

METRO LANSING SPECIAL OPERATIONS TEAM

OPERATIONS PLAN
AND
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Revision Log

Date	Revision
	Original Issue

Executive Summary

The Metro Hazmat Team is a key component of the Hazardous Materials and CBRNE critical Incident Response System within the Lansing Metro Area (City of Lansing, East Lansing, Delta Twp and Meridian Twp). The Metro Hazmat Team will provide consequence management and assistance on the scene during an incident/event involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) devices, toxic industrial chemical (TIC) release/spill and/or technical rescue situations.

The Metro Hazmat team has the ability to respond to any location within the State of Michigan upon MOU or special request by local jurisdiction and approval by the Metro Fire Chiefs. This team will function within the existing Incident Command System established in a jurisdiction as an operational support function.

The primary mission of the Team is to rapidly respond to and assist the local jurisdiction in effectively addressing the consequences of an incident/event involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) devices, toxic industrial chemical (TIC) release/spill and/or technical rescue situations. The Metro Special Operations Team is trained and equipped to provide assistance, protective action recommendations, medical management, scene reconnaissance, hazard identification and patient decontamination.

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Glossary

1. Critical Incident - Any natural or manmade event, civil disturbance, or any other occurrence of an unusual or severe nature that causes or threatens to cause the loss of life or injury to citizens and/or severe damage to property and which requires extraordinary measures to protect lives, meet human needs, and achieve recovery
2. Terrorism – The FBI defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”
3. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) – According to Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 2332a, a weapon of mass destruction is:
 - a. Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, 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.
 - b. Poison gas.
 - c. Any weapon involving a disease organism.
 - d. Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Weapons of mass destruction could generally be categorized as materials in sufficient quantity to inflict a large number of casualties.

4. Crisis Management - Crisis Management is the law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. With a weapon of mass destruction, nuclear, biological, or chemical incident, a Crisis Management response may include traditional law enforcement missions (i.e., intelligence, surveillance, tactical, negotiations, forensics, investigations relating to apprehending the terrorists, etc.) and technical support missions (i.e., agent identification, search, disablement, transfer, and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the terrorist’s weapons). Under the laws of the United States, confirmed by federal policy, Presidential Decision Directive #39, the FBI has been assigned the lead responsibility for managing the federal law enforcement response for Crisis Management. The FBI leads the federal Crisis Management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. The lead State agency for Crisis Management is the Michigan State Police. The lead local agency is the local law enforcement agency designated in the local EOP. The Crisis

- Management effort will be managed from the Joint Operations Center (JOC) when established, under the direction of the FBI's On-scene Commander (FBI OSC). Final authority to make on-scene decisions regarding the causes of the incident such as securing the scene perimeter, identifying and rendering weapons safe and capturing terrorists rests with the FBI's OSC.
5. **Consequence Management –** Consequence Management addresses the effects of terrorist threats or incidents on people, property and communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been assigned the lead responsibility for coordinating the Federal Consequence Management response to a terrorist incident. The State of Michigan and local agencies exercise the preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. The lead State agency for Consequence Management is the Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division. All actions will be coordinated with the FBI OSC once established. The federal government provides assistance as required and as requested by the State of Michigan and local government agencies.
 6. **Primary Incident Site –** In the context of this document, the primary incident site refers to the location where a critical incident has occurred. The primary incident site is also where a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons/agent that has been dispersed or an explosive has been detonated, and where the potential exists for significant contamination and casualties. The primary incident site may also be the location of secondary Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) devices.
 7. **Secondary Incident Site –** In the context of this document, the secondary incident site refers to sites that are impacted in some manner by the effects from the primary incident site.
Examples include:
 - Hospitals and other medical facilities impacted by casualties from the primary incident site.
 - Homes, businesses, public facilities, transportation hubs contaminated due to the spread of contamination from the primary incident site.
 - Downwind contamination.

Medical Control – Medical Control refers to the role of the team's physician(s) in having responsibility for the care of the patient by team personnel.

Acronyms

BOO	Base Of Operations
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CO	Communications Officer
Con-Ops	Concept of Operations
CST	Civil Support Team
ELOP	East Lansing Operations (Michigan State Police)
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
RRT	Regional Response Team
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ICS	Incident Command System
IC	Incident Commander
JOC	Joint Operations Center
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
MSP	Michigan State Police
SO	Safety Officer
TIC	Toxic Industrial Chemical
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
PMC	Program Management Coordinator
SRRTC	State Regional Response Team Coordinator