

## ANNEX P – TERRORISM (ESF #13)

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to outline operational concepts for preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents that may occur in Shelby County.

### II. MISSION AREAS AND LIFELINES

#### A. Mission Areas

1. Prevention activities related to terrorism include sharing information and intelligence with a variety of agencies and departments on an as-needed basis with the purpose of preventing plans from being executed successfully.
2. Protection involves establishment of policies and procedures county-wide that control access and put in place other protective measures to ensure safety of facilities, supply chain items, and personnel as well as the community in general.
3. Mitigation efforts establish a long-term resilience to vulnerabilities through thorough and accurate threat and risk assessment and sustainable processes that neutralize threats.
4. Response includes the immediate reaction to an act of terrorism through management of critical and serious consequences of the event.
5. Recovery activities include determination of new risk and vulnerability to threats and modifications of protection of historical, cultural and other community assets.

#### B. Lifelines

1. Safety and Security with respect to terrorism includes protection of cultural and natural resources and preservation of the use of those assets, as well as security of the natural environment such as air and water supplies.
2. Food, Water and Shelter must be secured and protected for the good of the community and for the sustenance of life before, during and after a terrorist incident.
3. Communications involves both operational communication for the management of an incident, as well as warnings and notifications issued to the public for protection and response.
4. Hazardous Materials response is a critical area of service in terrorist incidents because the criminal activity is often carried out through the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and/or explosive agents and devices.

### III. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

#### A. Situation

1. Shelby County is vulnerable to terrorist incidents even though a large-scale attack is considered unlikely. However, the consequences of an incident could be catastrophic; therefore, mitigating against, preparing for, responding to such incidents and recovering from them is an important function of government.
2. While a large-scale terrorist incident impact point is unlikely to occur in Shelby County, the local community could be significantly affected by a nearby incident in one of Ohio's major cities.

3. Shelby County is most likely to suffer from a small-scale criminal incident such as a riot or gathering of some sort that progresses to violent acts and is more impulsive and unplanned than a classic terrorist incident.
4. Shelby County is vulnerable to violence in schools, churches, and other places where large number of people gather. This vulnerability is less probable than other disasters, but is possible.
5. Terrorism potentially involves all aspects of emergency response.
  - a. Terrorist acts involve violation of laws. Hence, law enforcement agencies gather and analyze intelligence on terrorists and may develop estimates of their intentions. Access to this criminal intelligence information is necessarily limited, but significant threats must be communicated by law enforcement agencies to those local officials who can implement protective measures and alert emergency responders. Coordination between law enforcement and emergency management personnel is vital to ensure that appropriate readiness actions are taken, while still protecting law enforcement sources and methods.
  - b. In a terrorist incident, the incident area is a crime scene, and may be simultaneously a hazmat site, a public health or agriculture issue, and a disaster area that may cross the boundaries of several jurisdictions. There may be active fire and/or traumatic injuries and the need for fire and EMS services. There are often competing needs in the aftermath of a terrorist act-- law enforcement agencies want to protect the crime scene in order to gather evidence, while emergency responders may need to bring in extensive equipment and personnel to extinguish fires, provide emergency medical service or conduct search and rescue operations. It is essential that the incident command team establish' operating areas and formulate a plan of action that considers the needs of both groups.
6. Since terrorist acts are violations of local, state, and federal law, the response to a significant local terrorism threat or actual incident may include state and federal response agencies.
7. Local resources for combating terrorist attacks are somewhat limited. In the event of a significant terrorist threat or incident, state and federal law enforcement resources will be requested in order to supplement local capabilities.
8. The presence of chemical or biological agents may not be recognized until sometime after casualties occur. There may be a delay in identifying the agent present and in determining the appropriate protective measures. It is possible that first reports or suspicion of such an attack could be made through the Shelby County Health Department.
9. In the case of an attack with a biological agent, the initial dissemination of the agent may occur outside the local area or even in other countries, but still produce victims in the local area.

#### B. Assumptions

1. Terrorist attacks may be directed at government facilities, public and private institutions, business or industry, transportation, churches, schools, and individuals or groups. Such acts may involve: arson; shootings; bombings, including use of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, or biological agents); kidnapping or hostage taking; sabotage, or other means of attack.
2. Terrorist attacks may or may not be preceded by a warning or a threat, and may at first appear to be an ordinary hazardous materials incident. Attacks may occur at multiple locations and may be accompanied by fire, explosion, or other acts of sabotage.
3. Terrorist acts may be preceded by a "practice" event, and an incident in Shelby County may, in fact, be a "practice" event for a larger plan in a more populous area.

4. A device may be set off to attract emergency responders, then a second device set off for the purpose of injuring emergency responders. Escalating incidents may be executed to maximize the damages and consequences.
5. Effective response to the use of terrorist weapons may require:
  - a. Specialized equipment to detect and identify chemical or biological agents.
  - b. A mass decontamination capability.
  - c. The means to treat mass casualties, including conducting triage and using specialized pharmaceuticals that have a narrow window of efficacy.
  - d. The capability to deal with mass fatalities.
  - e. Specialized rescue capability such as structural, confined space and/or hazardous materials incident management
6. Injuries from a terrorist attack may be both physical and psychological.
7. Recovery from a terrorist attack can be complicated by the presence of persistent agents, additional threats, extensive physical damages, and mass casualties.
8. In most cases, significant state and federal terrorist incident response support cannot be provided within the first few hours of an incident. Considerable state and federal terrorism response resources are available, but it may take 6 to 12 hours to activate and deploy such resources on a large-scale.

#### C. Explanation of Terms

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Technical Operations. Actions to identify, assess, dismantle, transfer, or dispose of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or decontaminate persons and property exposed to the effects of WMD.
4. Terrorist Incident. 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 and social objectives.
5. Weapons of Mass Destruction. WMD include (1) explosive, incendiary, or poison gas bombs, grenades, rockets, or mines; (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.

### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. Core Capabilities

1. Planning for terrorist incidents must occur in spite of low vulnerability, and must include all potential response partners; activities must include robust prevention and recognition capacity.

2. Public Information and Warning systems must be in place to warn and notify the community, especially the affected jurisdictions, of an imminent threat for purposes of issuing protective orders and/or limiting exposure to dangerous agents or locations.
3. Operational Coordination is a critical capability that allows for management of the terrorist attack and at the same time, treatment of patients and neutralization of consequences such as fires, hazardous materials releases, and environmental compromise.
4. Intelligence and Information Sharing provides for maximum protection of response agencies and the general public. While some information must remain internal to law enforcement, sharing of other information provides the basis for protective actions and modified response protocols to protect responders.
5. Interdiction and Disruption provides for the prevention of incidents that are detectable and actionable prior to execution.
6. Screening, Search and Detection allows for the identification of dangerous agents that terrorists intend to use for harm, and allows for neutralization prior to execution.
7. Forensics and Attribution is a critical component of determining the origin of a threat and neutralizing it before execution as well as successful prosecution after an incident.
8. Access Control and Identity Verification capability prevents the follow-on attacks that can be carried out through impersonation of responders and other workers who gain access to crucial facility and initiate secondary and tertiary attacks.
9. Cybersecurity programs provide protection of networks and computer systems that hold critical information and allow for the financial operations of the county as well as provide the means for warning and notification.
10. Physical Protective Measures allow for the protection of critical infrastructure like utilities, water treatment and distribution, government buildings and public safety stations and equipment.
11. Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities allow for the mitigation of terrorist threats before an incident takes place, and therefore prevents consequences that are expensive and emotionally long-lasting.
12. Supply Chain Integrity and Security must be maintained when a terrorist incident takes place so that responders and residents can sustain themselves during the response and recovery period as well as ensure supplies of critical goods and services.
13. Environmental Response/Health and Safety must be a priority capability to keep responders and residents safe during a response by recognizing and responding to threats to water, air and other natural resources that sustain life.
14. Fatality Management Services may be necessary if a large number of victims expire due to the incident; identification and cause of death capabilities are especially critical.
15. Fire Management and Suppression capabilities are a critical part of responding to an incident involving explosives.
16. Mass Care Services are critical if a large number of people were to need shelter through damage to residential property or destruction of transportation capacity.
17. Mass Search and Rescue Operations is a critical skill if there is building collapse due to bombings, or if hostages are taken and isolated in remote areas,
18. On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement must be executed immediately to prevent follow on incidents or progression of the attack.
19. Operational Communications must take place among all first responders and jurisdictional officials to manage a complex response and prevent follow on incidents.

20. Situational Assessment must take place continually during an incident to identify the initial agent as well as recognize follow on components of an attack, and to ensure the safe operations of various arms of public safety forces.

## B. General

The response to terrorism includes two major functions, crisis management and consequence management, which may be carried out consecutively or concurrently in the case of an incident that occurs without warning.

## C. Crisis Management & Consequence Management

### 1. Crisis Management.

- a. Pre-incident crisis management activities include efforts to define the threat, identify terrorists, and prevent terrorist acts. Post incident crisis management activities include efforts to resolve the terrorist incident, investigate it, and apprehend those responsible.
- b. Law enforcement agencies must command terrorism crisis management activities.
  - 1) The Sheriff's Office or Police Department of jurisdiction has the lead local role in terrorism crisis management. Efforts will be coordinated with state and federal law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.
  - 2) The Ohio Department of Public Safety (ODPS), specifically the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) is the lead state agency for crisis management. OSHP will coordinate the state law enforcement response to a potential terrorist incident and use of state resources to support crisis management activities.
  - 3) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead federal agency and will manage the federal crisis management response.
  - 4) Incident command in an incident where all levels of government respond are often commanded in an incident-specific manner, and may or may not follow a Unified Command structure. How the agencies communicate and organize is incident-dependent based upon the nature of the incident and the response resources in place.
- c. When a credible threat of terrorist attack exists, the Shelby County Sheriff or police chief of the affected jurisdiction will alert the agencies and personnel with a need to know of the imminent threat; if security necessitates, law enforcement will activate the EOC to facilitate coordinated terrorism crisis management operations. OSHP and the FBI may be invited to provide liaison personnel to participate in crisis management operations and coordinate use of state/federal resources, if the situation dictates; resources available will determine whether they participate in the EOC through a representative or through remote communication.

### 2. Consequence Management

- a. Consequence management activities undertaken to deal with effects of a terrorist incident are conducted in essentially the same manner as the response and recovery operations for other emergencies or disasters. 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.
  - 1) The lead agency role on the local level for a terrorism incident will vary by the type of event.

- a) The fire service shall have the lead local role in consequence management for the most common types of terrorist incidents, which tend to involve explosions, fire, and/or structural collapse.
  - b) The Shelby County Health Department will be assigned the lead role for incidents involving biological agents, but may share that role with local law enforcement.
  - c) Agriculture Officials will take the lead in coordinating the response and recovery to terrorism events affecting the agricultural community. If the event or agent also infects humans, a cooperative lead will be established with the Health Department. USDA may provide federal law enforcement officials to investigate and apprehend criminals.
- 2) Ohio Homeland Security (OHS) is the lead state agency in coordination and support of terrorism consequence management. state personnel, the state EOC, and other necessary agencies will coordinate state resource support for local terrorism consequence management operations.
    - a) OHS may request assistance in disaster management from the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, and may delegate specific emergency response actions to OEMA.
  - 3) United States Homeland Security is the lead federal agency for consequence management operations and shall coordinate federal resource support for such operations.
    - a) FEMA resources may be called to assist USDHS in the management of the incident, as well as law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agency, and others.
- b. The agencies responsible for terrorism consequence management operations shall coordinate their efforts with law enforcement authorities conducting crisis management operations.

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

1. EMA, fire service, law enforcement, HazMat responders, public health and healthcare, emergency medical services, Red Cross, the Shelby County Engineer, local agriculture agents, chief executives of the involved jurisdictions, and other necessary disciplines shall participate in incident command as command or general staff and/or EOC operations.
2. The Shelby County Sheriff, the OSHP commander, and the FBI chief agent will normally provide personnel to participate in a unified command operation to coordinate state and federal law enforcement assistance.
3. 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.
4. A Joint Public Information Center, staffed by local, state, and federal public affairs personnel, shall be established as part of the unified command organization to collect, process, and disseminate information to the public. Refer to Annex D (Emergency Public Information), Section IV of this plan for details.

#### 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. (See Appendix 1 – Terrorist Weapons, Effects, & Emergency Response Needs.) 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. PPE should be donned prior to any scene entry, and maintained for the entire time of the scene exposure.
2. 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 prevent residents from entering into contaminated areas
  - d. Restrictions on the use of potentially contaminated foodstuffs, normally imposed by the Ohio Department of Health or Shelby County Health Department.
  - e. Restrictions on the use of potentially contaminated public water supplies, normally imposed by the Shelby County Health Department or the Ohio EPA.
  - f. For incidents involving biological agents, protective actions taken to prevent the spread of disease may include:
    - 1) Isolation of victims within medical facilities and/or other designated locations.
    - 2) Quarantine of the public to restrict movement of people, animals and agricultural products in specific geographic areas that are potentially contaminated
    - 3) Closure of schools and businesses or sheltering in place to protect students and staff from exposure to harmful substances or other dangers
    - 4) Restrictions on mass gatherings, such as sporting events or other places where large numbers of people come together and become a viable target
    - 5) Such measures shall be taken at the recommendation of the Shelby County Health Commissioner or the Shelby County Sheriff
3. Certain types of terrorist attacks, whether committed here or in other areas of the country, can affect agriculture operations in Shelby County. Protective actions for responders and the public are covered in items one and two above. Following are protective actions which should be taken to prevent the spread of biological incidents affecting our agricultural community.
- a. Restrictions of human and vehicular traffic in sensitive agriculture areas of the county
  - b. Quarantine of commodities including but not limited to crops, livestock, and livestock products
  - c. Such measures shall be implemented at the recommendation of the local Farm Service Agency director or delegated individual; reports from local veterinarians, producers, and agriculture specialists should be taken into serious consideration.

- 1) Immediately following any activation of restrictions or quarantine for an agriculture event, or identification of potential or imminent threats, the following officials shall be notified:
  - a) Shelby County Sheriff
  - b) Shelby County Health Commissioner
  - c) Shelby County EMA Director
  - d) Ohio Department of Agriculture
  - e) Farm Service Agency director
  - f) OSU Extension Office agent

#### F. Requesting External Assistance

1. During the response to a suspected act of terrorism, the fire chief having jurisdiction or the EMA Director may request assistance directly from the 52<sup>nd</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team. No declaration is required for initial contact; however, the incident must meet certain criteria in order to secure their response.
2. When local resources have been or are nearly exhausted, the chief executives of the affected jurisdictions or the Shelby County Commissioners may issue a local disaster declaration and request assistance from the Governor of the State of Ohio. Declarations and requests for assistance will be forwarded to the Governor by the Shelby County EMA office through Ohio EMA, as established in Ohio law.
3. The Governor may declare a State of Disaster for the local area and request the President of the United States issue an emergency or disaster declaration for the area.

#### G. Coordination of Local Medical Response to Biological Weapons Incidents

1. 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 coordinate the efforts of local medical providers to ensure that a consistent approach to health issues is taken and that all medical providers are aware of the involved agents and substances. Concise information on the threat, recommendations on what should be done to combat it, and instructions on handling victims must be provided to all emergency medical services, hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, home health care agencies, individual physicians, pharmacies, school nursing staffs, and other medical providers. The local health department will take the lead in coordinating the local medical response. They may request assistance as needed.
2. In a biological event where the agent also infects livestock, a joint response structure will be established to include local agricultural officials. Necessary information about the threat, protective measures, and reporting and handling of infected livestock must be provided to the agriculture community. This will be done through the OSU Extension and the Farm Service Agency (FSA) using whatever means are available.

### V. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

#### A. Organization

1. The normal emergency organization, which is described in section IV of the basic plan, will be utilized to carry out the response to and recovery from terrorist incidents.

- a. The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be implemented as with any other emergency response effort in Shelby County.
  - b. For a criminal incident, the Shelby County Sheriff or police chief having jurisdiction will assume immediate command of the incident until arrival of other safety forces. This officer will serve as Incident Commander until the arrival of fire services, if warranted.
  - c. A transition to a unified command structure is generally necessary when the incident involves CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive) threats.
  - d. The fire chief having jurisdiction or highest-ranking fire official on scene should then serve as part of a Unified Command, and direct the activities associated with fire suppression and investigation, and associated services such as structural response, search and rescue, emergency medical services, or hazardous materials response.
  - e. If there is a radiological component to the incident, or if the air and/or water supply, food supply distribution, or biological agent use as part of the threat, the Shelby County Health Commissioner should participate as part of Unified Command.
  - f. If animals or crops are considered part of the threat or targeted resource, the local Farm Service Agency Director should join Unified Command. There is no other official at the local level that represents agricultural interests.
  - g. 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 will be designated. It is recommended that the Shelby County Health Commissioner or designee serve in this capacity when the incident is biologic in nature. When state and federal response forces arrive, the EOC may be used as a unified command operations center.
2. As terrorist acts violate state and federal law and regulations, state and federal law enforcement agencies and other agencies having regulatory responsibilities may respond to such incidents. In order to effectively coordinate our efforts with state and federal agencies, we may transition from our normal incident command operation to a unified command organization when the situation warrants.

## B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Jurisdictional chief executives [Shelby County Commissioners, Mayors, Township Trustees]
  - a. Provide policy guidance with regard to anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism programs.
  - b. Provide general direction for terrorism response operations.
  - c. Coordinate long term recovery and restoration activities in the aftermath of a terrorist incident.
2. Shelby County Emergency Management Director
  - a. In conjunction with other local officials make an assessment of the local terrorist threat, identify high-risk targets, determine the vulnerabilities of such targets and the potential impact upon the population, and recommend appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities.
  - b. In coordination with other local officials, recommend appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, and other local officials.
  - c. Coordinate periodic drills and exercises to test plans, procedures, and training.
  - d. Develop and conduct terrorism awareness programs for the public and for businesses dealing in weapons or materials that may be used by terrorists to produce weapons.
  - e. Develop common communication procedures.

- f. Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to determine appropriate readiness actions during periods of increased threat.
3. Incident Commander or Unified Command
    - a. Establish an incident command post (ICP) and control and direct emergency response resources at the incident scene from that ICP to resolve the incident.
    - b. Appoint and supervise command and general staff for the incident response
    - c. Determine and implement initial protective actions for emergency responders and the public in the vicinity of the incident site.
    - d. Provide an initial incident assessment, request additional resources if needed, and provide periodic updates to the EOC.
    - e. Ensure the development of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period of the response
    - f. Request a liaison officer from each participating agency be present at the ICP as needed.
    - g. Transition the incident command operation to a unified command operation when it becomes necessary.
    - h. Establish action priorities for the 52<sup>nd</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST) during their activation.
  4. Law Enforcement [Police Department/Sheriff's Office]
    - a. Conduct anti-terrorist operations and maintain terrorist profile information. Advise the emergency management staff, ODPS, and the FBI of significant terrorist threats.
    - b. Recommend passive protection and security programs for high-risk government facilities and make recommendations for such programs to the owners/operators of private facilities.
    - c. Conduct terrorism response training programs for the law enforcement personnel and support public education and awareness activities.
    - d. Provide law enforcement representatives for the Incident Command Post and the EOC.
    - e. Secure the scene, reroute traffic, and implement crowd control measures if necessary.
    - f. Restrict agricultural commodity movement in cases of suspected agricultural terrorism.
    - g. Make notifications of terrorist incidents to the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.
    - h. Brief emergency response personnel on crime scene protection.
    - i. Coordinate the deployment and operation of counter-terrorist response elements.
    - j. Conduct reconnaissance in vicinity of the incident site to identify threats from delayed action and secondary weapons.
    - k. Organize and conduct evacuation of the public and of special facilities if required.
    - l. In coordination with state and federal authorities, investigate incident; identify and apprehend suspects.
  5. Fire & Rescue Service
    - a. Coordinate all fire and rescue operations during terrorist incidents.
    - b. Conduct search and rescue operations as needed.
    - c. Provide support for evacuation operations if requested.
    - d. Identify apparently unsafe structures; restrict access to such structure pending further evaluation by the Public Works/Engineering staff.

- e. Identify requirements for debris clearance to expedite fire response and search and rescue.
  - f. Activate fire and rescue mutual aid as needed.
6. HazMat response officers
- a. Maintain advanced training and equipment for response to terrorist incidents.
  - b. Provide technical advice and assistance as requested.
  - c. Set up decontamination area for emergency responders and victims, if needed.
  - d. Carry out initial decontamination of victims, if required. Procedures must be available for emergency decontamination of large numbers of people.
7. Emergency Medical Services
- a. Provide emergency medical services and transportation to hospitals for injured victims of the incident as well as injured responders
  - b. If mass casualties have occurred, establish triage and transportation operations.
  - c. Request medical mutual aid if necessary.
  - d. Assign a liaison at the ICP and/or EOC, as needed.
8. Shelby County Health Department
- a. Designate and train an emergency response team within the health department.
  - b. Fill the position of Incident Commander or Unified Commander during biological incidents, as needed.
  - c. Advise IC and EOC regarding issues of public or responder health.
  - d. Establish a Center of Health Operations at the health department when necessary to allow access to health resources and communication with State Health Officials.
  - e. Provide a representative or establish a means to teleconference to the EOC.
  - f. Establish lines of communication with the media and the public to communicate necessary information.
  - g. Assist with the development of public information for health related or environmental issues
9. Local agriculture officials and resources [OSU Extension, Farm Service Agency, Soil & Water Department Technician]
- a. Act as part of incident command for an agricultural incident
  - b. Perform complete assessment of agricultural properties, commodities, and products affected by the incident
  - c. Implement travel restrictions and quarantine of agricultural commodities
  - d. Notify the proper state and local agencies
  - e. Provide detailed threat and safety information to responders on-scene
  - f. Provide information to the agriculture community regarding necessary precautions, based on the threat
  - g. Establish lines of communication with the media and the public to communicate necessary information
  - h. Coordinate required actions in the event that agriculture commodities, including crops, commodities or livestock, would have to be destroyed

10. American Red Cross (with their concurrence)
  - a. Assign a liaison to the EOC, when activated.
  - b. Provide Respite Centers for incident workers, as deemed necessary.
  - c. Initiate and operate Family Well-Being Inquiry services to assist in reuniting those separated by the incident with their loved ones.
  - d. Initiate Disaster Health Services to provide data on missing, injured and dead from the scene.
  - e. Provide Disaster Mental Health counseling services.
  - f. Provide stocks of blood and blood products, as needed.
  - g. Provide bulk distribution services, including traditional and non-traditional supplies.
  - h. Operate and staff Information and/or missing person hot lines.
11. Public Works / Engineering Department
  - a. Assign liaison personnel to the EOC and Incident Command Post if requested
  - b. Provide personnel to properly assess damages to roads and streets, bridges, culverts and other infrastructure or public buildings
  - c. Clear and/or remove debris to facilitate rescue operations or when deemed necessary
  - d. Support search and rescue operations with equipment and personnel to operate equipment
  - e. Provide emergency power at the incident site upon request
  - f. Provide emergency power supplies at other facilities upon request
  - g. Provide barricades and temporary fencing as requested
  - h. Carry out emergency repairs to streets and bridges as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential traffic
  - i. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to structures and streets, and utilities
  - j. Provide other public works and engineering support for emergency operations as necessary
  - k. Request mutual aid assistance, including private contractors, if necessary
12. Water & Wastewater Departments
  - a. Provide damage assessment personnel to assess damage to systems and equipment
  - b. Carry out emergency repairs to water and wastewater systems as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential public services.
  - c. In coordination with local and state public health agencies, ensure the safety of water and wastewater systems; initiate water conservation procedures, if required
  - d. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to water, wastewater and drainage systems, and utilities.
  - e. Identify to the EOC requirements for emergency drinking water supplies from outside sources if needed.
13. All other departments and agencies
  - a. Provide personnel, equipment, and supply support for emergency operations upon request.
  - b. Provide trained personnel to staff the EOC.

- c. Provide technical assistance to the Incident Commander and The EOC upon request.
- d. Participate in terrorism awareness training, drills, and exercises as requested.

## **VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

### **A. Direction and Control**

1. Refer to Section V. Direction & Control of the Basic Plan and Section III, Concept of Operations, in this annex.
2. The Incident Command System as described in the National Incident Management System will be utilized to direct and control terrorist incident response.

### **B. National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS)**

1. The National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) was developed in 2011. The system consists of three levels of information. Each level provides information that details the given threat, talk about how citizens can help, how citizens can be prepared, and how they can stay informed about the threat.
2. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) releases information about threats to cybersecurity and infrastructure.
3. Bulletins give overarching views of a trending or developing issue that warrant information sharing; bulletins give as much information as can be given at the particular time.
4. Elevated Alerts give information about credible threats and specific an area and a time the threat is anticipated.
5. Imminent Alerts give credible, specific and impending terrorist threat information.
6. The system posts information on their Facebook social media site entitled “National Terrorism Advisory System”.
7. The NTAS also issues travel alerts that give potential travelers short term conditions and travel warnings that talk about long-term instability in foreign countries.

### **C. Shelby County Readiness Activities**

1. Bulletin
  - a. Share information with relevant agencies
  - b. Review terrorism plans for assessment and action items
  - c. Be aware of the threat until it is cancelled.
2. Elevated Alert
  - a. Review plans specific to the released threat and area
  - b. Monitor and test communication systems.
  - c. Put the EOC on stand-by status or minimal activation.
  - d. Notify dispatch centers of the threat and supply pre-scripted messages, references, and resources to be used if the threat is deployed.
  - e. Place utilities and critical infrastructure staff on stand-by or alert, per the threat.
  - f. Notify affected officials and responders of the information and implement enhanced security controls.

- g. Review assessment and plan with relevant law enforcement
  - h. Share the information with residents as necessary
  - i. Be aware of the threat until it is cancelled.
  - j. Consider ordering of critical supplies and stocking of any items to be needed in large quantities or to be in short supply after an attack.
3. Imminent Alert
- a. Review plans for specific area and specific threat with all potentially affected jurisdictions, responders, and officials.
  - b. Implement protective actions as needed
  - c. Release information to the public regarding the threat.
  - d. Consider impact upon extremely vulnerable populations and establish protective actions
  - e. Pre-position infrastructure, first responders, and other key individuals and resources as necessary and relevant.
  - f. Determine places of high risk, potential unnamed threats or targets
  - g. Establish distraction and disruption tactics as possible.
  - h. Be positioned to respond should impact occur
  - i. Establish the EOC at minimum staffing unless otherwise advised, and pre-position critical resources, alternate suppliers, and back-up personnel.
  - j. Initiate site security and access controls according to law enforcement

## **VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT**

- A. The line of succession for response to terrorism shall be determined according to each agency's designated lines of succession.
- B. Protection of Vital Records
  - 1. All records essential to the continuation of government and law enforcement functions will be secured and protected. Refer to Appendix 3, Procedures for the Relocation and Safeguarding of Vital Records in the Basic Plan.
- C. Protection of Government Resources
  - 1. Refer to Appendix 1, Procedures for the Protection of Government Resources, Facilities, and Personnel, in Annex N, Resource Management.

## **VIII. ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS**

- A. Reports & Records
  - 1. Incident Action Plans should be developed for each operational period of the incident. This should be completed under the direction of the Planning Section Chief and the IAP should be approved by the Incident/Unified Commander. This serves as the official record of the operations for each period.

- a. Confidential and/or classified information may be redacted from any public version of the IAP prior to any prosecution of criminals, and at the direction of the presiding judge who rules on any cases associated with the incident after prosecution.
- b. The IAP will include the situational assessment of the incident, the operational objectives for the operational period, the assignment of staff to the command staff and general staff positions, the general conditions at the time, the specific challenges of the operational period, and the strategic goals of the objectives.
- c. A Safety Plan should be documented and a Safety Officer assigned; if not assigned, the Incident/Unified Commander is responsible for developing a safety plan.

2. Situation Report.

During emergency operations for terrorist incidents, each participating agency shall submit a daily report to the EMA Office. The EMA Director will prepare and distribute a compiled Situation Report to the Emergency Operations Center, and the local FBI office. See Annex A, Direction and Control, for format and instructions for this report.

3. Records Relating to Emergency Operations

- a. Activity Logs. The Incident Command Post and the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities and the commitment of resources.
- b. Cost Records 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 the President declares a federal emergency or issues a disaster declaration.

B. Preservation of Records

1. See Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan, Procedures for the Relocation and Safeguarding of Vital Records for Shelby County.

C. Post-Incident Review

1. The EMA Director will organize and host a response critique following a terrorist incident; this will be in accordance with the guidance contained in the basic plan.
2. A written after-action report will be submitted to the EMA Director and filed as a formal review of the incident.

**IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE**

- A. This annex shall be reviewed annually by the Shelby County Terrorism Advisory Team. The EMA Director is responsible for requesting the review and will forward any changes to the appropriate organizations.
- B. Updates will be made when deficiencies are identified through exercises, actual occurrences, or a change in recommended practices as recognized by the membership of the Shelby County Terrorism Advisory Team or the EMA Director.
- C. The annex will be signed off by the Shelby County Sheriff and the EMA Director following changes or updates.

- D. All involved agencies are responsible for developing and maintaining standard operating guidelines (SOGs), mutual aid agreements, personnel rosters including 24-hour emergency notification telephone numbers and resource inventories.

## X. AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

### A. Authorities

- 1. Federal
  - a. Public Law 102-201, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act
  - b. Terrorism Annex to *the Federal Response Plan*
  - c. *Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan*
  - d. Presidential Decision Directive 39, US Policy on Terrorism
  - e. Presidential Decision Directive 62, Combating Terrorism
  - f. Presidential Decision Directive 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection
- 2. State
  - a. Ohio Emergency Operations Plan – Terrorism Incident Annex
  - b. Ohio Revised Code 3707.04 through 3707.32 – Authorities of the Board of Health
  - c. Ohio Revised Code 3707.34 – Authority of the Health Commissioner
  - d. Ohio Emergency Operations Plan – Animal Disease Incident Annex
  - e. Ohio Revised Code 941.14 – Disposal of Animals
  - f. Ohio Revised Code 941.07 – Agricultural Quarantine Orders
- 3. Local
  - a. See Shelby County Emergency Operations Plan, Basic Plan, Section IX

### B. References

- 1. FEMA, Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (SLG-101)
- 2. National Terrorism Advisory System, [www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-stem](http://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-stem); 2011
- 3. Jane's Information Group, *Jane's Chem-Bio Handbook*
- 4. US Department of Transportation/Transport Canada, *Emergency Response Guidebook*
- 5. United States Centers for Disease Control - <http://www.cdc.gov>
- 6. OSU Extension Disaster Education Network - [http://www.agctr.lsu.edu/eden/State\\_Contacts\\_View.aspx?state=Ohio](http://www.agctr.lsu.edu/eden/State_Contacts_View.aspx?state=Ohio)

## XI. ADDENDA

Appendix 1 – Terrorist Weapons, Effects, & Emergency Response Needs

**XII. AUTHENTICATION**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Shelby County Sheriff

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Shelby County EMA Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## TERRORIST WEAPONS, HUMAN EFFECTS, & EMERGENCY RESPONSE NEEDS

### I. 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, Tritanol, 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 favorite weapons 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. 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

- 1. 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) and request assistance from a Hazardous Materials Response Team.

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.

**II. Radiological & Nuclear Devices & Materials**

A. Weapons Types

- 1. Radiation Dispersal Device (RDD). An RDD is a conventional explosive device that disperses radioactive materials. Such devices do not require weapons grade radioactive materials; they may be constructed from materials obtained from stolen sources, and/or medical or industrial equipment in common use.
- 2. Stationary Radiological Device (SRD). An SRD is a radiological device placed in a strategic location with the intent of exposing people to high levels of radiation. These devices use a radioactive source that does not produce area contamination, but rather affects the living things in the area.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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. Weapons Effects

1. All of the weapons listed could spread radioactive materials if denoted, which could pose immediate danger to life at high levels and long term adverse health effects at lower levels. In addition, most of these weapons produce residual radioactive contamination.
2. 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.
3. Stationary Radiological Device
  - a. No explosion
  - b. Acute Radiation Syndrome, including:
    - 1) Nausea
    - 2) Vomiting
    - 3) Diarrhea
    - 4) Epilation (hair loss)
4. 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 explosive 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 materials.
4. Use of a Stationary Radiological Device may result in large numbers of people, possibly over a diverse area, reporting to hospitals exhibiting symptoms of Acute Radiation Syndrome with no known exposure to radiation sources.

D. Emergency Response Guidance

1. Radiation Dispersal Device – ERG Guide 163
2. Improvised Nuclear Device or Nuclear Weapon – ERG Guide 165
3. National Council of Radiation Protection (NCRP) Report #138

#### 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.

### III. 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. Inhaling the agent in aerosol or vapor form or having the agent deposited on the skin in liquid form may provide a lethal dose. Examples include Sarin (GB), Soman (GD), and V agent (VX),
2. Blister agents. Blister agents cause blisters, skin irritation, damage to the eyes, respiratory damage, and gastrointestinal effects. Theron 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
  - a. 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; 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. Persistence

- a. 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

1. The primary effects of chemical agent are to incapacitate and kill people.
2. 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.
3. 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.
  - a. Some blister agents, such as mustards, are persistent in soil, while other blister agents are considered non-persistent.
4. 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.
5. Choking agents produce eye and airway irritation and lung damage, which may lead to death. Choking agents are generally non-persistent.
6. 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
  - a. If the agent is positively identified as Cyanogen Chloride, use ERG Guide 125.
  - b. If the agent is positively identified as Hydrogen Cyanide, use ERG Guide 117.

- c. 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 fatalities.
  - 6. Evacuation assistance.
  - 7. Access control for incident site and contaminated areas.
  - 8. Shelter and mass care for evacuees.

#### **IV. 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. Bacterial and Rickettsia. Bacteria and rickettsia are single celled organisms that 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. Viruses. 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 (VHF)

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. Botulism toxins
  - b. Staphylococcal Enterotoxins
  - c. Ricin
  - d. Mycotoxins

## B. Other Emergency Response Considerations

### 1. Means of Dissemination

- a. Inhalation of agent in aerosol form. Spraying a biological agent may create an inhalation hazard. 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 restriction 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. Weapon Effects

1. 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. Indication 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.

**V. Agricultural Weapons**

**A. Weapon Types.** Agricultural agents are generally classified in two groups:

1. Agents affecting Animals:
  - a. Anthrax
  - b. Foot and mouth disease
  - c. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
  - d. Avian influenza (bird flu)
  - e. Salmonella pullorum
  - f. Tuberculosis (mycobacterium bovis)
  - g. Pseudorabies (Aujeszky disease)
  - h. Scrapie
  - i. Rabies

- j. Spongiform encephalopathies (BSE-Mad Cow and Chronic Wasting Disease)
- 2. Agents affecting plants (i.e.: growing plants or harvested product):
  - a. Mediterranean Fruit Flies
  - b. Emerald Ash Borer
- B. Other Emergency Response Considerations
  - 1. Means of Dissemination
    - a. Inhalation of agent. Some agricultural agents may be readily transmitted in aerosol form. 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. Some agents may be transmitted by simple contact with the skin.
    - d. Introduction of foreign insects or disease species.
  - 2. Unique Aspects of Agricultural Attack
    - a. There are no existing detection systems for agricultural agents. These attacks may not be discovered until symptoms occur.
    - b. In the aftermath of an attack with agricultural agents, Ohio Department of Agriculture will normally take the lead in determining actions that must be taken to protect the public and the food supply. Local authorities may implement the initial 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. Some of these agents can spread to humans or other agriculture commodities. The emergency response to this type of attack may have to include quarantines or other restriction on movement of people or agriculture commodities.
      - 1) It may also be necessary to restrict opportunities for person-to-person transmission in certain events.
- C. Weapon Effects
  - 1. Agricultural agents are intended to cause catastrophic loss of crops and animals, widespread disruption of the food supply and economy, and to generate fear and panic.
- D. Indication 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 symptoms that are inconsistent with natural disease, or indicate a disease that does not typically occur in the local area.
    - c. Unusual dead or dying plants and/or animals.
    - d. Unusual casualties – a pattern inconsistent with natural disease, or a disease that does not typically occur in the local area.
    - e. Evidence of tampering with foodstuffs and water distribution systems.

2. For many agricultural agent attacks it will be necessary to conduct plant evaluations, medical assessment, autopsies, and follow-on medical investigation to confirm the use of agricultural terrorism agents.

E. Emergency Response Needs

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Decontamination capability
3. Access control for incident site, if one exists
4. Personnel support for restrictions on movement and quarantine operations
5. Specialized teams for animal disease response and recovery
6. Community education programs