

**Overview
of
South Carolina's
Comprehensive WMD
Terrorism Crisis/Consequence
Management Program**

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Report Documentation Page

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Purpose of Program

- ③ **Insure that South Carolina is able to effectively respond to a terrorist incident involving the use of a WMD in a coordinated, effective manner, maximizing all available resources within the State, other States and Federal Agencies.**

Scope of Project

- ③ **Development of a comprehensive program to enhance the State's ability to effectively manage a WMD incident.**
- ③ **The project was divided into four areas.**

Specific Project Elements

- ③ Target Inventory and Risk Assessment**
- ③ Public Health System WMD/NBC Patient Management Capability Assessment**
- ③ WMD/NBC Response Resource Inventory and Shortfalls**
- ③ Public Safety Agency Field Guide for WMD/NBC Incidents**

Coordinated With

- ③ Federal Response Plan**
- ③ FEMA Region IV Regional Response Plan**
- ③ Presidential Decision Directive # 39**
- ③ South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan**
- ③ FEMA all Hazard planning guidance SLG-101**

Coordination continued:

- ③ Federal Senior Interagency Coordinating Group guidance and objectives**
- ③ U.S. Army Soldiers Biological, Chemical Command guidance and objectives (SBCCOM)**
- ③ OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR 1910.120)**

Coordination continued:

- ③ Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents (NFPA Standard 472)**
- ③ Competence for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents (NFPA Standard 473)**

Target Inventory & Risk Assessment



Target Inventory & Risk Assessment

- ③ Conducted a Target Inventory and Risk Assessment of the Targets (Information in one data base).**
- ③ Based on sound and proven methodology.**
- ③ Evaluated the potential for a terrorist WMD incident in South Carolina.**
- ③ Prioritized potential targets within the State.**

Target Inventory & Risk Assessment (continued)

- ③ Analyzed probability of an incident.**
- ③ Recommend action plans for high probability targets.**
- ③ Developed a “need to know” target inventory for planning and reference.**

Risk Assessment Considered

- ③ All critical facilities
- ③ Critical State and Fed facilities/buildings
- ③ Critical communications systems
- ③ Critical life lines
- ③ Deep draft shipping ports
- ③ Critical Airports
- ③ Critical Hospitals
- ③ State Nuclear power generating and processing facilities
- ③ Recommendations by local authorities

Target Inventory & Risk Assessment

- ③ All facilities were identified in coordination with SCEPD, Federal agencies, and existing State and National databases.**

WMD Response Resource Inventory and Shortfalls



WMD Response Resource Inventory and Shortfalls

- ③ Developed a Response Survey Instrument that was sent to all agencies that have specialized response requirements.**
- ③ Results of the survey were compiled into a common database.**

WMD Response Resource Inventory and Shortfalls

- ③ Data Base Reports are designed for use in planning and for response operations conducted from the State Emergency Operations Center.**
- ③ Results of the survey were summarized in a comprehensive report, which identified shortfalls and recommended corrective action.**

Public Health System WMD/NBC Patient Management Capability Assessment



Public Health System WMD/NBC Patient Management Capability Assessment

- ③ Assisted by George Washington University School of Medicine- Department of Emergency Medicine- Disaster Section, conducted an overall assessment of South Carolina's health and medical system in regard to the capability to manage the public health and emergency medical demands from a WMD/NBC incident.**

Public Health System WMD/NBC Patient Management Capability Assessment

- ③ **We assessed:**
 - the capabilities of major hospitals that provide emergency care in metropolitan areas
 - emergency medical services pre-hospital care resources and protocols
 - The State Department of Health and Environmental Control's Division of Laboratories capabilities to support NBC related response operations (in coordination with federal public health and environmental agencies).

Public Health System WMD/NBC Patient Management Capability Assessment

- ③ The assessment included:**
 - Recommendations from local authorities**
 - Conclusions and recommendations for future emergency management initiatives**
 - Prioritization of effort and funding**
 - Recommended training**

Public Safety Agency Field Guide for WMD/NBC Incidents



Public Safety Agency Field Guide for WMD/NBC Incidents

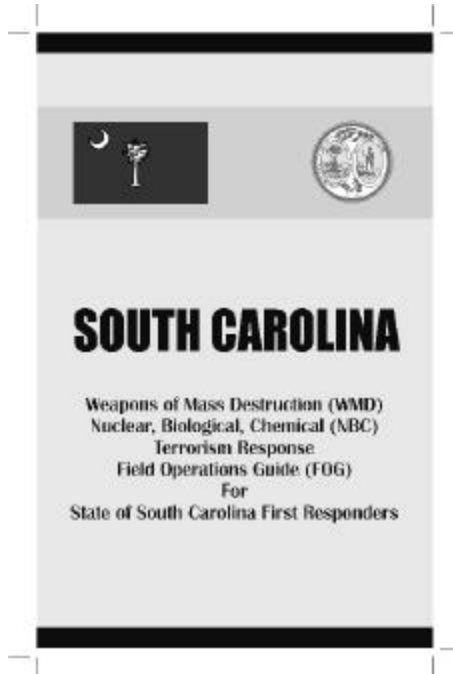
- ③ **The South Carolina specific guide was developed in a manner that would allow its use as a “quick reference” document by any first responder who is responding to a WMD incident.**
- ③ **The guide is a pocket sized manual designed to be carried in a “ready kit”.**

FOG



South Carolina
First Responder
Field Operations Guide
FOG

WHAT IS IT?
FOG Is an Individual
Field Procedure Checklist



Sections

1. Command and Control
2. Field Medical Operations
3. Hazardous Materials Ops
4. Hospital Operations
5. Medical Information
6. Law Enforcement
7. Logistics



Public Safety Agency Field Guide for WMD/NBC Incidents

- ③ The guide addresses:**
 - responder safety**
 - operational considerations**
 - terrorist/WMD scene characteristics**
 - requirements for and procedures to don protective clothing and equipment**
 - procedures for notification and obtaining aid**
 - recommendations from local authorities**

**State of South Carolina
Comprehensive Terrorism
Crisis / Consequence
Management Program**

**WMD Response Resource Inventory
Findings**

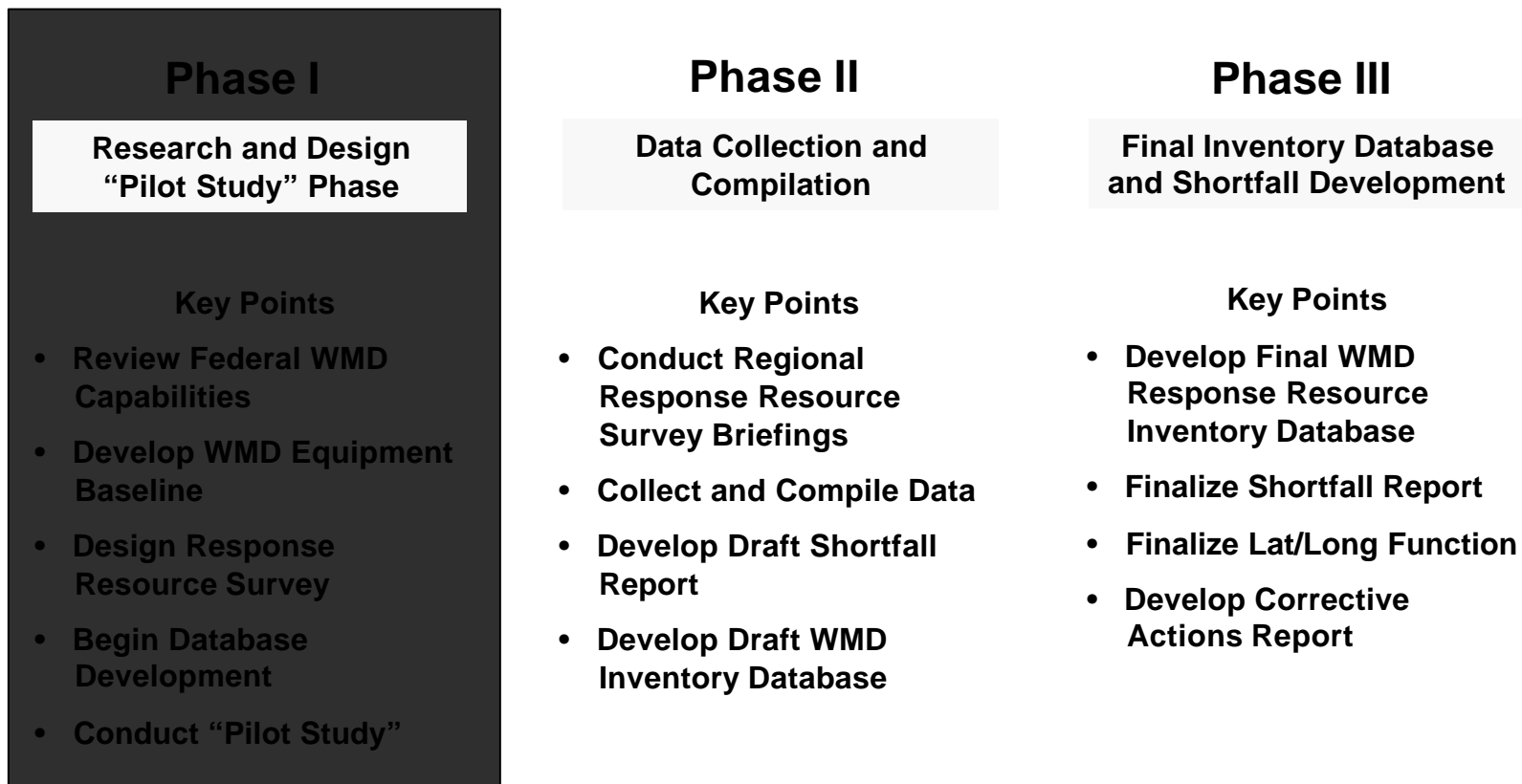
State of South Carolina Crisis and Consequence Management Program

The Objective: Enhance the State's Ability to Respond to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident by:

- ③ Developing a common response resource survey to collect resource information from all local jurisdictions.
 - ✎ Fire services
 - ✎ EMS
 - ✎ HAZMAT
 - ✎ Emergency management
 - ✎ law enforcement
 - ✎ medical examiner
 - ✎ public health
- ③ Developing a WMD response resource inventory database to collect and display WMD equipment inventory.
- ③ Preparing a final WMD response resource inventory database and shortfall report.
- ③ Recommending corrective action in shortfall areas.

WMD Response Resource Inventory Development

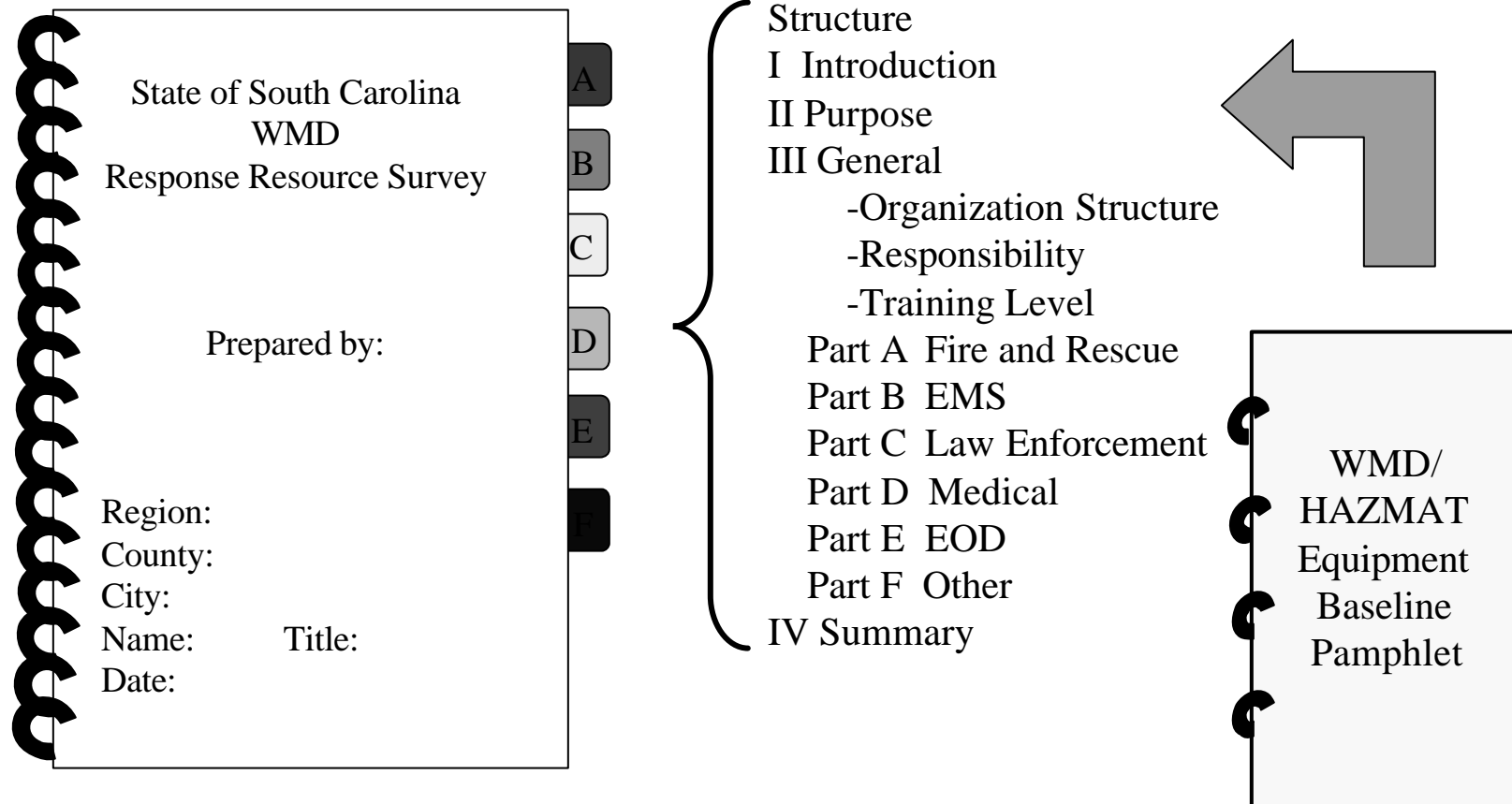
- ③ Development of the WMD response resource inventory database and shortfall reports involved three major work phases:



Phase I

Understanding WMD Response Resource Capability

WMD response resource survey development



Identify WMD Response Resource Inventory Database Design

WMD Response Resource Inventory Database

Purpose:

To provide essential information on availability of WMD / HAZMAT equipment by type, location, quantity, and unit to facilitate resource identification and allocation during a WMD incident.

Unit	<input type="text"/>	# Personnel	<input type="text"/>
Type of Unit	<input type="text"/>	ID	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>		
City	<input type="text"/>	Zip	<input type="text"/>
County	<input type="text"/>	Phone	<input type="text"/>
WMD Equipment Categories			
Personal Protection		Detection Equipment	
Decon Equipment		Medical Equipment	
Commo Equipment		Ancillary Equipment	

WMD Response Resource Inventory Development - Phase II

Phase I

Research and Design
“Pilot Study” Phase

Key Points

- Review Federal WMD Capabilities
- Develop WMD Equipment Baseline
- Design Response Resource Survey
- Begin Database Development
- Conduct “Pilot Study”

Phase II

Data Collection and
Compilation

Key Points

- Conduct Regional Response Resource Survey Briefings
- Collect and Compile Data
- Develop Draft Shortfall Report
- Develop Draft WMD Inventory Database

Phase III

Final Inventory Database
and Shortfall Development

Key Points

- Develop Final WMD Response Resource Inventory Database
- Finalize Shortfall Report
- Finalize Lat/Long Function
- Develop Corrective Actions Report

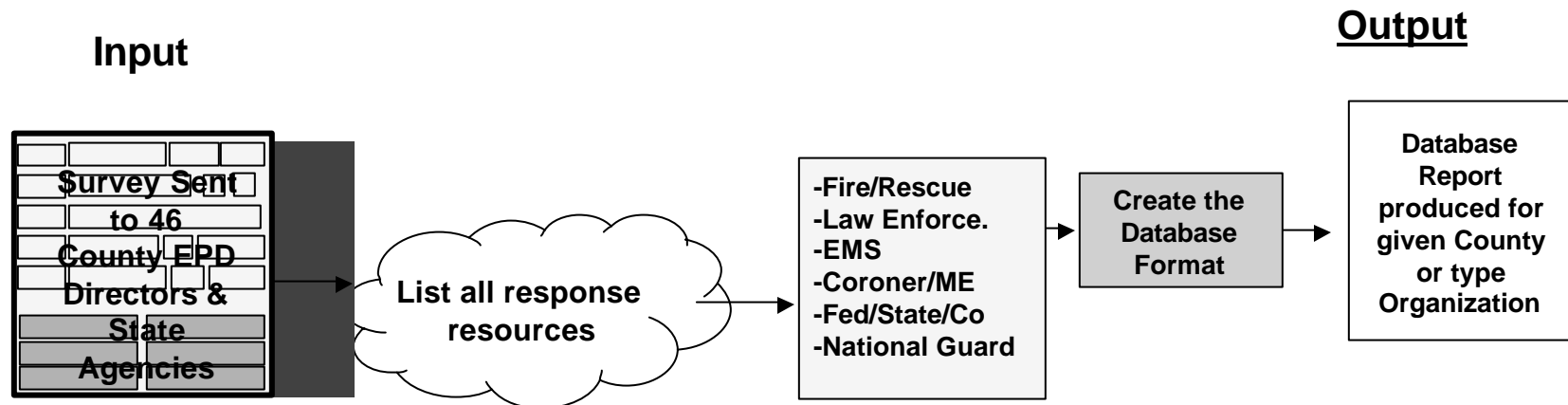
Phase II

Develop WMD Response Resource Data

Objective: Create a WMD Response Resource Inventory Database based on research and survey input.

How: Conduct Statewide Survey with State agencies and all County EPD Directors.

What Did We Receive?



Information Received

- ③ 46 counties were sent surveys.**
- ③ 41 counties returned data requested.**
- ③ 2 state agencies sent written replies.**
- ③ All other state agencies responded to a telephone survey.**
- ③ Data was received on over 500 individual units.**
- ③ Database has over 589 records.**

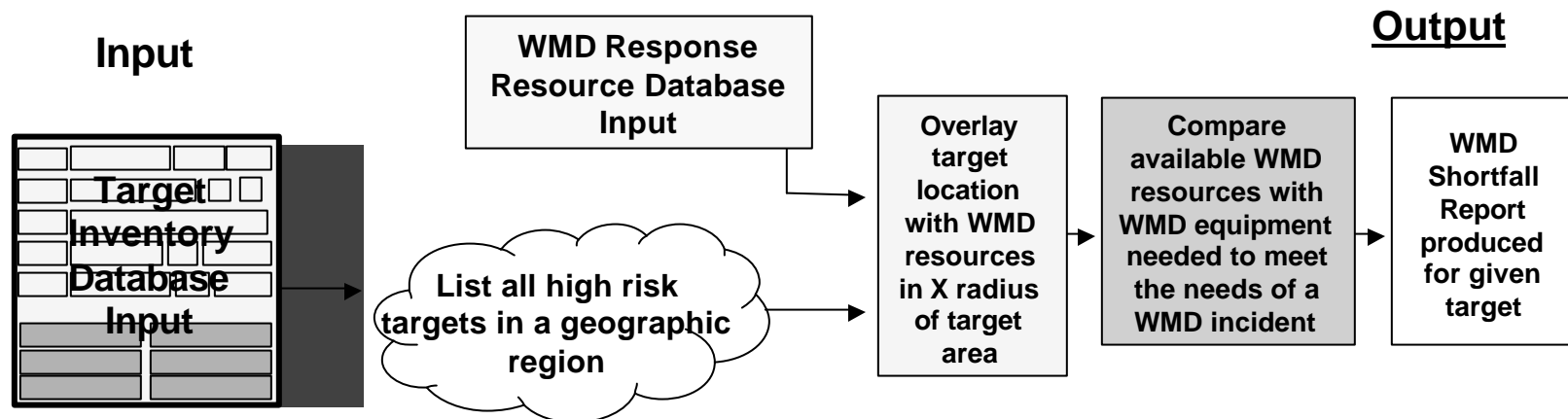
Phase II

Develop WMD Response Resource Shortfall Report

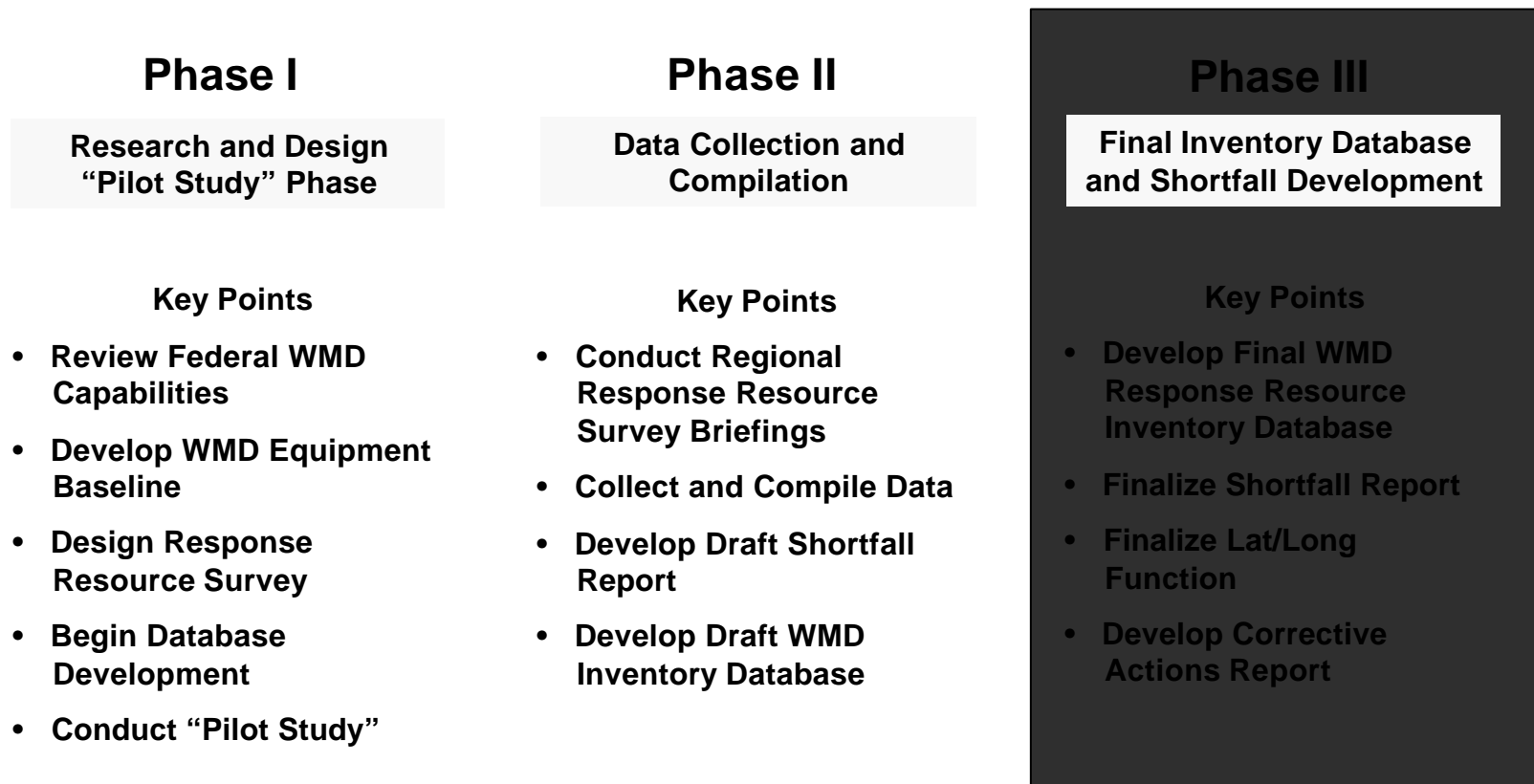
Objective: Create a WMD Response Resource Inventory Database Shortfall Report based on the weighted criteria in the Target Inventory and Risk Assessment Report.

Solution: Link WMD Response Resource Database to the Target Inventory Database.

Shortfall Report Production Process



WMD Response Resource Inventory Development - Phase III



What Did it Tell us?

No big Surprises.

- ③ **The bulk of the HAZMAT/WMD Response Equipment is consolidated in the Fire and Rescue Service of the high population areas of the State.**
- ③ **These units are well trained and equipped for the industrial types of HAZMAT events that occur in the State. They are not equipped for a High Level WMD event.**
- ③ **The higher risk Urban Counties have the most equipment and best trained personnel.**
- ③ **The more rural counties with a low percentage of high risk targets/population have less equipment and personnel.**

No big Surprises (continued)

- ③ **Most EMS units in the State are well trained and equipped for the day to day operation. None reported an ability to operate in a contaminated environment.**
- ③ **Law Enforcement organizations are also well trained for their day to day operations but lack basic Personal Protective or Detection Equipment and training that would prevent them from becoming casualties after arriving on the site of a major WMD terrorist incident.**

No big Surprises (continued)

- ③ **Low Country coastal counties appear to have a higher degree of *general* emergency preparedness because of the Hurricane and earthquake threat.**
- ③ **Coroner and Medical Examiners have a shortage of Personal Protection Equipment needed for operating in and around a major contaminated area. They are also short of staff and facilities required to handle hundreds (much less thousands) of casualties.**

What Did We Find From All This?

- ③ **South Carolina has well equipped and trained First Responders across the State that are prepared for the day to day operations of protecting it's citizens.**
- ③ **South Carolina is not prepared to handle a Major, High end Terrorist Act directed at the general population which could produce hundreds, if not thousands of casualties within a short period of time.**

Shortages

③ Fire and Rescue/Hazmat

- PPE (level A and C/D)
- Chem/Bio Detection Equipment
- Decontamination Equipment
- Monitoring Equipment
- Detection and Decontamination in small departments

③ Law Enforcement and Bomb Disposal

- Level C/D PPE
- Detection/Monitoring Equipment
- Organic Bomb Disposal Personnel
- Properly Trained Bomb Disposal Personnel
- Organic K-9 unit support

Shortages

③ Emergency Medical Services

- Level C/D PPE
- Level C/D S/C Breathers
- Lack of authority to administer some required pharmaceuticals to NBC victims
- Lack of capability to conduct Mass Casualty operations (medical triage for victims of NBC attack)

③ Coroner/Medical Examiner Office

- Level C/D PPE
- Limited capability to operate an “on scene” Mass Casualty morgue operation prior to arrival of Federal DMORT assets

Recommendations and Planned Actions

- ③ Develop a specific State Wide Plan that has three Regional Response Teams that can act quickly within their assigned regions and assist the other regions as required.**
- ③ Develop a state level multi-agency response team.**
- ③ Organize, fund, and train these Regional and State Teams along the same lines (modified for South Carolina's specific needs) as the Metro Medical Response System.**
- ③ Increase Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) available to the First Responder community.**



QUESTIONS?