

# Emergency Response to Terrorism



## Field Operations Guide

Job Aid – Edition 2.0(M)  
Maritime Edition  
January 2006



An Office of Domestic Preparedness  
Funded Project

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This Field Operations Guide (FOG) is Volume III of the four part Marine Terrorism Response Plan.

- Volume I addresses Preparedness for response.
- Volume II addresses Command Post Response at the incident management level
- Volume III addresses Field Operations Response for first responders at incident sites.
- Volume IV addresses Technology support.

To avoid the need for first responders to carry two such job aids, the foundation of this FOG is the Emergency Response to Terrorism Job Aid developed through a partnership of The Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fire Administration; the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and the U.S. Justice Department, Office of Justice Programs.

The maritime modifications to the original field response job aid have been made under a grant from Office of Domestic Preparedness to the Port of Seattle, who partnered with the Puget Sound Marine Firefighting Commission to establish and execute the Marine Terrorism Response Project.

January 2006

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# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Table of Contents**

This document is divided into seven primary Sections as follows:

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

- Instructions for use of the FOG
- Development/Use Assumptions

### **II. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

1. Response objectives
2. Assess Security-Response and Initial Approach
  - Terrorism Indicators
    - Single Indicator
    - Multiple Indicators
3. Conduct Notifications
4. Command Considerations
5. On-Scene Size-up
6. Incident Site Management, Safety, and Security
7. Tactical Considerations

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Table of Contents

8. Maritime Integration
  - Vessel Crew
  - Facility/Port Personnel
9. MASS Decontamination
  - Symptomatic Patients
  - Asymptomatic Patients (Contaminated or Exposed)
  - Remote Site Operations (i.e. Hospital Emergency Rooms)
10. Evidence Preservation

### **III. INCIDENT SPECIFIC ACTIONS (CBRNE)**

1. Chemical
  - General Information
  - Chemical Agent Reference Chart
    - Nerve Agents
    - Blister Agents/Vesicants
    - Blood Agents
    - Choking Agents
    - Riot Control/Irritant Agents
    - Response Recommendations

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Table of Contents**

2. Biological
  - General Information
  - Response Recommendations
  - Wet/Dry Agent from Point Source
  - Threat for Dry Agent Placed into HVAC System or Package with No Visible Evidence
  - Confirmed Agent Placed into HVAC Systems (Visible Fogger, Sprayer or Aerosolizing Device)
  - Biological Agent Reference Chart
3. Radiological/Nuclear
  - General Information
  - Response Recommendations
4. Explosives
  - General Information
  - Response Recommendations
    - Unexploded Device/Pre-blast Operations
    - Exploded Device/Post Blast Operations

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Table of Contents**

5. Incendiary
  - General Information
  - Response Recommendations

### **IV. AGENCY-RELATED ACTIONS**

1. Fire Department
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established
  - As the Incident Progresses, Prepare to Initiate Unified Command
2. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established
  - Patient Care Mainstay Worksheet
3. Law Enforcement
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established
4. Aviation Law Enforcement
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Table of Contents**

5. HazMat
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established
6. U.S. Coast Guard
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established
  - As the Incident Progresses, Prepare to Initiate Unified Command
7. Industry Responders
  - If First on Scene
  - If Command Has been Established
8. Assisting Agencies

## **V. RESOURCES**

1. Fire Resources
2. Law Enforcement Resources
3. Coast Guard Resources
4. Maritime Industry Resources
5. HazMat/WMD Resources
6. Log for Local Resources

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Table of Contents**

**VI. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

- General Information
- National Incident Management System
- Initial Response Organization
- HazMat Branch
- Other Evolving Groups or Branches
- Unified Command

**VII. GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section I – Introduction**

### **Instructions on the Use of this Guide**

This Guide is a maritime version of the Response to Terrorism Job Aid 2.0 which was developed through a partnership of: The Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fire Administration; the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and the U.S. Justice Department, Office of Justice Programs. This maritime version adds to but does not eliminate any of the content in the existing Response to Terrorism Job Aid.

The **Introduction** provides basic directions and an overview of the document. It also includes a list of basic assumptions upon which the Guide was developed and according to which it is intended to be used.

**Operational Considerations** provides the primary objectives during the initial response phase. It also highlights the specific strategic and tactical issues that should be assessed. In many instances, questions help direct responders to implement appropriate options or actions.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section I – Introduction**

**Incident Specific Actions** (CBRNE) provides an overview of considerations and issues that should be addressed with respect to these different types of potential terrorist incidents involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) and Incendiary.

**Agency-Related Actions** provides an overview of considerations and issues that should be assessed by the primary first responders who are likely to be involved in the initial phases of a response in a potential terrorist incident.


The **Resource Annex** provides a guide to resources that may be needed to respond to a terrorist incident. These resources in the marine environment may be unique to a maritime response and responders may not be used to dealing with them on a routine basis. They are listed here to provide on-scene responders a ready source of options that may be needed to successfully respond to a maritime terrorism incident.

The **NIMS Annex** provides a basic overview of various NIMS ICS structures including Unified Command that might be appropriate in the initial phase of a multi-agency response to a maritime terrorism incident. As the incident management

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section I – Introduction**

structure evolves in an extended response, further organizational guidance will be found in Volume II of the Marine Terrorism Response (MTR) Plan.

The **Glossary of Terms** defines specific terms and concepts used within the checklist. Throughout the document, terms defined in the glossary appear with the symbol . The glossary also gives the full form of abbreviations used in this document.

### **Development/Use Assumptions**

The Guide is designed to assist the first responder from the Fire, EMS, HazMat, and Law Enforcement disciplines, as well as the Coast Guard in the case of a marine terrorism incident. This includes both the tactical and strategic issues that range from line personnel to unit officers and up to and including the initial incident commander (IC) (e.g., Battalion Chief, senior LE officer, etc.).

It is expected that personnel using this guide have appropriate training and experience to address the identified tactics and serve as a reminder of what measures should be taken to mitigate the loss of life, property and environmental impacts and ensure first responders do not take unnecessary risks.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section I – Introduction**

The document is also designed to assist emergency response personnel in identifying a possible terrorist/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident and implementing initial actions.

The document identifies strategic and tactical considerations that should be assessed within the first hour of an incident.

Every incident is different. It is not possible to develop a document outlining a single chronology or sequence of actions. The order of operations depicted in this document may have to be modified to meet the situation. In some cases, various response scenario issues may be addressed simultaneously.

Terrorist/WMD incidents are complex by nature and rarely handled by a single first-responding unit or agency. The Field Operations Guide is intended to be used by several different agencies and the first responders at an incident who will ultimately report their findings to the Incident Commander(s) or Unified Command. To accomplish that goal the responsibility for different sections can be appropriately assigned to different personnel from different agencies if available.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

Contents

- II-1: Response Objectives
- II-2: Assess Security – Response and Initial Approach
  - Indicators
- II-3: Initiate Notifications
- II-4: Command Considerations
- II-5: On-Scene Size-up
- II-6: Incident Site Management, Safety and Security
- II-7: Tactical Considerations
- II-8: Maritime Integration
  - Vessel Crew
  - Facility/Port Personnel
- II-9: Mass Decontamination
  - Symptomatic Patients
  - Asymptomatic Patients (Contaminated or Exposed)
  - Remote Site Operations (i.e. Hospital Emergency Rooms)
- II-10: Evidence Preservation

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

### II-1: Response Objectives

Below is a list of common incident response objectives. Although first responders may not be directly engaged in actions to meet these objectives, they will likely be called upon to provide information to incident management to assist in establishing and modifying incident response objectives as appropriate. Therefore, first responders need to be mindful of these objectives.

- Life Safety
  - Ensure safety of public and responders.
  - Ensure accountability of all evacuated personnel.
  - Secure area.
  - Keep general public informed.
  - Assess need for public evacuation.
- Incident Stabilization
  - Secure perimeter/control access.
  - Contain source.
  - Keep stakeholders informed.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Property Conservation
  - Mitigate impact on property and the environment.
  - Guard against further attacks.
- Manage a coordinated response.
- Recovery
  - Restore port operations.
  - Minimize economic impacts.
- Crime Scene
  - Preserve Evidence.
  - Conduct Criminal Investigation.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

II-2: Assess Security, Response and Initial  
Approach

Indicators

- Is the response to a target hazard or target event?
- Eye witness report?
- Are crew of vessel or facility personnel missing?
- Has there been a threat?
- Are there multiple (non–trauma related) victims?
- Are responders victims?
- Are hazardous substances involved?
- Has there been an explosion?
- Has there been a secondary attack/explosion?

Is there one indicator

- Respond with a heightened level of awareness.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide



**Section II – Operational Considerations**

If there are multiple indicators

- You may be on the scene of a terrorist incident.
- Initiate response operations with extreme caution.
- Be alert for aggressors actions against responders.
- Evaluate and implement personal protective measures.
- Consider the need for maximum respiratory protection.
- Make immediate contact with law enforcement for coordination.
- Response route considerations:
  - Land
    - Approach cautiously, from uphill/upwind if possible.
  - Water
    - Approach from upstream where possible.
    - Approach vessel from upwind side if possible.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Consider law enforcement escort.
- Avoid Choke points (i.e. congested areas).  

- Designate rally points (i.e. regrouping areas – different from staging area – for responders). 
- Identify safe staging location(s) for incoming units.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

II-3: Initiate Notifications

As applicable/appropriate:

Local

- Fire \_\_\_\_\_
- Law Enforcement \_\_\_\_\_
- HAZMAT \_\_\_\_\_
- EMS \_\_\_\_\_
- Emergency Mgmt \_\_\_\_\_
- Hospitals \_\_\_\_\_
- Coast Guard (if maritime) \_\_\_\_\_
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Regional/County

- Emergency Mgmt \_\_\_\_\_
- Response Teams \_\_\_\_\_

State

- Emergency Management \_\_\_\_\_
- Public Health \_\_\_\_\_

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Federal
  - FBI \_\_\_\_\_
  - Maritime Industry Stakeholders and Responders. Coast Guard will normally alert maritime stakeholders:
    - Pilots \_\_\_\_\_
    - Port Authority \_\_\_\_\_
    - Marine Exchange \_\_\_\_\_
    - Vessels/facilities \_\_\_\_\_
    - Private emergency responders (oil spill response, salvage, etc.)

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**




### II-4 Command Considerations

First responders will take initial and early action on many of these considerations; however, in a multi-agency response to an extended or otherwise complex terrorist event, a higher level incident management staff will eventually assume responsibility for coordinating response measures.

- Establish incident command.
- Isolate area/deny entry.
  - If maritime, note areas across waterways that may be impacted.
- Ensure scene security.
  - Landside
  - Waterside
  - Maritime LE Assets
  - Security Zone
- Initiate on-scene size-up and hazard/risk assessment.
- Provide, identify, designate, safe staging location(s) for incoming units.


# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Ensure the use of personal protective measures and shielding.
- Assess emergency egress routes: 
  - Position response equipment to facilitate rapid evacuation.
  - If emergency egress required, reassemble at designated rally point(s). 
  - Utilize waterway routes where applicable.
- Ensure personnel accountability.
- Designate incident safety officer(s).
- Assess command post security.
- Consider assignment of liaison and public information positions.
- Assess decontamination requirements (gross, mass, etc). 
- Consider the need for additional specialized resources:
  - Fire
  - EMS
  - HazMat

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Law Enforcement
  - Coast Guard (if maritime)
  - Maritime Law Enforcement
  - Aviations units
  - Explosive Ordinance disposal/bomb squad
  - Emergency Management
  - Public Works
  - Public Health
  - Environmental
  - Others
- Consider as potential crime scene:
- Consider everything at the site as potential evidence.
  - Ensure coordination with law enforcement.
- Make appropriate notifications – see section II-3 above.
- Prepare for transition to Unified Command. 
- Ensure coordination of communications and identify needs.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide


**Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Consider the need for advance/response of a regional, State, or national Incident Management Team (IMT).

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

II-5: On-scene Size-up

- Review dispatch information.
- Look for physical indicators and other outward warning signs (of chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear, and explosive/incendiary (CBRNE)  events, including armed assault):
  - Debris field
  - Mass casualty/fatality with minimal or no trauma
  - Responder casualties
  - Severe structural damage without an obvious cause
  - Dead animals and vegetation
  - System(s) disruptions (utilities, transportation, etc.)
  - Unusual odors, color of smoke, vapor clouds
- Victims' signs and symptoms of hazardous substance exposure:
  - Are there unconscious victims with minimal or no trauma?


## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Are there victims exhibiting Salivation, Lacrimation, Urination, Defecation, Gastrointestinal distress, Emesis, and Miosis (SLUDGEM) signs/seizures? 📖
- Is there blistering, reddening of skin, discoloration or skin irritation?
- Are victims having difficulty breathing?
- ☐ Identify apparent sign/symptom commonality.
- ☐ Interview victims and witnesses (if possible):
  - Is everyone accounted for?
  - What happened (information on delivery system)?
  - When did it happen?
  - Where did it happen?
  - Who was involved?
  - Did they smell, see, taste, hear, or feel anything (out of the ordinary)?
- ☐ Identify type of event(s):
  - Chemical
  - Biological

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Radiological
- Nuclear
- Explosive
- Armed assault
- Weather report considerations:
  - Downwind exposures
  - Monitor forecast
- Determine life safety threats:
  - Self
  - Responders
  - Victims
  - Public
- Determine mechanism(s) of injury (TRACEM-P): 
  - Thermal
  - Radiological
  - Asphyxiant
  - Chemical

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Identify apparent sign/symptom commonality.
  - Etiological
  - Mechanical
  - Psychological
- Estimate number of victims:
  - Ambulatory
  - Non ambulatory
- Identify damaged/affected surroundings:
  - Structural exposures
  - Downwind exposures
  - Environmental exposures
  - Below-grade occupancies
  - Below-grade utilities
  - Aviation/air space hazards
- Consider potential for secondary attack:
  - Chemical dispersal devices
  - Secondary explosive devices
  - Booby traps

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide





## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Determine available and needed resources:
  - Fire
  - EMS
  - Hazmat
  - Law enforcement/explosive ordnance disposal (Bomb squad)
  - Coast Guard (if maritime)
  - Emergency management
  - Public health
  - Public works
  - Environmental
  - Others

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

II-6: Incident Site Management, Safety and Security

- Reassess initial isolation/standoff distances:
  - Establish an outer perimeter 
  - Establish an inner perimeter 
- Initiate public protection actions:
  - Remove endangered victims from high-hazard areas
  - Establish safe refuge area (contaminated versus uncontaminated) 
  - Evacuate
  - Protect in place
- Identify appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) options prior to committing personnel.
- Dedicate EMS needed for responders.
- Prepare for gross decontamination operations for responders. 

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Coordinate with law enforcement to provide security and control of perimeters.
- Ensure force protection.
- Designate an emergency evacuation signal.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

**II-7: Tactical Considerations**

- Life safety:
  - Isolate/secure and deny entry
  - Public protection (evacuate/protect in place)
  - Implementation of self-protection measures
  - Commit only essential personnel/minimize exposure
  - Confine/contain all contaminated and exposed victims
  - Establish gross decontamination capabilities
  
- Rescue considerations:
  - Is the scene safe for rescue operations?
  - What measures can make it safe to conduct rescue operations?
  - Are live victims likely justifying immediate response?
  - Are victims ambulatory?

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Can they self-evacuate?
- Are they contaminated?
- Do they require extrication (e.g., bombing events)?
- Is a search safe and possible?
- Is specialized PPE required?

#### Additionally, in a maritime incident:

- Are vessels needed to rescue persons?
  - Are aircraft needed to rescue persons?
  - How many people need to be rescued and transported?
  - Are commercial vessels available?
  - Do boat crews have appropriate PPE?
- Incident stabilization (consider defensive operations):
- Water supply
  - Exposure protection
  - Utility control

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Fire suppression
- HazMat control

### Additionally, in a maritime incident:

- Damage/flooding control
- Stability concerns
- Spill containment

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

### II-8: Maritime Integration

In incidents that occur in the maritime domain, vessel crews have emergency response training and will likely be the first responders.

#### Vessel and Crew

Commercial vessel crews are trained to respond to fire and other emergencies. Larger commercial vessels are equipped with extensive fire fighting equipment including PPE.

- Determine to what extent the crew is responding.
- What have they seen?
- What assistance do they need?

#### Facility/Port Personnel



Many commercial waterfront facilities have their own fire fighting equipment and have law enforcement personnel in the form of the Port Authority Police and/or private security personnel.

- Determine to what extent facility or port personnel are responding.
- What have they seen?
- Where do they need assistance?

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**



II-9: Mass Decontamination

- Separate the victims into groups of:
  - Symptomatic and asymptomatic 
  - Ambulatory and non-ambulatory
- Properly protected medical personnel may access the patients in the holding area to initiate triage, administer antidotes, and provide basic care in accordance with local protocols.
- The type of decontamination system is dependent on the number of patients, the severity of their injuries, and the resources available.
- Several patients may be handled with a single fire hose line, while numerous patients will require the use of a mass decontamination corridor. .
- Large numbers of patients may require engine companies to use the “side-by-side” system as well as numerous showers to move multiple lines of patients through the process.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section II – Operational Considerations**

### Symptomatic Patients


- Begin emergency gross decontamination  immediately on victims who:
  - Are symptomatic 
  - Have visible (liquid) product on their clothing
  - Were in close proximity to the discharge
- In a mass casualty setting, life safety takes precedence over containing runoff.
- Set up decontamination in an area such that the decontamination water will flow away from your operation and into the grass or soil, if possible.
- Provide privacy only if it will not delay the decontamination process.
- Remove all of the victims' clothing down to their underwear.
- Separate lines may be required to process non-ambulatory patients.
- As resources become available, separate decontamination lines may be established for male and female patients, as well as families.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

- Provide emergency covering (i.e., emergency blankets and sheets for the victims).
- Transfer patients to EMS for triage/treatment.



**Asymptomatic Patients (Contaminated or Exposed)**

- Process patients through the gross decontamination  showers with their clothes on.
- Have them proceed to separate holding areas by gender.
- Separate systems should be established for male and female patients.
- Set up tents/shelters and provide showers or an improvised wash system.
- Patients should be numbered and bags should be used to store their personal effects.
- Provide emergency covering/clothing.
- Transfer patients to a holding area for medical evaluation.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

Remote Site Operations  
(i.e., Hospital Emergency Room).

- Stand-alone decontamination systems may have to be established outside of hospital emergency rooms for patients who self-present at the location:
  - Units with decontamination capabilities should be dispatched to establish a system.
  - Triage the patients and separate them into symptomatic and asymptomatic groups. .
  - Patients who are symptomatic or have visible product on their clothes will be a priority. .
  - Remove clothes and flush thoroughly.
  - Liaison with the hospital staff to determine where patients will be sent after decontamination.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section II – Operational Considerations**

II-10: Evidence Preservation

- Recognize potential evidence.
  - Unexploded device(s)
  - Portions of device(s)
  - Clothing of victims
  - Containers
  - Dissemination device(s)
  - The victim(s)
- Note location of potential evidence.
- Report findings to appropriate authority.
- Move potential evidence only for life safety/incident stabilization.
- Establish and maintain chain of custody for evidence preservation.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

Contents

III-1: Chemical

- General Information
- Chemical Agent Reference Charts
- Nerve Agents
- Blister Agents/Vesicants
- Blood Agents
- Choking Agents
- Riot Control/Irritant Agents
- Response Recommendations

III-2: Biological

- General Information
- Response Recommendations
- Wet/Dry Agent from Point of Source
- Threat of Dry Agent Placed into HVAC System or Package with No Physical Evidence (Visible Fogger, Sprayer, or Aerosolizing Device)
- Biological Agent Reference Chart

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

III-3: Radiological/Nuclear

- General Information
- Response Recommendations

III-4: Explosive

- General Information
- Response Recommendations
  - Unexploded Device/Pre-blast Operations
  - Exploded Device/Post-Blast Operations

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**


III-1: Chemical

General Information

- Victims' signs and symptoms of hazardous substance exposure:
  - Are there unconscious victims with minimal or no trauma?
  - Are there victims exhibiting SLUDGEM .signs/seizures?
  - Is there blistering, reddening of skin, discoloration or skin irritation?
  - Are the victims having difficulty breathing?
- Look for physical indicators and other outward warning signs:
  - Medical mass casualty/fatality with minimal or no trauma
  - Responder casualties
  - Dead animals and vegetation
  - Unusual odors, color of smoke, vapor clouds

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Dispersal method(s):
  - Air handling system
  - Misting or aerosolizing device
  - Sprayer
  - Gas cylinder
  - Dirty bomb
  
- DOT-ERG's provide additional information: 
  - Nerve agents (Guide #153)
  - Blister agents (Guide #153)
  - Blood agents (Guides #117, 119, 125)
  - Choking agents (Guides #124, 125)
  - Irritant agents (riot control) (Guides #153, 159)

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

**Chemical Agent Reference Charts**

**Nerve Agents**

Common Name (Military Symbol)	Tabun (GA)	Sarin (GB)	Soman (GD)	VX
Volatility/ Persistency	<u>Semi-persistent</u>			Persistent
Rate of Action	Rapid			
Rate of Entry	Respiratory and skin			
Odor	Fruity		Camphor	Sulfur
Signs/Symptoms	Headache, runny nose, salivation, pinpointing of pupils, difficulty in breathing, tight chest, seizures/convulsions			
Self-protection	Respiratory and skin			
First Aid	Remove from area, treat symptomatically Atropine and 2 Pam-chloride			
Decontamination	Remove Agent Flush with warm water/soap			
Non-persistent = minutes to hours Semi-persistent = < 12 hours Persistent = > 12 hours				

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

**Chemical Agent Reference Charts**

**Blister Agents/ Vesicants**

Common Name (Military Symbol)	Mustard (H)	Lewisite (L)	Phosgene Oxime (CX)
Volatility/ Persistence	Persistent		
Rate of Action	Delayed	Rapid	
Rate of Entry	Skin, Inhalation, eyes		
Odor	Garlic	Geraniums	Irritating
Signs/Symptoms	Red, burning skin, blisters, sore throat, dry cough. Pulmonary edema, memory loss, coma/seizures. Some symptoms may be delayed from 2 to 24 hours.		
Self-protection	Respiratory and skin		
First Aid	Decontaminate with copious amount of water, remove clothing, support airway, treat symptomatically		
Decontamination	Remove from area, flush with warm water and soap		
Non-persistent = minutes to hours Semi-persistent = < 12 hours Persistent = > 12 hours			

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

**Chemical Agent Reference Charts**

**Blood Agents**

Common Name (Military Symbol)	Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)	Cyanogen Chloride (CK)	Arsine (SA)
Volatility/ Persistency	Nonpersistent		
Rate of Action	Rapid		
Rate of Entry	Skin, Inhalation, eyes		
Odor	Burnt Almonds or peach pits		Garlic
Signs/Symptoms	Cherry red skin/lips, rapid breathing, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, convulsions, dilated pupils, excessive salivation, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, respiratory arrest		
Self-protection	Respiratory and skin		
First Aid	Remove from area, assist ventilations, treat symptomatically, administer cyanide kit		
Decontamination	Remove from area, flush with warm water and soap		
Non-persistent = minutes to hours Semi-persistent = < 12 hours Persistent = > 12 hours			

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)

### Chemical Agent Reference Charts

#### Choking Agents

Common Name (Military Symbol)	Chlorine (CL)	Phosgene (CG)	Diphosgene (DP)
<b>Volatility/ Persistence</b>	Nonpersistent Vapors may hang in low areas		
<b>Rate of Action</b>	Rapid in high concentration, up to 3 hours in low concentrations		
<b>Rate of Entry</b>	Respiratory and Skin		
<b>Odor</b>	Bleach	Newly Mown Hay	Cut grass or green corn
<b>Signs/Symptoms</b>	Eye and airway irritation, dizziness, tightness in chest, pulmonary edema, painful cough, nausea, headache		
<b>Self-protection</b>	Respiratory and skin		
<b>First Aid</b>	Remove from area, remove contaminated clothing, assist ventilations, rest		
<b>Decontamination</b>	Wash clothes with copious amounts of water		
Non-persistent = minutes to hours Semi-persistent = < 12 hours Persistent = > 12 hours			

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

**Chemical Agent Reference Charts**

**Riot Control/Irritant Agents**

Common Name (Military Symbol)	Tear Gas (CS & CR)	Mace (CN)	Pepper Spray (OC)
Volatility/ Persistency	Low-High > 60 days on porous material	Low	Varies depending upon surface
Rate of Action	20 to 60 seconds	Rapid	
Rate of Entry	Respiratory and Skin		
Odor	Hair Spray	Apple Blossoms	Pepper or odor of propellant
Signs/Symptoms	Tearing eyes, nose and throat irritation, coughing, shortness of breath, vomiting		
Self-protection	Respiratory and skin		
First Aid	Remove from area, support respirations, treat symptomatically, remove contaminated clothing		
Decontamination	Brush off material, use decon wipes, water, remove contaminated clothing		
Non-persistent = minutes to hours  Semi-persistent = < 12 hours  Persistent = > 12 hours			

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

Response Recommendations

- Approach from uphill and upwind.
- Victims exposed to chemical agents require immediate removal of clothing, gross decontamination and definitive medical care.**
- Upon arrival, stage at a safe distance away from the site.
- Secure and isolate the area/deny entry.
- Complete a hazard and risk assessment to determine if it is acceptable to commit responders to the site.
- Be aware of larger secondary chemical devices.
- Personnel in structural PPE/SCBA should not enter areas of high concentration, unventilated areas, or below-grade areas for any reason.
- Personnel in structural PPE/SCBA may enter the hot zone near the perimeter (outside of areas of high concentration) to perform life-saving functions.
- Move ambulatory patients away from the area of highest concentration or source.


## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Confine all contaminated and exposed victims to a restricted/isolated area at the outer edge of the hot zone. 📖
- Symptomatic 📖 patients should be segregated into one area and asymptomatic patients should be placed in another area.
- Law enforcement should establish an outer perimeter 📖 to completely secure the scene.
- If a particular agent is known or suspected, this information should be forwarded to EMS personnel and hospitals so sufficient quantities of antidotes can be obtained.
- Hospitals should be notified immediately that contaminated victims of the attack may arrive or self-present at the hospital.
- Begin emergency gross decontamination 📖 procedures starting with the most severe symptomatic 📖 patients. Use soap-and-water decon.
- Decontamination capabilities should be provided at the hospital to assist with emergency gross decontamination 📖 prior to victims' entering the facility.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- If available, HazMat personnel in chemical PPE may be used for rescue, reconnaissance, and agent identification.
  
- Asymptomatic  patients should be decontaminated in a private area (tent or shelter) and then forwarded to a holding area for medical evaluation.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

III-2: Biological

General Information

- Biological agents may produce delayed reactions.
- Unlike exposure to chemical agents, exposure to biological agents does not require immediate removal of victims' clothing or gross decontamination in the street. 📖
- Inhalation is the primary route of entry.
- SCBA and structural firefighting clothing provides adequate protection for first responders.
- DOT-ERG #158 provides additional information.

Response Recommendations

- Position uphill and upwind and away from building exhaust systems.
- Isolate/secure the area. (DOT-ERG #158 recommends initial isolation distance of 80 feet.)

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Do not allow unprotected individuals to enter area.
- Be alert for small explosive devices designed to disseminate the agent.
- Gather information:
  - Type and form of agent (liquid, powder, aerosol)
  - Method of delivery
- Location in structure

#### **Operational procedures are provided on the following pages for the following scenarios:**

- Wet/dry agent from a point source.
- Threat of agent placed in HVAC system or package (with no physical evidence).
- Confirmed agent placed into HVAC system (visible fogger, sprayer, or aerosolizing device).

#### **Wet/Dry Agent from Point Source**

- Personnel entering area must wear full PPE, including SCBA.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Avoid contact with puddles, wet surfaces, powdery substances, etc. isolate area.
- Keep all potentially exposed individuals in close proximity, but out of the high-hazard area.
- Shut down HVAC system that services the area.
- If victims have visible agent on them:
  - Wash exposed skin with soap and water.
  - If highly contaminated (i.e., splashed) and the facility is equipped with showers, the victims may take a shower and change clothes as a precaution.
  - HazMat team may be able to conduct a bioassay field test (limited number of agents).
- If possible, a sample of the material may be collected for testing:
  - If test results are positive, decontaminate in shower facility with warm water/soap.
  - Provide emergency covering/clothing and bag personal effects.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Refer to medical community for treatment.

**Threat of Dry Agent Placed into HVAC System  
or Package with No Physical Evidence**

- Isolate the building or vessel spaces/  
compartments:
  - Keep all potentially exposed victims in the  
building or on the vessel.
  - Shut down all HVAC systems for the  
building/vessel.
- Collect information regarding the threat,  
target, or any previous activity to gauge the  
credibility of the threat.
- Initiate a search of the building/vessel.
- Personnel entering areas must wear full PPE,  
including SCBA.
- Avoid contact with puddles, wet surfaces, etc.
- Investigate all HVAC intakes, returns, etc., for  
evidence of agent or dispersal equipment.
- If any evidence of an agent is found in/near  
the HVAC system, remove occupants from the  
building or vessel and isolate them in a secure  
and comfortable location.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- If a suspicious package is found, handle as a point-source event.
- Contaminated victims should shower and change. No decontamination should take place unprotected and in the open. Tents or other sites should be used.
- Exposed victims may shower and change at their discretion.
- Refer to medical community for treatment.

**Confirmed Agent Placed into HVAC System  
(Visible Fogger, Sprayer, or Aerosolizing  
Device)**

- Personnel entering area or enclosed spaces must wear full PPE and SCBA.
- Avoid contact with puddles, wet surfaces, etc.
- Remove occupants from building/vessel or area, and isolate in a secure and comfortable location.
- Shut down HVAC system(s).
- HazMat team may be able to conduct a bioassay field test (limited number of agents).

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- If possible, a sample of the material may be collected for testing.
- If test results are positive, contaminated victims should shower and change. No decontamination should take place unprotected and in the open. Tents or other sites should be used.
- Gather all decontaminated victims in a specific holding area for medical evaluation.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)

### Biological Agent Reference Chart

Agent	Disseminations	Transmission (person to person)	Incubation	Lethality
Anthrax	Spores in aerosol	No (except cutaneous)	1 to 5 days	High
Cholera	Ingestion and Aerosol	Rare	12 hours to 6 days	Low with treatment
Plague	Aerosol	High	1 to 3 days	High if untreated
Tularemia	Aerosol	No	1 to 10 days	Moderate if untreated
Q Fever	Ingestion and aerosol	Rare	14 to 16 days	Very Low
Smallpox	Aerosol	High	10 to 12 days	Low
VEE	Aerosol and infected vectors	Low	1 to 6 days	Low
Ebola	Contact and aerosol	Moderate	4 to 16 days	Moderate to High
Botulinum Toxin	Ingestion and aerosol	No	Hours to days	High
T-2 Mycotoxins	Ingestion and aerosol	No	2 to 4 hours	Moderate
Ricin	Ingestion and Aerosol	No	Hours to days	High
Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B	Ingestion and aerosol	No	Hours	<1%

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

III-3: Radiological/Nuclear


General Information

- Radiological agents may produce delayed reactions.
- Unlike exposure to chemical agents, exposure to radiological agents does not require immediate removal of victims' clothing or gross decontamination in the street.
- Inhalation is the primary route of entry for particulate radiation.
- In most cases, SCBA and structural firefighting clothing provides adequate protection for first responders.
- Alternately, gamma sources require minimizing exposure time and maintaining appropriate distance as the only protection.
- Exposed/contaminated victims may not exhibit obvious injuries.
- DOT-ERG's #163 & 164 provide additional information.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

**Response Recommendations**

- Position upwind of any suspected event.
- Isolate/secure the area. DOT-ERG #163 recommends a minimum distance of 80 to 160 feet.
- Be alert for small explosive devices designed to disseminate radioactive agent(s).
- Use time, distance, and shielding as protective measures. 
- Use full PPE including SCBA.
- Avoid contact with agent. Stay out of any visible smoke or fumes.
- Establish background levels outside of suspected area.
- Monitor radiation levels.
- Remove victims from high-hazard area to a safe holding area.
- Triage, treat, and decontaminate trauma victims as appropriate.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Detain or isolate uninjured persons or equipment. Delay decontamination for such persons/equipment until instructed by radiation authorities.
  
- Use radiation detection devices, if possible, to determine if patients are contaminated with radiological material.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

III-4: Explosives

General Information

- Explosive devices may be designed to disseminate chemical, biological, or radiological agents.
- Explosives may produce secondary hazards, such as unstable structures, damaged utilities, hanging debris, void spaces, impact a vessel's watertight integrity and seaworthiness, and other physical hazards.
- Devices may contain anti-personnel features such as nails, shrapnel, fragmentation design, or other material.

**WARNING: Always be alert for the possibility of secondary devices**

- Outward warning signs:
  - Oral or written threats
  - Container/vehicle that appears out of place

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Devices attached to compressed gas cylinders, flammable liquid containers, bulk storage containers, pipelines, and other chemical containers (dirty bomb).
- Oversized packages with oily stains, chemical odors, excessive postage, protruding wires, excessive binding, no return address, etc.
- DOT-ERG's #112 and #114 provide additional information.

#### Response Recommendations

##### Unexploded Device/Pre-Blast Operations

- Command Post should be located away from areas where improvised secondary devices may be placed, e.g., mailboxes, trash cans, other spaces, etc.
- Stage incoming units:
  - Away from line of sight of target area
  - Away from buildings or atrium areas with large amounts of glass

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- In such a way as to utilize distant structural and/or natural barriers to assist with protection.
- Isolate/deny entry.
- Secure perimeter based on the size of the device.

**WARNING: Coordinate activities with law enforcement and be prepared for operations if the device activates.**

- Attempt to identify device characteristics:
  - Type of threat
  - Location
  - Time
  - Package
  - Device
  - Associated history


Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Standoff distance should be commensurate with the size of the device. The following are from the November 10, 2003 DHS Information Bulletin re VBIEDs.
  - Truck Bomb (moving van to semi-truck) = 6550 ft to 7000 ft
  - Vehicle bomb (sedan to small delivery truck) = 1,500 ft. to 3750 ft
  - Package bomb (10 to 50 lbs.) = 1,080 ft to 1850 ft
  - Pipe bomb = 850 ft
  
- Use extreme caution if caller identifies a time for detonation. It is very possible that the device will activate prior to the announced time.
  
- Discontinue use of all radios, mobile data terminals (MDT's), and cell phones in accordance with local protocols.
  
- Evaluate scene conditions:
  - Potential number of affected people
  - Exposure problems

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Potential hazards: utilities, structures, fires, chemicals, etc.
- Water supply.
- Evaluate available resources (EMS, HazMat, technical rescue, etc.)
- Review preplans for affected buildings and vessels.
- Make appropriate notifications.
- When a vessel, ensure all persons other than first responders disembark.
- Develop action plan that identifies incident priorities, key strategies, tactical objectives, potential tactical assignments, and key positions in the Incident Command System (ICS) Unified Command. 

#### Exploded Device/Post-Blast Operations

- Command Post should be located away from areas where improvised secondary devices may be placed, e.g., mailboxes, trash cans, etc.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Initial arriving unit(s):
  - Stage a safe distance from reported incident (or where you first encounter debris).
    - Away from line of sight of target area
    - Away from buildings and atriums with large amounts of glass
  - Utilize distant structural and/or natural barriers to assist with protection.

**WARNING: Be aware of the possibility of secondary devices and their possible location.**

- Stage incoming units and assist vessels at a greater distance. Consider using multiple staging sites.
- Debris field may contain unexploded bomb material.
- Discontinue use of all radars, radios, mobile data terminals (MDT's), and cell phones in accordance with local protocols.
- Remove all citizens and ambulatory victims from the affected area.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

- Determine on-scene conditions and evaluate resource requirements:
  - Explosion
  - Fire
  - Structural collapse/unstable buildings
  - Loss of watertight integrity and stability for vessels
  - Search/rescue (non-ambulatory/trapped victims)
  - Exposures
  - Utilities
  - Number of patients and extent of injuries
  - Other hazards
- Make notifications (law enforcement, hospitals, emergency management) as appropriate:
  - Local
  - State
  - Federal
- Complete hazard and risk assessment.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**



**WARNING: If it is determined that entry/intervention must occur (life safety), the following procedures should be implemented.**

- Personnel should only be allowed to enter the blast area for life safety purposes.
- Remove viable patients to safe refuge area.
- Direct ambulatory patients to care.
- Limit number of personnel and minimize exposure time. Personnel entering the blast area should:
  - Wear full protective clothing, including SCBA
  - Monitor atmosphere:
    - Radiation
    - Flammability
    - Toxicity
    - Chemical
    - pH
- Establish emergency gross decontamination.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

**WARNING: Area should be evacuated of all emergency responders if there is any indication of a secondary device.**

- Remove patients from the initial blast site to a safe refuge area. 
- Triage/treatment area established at the casualty collection point.  (if established):
  - Notify hospitals.
  - Implement mass casualty plan.
- Do not allow rescuers to enter unsafe buildings, embark vessels or high hazard areas.
- Control utilities and protect exposures from a defensive position.
- Preserve and maintain evidence.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section III -- Incident Specific Actions (CBRNE)**

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Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

Contents

IV-1 Fire Department

- As the Incident Progresses, Prepare to Initiate Unified Command

IV-2 Emergency Medical Services

- If First on Scene
- If Command Has Been Established
- Patient Care Mainstay Worksheet

IV-3 Law Enforcement

- If First on Scene
- If Command Has Been Established

IV-4 Aviation Law Enforcement

- If First on Scene
- If Command Has Been Established

IV-5 HazMat

IV-6 Coast Guard

- If First on Scene
- If Command Has Been Established

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-7 Industry Responders

- If First on Scene
- If Command Has Been Established

IV-8 Assisting Agencies

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide



**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-1: Fire Department


- Initiate public safety measures:
  - Rescue
  - Evacuate
    - Landside
    - Waterside
  - Protect in place
- If vessel involved, establish Secondary Means of Egress from Vessel.
  - Aerial Unit
  - Marine Unit
- Establish water supply:
  - Suppression activities
  - Decontamination
  - If vessel involved, International Shore Connection (ISC)

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- If vessel involved, establish access control to and from vessel.
  - Responder Accountability
  - Crew Accountability
  - Passenger Accountability
  - Others
- If vessel involved, obtain Fire Control Plan and other vessel diagrams.
- Control and isolate patients (away from the hazard, at the edge of the hot/warm zone). 
- Coordinate activities with law enforcement.
- Begin and/or assist with triage, administering antidotes, and treatment.
- Begin gross mass decontamination  operations.

### **As the incident progresses, prepare to initiate Unified Command.**

- Establish Unified Command  post, including representatives from the following organizations:

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Emergency Medical Services
  - Coast Guard (maritime incidents)
  - Law enforcement
  - Hospitals/public health
  - Emergency management
  - Public works
- Establish and maintain chain of custody for evidence protection.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-2: Emergency Medical Services

**If First on Scene:**





- Isolate/secure the scene, establish control zones.
- Establish command.
- Evaluate scene safety/security.
- Stage incoming units.

**If Command Has Been Established:**

- Report to and/or communicate with Command Post.
- Gather information regarding:
  - Type of event
  - Number of patients
  - Severity of injuries
  - Signs and symptoms
- Establish EMS group within the ICS.
- Notify hospitals.





# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Request additional resources as appropriate:
  - Basic Life Support (BLS)/Advanced Life Support (ALS)
  - Medivac helicopter (trauma/burn only)
  - Medical equipment and supply caches
  - Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) 
  - National Medical Response Team (NMRT) 
  - Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) 
  - Disaster Mortuary Response Team (DMORT) 
  
- Use appropriate self-protective measures:
  - Proper PPE
  - Time, distance, and shielding
  - Minimize number of personnel exposed to danger
  
- Initiate mass casualty procedure.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Evaluate the need for casualty collection point (CCP) for ambulatory (walking wounded) patients  and a patient treatment area.
- Control and isolate patients (away from the hazard, at the edge of the hot/warm zone .
- Ensure patients are decontaminated prior to being forwarded to the cold zone. 
- Triage, administer antidotes, treat and transport victims.
- Evidence preservation/collection:
- Recognize potential evidence.
- Report findings to appropriate authority.
- Consider embedded objects as possible evidence.
- Secure evidence found in ambulance or at hospital.
- Establish and maintain chain of custody for evidence preservation.
- Ensure participation in Unified Command  when implemented.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

**PATIENT CARE MAINSTAYS WORKSHEET**

APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR EMS PERSONNEL	
DURING DECONTAMINATION	AFTER DECONTAMINATION
PATIENT EXPOSURE CONSIDERATIONS	
SUPPORTIVE CARE CONSIDERATIONS	
DECONTAMINATION CONSIDERATIONS	
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CONSIDERATIONS (Potential Infectious diseases or secondary contamination)	
MEDICAL INTERVENTION	
BLS TREATMENT	ALS TREATMENT
PATIENT TRANSPORT AND TRANSFER CONSIDERATIONS	

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-3: Law Enforcement

**If First on Scene:**



- Isolate/secure the scene, establish control zones.
- Stay upwind of incident.
- Scan area for aggressors
- Identify & detain possible perpetrators.
- Establish command.
- If aviation unit available:
  - If first on scene, establish command.
  - Provide approach guidance to surface units/personnel.
  - Monitor area for aggressors or fleeing suspects.
- Stage incoming units.
- Implement procedures to protect crime scene.

**If Command Has Been Established:**

- Report to command post.
- Evaluate scene safety/security:



## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Ongoing criminal activity
- Consider that some victims might be possible terrorists
- Secondary devices.
- Additional threats
- Gather witness statements/ observations and document.
- Initiate law enforcement notifications:
  - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
  - Coast Guard, if incident is maritime related. 
  - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
  - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/bomb squad
  - State Police Agency
  - Private security forces
- Request additional resources.
- Secure outer perimeter. 
  - Landside



## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Waterside
- Marine Facility (in conjunction with facility security force and the Facility Security Officer (FSO)). 
  - Waterside
  - Truck Gates
  - Train Gates
  - Vessels
  - Personnel Gates
- Establish access control/ID system.
- Implement procedures to protect crime scene.
- Traffic control considerations:
  - Staging areas.
  - Entry/egress.
  - Rail entry/gates.
  - Waterside access.
- Use appropriate self-protective measures:
  - Time, distance, and shielding 

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Minimize number of personnel exposed to danger
- Proper PPE (if provided)
- Initiate public safety measures:
  - Evacuate
  - Protect in place
- Assist with control/isolation of patients.
- Coordinate activities with other response agencies.
- Evidence preservation:
  - Diagram the area
  - Photograph the area
  - Prepare a narrative description
  - Maintain an evidence log
- Participate in a Unified Command  with:
  - Fire/rescue services
  - Coast Guard (maritime related )
  - FBI
  - EMS

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**


- Hospitals/public health
- Emergency management
- Public works
- Evaluate Maritime Operations/ Alternatives.
  - If vessel involved, consider moving vessel to secure area via tug or under own power.
  - Request Coast Guard establish and enforce a Security Zone.
  - Call for Coast Guard vessels to assist boarding and support law enforcement operations.

#### **If LE aviation units are available**

- Establish communication with Command Post.
- Evaluate scene safety/security:
  - Ongoing criminal activity
  - Advise command of potential safety issues visible from air
- Coordinate activities with other response agencies.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide


### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Establish Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR) if appropriate.
- Use appropriate self-protective measures:
  - Time, distance, and shielding 
  - Proper PPE (if provided)
- Evidence preservation:
  - Diagram the area (if possible)
  - Photograph the area (if possible)
    - Still
    - FLIR

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-4: HazMat

- Establish the HazMat group within the ICS.
- Provide technical information/assistance to:
  - Command
  - EMS providers
  - Hospitals
  - Law enforcement
- Detect/monitor to identify the agent, determine concentrations, and ensure proper control zones.
- Continually reassess control zones.
- Enter the hot zone  (chemical PPE) to perform rescue, product confirmation, and reconnaissance.
- Product control/mitigation may be implemented in conjunction with expert technical guidance.
- Improve hazardous environments:
  - Ventilation.


Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide



**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Control HVAC
- Control utilities
- Implement a technical decontamination corridor for Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) personnel.
- Coordinate and assist with mass decontamination.
  - Establish decontamination for ambulatory patients.
  - Establish decontamination for non-ambulatory patients.
- Provide specialized equipment as necessary, such as tents for operations, shelter, etc.
- Assist law enforcement personnel with evidence preservation/collection, decontamination, etc.
- Consider use of Law Enforcement as team member (if properly trained) to facilitate evidence identification and preservation.
- Obtain trajectory information from NOAA or command.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

**In the case of  
maritime related incidents** 


- Evaluate Maritime Operations/Alternatives.
- If vessel involved, consider moving vessel to secure area via tug or under own power.
- Ensure Coast Guard has established and is enforcing a Security Zone. 
- Vessel Response:
  - Consider establishing repeater system on vessel to enhance communications capability.
  - Establish cold zone  on vessel if possible to facilitate operations.
  - Evaluate use of support vessel from which to stage operations.
  - Evaluate use of ship's systems to facilitate decontamination including showers and fire system.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-5: Coast Guard

**If First on Scene:**

- Isolate/secure the scene, establish control zones.
- Identify & detain possible perpetrators.
- Establish command.
- Stage incoming units.
- Initiate internal Coast Guard notifications.
- Request additional resources.
- Request establishment of Security Zone. 
- If vessel involved, obtain Fire Control Plan and other vessel diagrams.

**If Command Has Been Established:**

- Report to command post.
- Evaluate scene safety/security:
  - Ongoing criminal activity
  - Secondary devices
  - Additional threats







## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Coordinate activities with law enforcement.
- Ensure Fire Control Plan and other vessel diagrams are obtained if vessel involved.
- Evaluate Maritime Operations/Alternatives.
- If vessel involved, considering moving vessel to secure area via tug or under own power.
- Request establishment of and enforce a Security Zone. 📖
- Request upgrade of MARSEC 📖 condition if warranted.
- Request Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR).
- Consider securing maritime operations in the area.
- Provide notification and protection measures, as appropriate for other vessels and facilities.
- Request deployment of Coast Guard MSST (Maritime Safety and Security Teams) and other vessel, aircraft and personnel resources as appropriate. 📖

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Contact Facility Security Officer (FSO). 
  - Implement Facility Security Plan. 
  - Increase MARSEC  Condition for facility.
- Contact Vessel Security Officer(s)  for all affected vessels.
  - Implement Vessel Security Plan. 
  - Increase MARSEC  Condition for vessel.
- Determine what additional maritime resources are needed for rescue, evacuation, or security.
  - USCG Strike Team
  - Coast Guard Vessels
  - Commercial Vessels
  - Marine Police
  - USCG Auxiliary
- Develop Maritime Evacuation Plan if appropriate.
  - Staging area

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide


### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Marshalling point
- Evacuation point
- Evacuation routes
- Security Escorts
- Communications Plan
- Medical needs/support
- Evacuation disembarking area(s)


## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

#### IV-6: Industry Responders (maritime)

This category of responder will be seen primarily in maritime related incidents  where vessel owners/operators/crews and waterfront facility owners/operators have certain statutory responsibilities, have contingency plans, response equipment and are appropriately trained. In maritime related incidents, the vessel crew and/or the facility personnel will in all likelihood be the first on scene and initiate a response.

#### **If First on Scene:**



- Isolate/secure the scene, establish control zones.
- Implement affected Vessel and/or Facility Security Plan Procedures.
- Establish command.
- Stage incoming units.
- Notify Facility and Vessel Security Officers (FSO and VSO). 
- Activate Emergency Response Team or Fire Brigade.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**



- Make notifications:
  - Coast Guard
    - National Response Center
  - Fire Department
  - Law Enforcement
  - Vessels: Secure Fire Screen Doors, Watertight Doors and hatches as appropriate to isolate compartments, minimize impacts and aid vessel watertight integrity.
  - Facilities: Reposition hazmat to safe areas, isolate affected areas, advise unaffected nearby vessels to stay clear.

### **If Command Has Been Established:**

- Report to command post; take appropriate role within unified command.
- Evaluate scene safety/security.
- Implement Security Plan procedures per Vessel Security Plan (VSP)  or Facility Security Plan (FSP) .

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Implement other appropriate contingency plans, e.g., vessel (oil and hazmat) response plan (VRP) , facility response plan (FRP) .
- Provide additional response equipment as appropriate and as required per statutory responsibilities.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide







**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

IV-7: Assisting Agencies

- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
  - WMD Coordinator
  - HazMat Response Unit (HMRU)
- U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease (USAMRIID)
- U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Causality Care Division (USAMRICD)
- U.S. Army Tech Escort Unit (TEU)
- Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM).
- Public works
- Public health
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry (ATSDR)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 
- Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) 
- Disaster Mortuary Response Team (DMORT) 
- Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) 
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) 
- State Office of Emergency Management
- State Environmental Response Office
- State/local Marine Police
- National Guard WMD Civil Support Team 
- Assorted state agencies
- County/Local emergency managers

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

- Port Authorities
- Maritime Incident Response Teams

This list is not all encompassing. Different types of incidents will generate different responses by assisting agencies. Supplement this list with local/state resources as needed.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

Assisting Agencies Directory

Use the following to pencil in incident specific contact numbers for these agencies/organizations:

Local Coast Guard: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Fire Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Law Enforcement: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Marine Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

State Law Enforcement: \_\_\_\_\_

Bomb Squad/EOD: \_\_\_\_\_

Port Authority: \_\_\_\_\_

FBI Area Office WMD Coordinator:

\_\_\_\_\_

Local Emergency Management  
Point of Contact:

\_\_\_\_\_

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

Public Health/Medical Representative:

\_\_\_\_\_

Public Works: \_\_\_\_\_

Utilities:

Gas: \_\_\_\_\_

Electric: \_\_\_\_\_

Water: \_\_\_\_\_

Sewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Service Provider:

\_\_\_\_\_

National Response Center:

1-800-424-8800

Centers for Disease Control:

1-800-311-3435

Hospital Contacts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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FAA Tower: \_\_\_\_\_

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

Commercial Resource Contact:

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Commercial Resource Contact:

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Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section IV – Agency-Related Actions**

Other Contacts:

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Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section V – Resources**

Contents

V-1 Fire Resources

V-2 Law Enforcement Resources

V-3 Coast Guard Resources

V-4 Maritime Industry Resources

V-5 HazMat/WMD Resources

V-6 Local Resources

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section V – Resources**

### General Information

The Resource Annex provides a guide to marine resources that may aid a response to a maritime terrorist incident.

V-1: Fire Resources
---------------------

- Fire Boats**: Fireboats come in three primary classes, Class A, B and C. These vessels can be used to provide water supply for firefighting, decontamination or vapor suppression. In addition they may provide readily available command and control, communications and staging platforms for operations.
  - **Class A**: Minimum pumping capacity of 6000 gpm
  - **Class B**: 2000 to 5999 gpm pumping capacity
  - **Class C**: Up to 1999 gpm pumping capacity

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Section V – Resources

### Local Available Resources:

Class A: \_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

Class B: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Class C: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Rescue Boats: These vessels are generally smaller and faster and provide quick response for incidents and may be used to ferry personnel to support operations. They may also provide RIT/FAST  capabilities waterside of incidents as well as evacuation capability.
  
- Aviation Units: Fire/Rescue Aviation units may provide both rescue and fire suppression capabilities. They may provide support for victim transport. Note: Victims must be completely decontaminated prior to transport since most air crews do not have PPE to transport grossly decontaminated patients.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section V – Resources**





V-2: Law Enforcement Resources

- Marine Units:** These units may have a variety of types of boats. Maritime Law Enforcement units support waterside security as well as response support to waterborne incidents.
- Aviation Units:** LE Aviation assets may provide LE, rescue and/or medical transport capability. They can provide valuable support to rapidly evaluate an incident.
- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Teams:** These teams can engage entrenched terrorists and regain control of a vessel or facility.
- Bomb Squads/EOD:** LE units are often critical to evaluate a potential terrorism incident as well as render safe any unexploded or secondary devices. The HAZMAT capabilities of these units vary with each jurisdiction and they may have to work in conjunction with local HAZMAT teams.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide


## **Section V – Resources**

### V-3: Coast Guard Resources

- Coast Guard Strike Teams: The National Strike Force consists of three strike teams, the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific. These teams have a wide variety of capabilities to respond to WMD/Terrorist incidents. They may be activated by the Coast Guard or EPA's FOSC  depending on the location.
- Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Team (MSST) : The Coast Guard has several armed, vessel deployed teams that may be available to support L/E operations. They may be activated by the Coast Guard Sector Commander.
- Coast Guard Sector: The Coast Guard in many areas is divided into sectors that are commanded by a Sector Commander. The Sector generally has operational control over all local Coast Guard resources in their sector.
- Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) 
- Coast Guard Officer in Charge of Marine Inspection (OCMI) 

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section V – Resources**

- ☐ Coast Guard Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) 
- ☐ Coast Guard Air station/ resources:
  - HH-60 Jay Hawk: These medium range aircraft are equipped with a hoist and FLIR.
  - HH-65 Dolphin: These short range aircraft have personnel hoists and may be equipped with a Nite Sun (sp).
  - HC-130 Hercules
  - HU-25 Falcon
- Coast Guard waterborne assets:
  - Coast Guard Patrol Boats
  - Coast Guard Small Boats
  - Coast Guard Buoy Tenders

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section V – Resources**

#### V-4: Maritime Industry Resources

- Vessel Owner: The owner can provide technical details of a vessel including plans and diagrams.
- Vessel Operator: The operator of the vessel is responsible for activities on a vessel and can provide support in operating vessel systems and equipment.
- Facility Owner: An owner may be an operator or landlord or a facility. The owner can often provide technical details about a facility.
- Facility Operator: An operator is often a tenant at a marine facility. The operator can often provide technical details about a facility as well as resources.
- Terminal Fire Brigades: Terminal fire brigades will often have specialized knowledge of the chemicals at a facility as well as specialized equipment.
- Shipping Agents: Shipping agents represent foreign vessels while in port. They will have contact and other important information about the vessel.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section V – Resources**

- Pilots: Specially trained mariners with very specific local knowledge of waterways and commercial vessels.
- Port Authorities: Port authorities vary in size and capabilities. They often have police forces that can assist with security during an incident.
- Tug, Towing and Barge Companies.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Fire Fighting Agent Suppliers.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Cargo Handlers: Cargo Handlers including stevedores and longshoremen may be required to move cargo, containers or other equipment at a marine facility.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section V – Resources**

- Launch Services:** Launch services can provide a source of transportation for personnel and equipment to and from a vessel at anchor or underway.
- Qualified Individuals:** A “QI” is the person designated by a marine oil facility or tank vessel to coordinate oil spill cleanup. They can be helpful in obtaining specialized equipment if an incident involves an actual or potential oil spill.
- Marine Construction Companies:** These companies will often have heavy lifting equipment, expertise and cargo/deck barges that may be required to support operations.
- Marine Salvage Expert:** Naval architects and the like who are experienced in the salvage of vessels.
- Marine Chemist:** A specially qualified person who can assess void spaces on vessels to determine if they are safe for entry without protective equipment or to conduct hot work.
- Marine Surveyors:** Marine surveyors may be able to provide information specific to the vessel’s structural condition and/or cargo.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section V – Resources**

- Commercial Marine Firefighters: Commercial Marine Fire Response contractors have specialized large capacity equipment that may respond to vessel fires.
- Interpreters: Interpreters can often be found at local colleges, universities, law enforcement agencies and through telecommunications companies. Interpreters may be needed for communication with some crew members on foreign flag vessels.
- P & I Club: The Protection and Indemnity Clubs provide insurance for the vessels. They can provide assistance in obtaining resources needed to assist with an incident involving a vessel.
- Key Technical Advisors (KTA): Many local areas have maritime or other personnel who have specialized knowledge in areas such as foam operations, marine operations, maritime law, or marine firefighting and rescue that can provide valuable assistance during an incident.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section V – Resources**

- Ship Chandlers: Chandlers provide resources and supplies needed by vessels to support operations. They may be a source of food and other needed items for extended incidents involving vessels (especially passenger vessels).
- Foreign Consulates: Consulates can provide valuable assistance in dealing with foreign crews on vessels.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section V – Resources**

### V-5: HAZMAT/WMD Resources

#### Federal

- USCG Strike Team: The Coast Guard has three strike teams that are trained and equipped to respond to WMD as well as HAZMAT incidents. They can be activated by the Federal On Scene Coordinator.
- EPA ERT: The EPA maintains Emergency Response Teams specially trained to respond to hazardous material incident.

#### State

- Civil Support Teams (CST): Most states current have or will be getting WMD CST. These teams have significant resources that can respond to incidents.

#### Local

- WMD/HAZMAT Teams: Some jurisdictions have teams that are specially trained and equipped to handle both HAZMAT and WMD agents.

## Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

### **Section V – Resources**

- HAZMAT Teams: Many jurisdictions have HAZMAT teams that are not trained or equipped to handle WMD incidents. Responders should ensure of their capabilities prior to requesting their response.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section V – Resources**

V-6: Local Resources

Resource: \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section VI – Incident Management System**

### **General Information**

This annex provides guidance in the establishment of an incident management organization per the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It provides a basic first responder level of incident command system (ICS) organization for the supervision and control for the essential functions in the immediate response to a significant incident known or suspected to be of terrorist origins. The response and organizational structure to such incidents can vary widely depending the nature and location of the incident.

Responses to marine incidents are likely to vary even more due to the potential for the remote location of vessel/facility and their proximity to fire fighting resources, capabilities of the municipal and industrial fire departments, type of vessel or facility and nature of the cargo. Vessels may be in port or underway. In the later case, the vessel may be approaching port or may be a significant distance away.

Responses to terrorist incidents are likely to be complex and extended. Beyond the guidance in this annex for first responders, Section C of Volume II of the Marine Terrorism Response

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section VI – Incident Management System**

(MTR) Plan provides greater detail regarding multi-agency incident management.

### **National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

NIMS provides a nationwide template enabling Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The very basic ICS structure is shown in Figure 1.

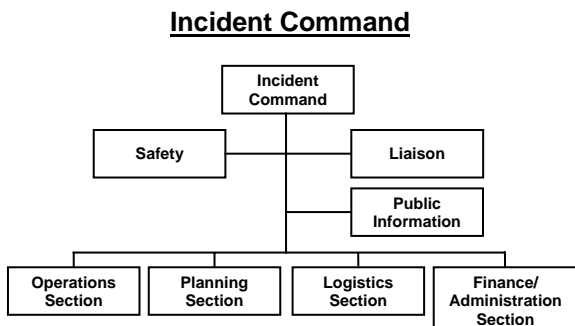


Figure 1 – Incident Command System: Command, Command Staff and General Staff

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section VI – Incident Management System**

### **Initial Response Organization**

The first public agency emergency responders likely to arrive at a shoreside incident are the local fire fighting agencies. Fire Department Company Officer will normally assume command of the incident as the Incident Commander (IC); this will rapidly change to the first arriving chief officer as additional units arrive on scene. The IC will assume all Command and General Staff functions and responsibilities and manages initial response resources. In some locations, local law enforcement may be the lead agency if terrorism is suspected.

In a maritime incident, the Coast Guard may be the first on scene.

The following are examples of how such a response may initially organize.

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Section VI – Incident Management System

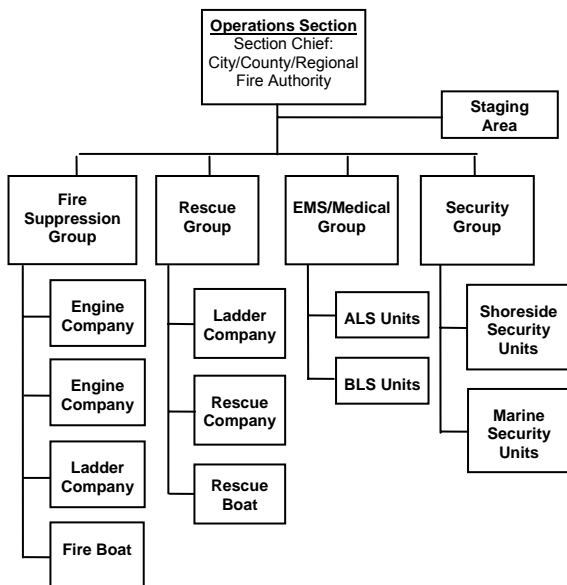


Figure 2 – Example Operations Section as part of the Initial Response Organization

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Section VI – Incident Management System

### HAZMAT Branch

Terrorism incidents are likely to involve some degree of hazardous material contamination. At a minimum, hazardous material contamination should be suspected until it is ruled out. Thus, a HAZMAT Branch (see following example) will likely be appropriate as part of the ICS.

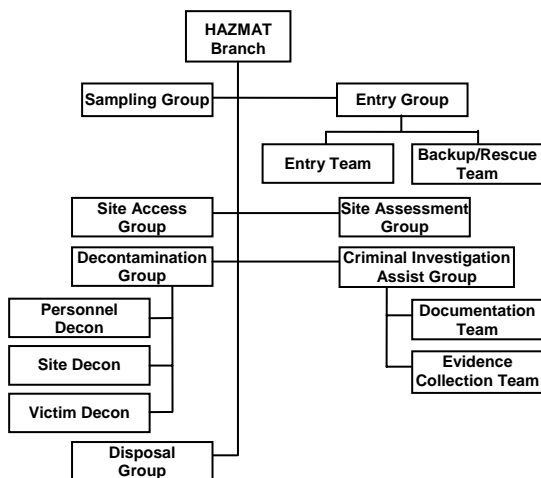


Figure 3 – Example HAZMAT Branch as part of the Initial Response Organization

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section VI – Incident Management System**

### **Other Evolving Groups or Branches**

As the response matures and additional response agencies/organizations arrive on scene, the ICS will further evolve to include the additional incident management resources. In a maritime incident, the Coast Guard will bring waterborne resources and a primary rescue, security and law enforcement responsibility and authority.

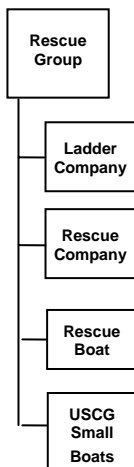


Figure 4 – An evolving Rescue Group/Branch with Coast Guard resources

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## Section VI – Incident Management System

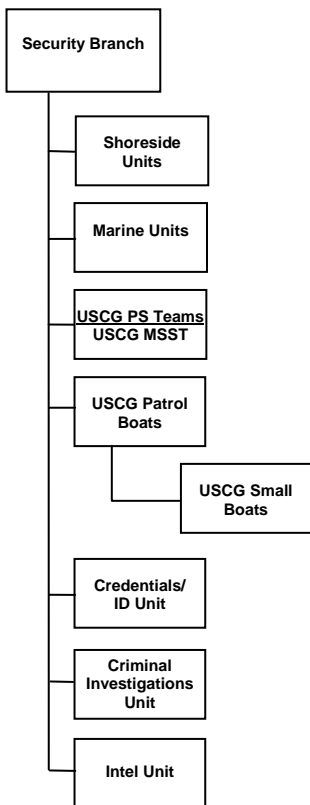


Figure 5 – An evolving security and law enforcement Branch

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section VI – Incident Management System**

### **Unified Command**

The response to a terrorist incident can bring together a variety of public and private entities depending on the variables, some of which are discussed above. Such incidents would most likely be managed under a Unified Command (UC) because of the multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional impacts. Significant land-based incidents will bring together a number of local response resources such as fire department, law enforcement, emergency management, public health, technical experts, etc. An incident of likely terrorist origins will also include the FBI. Marine incidents will include the Coast Guard, likely as the primary response agency, as well as technical cargo experts, industrial fire departments, and private fire fighting and salvage experts. If mass casualties, pollution and/or hazardous materials are involved, the agencies and complexity will escalate dramatically.

First responders at the scene should initiate UC as appropriate, however, the complexity and extended nature of a response to a terrorist incident by multiple agencies and organizations, will likely result in the elevation of agency ICs who, along with their incident management staff, may gather off-site. This would then leave the

# Marine Terrorism Response Field Operations Guide

## **Section VI – Incident Management System**

field responders to focus on the job at hand with the resources provided while others work to plan for and resource the next and other future operational periods.

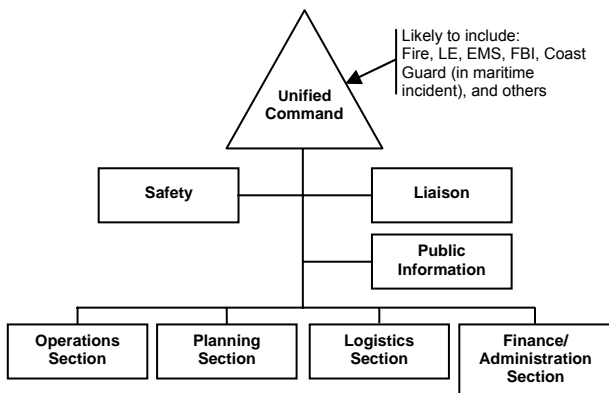


Figure 6 – Unified Command, Command Staff, and General Staff

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VI – Incident Management System**

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Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

**Terms and Acronyms**

ALS	Advanced Life Support.
AST	USCG Atlantic Strike Team.
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry.
Asymptomatic	Exposed persons who are not exhibiting signs/symptoms of exposure.
B-NICE	Pertaining to biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, or explosives.
CBIRF	Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force.
CBRNE	Pertaining to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive.
Casualty Collection Point (CCP)	Predefined location at which patients are collected, triaged, and provided with initial medical care.
CDC	Center for Disease Control.
Choke Point	Natural or manmade area that may present congestion hazard.
Cold (Support) Zone	Clean area outside the inner perimeter where Command and support functions take place. Special protective clothing is not required in this area.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

COTP	The local Coast Guard officer so designated to exercise authority for the COTP Zone described in Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 3.
CSO	Company Security Officer.
CST	National Guard WMD Civil Support Team.
DOC	Department Operations Center.
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team.
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Response Team.
DOT-ERG	DOT Emergency Response Guide.
Egress	Designated exit area.
EOC	Emergency Operations Center.
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal.
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency.
FOG	Field Operations Guide.
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator; pre-designated for oil spill response in U.S. navigable waters: (1) the Coast Guard COTP for coastal waters; (2) the Environmental Protection Agency for inland water responses.
FRP	Facility Response Plan.
FSO	Facility Security Officer.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

FSP	Facility Security Plan.
Gross Decontamination	Initial decontamination to remove large amounts of contaminants.
GST	USCG Gulf Strike Team.
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material.
HMRT	Hazardous Material Response Team.
Hot (Exclusion) Zone	Area immediately around the incident where serious threat of harm exists. It should extend far enough to prevent adverse effects from CBRNE agents to personnel outside the zone. Entry into the hot zone requires appropriately trained personnel and use of proper personal protective equipment.
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.
IAP	Incident Action Plan.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.
IC	Incident Commander.
ICP	Incident Command Post.
ICS	Incident Command System.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

IMT	Incident Management Team.
Initial Action	The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at the incident scene.
Inner Perimeter	Secured inner area of operations.
LNO	Liaison Officer.
Maritime Related	In, on, over, under or adjacent to the waters that constitute the navigable waters of the U.S.
MARSEC & MARSEC Level	Maritime Security.  There are three MARSEC Levels: 1 – level for which minimum appropriate protective security measures shall be maintained at all times. 2 – level for which appropriate security measures shall be maintained for a period of time as a result of heightened risk of a TSI. 3 - level for which further specific security measures shall be maintained for a limited period of time when a TSI is probable or imminent.
Mass Decontamination	Decontamination process used on large number of contaminated victims.
MRS	Metropolitan Response System.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

MSST	USCG Maritime Safety and Security Team.
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response Team.
MTR	Marine Terrorism Response
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System.
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team.
NIMS	National Incident Management System.
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.
NRC	National Response Center.
NRP	National Response Plan.
NMRT	National Medical Response Team.
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center.
OCMI	Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.
Outer Perimeter	Outermost area from hazard that is secure.
PST	USCG Pacific Strike Team
Patient Staging Area (PSA)	Area where patients may receive continued medical treatment.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

Persistent Agent	An agent that upon release retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air. Therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, take extreme caution to avoid skin contact as well.
POC	Point of Contact.
Point Source	Letter, package, or dispersal area of agent.
POLREP	Pollution Report.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment.
Protect-in-Place	Method of protecting public by limiting exposure.
Public Information Officer (PIO)	A member of the command staff responsible interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

Rally Point	A predetermined location to which all persons evacuate in an emergency. In industry, facilities are evacuated and a rally point is usually predetermined. It is at this rally point that resources can regroup and a revised plan can be established.
Reception Areas	This area refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding and bedding down.
RESTAT	Resource Status Unit
Safe Refuge Area (SRA)	An area within the contamination reduction zone for assembling individuals who are witnesses to the incident. This assemblage will provide for the separation of contaminated persons from uncontaminated persons.
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.
Security Zone	As designated by the COTP per the regulations of Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 6.
SITREP	Situation Report

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

SLUDGEM	Acronym for salivation, lacrimation, urination, defecation, gastric distress, emesis and miosis.
SO	Safety Officer.
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure.
Symptomatic	Exhibiting signs/symptoms of exposure.
Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)	Three types of protective measures commonly associated with hazardous materials training.
TRACEM-P	The acronym used to identify the six types of harm one may encounter at a terrorist incident: thermal, radioactive, asphyxiation, chemical, etiological, mechanical and psychological. Note: Some sources use the acronym TEAM CPR, which stands for thermal, etiological, asphyxiation, mechanical, chemical, psychological, and radioactive.
TSI	Transportation Security Incident – a security incident resulting in a significant loss of life, environmental damage, transportation system disruption, or economic disruption in a particular area.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

Unified Command (UC)	In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident to establish a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers.
USAR	Urban Search And Rescue.
USCG	United States Coast Guard.
VBIED	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices.
VEE	Venezuelan equine encephalitis.
VRP	Vessel Response Plan.
VSO	Vessel Security Officer.
VSP	Vessel Security Plan.

Marine Terrorism Response  
Field Operations Guide

**Section VII – Glossary**

<p>Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)</p>	<p>1) Any explosive, incendiary, poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or device similar to the above.</p> <p>2) Poison gas.</p> <p>3) Any weapon involving a disease organism.</p> <p>4) Any weapon designed to release radiation at a level dangerous to human life.</p>
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Building on the foundation of the FEMA Response to Terrorism Job Aid, this Field Operations Guide was developed for maritime application by the Marine Terrorism Response (MTR) Team with advice from a National Senior Advisory Group comprised of the first responders and maritime stakeholders in Port Regions of Seattle/Tacoma, Los Angeles/Long Beach, Houston, New Orleans, Miami/Jacksonville, Philadelphia/Camden, New York/New Jersey



Under a grant from To the



Homeland  
Security



Office for Domestic Preparedness



Port of Seattle



U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security  
**United States  
Coast Guard**

