consequence Management activities.
6. All emergency responders will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all emergency planning and response operations.

#### **B. Crisis and Consequence Management Interrelationship**

##### **1. Crisis Management**

- a. Crisis Management is the law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. In a weapons of mass destruction/nuclear, biological, chemical (WMD/NBC) incident, a Crisis Management response may include traditional law enforcement missions (*i.e.*, intelligence, surveillance, tactical, negotiations, forensics, investigations relating to apprehending the terrorists, etc.) and technical support missions (*i.e.*, agent identification, search, disablement, transfer, and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the terrorist's weapons). Post incident crisis management activities include efforts to resolve the terrorist incident,

investigate it, and apprehend those responsible. Law enforcement agencies have the lead in terrorism crisis management activities.

b. Under the laws of the United States, confirmed by federal policy, Presidential Decision Directive #39, the FBI has been assigned the lead responsibility for managing the federal law enforcement response for Crisis Management. The FBI leads the federal Crisis Management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. The lead State agency is the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The lead Fairfield County agency is Fairfield County Sheriff's Office. The Crisis Management effort will be managed from the Joint Operations Center (JOC), when established, under the direction of the FBI's On scene Commander (FBI OSC). Final authority to make decisions on scene perimeter, identifying and rendering weapons safe, and capturing terrorists rests with the FBI's OSC.

c. **Authorities**

1. Presidential Decision Directive #39, June 1995, gives preeminent authority and responsibility for Crisis Management to the federal government
2. Presidential Decision Directive #62, May 1998, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas
3. Title 18, USC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction
4. Title 18, USC, Section 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act
5. Title 18, USC, Sections 371-373, Conspiracy
6. Title 18, USC, Sections 871-879, Extortion and Threats
7. Title 18, USC, Sections 1365, Tampering and Consumer Products
8. PL 104-132, Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
9. PL 104-201, Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Title XIV-- Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

2. **Consequence Management**

a. Consequence Management addresses the effects of terrorist threats or incidents on people, property, and communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, business, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. Post-incident crisis management activities, such as investigation, evidence gathering, and pursuit of suspects, may continue during consequence management. The lead agencies for crisis management and consequence management should mutually determine when crisis management activities are complete.

- b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been assigned the lead responsibility for coordinating the Federal Consequence Management response to a terrorist incident.
- c. The State of South Carolina and local agencies exercise the preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. The lead State agency is the South Carolina Emergency Management Division. The lead Fairfield County agency is Fairfield County Emergency Management Department. All actions will be coordinated with the FBI OSC within the unified command structure. The federal government provides assistance as required and as requested by the State of South Carolina and local government agencies.
- d. **Authorities**
  - 1. Fairfield County Emergency Operations Plan
  - 2. State of South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
  - 3. The Federal Response Plan
  - 4. Public Law 92-288 as amended
  - 5. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 206

### 3. **Interrelationship of Crisis and Consequences Management**

Crisis and consequence management occur simultaneously during a threat or actual incident. For instance, while crisis management agencies are evaluating a threat for credibility, consequence management agencies may begin evaluating what actions can be taken to prepare for responding to a credible threat and the occurrence of a terrorist incident. Prior to an incident crisis management is the focus of activities, however, with impending or actual incident consequence management activity receives priority.

## C. **Implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS)**

- 1. If there is a local incident site, an incident command post (ICP) will be established to manage emergency operations at that incident site. The Chief Law Enforcement Official will designate the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will direct and control responding resources and designate emergency operating areas.
- 2. ICS-EOC Interface—The Incident Commander and the EOC shall agree upon a division of responsibilities. The Incident Commander will normally manage field operations at the incident site and in adjacent areas. The EOC will normally mobilize and provide local resources, disseminate emergency public information, organize and implement large-scale evacuation, coordinate care for casualties, coordinate shelter and mass care for evacuees, arrange mortuary support, and, if local resources are insufficient or inappropriate, request assistance from other jurisdictions or the State.
- 3. Implementation of Unified Command—As state and federal responders arrive, we expect to transition from an incident command operation to a unified command arrangement.

4. If there is no local incident site, which may be the case in incidents involving biological agents, consequence management activities will be directed and controlled from the local EOC. An Incident Commander may be designated. When state and federal response forces arrive, the EOC may be used as a unified command operations center.

#### **D. Coordination of Crisis Management and Consequence Management Activities**

1. Law enforcement agencies involved in crisis management shall keep those responsible for consequence management informed of decisions made that may have implications for consequence management so that resources may be properly postured for emergency response and recovery should consequence management become necessary. Because of the sensitivity of law enforcement sources and methods and certain crisis management activities, it may be necessary to restrict dissemination of some information to selected emergency management and public health officials who have a need to know. And those individuals may have to carry out some preparedness activities surreptitiously.
2. Until such time as law enforcement and emergency management personnel agree that crisis management activities have been concluded, law enforcement personnel shall participate in incident command or EOC operations to advise those carrying out consequence management operations with respect to protection of the crime scene, evidence collection, and investigate results that may have bearing on emergency operations. SLED and the FBI will normally provide personnel to participate in a unified command operation to coordinate state and federal law enforcement assistance.
3. A Joint Operation Center, staffed by local, state, and federal public affairs personnel, may be established as part of the unified command organization to collect, process, and disseminate information to the public.

#### **E. Protective Actions**

1. Responders—Emergency personnel responding to a terrorist incident must be protected from the various hazards that a terrorist incident can produce. These include: blast effects, penetrating and fragmenting weapons, fire, asphyxiation, hazardous chemicals, toxic substances, radioactive materials, and disease-causing material. Though the type of protection required varies depending on the hazard, there are three basic principles of protection that apply to all hazards: time, distance, and shielding.
  - a. Time—Emergency workers should spend the shortest time possible in the hazard area or exposed to the hazard. Use techniques such as rapid entries to execute reconnaissance or rescue and rotate personnel in the hazard area.
  - b. Distance—Maximize the distance between hazards and emergency responders and the public. For chemical, radiological, and explosive hazards, recommended isolation and protective action distances are included in the *Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)*.

- c. Shielding—Use appropriate shielding to address specific hazards. Shielding can include vehicles, buildings, protective clothing, and personnel protective equipment.
2. The Public—Protective actions for the public must be selected and implemented based on the hazards present and appropriate instructions and information provided to the public through usual means of warning and public information. Protective actions for the public may include:
  - a. Evacuation
  - b. Shelter-in-place
  - c. Access control to deny entry into contaminated areas
  - d. For incidents involving biological agents, protective actions taken to prevent the spread of disease may include:
    1. Isolation of diseased victims within medical facilities.
    2. Quarantines to restrict movement of people and livestock in specific geographic areas.
    3. Closure of schools and businesses.
    4. Restrictions on mass gatherings, such as sporting events.

Such measures are normally recommended and imposed by public health authorities.

## **F. Coordination of Local Medical Response to Biological Weapons Incidents**

As the medical response to an incident involving biological agents must include the local medical community as a group, the local and state health departments and federal health agencies directing the response should undertake to coordinate the efforts of local medical providers to ensure that a consistent approach to health issues is taken. Hence, concise information on the threat, recommendations on what should be done to combat it, and instructions on handling victims must be provided to all hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, home health care agencies, individual physicians, pharmacies, school nursing staffs, and other medical providers. The local health department or state public health region field office, that are normally most familiar with community health providers, will typically take the lead in coordinating the local medical response. They may request assistance from local professional organizations in providing information to all members of the local medical community.

## **G. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management**

Recommendations are for actions that need to be accomplished regardless of the weapon involved (*Appendix 1 and 2*). Specific hazard recommendations are listed in the hazard specific appendix 3.

1. **Pre-incident** (*see Appendix 1*)



- a. Normal Operations: No threat has been received and actions focus on preparedness.
- b. Pre-Incident Notification: Federal, state, or local entities may notify local agencies, including Emergency Management, of a threat. Based on the circumstances, the Fairfield County Emergency Management Department may implement standard procedures to alert local, state, and/or federal agencies involved in Consequence Management and, if requested by the FBI OSC, will deploy representatives to the JOC at or near the incident location. March 11, 2002 Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 3 has set forth the following “Threat Conditions”:

  1. **LOW CONDITION (GREEN)** – This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks.
  2. **GUARDED CONDITION (BLUE)** – This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks.
  3. **ELEVATED CONDITION (YELLOW)** – An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks.
  4. **HIGH CONDITON (ORANGE)** – A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks.

- c. Pre-Incident Preparedness Actions: The objective of pre-incident consequence management is to provide time for response agencies to prepare for the potential effects of an incident. This can include:
  1. Dissemination of information and warnings (e.g. identifying areas that may be affected by the projected incident and providing safety information for people within those areas);
  2. Acceleration of normal preparedness and mitigation measures (e.g. developing monitoring plans to survey safe areas where citizens may be sent);
  3. Increasing readiness to respond (e.g. requesting and pre-positioning equipment and supplies necessary for sheltering, treating exposed populations, and monitoring);
  4. Implementing emergency protective actions (e.g. advising people to shelter-in-place or identifying shelter locations or safe areas for people to move to); and
  5. Initiating emergency response activities (e.g. conducting precautionary evacuations, making notifications, and requesting activation, including stand-by notifications of federal, state, and response teams and resources).
  6. Situation Progression: As the situation evolves, the potential for significant consequences may become imminent. Local consequence management

agencies will re-deploy its consequence management response agencies from the JOC to its EOC but maintain a liaison presence in the JOC to coordinate consequence management and crisis management actions with the FBI OSC. Emergency management will immediately consult with the SCEMD to determine whether to pre-deploy state and federal consequence management assets. At this point, the state may activate its EOC.

7. Terrorist Incident (see Appendix 2)

**SEVERE CONDITION (RED)** – A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time.

8. Disengagement: If an act of terrorism does occur, the federal consequence management response disengages as coordinated between FEMA and FBI directorates. All Federal Response Plan agencies will stand down according to their SOP's/ SOG's. SCEMD will likely follow suit in coordination with SLED and other state responders. Local forces will disengage according to individual requirements as coordinated with the Incident Commander.

9. Ensure all Emergency Responders integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary actions officers for all emergency agencies will be complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

## V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### A. Federal Agencies

The FBI, under the command of a designated OSC, will establish a command post near the site that will serve as the base for crisis management operations at the scene. The FBI will also establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) to manage and coordinate the federal field response. The JOC is organized into a Command Group, Operations Group, Consequence Management Group, and the Support Group (Figure 1). Detailed descriptions of groups can be found in the RFP. Activation of the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC) will be made when deemed necessary according to the potential consequences of the incident. The federal Consequence Management in the JOC will transition to the ROC when deemed appropriate by the FBI and FEMA. FEMA will respond to requests for state assistance forwarded by SCEMD and will coordinate federal consequence management operations with SCEMD.

### B. State Departments and Agencies

Once a credible threat notification or notification of the occurrence of a terrorist incident has been received, appropriate state agencies will organize and operate under SEOC management. Liaisons from the appropriate state agencies will deploy to the JOC and coordinate with FEMA for necessary state and federal assets. SEOC management will activate only those functions needed for the management and coordination of the incident.

### C. Fairfield County

1. Once a threat notification or notification of the occurrence of a terrorist incident causing the activation of the Fairfield County EOC has been received, all Fairfield

County agencies and departments will organize and operate under the *Incident Command System (ICS) Unified Command Organization* as specified in the Fairfield County Emergency Operations Plan.

2. The central premise of the emergency management system in South Carolina and Fairfield County is that local governments have the primary responsibility for coordinating initial response activities.
3. **Law Enforcement**
  - a. Law enforcement will ensure public safety and facilitate response and recovery activities, security, and access control measures in and around the disaster site, implemented immediately by first responders. The area will be quickly evaluated in terms of public health and safety to identify the need to implement protective actions, as well as the use of protective equipment by response personnel entering the area in order to conduct life saving activities. Once it is suspected or determined that the incident may have been a result of a terrorist act, local law enforcement personnel will begin operations to ensure that the crime scene is preserved and the scene is safe for emergency responder operations.
    1. The chief law enforcement officer will be responsible for the development of crisis management operations plans.
    2. The chief law enforcement officer will be responsible for the security of sensitive consequence management operations plans (Capabilities, Sites, Threats, Staging Areas, etc).
  - b. **Crisis Management**
    1. The chief law enforcement official for the jurisdiction will become the lead law enforcement official and will designate an incident commander.
      - a. Federal and state regulations impacting response to hazardous materials incidents must be taken into consideration.
      - b. The senior responder appointed as the Incident Commander must have operational level training in hazardous materials operations if hazardous materials are involved and training in the Incident Command System (per OSHA requirements, 29 CFR Section 1910.120).
    2. The initial responsibility will be to secure the area by providing an outer and inner perimeter.
    3. **Outer perimeter security**
      - a. The Incident Commander will determine the size of the outer-perimeter security team to match the needs of the situation to limit passage through the area.

- b. The outer-perimeter team may be used to:
  - Establish and maintain the area outside the perimeter of the incident scene;
  - Evacuate and seal off the incident scene;
  - Control access to the incident scene;
  - Guard critical and restricted areas outside the incident area; and
  - Augment on-site personnel.
- 4. **Inner-perimeter security**
  - a. The incident commander will determine the size of the inner-perimeter team given the available resources and the degree of control required by the situation for controlling the physical environment surrounding the incident.
  - b. The inner-perimeter team has the responsibility to:
    - Minimize the potential for loss of life;
    - Maintain self-defense and self-protection; and
    - Gather and report intelligence.
- 5. Once a terrorist or hostage situation is defined, law enforcement will respond in a timely manner to counter the incident with responding units being aware of the potential for the terrorist use of “secondary devices”.
- 6. Implement the necessary traffic control measures that will facilitate evacuation from the risk area and enhance and compliment site security measures following the event.
- 7. The Emergency Operations Center will be kept informed of the severity of the situation by the establishment of communications, secure if available.
- 8. Implement measures required for evidence protection and gathering to maintain scene integrity.

#### 4. **Office of Emergency Management**

##### a. **Crisis Management**

1. Identify requirements of the incident.
2. Activate the EOC to gather information about the incident, serve as a point of contact for affected departments and agencies, and establish communications links, support deployment of appropriate state resources,

serve as the initial coordination point for state and federal activity until the Joint Operations Center is established at the site.

3. Mobilize, deploy, and coordinate resources to the impacted area to assist in lifesaving and life protection efforts and coordinate additional support resources.
4. If requested by law enforcement, notify public of the threat as appropriate and advise population at risk of the necessary protective actions to take.

**b. Consequence Management**

1. Lead agency for consequence management
2. The Office of Emergency Management will have the responsibility for developing and maintaining communications links and for issuing appropriate warnings to the public.
3. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated upon the direction of the Director of Emergency Management.
4. Alert appropriate local, state, and federal agencies involved in consequence management.
5. Coordinate secure shelter activities if required.
6. Coordinate the recovery activities of Fairfield County and state departments and agencies.

**5. Fire Service**

- a. Search and rescue operations will be implemented as directed by each department's procedures and as stated in the Fairfield County Emergency Operations Plan.
- b. Fire Services will be dispatched per the request of the incident commander, but will remain in the outer perimeter not entering the area until it has been secured by law enforcement personnel.
- c. In the event of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or hazardous materials incident trained personnel will be used to take initial readings to determine the degree of the hazard and establish a hot zone.
- d. Pending the arrival of emergency medical services personnel the fire department will provide medical attention within the outer perimeter.
- e. Should a NBC incident take place, trained personnel will establish decontamination control in response to actual conditions. Decontamination of individuals will be conducted prior to being removed from the affected area. However, when this procedure is not possible, the person or persons will be taken to the decontamination area for decon.

- f. Fire service responders at the scene of a potential or verified terrorist event should bear in mind that they are involved in a crime scene. Further, they should be aware and prepared for the potential of secondary devices.

## 6. **Emergency Medical Services**

- a. Responsibility of the Fairfield County Emergency Medical Services and Ambulance Service will include in addition to providing medical treatment to the injured, stabilizing seriously injured, triage, and transporting victims to hospitals on a priority basis:
  - 1. Mobilization of NBC/ Terrorism trained emergency medical squads, paramedic units, and medical personnel if available;
  - 2. Deploying and supplementing specialized services, equipment, and supplies as necessary;
  - 3. Transporting possibly infectious or contaminated patients to treatment areas as needed;
  - 4. Providing technical advice on patient care.
- b. Emergency Medical Services will be dispatched per the request of the incident commander, but will remain in the outer perimeter not entering the area until it has been secured by law enforcement personnel.
- c. In the event of a mass casualty incident, emergency medical services will set up a triage area in a suitable site close to the terrorist threat, but in a secure area that consider decontamination operations and the nature of the agent used.
- d. EMS must determine whether casualties can be safely extracted or must be left (quarantined) pending arrival of appropriate assistance. If extracted, follow protocol for ensuring that cross contamination of the medical facility does not occur.
- e. Ambulances and any emergency medical vehicle that is contaminated during emergency operations will be removed from service and decontaminated/ disinfected prior to reuse.
- f. Emergency medical services responders at the scene of a potential or verified terrorist event should bear in mind that they are involved in a crime scene. Further, they should be aware and prepared for the potential of secondary devices and terrorists as patients.
- g. Be prepared to assist the Health Department with the transport of exposed victims following the incident.
- h. Provide space in the ambulance bays at Fairfield base to store approximately 100 square feet of medical supplies received from the CDC and DHEC.

## 7. **Public Works, Engineering, Department will:**

- a. Assign liaison personnel to the EOC and Incident Command Post.
- b. Clear and/ or remove debris as directed.
- c. Support search and rescue operations.
- d. Provide emergency power and lighting at the incident site upon request.
- e. Provide emergency power supplies at other facilities upon request.
- f. Provide barricades and temporary fencing as requested.
- g. Carry out emergency repairs to streets and bridges as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential traffic.
- h. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to structures, streets, and utilities.
- i. Provide other public works and engineering support for emergency operations as necessary.
- j. Request mutual aid assistance, if necessary.

**D. Rumor control:** In an attempt to ensure rumor control each County department or agency will formulate their own news releases to be approved by the department/ agency's senior official. Copies of all news releases will be provided to the County's Public Information Officer located in the Emergency Operations Center. All releases will be compiled with information from other agencies and released to the media following final approval from the Director of Emergency Management or their designee. The following should be included in all news releases:

- 1. Focus on specific event-related information;
- 2. When possible, report positive information concerning emergency response efforts;
- 3. Practice rumor control;
- 4. Aim ongoing public information and education programs to increase awareness of hazards and proper response; and
- 5. Depend on the cooperation of the commercial media for information and educational programs.

## **VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- 1. The Director of Fairfield County Emergency Management or his or her designee, acting on behalf of Fairfield County, will have overall responsibility for the coordination of the county response to terrorism incidents during both the Crisis and Consequence Management phases.

2. Fairfield County Emergency Management will activate the Emergency Operations Center to serve as the coordination center for emergency operations during both the crisis and Consequence Management Phases of a terrorist incident.
3. The Fairfield County Sheriff's Office will be the lead local law enforcement agency for the Crisis Management Phase of terrorist incidents. During the Crisis Management Phase, the FBI, after taking control, will become the lead agency with state and local agencies acting in support.
4. The Fairfield County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the mitigation of hazardous devices and emergency management will provide support services as requested and necessary.
5. During the Consequence Management Phase, Fairfield County Emergency Management will be the lead agency, with state and federal agencies acting in support.
6. Interaction of Fairfield County with the South Carolina and Federal Terrorism Response System:

**a. Crisis Management**

1. Information regarding terrorist threats or potential activities received by public agencies must be reported to the local law enforcement in accordance with procedures outlined in Threat Notification Section.
2. Responsibility for initiating and conducting crisis management activities with non-military and non-federal targets rests with the local law enforcement pending the arrival of the FBI. Prompt response employing such actions as citizen evacuation and isolation of the incident, may prevent further personal injury or loss of life.
3. Upon assuming control the FBI will manage the crisis management response from the command post and the JOC. State and local resources may be called upon to support his operation.
4. As County departments and agencies may be primary or secondary targets, the heads of the various departments and agencies are responsible for the security of their respective personnel, equipment, and facilities.
5. Departments and agencies will deploy liaisons and support structures to the JOC as directed by Fairfield County emergency management to coordinate crisis management activities.
6. Upon initiation of consequence management activities, departments and agencies will maintain liaisons within the JOC as necessary to support operations; however, consequence management activities will be directed from the Fairfield County EOC.

**b. Consequence Management:**



1. Fairfield County exercises preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. This includes the authority to proclaim an emergency and/or make decisions on scene regarding rescue and treatment of casualties and protective actions for the community. This authority rests with the Incident Command System (ICS) Unified Command Organization. Initial state and federal governments provide assistance as requested by the Incident Commander until such time as the county EOC is operational and directing requests. This authority is implemented through the Fairfield County Emergency Management Department. The state and federal governments provide assistance as required.
2. Fairfield County preparations for and response to the consequences of a terrorist incident will be coordinated by the Fairfield County Emergency Management Department from the Emergency Operations Center. County preparations will be conducted in consultation with SCEMD and FEMA. The focus of the preparation and response will occur at the County Emergency Operations Center, the SEOC, and the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC) and/or Disaster Field Office (DFO). General consequence management activities will be conducted according to the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP), the Federal Response Plan, and Fairfield County Emergency Operations Plan.
3. Once an incident has occurred, the nature and magnitude of the incident will determine the degree of local response and the amount of local, state, and federal assistance required. The state and local consequence management response will be conducted according to existing protocols as outlined in the SCEOP and Fairfield County Emergency Operation Plan.
4. If a potential terrorist incident occurs with no prior warning, the initial response will include the law enforcement, fire service, hazardous materials operations if available, and emergency medical services. If during their operations, it is determined that the incident was a terrorist incident the incident commander will notify the chief law enforcement official who will assume command of the incident. The chief enforcement will notify the State Law Enforcement Division in accordance with notification procedures. Law enforcement will establish a unified command with SLED until the arrival of the FBI and command is transferred.
5. If a threat notification is received, or the incident is known to be a terrorist incident, the chief law enforcement official or their designee will establish incident command. Information on terrorist activities and terrorist demands will be reported to the State Law Enforcement Division who will notify the FBI and the SCEPD in accordance with the threat notification procedures.
6. Crime scene preservation – Due to the very nature of terrorist acts involving a variety of tactics, law enforcement personnel will work together with one or more emergency support functions to preserve the crime scene while carrying out life saving activities, implementing the necessary protective actions, developing strategies to protect response personnel, and in defining and containing the hazard. Therefore, while responding to the incident and carrying out their functional responsibilities, first responders become potential witnesses,

investigators, and sources of intelligence in support of the crime scene investigation. As such, they must be trained in looking at the disaster area as a potential crime scene that may provide evidence in determining the cause of the event and identifying the responsible party(ies).

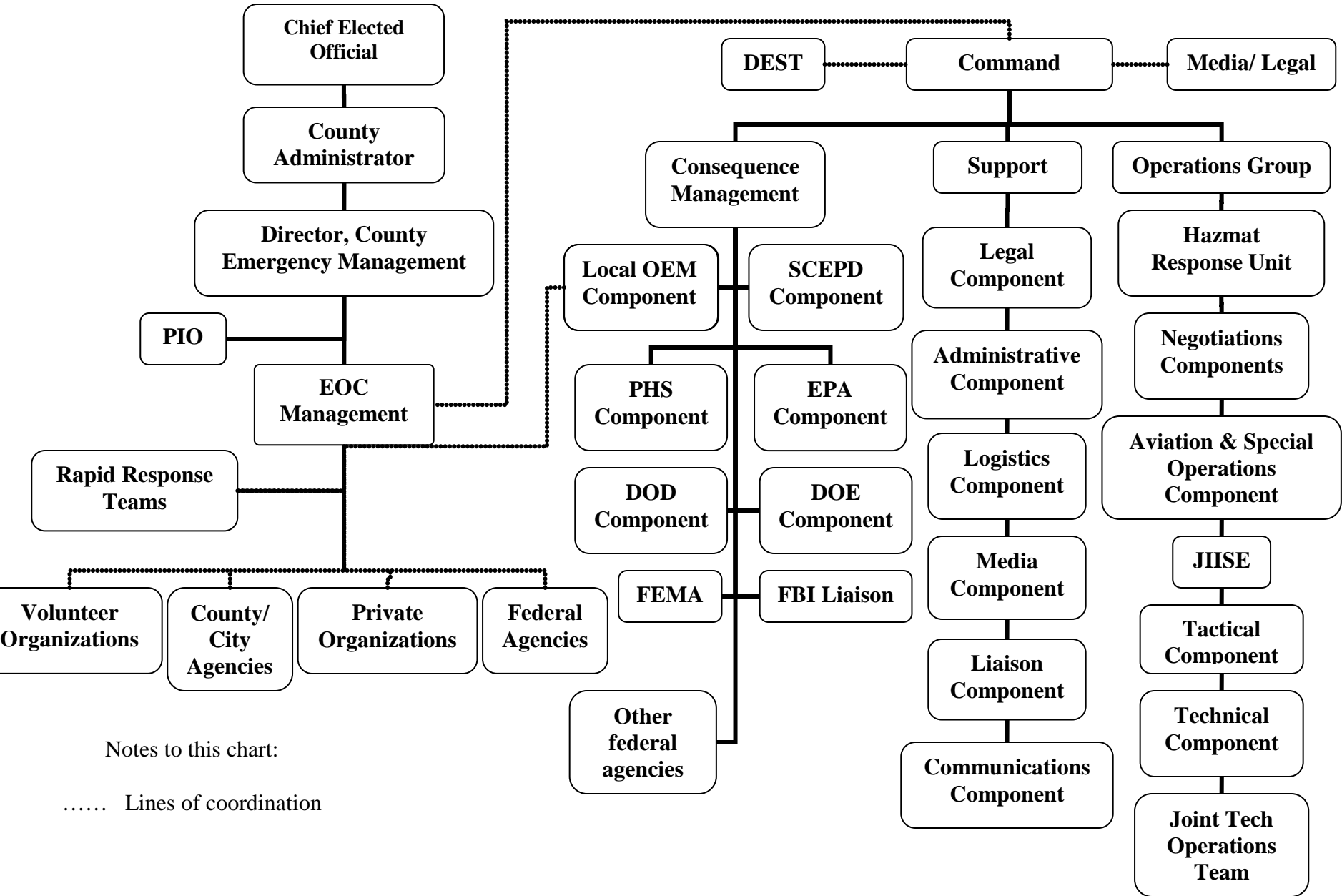
Responders must also be aware that the crime scene may harbor additional hazards to responders as they carry out their responsibilities. Law enforcement personnel have to review and modify their response procedures to ensure that the crime scene can be preserved to the extent possible without compromising functional responsibilities.

7. The state and federal governments' assistance for responding to WMD/NBC incidents may include special resources not available at the local level. Therefore, pre-designated and secure standby points will be determined prior to arrival of rapid response teams or other specialized assistance. These points must be free of secondary devices and potential release areas to these points must be secured.

Figure 1 on the next page shows the combined County's Federal JOC organization.

**County Organization**

**Federal JOC Organization**



Notes to this chart:

..... Lines of coordination

## VII. READINESS LEVELS

**A. Low Condition (Green).** This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. Agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures they develop and implement.

1. Refining and exercising as appropriate preplanned Protective Measures;
2. Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security Advisory System and specific preplanned department or agency Protective Measures; and
3. Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

**B. Guarded Condition (Blue).** This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective measures taken in the previous Threat Condition, agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they develop and implement.

1. Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations;
2. Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures; and
3. Providing the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.

**C. Elevated Condition (Yellow).** An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Increase surveillance plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions;
2. Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions;
3. Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require further refinement of preplanned Protective Measures;
4. Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

**D. High Condition (Orange).** A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Coordinating necessary security efforts with Federal, State, and Local law enforcement;

2. Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternatives, venues, or even cancellation;
3. Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing the workforce;
4. Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.

**E. Severe Condition (Red).** A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous Threat Conditions, agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs;
2. Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources;
3. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems;
4. Closing public and government facilities.

*See Appendix 1, TAB 1-F.*

## **VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

### **A. Reporting Requirements**

As directed by the Emergency Management Director, reports are required periodically when a disaster has occurred to provide state government, County Council and County Administrator with information to use in determining the appropriate response.

#### **1. Submitting Reports**

Reports will be submitted by WebEOC to the S.C. Emergency Management Division. Municipalities shall submit reports to the Fairfield County Emergency Management Director for forwarding to state. This report will include but not be limited to the following:

- a. Type of disaster.
- b. Date and time of disaster.
- c. Status of mobilization of county resources.
- d. Initial damage.
- e. Immediate support required of county or state government for use by municipalities.

## **2. Daily Situation Report**

This report is submitted as of 1600 hours daily to the S.C. Emergency Management Division, State Emergency Operations Center. This report will be supplemented by Flash reports submitted when a significant change has occurred, which should be reported immediately. Significant changes in status include dead, injured, homeless, confirmed missing and major corrections to estimated damage assessment.

## **3. After Action Report**

As soon as practical after termination of an emergency, the Fairfield County Emergency Management Director will submit to the SCEMD a narrative report summarizing and evaluating capabilities of the overall combined efforts of the Federal, State and local government agencies, the weaknesses observed and recommended actions that should be taken to improve effectiveness.

### **B. Records Relating to Emergency Operations**

1. Activity Logs: The Incident Command Post and the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities and the commitment of resources.
2. Cost Record for Terrorist Incident Response: For terrorist incidents, all departments and agencies participating in the emergency response shall maintain detailed records of labor costs, equipment usage, and supplies expended. These records may be used to recover allowable response and recovery costs from the federal government in the event a federal emergency or disaster declaration is issued by the President.

### **C. Preservation of Records**

As terrorists often target government facilities, government records are at risk during terrorist incidents. To the extent possible, legal, property, and tax records should be protected. The principal causes of damage to records are fire and water. If government records are damaged during the incident response, the EOC should be promptly advised so that timely professional assistance can be sought to preserve and restore them.

### **D. Post-Incident Review**

The EMD Director is responsible for organizing and conducting a critique following the conclusion of a significant terrorist incident.

## **IX. RECOVERY**

Upon the request of local government when verified by SCEMD, or upon the authority of the Governor, the Governor will proclaim a state of emergency and request that the President declare either a federal emergency or major disaster.

- A.** The President may declare a federal “emergency” under Title V of the Stafford Act. The emergency declaration only covers disaster related emergency debris removal and emergency protective measures. As disaster damage information is collected and evaluated, the President may change the “federal emergency” to a “major disaster” declaration. The recovery efforts of the federal government are guided by the Stafford Act. More information can be found in the FRP and the regulations implementing the Act.

- B. If a terrorist incident creates a nuclear emergency resulting in contamination, site restoration will be based on technical considerations (primarily health and safety) at the time of the event. The Price-Anderson Act, which is designed primarily to address cost recovery for accidents at commercial nuclear power plants, including transport of nuclear fuels, does not specifically address terrorism, theft, sabotage, or diversion of nuclear materials.
- C. Funding for Crisis Management Operation (as defined in the Federal Response Plan) will be determined at the time a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration is made.

## **X. TRAINING AND EXERCISES**

- A. In support of this plan, Fairfield County Emergency Management Department shall assess the training and equipment needs of all first responders and support personnel.
- B. The Fairfield County Emergency Management Department shall provide and/ or make training programs available to all first responders and support personnel to address the topic of terrorism generally, and specifically to address the threat assessment, intelligence, response to and recovery from terrorist events.
- C. It is the stated intent of this plan that Fairfield County Emergency Management Department will develop and administer exercises to test and enhance the capabilities of first responders and support personnel to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents.
- D. All first responders and support personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all emergency planning and response operations.
- E. Ensure all emergency personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all first responders' agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

## **XI. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **A. Development**

The Sheriff of Fairfield County will be responsible for the development and maintenance of this annex.

### **B. Maintenance**

1. This annex will be reviewed annually.

2. This annex will be updated as necessary, based upon deficiencies identified by drills and exercises, changes in local government structure, or technological changes, etc.
3. Departments and agencies that have specific tasking in this annex are responsible for developing the plans and SOP's necessary to fulfill tasking requirements.
4. Any recommendations for changes to this annex will be referred to the Director of Fairfield County Emergency Management Department for review and/ or inclusion in this annex or plan.

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Director, Fairfield County Emergency  
Management Department

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Administrator, Fairfield County

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Sheriff, Fairfield County Sheriff's  
Department

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Director, Fairfield County  
Fire Service

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Director, Fairfield County EMS

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Director, Fairfield County Public  
Works

#### **APPENDICES:**

- 1. Pre-incident Management**
- 2. Crisis/Consequence Management Chart**
- 3. Local Jurisdictional Targets**



## **APPENDIX 1 – PREINCIDENT MANAGEMENT**

Terrorist Weapons, Effects, and Emergency Response Needs	Tab 1-A
Develop continuous surveillance structure	Tab 1-B
Develop threat notification procedure and structure	Tab 1-C
Resource assessment of specialized equipment and trained personnel, teams, and MOUs for specialized needs	Tab 1-D
Develop EAS messages	Tab 1-E
Develop Checklists of Increased Readiness Actions by Agency	Tab 1-F

## **TAB 1-A TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX W—TERRORIST WEAPONS, EFFECTS, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE NEEDS**

### **1. Conventional Weapons, Explosives & Incendiary Devices**

#### **A. Weapon Types**

1. **Conventional Weapons & Explosives:** Conventional weapons include guns, rocket-propelled grenades, and similar weapons. Explosives include military and commercial explosives, such as RDX, Tritonol, dynamite, and ammonium nitrate-fuel oil (ANFO). The casualty potential of conventional explosive devices may be increased by packing metallic materials such as bolts or nails around the explosive to generate lethal fragments that can inflict casualties at considerable distances.
2. **Incendiary Devices:** Incendiary devices are designed to ignite fires. They may use liquids, such as gasoline or kerosene, or gases, such as propane, as their fuel. Incendiary devices have been a favorite weapon of terrorists due to the ready availability of materials needed to build such devices.
3. **Combination Device:** Conventional explosive and incendiary materials may be used in combination to produce blast damage and fires.

#### **B. Weapons Effects**

##### **1. Conventional Explosives**

- a. Significant blast damage to structures, including building and wall collapse, and blast casualties
- b. Fragmentation casualties from bomb fragments, debris, and broken glass
- c. Fires are possible

##### **2. Incendiary Devices**

- a. Fires
- b. Secondary explosions are possible
- c. Burn casualties

##### **3. Combination Devices**

- a. Significant blast damage to structures, including building and wall collapse, and blast casualties
- b. Fires
- c. Fragmentation casualties from bomb fragments, debris, and broken glass

## **C. Indications of Use**

### **1. Conventional Explosives**

- a. Prior warning or threat
- b. Presence of triggering devices, such as blasting caps or timers
- c. Explosive residue at scene or results from detection instruments
- d. Indications of deliberately-introduced fragmentation materials

### **2. Incendiary Devices**

- a. Prior warning or threat
- b. Multiple fire locations
- c. Signs of accelerants or results from detection instruments
- d. Presence of propane/butane cylinders in other than typical locations
- e. Presence of containers for flammable liquids

## **D. Emergency Response Guidance**

If hazardous materials are encountered in the response to an attack with conventional explosives or incendiary devices, consult the US Department of Transportation *Emergency Response Guidebook* (ERG).

## **E. Response Needs**

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
3. Search and rescue teams for collapsed structures
4. Firefighting
5. Hazmat response team
6. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
7. Evacuation assistance
8. Access control for incident site
9. Shelter and mass care for evacuees
10. Investigative resources

## **2. Nuclear Devices & Materials**

### **A. Weapons Types**

1. Radiation Dispersal Device: Radioactive materials in powder form are packed around conventional explosives. When the explosive device detonates, it disperses the radioactive material over a wide area. Such devices do not require weapons grade radioactive materials; they may be constructed from materials obtained from medical or industrial equipment in common use.
2. Improvised Nuclear Device (nuclear bomb): Use of this type of device is considered unlikely. It would be extremely difficult for terrorists to build or acquire such a device because a substantial quantity of weapons-grade fissionable materials, extensive equipment, and technical expertise would be needed. It would be extremely difficult to obtain the weapons grade fissionable material required to construct such a device.

3. Nuclear Weapon: It is considered very unlikely that terrorists would use military nuclear weapons because such weapons are normally secured, strictly controlled, and frequently incorporate safety features to prohibit unauthorized use.

## **B. Weapon Effects**

All of the weapons listed could spread radioactive materials if detonated, which could pose immediate danger to life at high levels and long term adverse health effects at lower levels. In addition, each of these weapons can produce both immediate radiological effects and residual radioactive contamination.

### **1. Radiological Dispersal Device**

- a. Some blast damage to structures
- b. Some blast casualties
- c. Some fragmentation damage to structures and casualties among people
- d. Localized radiological contamination
- e. Fires are possible

### **2. Improvised Nuclear Device or Nuclear Weapon**

- a. Extensive blast damage to structures, including building and wall collapse
- b. Significant blast casualties
- c. Significant fragmentation casualties from debris, broken glass, and other materials
- d. Extensive radiological contamination
- e. Extensive fire effects

## **C. Indications of Use**

1. Prior warning or threat
2. Reports of stolen radiological sources or nuclear materials
3. Use of these weapons may produce damage and casualties similar to that produced by a conventional high explosive bomb. Radiological detection equipment will be needed to confirm the presence of radioactive material.

## **D. Emergency Response Guidance**

1. Radiation Dispersal Device-ERG Guide 163
2. Improvised Nuclear Device or Nuclear Weapon-ERG Guide 165

## **E. Response Needs**

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Mass personnel decontamination
3. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
4. Urban search and rescue teams for collapsed structures
5. Firefighting
6. Radiological monitoring and assessment teams
7. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
8. Evacuation assistance
9. Access control for incident site and contaminated areas
10. Shelter and mass care for evacuees

### 3. Chemical Weapons

#### A. Weapon Types: Letters in parenthesis are military designators for these agents

1. **Nerve Agents:** Nerve agents are some of the most toxic chemicals in the world; they are designed to cause death within minutes of exposure. Lethal doses may be obtained by inhaling the agent in aerosol or vapor form or having the agent deposited on the skin in liquid form. Examples include Sarin (GB), Soman (GD), and Vagent (VX).
2. **Blister Agents:** Blister agents cause blisters, skin irritation, damage to the eyes, respiratory damage, and gastrointestinal effects. Their effect on exposed tissue is somewhat similar to that of a corrosive chemical like lye or a strong acid. Examples include Mustard (H) and Lewisite (L).
3. **Blood Agents:** Blood agents disrupt the blood's ability to carry oxygen and cause rapid respiratory arrest and death. Examples include potassium cyanide and hydrogen cyanide (AC).
4. **Choking Agents:** Choking agents cause eye and airway irritation, chest tightness and damage to the lungs. These agents include industrial chemicals such as chlorine (CL) and phosgene (CG).
5. **Hallucinogens, Vomiting Agents, and Irritants:** These materials cause temporary symptoms such as hallucinations, vomiting, and burning and pain on exposed mucous membranes and skin eye pain and tearing, and respiratory discomfort. The effects of these agents are typically short lived; they are generally designed to incapacitate people and typically do not pose a threat to life.

#### B. Other Emergency Response Considerations

##### 1. Agent Form

Some nerve and blister agents are normally in liquid form. When used as weapons, most chemical agents are delivered in aerosol form to maximize the area covered, although some may be delivered as a liquid. An aerosol is defined as a suspension or dispersion of small particles (solid or liquids) in a gaseous medium. Dissemination methods range from spray bottles and backpack pesticide sprayers to sophisticated large-scale aerosol generators or spray systems.

##### 2. Persistency

Chemical agents may be either persistent or non-persistent. Non-persistent agents evaporate relatively quickly. Persistent agents remain for longer periods of time. Hazards from both vapor and liquid may exist for hours, days, or in exceptional cases, weeks, or months after dissemination of the agent.

### C. Weapons Effects

The primary effects of chemical agents are to incapacitate and kill people.

1. Minute doses of nerve agents cause pinpointing of the pupils (miosis), runny nose, and mild difficulty breathing. Larger doses cause nausea, vomiting, uncontrolled movement, loss of consciousness, breathing stoppage, paralysis, and death in a matter of minutes. G-agents are non-persistent, while V-agents are persistent.
2. Blister agents cause eye irritation and reddening of the skin in low doses. Larger doses produce eye and skin blisters, airway damage, and lung damage, causing respiratory failure. Some blister agents, are persistent in soil, while other blister agents are considered non-persistent.
3. Blood agents inhibit the transfer of oxygen in the body and produce intense irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, breathing tightness, convulsions, and respiratory arrest, causing death. Blood agents are considered non-persistent.
4. Choking agents produce eye and airway irritation and lung damage, which may lead to death. Choking agents are generally non-persistent.
5. Vomiting agents and irritants have relatively short-term incapacitating effects. These symptoms seldom persist more than a few minutes after exposure and the agents are considered non-persistent.

### D. Indications of Use

1. Prior warning or threat
2. Explosions that disperse mists, gases, or oily film
3. Presence of spray devices or pesticide/chemical containers
4. Unexplained mass casualties without obvious trauma
5. Casualties exhibit nausea, breathing difficulty, and/or convulsions
6. Odors of bleach, new mown grass, bitter almonds, or other unexplained odors
7. Dead birds, fish, or other animals and lack of insects at the incident site and areas downwind.
8. Alarms by chemical detection systems

### E. Emergency Response Guidance

1. **Nerve Agents:** Use ERG Guide 153. Antidotes to nerve agents, including atropine and 2-PAM Chloride, must be given shortly after exposure to be effective.
2. **Blister Agents:** Use ERG Guide 153.
3. **Blood Agents**
  1. If the agent is positively identified as Cyanogen Chloride, use ERG Guided 124.
  2. If the agent is positively identified as Hydrogen Cyanide, use ERG Guide 117.
  3. If you suspect a blood agent has been used, but have not positively identified it, use ERG Guide 123.

#### 4. **Choking Agents**

- a. If the agent is positively identified as Chlorine, use ERG Guide 124.
- b. If the agent is positively identified as Phosgene, use ERG Guide 125.
- c. If you suspect a choking agent has been used, but have not positively identified it, use ERG Guide 123.

#### 5. **Irritants**

- a. For tear gas or pepper spray, use ERG Guide 159.
- b. For mace, use ERG Guide 153.

### **F. Response Needs**

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Mass decontamination capability
3. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
4. Hazmat response teams
5. Mortuary support for mass casualties
6. Evacuation assistance
7. Access control for incident site and contaminated areas
8. Shelter and mass care for evacuees

#### 4. **Biological Weapons**

**A. Weapon Types:** Biological agents are intended to disable or kill people by infecting them with diseases or introducing toxic substances into their bodies. Such agents are generally classified in three groups.

1. **Bacteria and Rickettsia:** Bacteria and rickettsia are single celled organisms which cause a variety of diseases in animals, plants and humans. Bacteria are capable of reproducing outside of living cells, while rickettsia require a living host. Both may produce extremely potent toxins inside the human body. Among the bacteria and rickettsia that have been or could be used as weapons are:
  - a. Anthrax
  - b. Plague
  - c. Tularemia or Rabbit Fever
  - d. Q fever
2. **Virus:** Viruses are much smaller than bacteria and can only reproduce inside living cells. Among the viruses that could be used as weapons are:
  - a. Smallpox
  - b. Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE)
  - c. Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
3. **Toxins:** Toxins are potent poisons produced by a variety of living organisms including bacteria, plants, and animals. Biological toxins are some of the most toxic substances known. Among the toxins that have been or could be used as weapons are:

- a. Botulinum toxins
- b. Staphylococcal Enterotoxins
- c. Ricin
- d. Mycotoxins

## **B. Other Emergency Response Considerations**

### **1. Means of Dissemination**

- a. Inhalation of agent in aerosol form: an inhalation hazard may be created by spraying a biological agent. Many biological agents, such as viruses, may also be readily transmitted from an affected person to others in aerosol form by coughing and sneezing. This can result in the rapid spread of disease causing agents.
- b. Ingestion in food, water, or other products that have been contaminated with agents.
- c. Skin contact or injection: Some agents may be transmitted by simple contact with the skin or by injection.

### **2. Unique Aspects of a Biological Agent Attack**

- a. As there are few detection systems for biological agents available, an attack with biological agents may not be discovered until public health authorities or medical facilities observe people becoming sick with unusual illnesses. Casualties may occur hours, days, or weeks after exposure. Medical investigators will normally undertake to determine the source and cause of such illnesses and how it is spread.
- b. In the aftermath of an attack with biological agents, public health agencies will normally take the lead in determining actions that must be taken to protect the public, although state and local governments may implement those actions.
- c. There may be no local crime scene or incident site; the initial dissemination of the agent may have occurred in another city or another country and affected travelers may bring disease into the local area.
- d. As people affected by some biological agents, such as viruses, are capable of spreading disease to others, the emergency response to a biological attack may have to include medical isolation of affected patients and quarantines or other restrictions on movement of people or animals. It may also be necessary to restrict opportunities for person-to-person transmission by closing schools and businesses or curtailing mass gatherings such as sporting events.



### **C. Weapons Effects**

Biological agents are used to both incapacitate and to kill. Some agents make people seriously ill, but rarely kill those affected; these may create a public health emergency. Others, such as anthrax and many toxins, kill those affected and may create both a public health emergency and a mass fatality situation.

### **D. Indications of Use**

1. If there is a local incident site, the following may be indicators of the use of biological weapons:
  - a. Advance warning or threat
  - b. Unusual dead or dying animals
  - c. Unusual casualties-pattern inconsistent with natural disease or disease that does not typically occur in the local area.
  - d. Aerosol containers or spray devices found in other than typical locations of use
  - e. Presence of laboratory glassware or specialized containers
  - f. Biohazard labels on containers
  - g. Evidence of tampering with foodstuffs and water distribution systems
  - h. Indications of tampering with heating/air conditioning systems
2. For many biological agent attacks, medical assessment of affected people, autopsy results, and follow-on medical investigation will be required to confirm the use of biological agents.

### **E. Emergency Response Needs**

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Decontamination capability
3. Specialized pharmaceuticals
4. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
5. Public health prevention programs
6. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
7. Access control for incident site, if one exists
8. Personnel support for quarantine operations
9. Public health investigative resources.

## **TAB 1-B TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX W—CONTINUOUS SURVEILLANCE**

The goal of continuous surveillance is to detect the attack. Initial detection will probably occur at the local level by first responders and may have the characteristics of other emergency situations. The key is rapid information that is collected from the various response disciplines and assessed by trained individuals. The first objective is to establish a baseline of incidents within the jurisdiction so when an unusual occurrence takes place it can be compared to the baseline.

### **Law Enforcement**

Unusual criminal activity (crimes, time, place, simultaneous locations, potential targets)

Unusual criminal elements (groups, methods, capabilities, motives)

Unusual criminal weapons (WMD related)

Unusual criminal threats

### **Fire/ Hazmat:**

Unusual arson activity (same as criminal activity)

Unusual materials (type, quantity, purity, concentration, unusual transport method)

Unusual times, frequency, and number

### **Veterinarian and Medical:**

Unusual clusters of patients

Unusual numbers with similar signs and symptoms

Unusual diseases

Unusual time for diseases

Unusual deaths in compromised patients

Unusual shortages of medications

A central collection point for information could be 911 dispatchers and public health authorities, in particular call volumes, locations, and call outcomes.

## **TAB 1-C TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX W—THREAT NOTIFICATION STRUCTURE**

### **THREAT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE**

When an individual receives what is believed to be a potential or credible terrorist threat, suspicious article, or observes activity that could be potentially terrorist related, the information should be immediately provided to local enforcement.

Local Law enforcement will conduct an initial assessment and determine if the situation meets the federal definition of terrorism (as defined in the Federal ConPlan). *Terrorism* includes the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

If determined to meet the definition, or if unsure, SLED will be notified. In incidents involving a possible WMD, the FBI, local emergency services and management, and local public health authorities will be contacted immediately.

The local assessment should evaluate the current threat conditions within the jurisdiction; and in conjunction with the FBI, SLED, and other state and federal agencies as required, evaluate the nature, credibility, and implications of received threats.

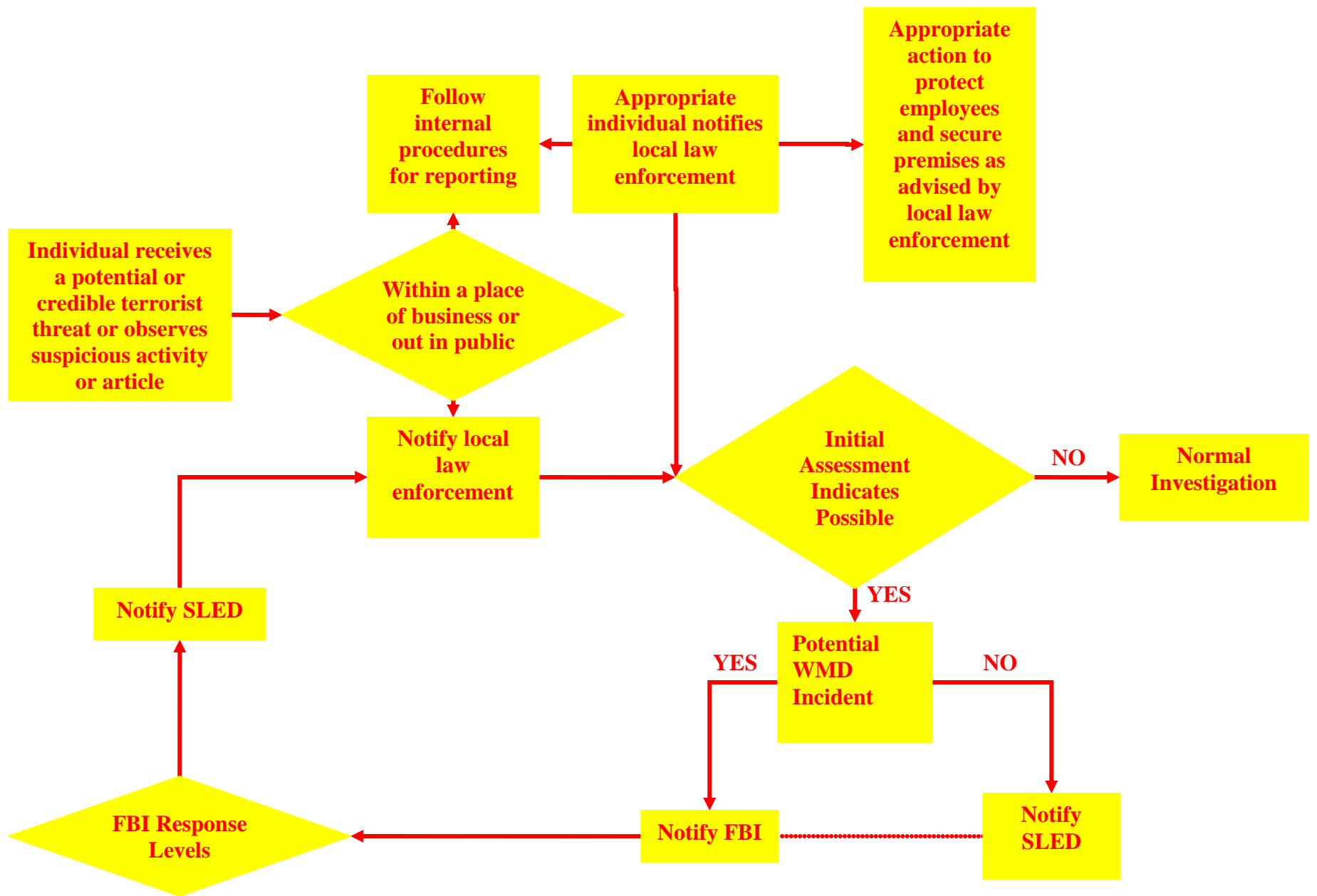
With regards to possible NBC contamination, local health department officials and persons with expertise in these areas should be involved in the decision-making process.

Decisions about the need for initial decontamination and initiation of medications should be made by officials responsible for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs.

The SAC of the local FBI Field Office will validate the credibility of the potential or actual terrorist threat. Upon determination of the credibility of the report, the SAC will notify SLED of their determination and Threat Level, if appropriate (see below). If credible, the notification will include an estimate of when the FBI On-scene Commander will arrive at the perimeter to assume overall command.

Upon receipt of the determination, SLED will notify local law enforcement providing an estimate of when the SLED/ DHEC Critical Incident Response Team, if required, will arrive on scene to assist command until the FBI OSC arrives.

If the threat is determined not to be credible, SLED will notify local law enforcement that the threat is not credible and Local law enforcement should follow standard department procedures for criminal investigation.



**TAB 1-D TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX W—SPECIALIZED RESOURCES LIST**

Specialized terrorist response resources are not available in this jurisdiction.

**TAB 1-E TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX W—TERRORISM EAS MESSAGE FORMAT  
(not for every situation)**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ (*type of incident*) has occurred in \_\_\_\_\_ County (*the City of* \_\_\_\_\_). Public Safety forces are responding to the situation. The Fairfield County Emergency Operations Center has been activated. Information may be obtained at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. All persons within the area bounded by: \_\_\_\_\_ are asked to shelter-in-place.
  - a. Move all family members inside;
  - b. Close all windows and doors. Seal the joints if possible.
  - c. Shut off all heating and air condition equipment.
  - d. Shut off all pilot lights and open flames.
  - e. Keep pets inside at all times.
3. Stay tuned to the Emergency Alert System for further details.
4. Eat only sealed foods. Look carefully for tampering of food containers and products. Make sure all seals are intact. Food cannot be decontaminated.
5. Store water bottles daily. Drink yesterday's water.
6. If you come in contact with any victims remove and wash all clothing with soap and water. (Household bleach diluted to 1 cup of bleach to 10 cups of water can be used.)
7. If and when you go outside, wear a face mask, poncho, boots, and kitchen gloves.

**TAB 1-F TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX W—CHECKLIST OF INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS**

List of increased readiness actions should be constructed by discipline as determined by the threat level. An example is given below:

LOW CONDITION (GREEN). This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. Agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures they develop and implement:

1. Refining and exercising as appropriate preplanned Protective Measures;
2. Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security Advisory System and specific preplanned department or agency Protective Measures; and
3. Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

✓	Action Item	Assigned
	<b>INITIAL RESPONSE:</b>	
	<b>SENIOR OFFICIAL/EMD</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Notify Local LEA</li> <li>▪ Review Plans</li> <li>▪ Test warning &amp; communications systems</li> </ul>	
	<b>PIO</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review EAS messages</li> <li>▪ Normal daily operations</li> </ul>	
	<b>FIRE/HAZMAT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Normal daily operations</li> </ul>	
	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Normal daily operations</li> </ul>	
	<b>EMS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Normal daily operations</li> </ul>	
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Normal daily operations</li> </ul>	

GUARDED CONDITION (BLUE). This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective measures taken in the previous Threat Condition, agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations
2. Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures
3. Providing the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately

√	Action Item	Assigned
	<b>INITIAL RESPONSE:</b>	
	<b>SENIOR OFFICIAL/EMD</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review &amp; update Procedures for Support of Jurisdictions</li> <li>▪ Review assignments of response personnel</li> <li>▪ Brief Key Officials</li> <li>▪ Begin enhanced surveillance of unusual events</li> <li>▪ Conduct Threat and Vulnerability assessment</li> </ul>	
	<b>PIO</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brief key agency PIOs</li> <li>▪ Keep EMD informed of public affairs directives</li> </ul>	
	<b>FIRE/HAZMAT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Alert Incident Commanders</li> </ul>	
	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Alert Incident Commanders</li> </ul>	
	<b>EMS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Alert Incident Commanders</li> <li>▪ Alert Health Care Facilities POC</li> </ul>	
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify &amp; test equipment availability</li> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Alert Facilities POC</li> </ul>	



ELEVATED CONDITION (YELLOW). An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Increase surveillance plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions
2. Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions
3. Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require further refinement of preplanned Protective Measures
4. Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans

√	ACTION ITEM	ASSIGNED
	<b>INITIAL RESPONSE:</b>	
	<b>SENIOR OFFICIAL/EMD</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immediately notify FBI, State EOC</li> <li>▪ Brief key government officials on threat and operations</li> <li>▪ Commence liaison with key agencies</li> <li>▪ Make preparations to activate EOC</li> <li>▪ Establish contact with adjacent jurisdictions</li> <li>▪ Review MOU Status</li> <li>▪ Continue enhanced surveillance for unusual events</li> <li>▪ Conduct specific threat and vulnerability assessment</li> <li>▪ Activate rumor control</li> </ul>	
	<b>PIO</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brief key agency PIOs</li> <li>▪ Establish messages for EAS</li> <li>▪ Establish messages for press release</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with other PIOs</li> <li>▪ Brief key officials on info programs</li> </ul>	
	<b>FIRE/HAZMAT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> <li>▪ Alert support personnel, facilities, and agencies</li> </ul>	
	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> <li>▪ Alert support personnel, facilities, and agencies</li> </ul>	
	<b>EMS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> <li>▪ Alert support personnel, facilities, and agencies</li> <li>▪ Alert Health Care Facilities POC</li> </ul>	
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alert trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> <li>▪ Alert support personnel, facilities, and agencies</li> </ul>	

**HIGH CONDITION (ORANGE).** A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Coordinating necessary security efforts with federal, State, and Local law enforcement
2. Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternatives venues or even cancellation.
3. Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing the workforce.
4. Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.

✓	<b>ACTION ITEM</b>	<b>ASSIGNED</b>
	<b>INITIAL RESPONSE:</b>	
	<b>SENIOR OFFICIAL/EMD</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepare to activate WMD Plan</li> <li>▪ Activate EOC</li> <li>▪ Activate MOUs</li> <li>▪ Immediately notify FBI and State EOC</li> <li>▪ Activate special response teams</li> <li>▪ Establish secure ICS, JOC, State EOC Communications</li> <li>▪ Identify secure Staging and Standby points</li> <li>▪ Conduct hazard predictions and impact analysis</li> <li>▪ Update threat assessment</li> <li>▪ Secure information from intelligence channels</li> <li>▪ Provide weather info</li> </ul>	
	<b>PIO</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Staff JIC 24-hours</li> <li>▪ Release EAS as appropriate</li> <li>▪ Establish messages for press release</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with other PIOs</li> <li>▪ Notify threatened population as directed</li> </ul>	
	<b>FIRE/HAZMAT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Place all personnel on standby</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> </ul>	
	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Place all personnel on standby</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> </ul>	
	<b>EMS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Place all personnel on standby</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> </ul>	
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Place all personnel on standby</li> <li>▪ Keep trained personnel informed</li> <li>▪ Alert support personnel, facilities, and agencies</li> </ul>	

SEVERE CONDITION (RED). A severe condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous Threat Conditions, agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

1. Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs
2. Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources
3. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems
4. Closing public and government facilities

√	<b>ACTIVATION</b>	<b>ASSIGNED</b>
	<b>INITIAL RESPONSE:</b>	
	<b>SENIOR OFFICIAL/EMD</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activate WMD Plan</li> <li>▪ EOC 24-hr Ops</li> <li>▪ Activate MOUs</li> <li>▪ Immediately notify FBI and State EOC</li> <li>▪ Activate special response teams</li> <li>▪ Establish secure ICS, JOC, State EOC Communications</li> <li>▪ Identify secure Staging and Standby points</li> <li>▪ Conduct hazard predictions and impact analysis</li> <li>▪ Request Disaster Declaration</li> <li>▪ Update threat assessment</li> <li>▪ Initiate Sitrep upon notification</li> <li>▪ Secure information from intelligence channels</li> <li>▪ Provide weather info</li> </ul>	
	<b>PIO</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Staff JIC 24-hours</li> <li>▪ Release EAS as appropriate</li> <li>▪ Establish messages for press release</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with other PIOs</li> <li>▪ Notify threatened population as directed</li> </ul>	
	<b>FIRE/HAZMAT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recall &amp; mobilize all personnel</li> <li>▪ Conduct NBC suppression, detection, rescue</li> <li>▪ Maintain 24-hr Ops</li> </ul>	
	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recall &amp; mobilize all personnel</li> <li>▪ Begin traffic control for Evacuation</li> <li>▪ Secure and evacuate potential targets</li> <li>▪ Assist in evidence collection</li> <li>▪ Maintain 24-hr Ops</li> </ul>	
	<b>EMS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recall &amp; mobilize all personnel</li> <li>▪ Alert HTFs with type and estimate of casualties</li> <li>▪ Maintain 24-hr Ops</li> </ul>	
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recall &amp; mobilize all personnel</li> <li>▪ Alert support personnel, facilities, and agencies</li> <li>▪ Maintain 24-hr Ops</li> </ul>	

**APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX W—TERRORISM-CRISIS/CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT CHART**

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT**                      **CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT**

(C—Overall Command; P—Primary; S – Support; X—Special Capabilities)

Function	LOCAL GOVERNMENT						
	Emergency Management Agency	Emergency Medical Services	Fire Service	Hazardous Materials Teams	Police/Sheriff	Public Health	Public Works
Law Enforcement					P		
WMD Disposal			P		S		
Firefighting			S	P			
HAZMAT				P			
Emergency Medical (Material/ Agent ID)		S				P	
Hostage rescue/ negotiation					P		
Communication	P				S		
Warning	S				P		
Intelligence/ Threat Assessment	S				P		
Evacuation/ Sheltering	S						
Security					P		
Public Information	P						

Function	LOCAL GOVERNMENT						
	Emergency Management Agency	Emergency Medical Services	Fire Service	Hazardous Materials Teams	Police/Sheriff	Public Health	Public Works
Law Enforcement					P		
Firefighting			P				
Hazardous Materials				P			
Search and Rescue			P				
Emergency Medical		P	S			S	
Communications					S		
Intelligence					P		
Evacuation/ Sheltering						P	
Security/Traffic Control					P		
Public Information	S						
Resource Management	P						
Debris Removal							P
Damage Assessment							P

## APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX W—LOCAL JURISDICTIONAL TARGETS

These targets are listed in the Fairfield County Sheriff's Office SOP and not distributed publicly. (See **Policy 290 of the Fairfield County SOP.**)