



KENTON COUNTY EOP INCIDENT SPECIFIC PLAN

HOMELAND SECURITY PLAN – APPENDIX 1

KENTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY – HOMELAND SECURITY PLAN

APPENDIX 9

NORTHERN KENTUCKY WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. References to Northern Kentucky hereafter in this document refer to Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties.
- B. There are organized factions, as well as individuals, who may utilize acts of terrorism in our community in an attempt to obtain monetary, religious, political, or other gain.
- C. The method of terrorist action is often through the use of a device or equipment designed to release chemical, biological, or radiological agents, or detonation of an explosive device with or without presence of these agents.
- D. The Northern Kentucky Area affords many desirable targets of such a release to the potential terrorist.
- E. Such an act of terrorism would have among its desired effects the maximum disruption of community events, personal lifestyles, or the efficient operation of the Public Safety Agencies in controlling such an incident.
- F. The lead agency in management stages of a terrorism event shall be as outlined in the appropriate Homeland Security Plan of each county.
- G. The initial response to such an incident would be the Public Safety Agencies in the local community.
- H. Response from the Federal Government, while needed and appropriate, will have significant lag time before enough resources arrive to relieve the local agencies, above and beyond the local Federal Agents.
- I. The local Public Safety Agencies must be prepared to establish command and attempt control of a potential terrorism incident, in cooperation with responding State and Federal Agencies.
- J. As the procedures and equipment involved in the control of a Terrorist Act are in many ways similar to those found in Hazardous Materials Response, the steps outlined in the Hazardous Materials Plan should be instituted, with modifications as outlined in this Appendix.

II. MISSION

- A. To establish procedures for the safe and efficient response from Local, State and Federal Agencies to acts of Terrorism, particularly those involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).



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DIRECTION AND CONTROL

B. General

1. Public Safety and Health Agencies should be cognizant of the signs of a chemical, biological, or radiological agent release, and trigger the Homeland Security Plan. An actual incident involving biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, or explosive agents should warrant a response as defined in the attached WMD Guidelines Response Chart. Such signs may include, but not be exclusive to:
 - a. Multiple patients with similar symptoms with no obvious release source.
 - b. Multiple patients with similar symptoms in a location advantageous to a terrorist, such as places of assembly, public safety locations, etc.
 - c. Incident involving a container with military markings, especially in a foreign language.
2. All agencies on the scene must realize that they are working at a crime scene and be alert to the threat of a secondary device. Law Enforcement should work with the Incident Commander to secure the scene.

C. Incident Command

1. The Incident Commander must request the FBI Agent in Charge for the Louisville Office and the FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Coordinator (or their designees) to respond to the scene, and include them in a Unified Command Structure. The Incident Commander must acknowledge that overall Incident Control of the crime scene belongs to the FBI On-Scene Commander and must transfer command to the FBI and work mutually with them to resolve the situation.
2. State and Federal Agencies and resources will begin to arrive at the incident over time. The Local Incident Commander should be prepared for this eventuality, and ensure that a Federal On-Scene Coordinator is in place and part of the Unified Command Structure.

D. EMS

1. EMS, Health, and Fire Agencies should establish mass decontamination sites as needed. Decontamination of corpses will be coordinated with the County Coroner.
2. Dispatch Centers shall, upon notification of an incident, contact all local Hospitals and the Hamilton County Disaster Council Radio Network (Hospital Disaster Net) to screen entry by the public into their facilities to prevent contaminated patients from walking into the hospital and possibly contaminating the staff or other patients. Review of other incidents has shown that a large percentage of patients presenting to medical care do so via private transportation.
3. EMS and hospitals should be aware of the potential need for large quantities of antidotes for both Chemical and Biological Agents. It should be the responsibility of each hospital to obtain inventories and contact information



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for suppliers of these items. In the absence of an obvious threat, it is reasonable to pre-plan for the expedient acquisition of these antidotes from outside sources, such as the Chempack, pharmaceutical companies, Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), etc.

4. EMS should utilize any and all means of mass transportation to the Emergency Departments. EMS should be prepared to triage and transport patients that are stable to Emergency Departments in other communities.

E. Law Enforcement

1. Law Enforcement Agencies must quickly establish a perimeter to contain the public from entrance or egress from the area of the event. This will be a logistical challenge and call for a major commitment from Law Enforcement Agencies.
2. Incidents involving WMD are crime scenes, and agencies on scene should follow these procedures:
 - a. The Haz-Mat incident should be mitigated in order to protect the community, while at the same time making every possible effort to protect the crime scene.
 - b. If members of the law-enforcement community who have been trained in hazardous-materials response are available, they may be permitted to enter the Hot Zone only after the Incident Commander deems it safe for them to do so.
 - c. If no Haz-Mat trained law enforcement personnel are available, the Hot Zone entry team will cooperate with law-enforcement personnel after they have been approved by the IC. Following the rules of evidence and chain of custody procedures they may be asked to:
 - (1) Photograph or video tape the scene.
 - (2) Preserve physical evidence.
 - (3) Take selected samples

F. Communication Centers

1. The Communications Centers should be made aware of the threat, as they are prime locations for a secondary device designed to corrupt communication. These sites are also potential targets for the terrorist.
2. The Communications Centers should be aware to check the status of their transmitter sites, and be on the lookout for any unusual packages or vehicles near the transmitter sites. Incidents involving WMD are crime scenes, and agencies on scene should follow the procedures outlined above in SECTION D – LAW ENFORCEMENT.

G. HAZMAT Teams

1. HAZMAT Teams should be aware that the Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) they normally utilize will provide protection against most Chemical and



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Biological Agents, but should consult their CPC distributors and manufacturers for more specific information. HAZMAT teams shall also be aware that the hot-zone is a crime scene and preservation of evidence is critical.

H. Emergency Management

1. County Emergency Management Agencies will be included in Unified Command and assist with coordination during the incident.

III. TABS

- 8-1 Response Guidelines for Events Involving WMDs
- 8-2 Northern Kentucky WMD Health and Medical Section