Annex V

Terrorist Incident Response

This emergency management plan is hereby approved. This plan is effective immediately and supersedes all previous editions.

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2-20-2017
Date

2-22-17
Date

2-27-2017
Date

2/13/2017
Date
# RECORD OF CHANGES

**Annex V**

**Terrorist Incident Response**

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<td>11/2016</td>
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<td>02/8/2017</td>
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ANNEX V

TERRORIST INCIDENT RESPONSE

I. AUTHORITY

A. Federal

Public Law 104-201, Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Act
Terrorism Annex to the Federal Response Plan
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness
First Responders Guide to Improving Survivability in Improvised Explosive Devices and/or
Active Shooter Incidents

B. State and Local

Refer to Section I of the Basic Plan for General Authorities

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to outline operational concepts and tasks, assign responsibilities
preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents that will occur for students, faculty, and staff of
the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA). Ensure required notifications of terrorist incidents are
made to state and federal authorities.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

Arlington City of Arlington
CIS Criminal Intelligence Service
DDC Disaster District Committee
DPS Department of Public Safety
EOC Emergency Operations Center
EMC Emergency Management Coordinator
EH&S Environmental Health & Safety
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
HazMat Hazardous Materials
IC Incident Command
ICP Incident Command Post
ICS Incident Command System
NIMS  National Incident Management System  
NRF  National Response Framework  
SOC  State Operations Center  
TDEM  Texas Division of Emergency Management  
TFC  North Texas Fusion Center  
UC  Unified Command  
UTA  University of Texas at Arlington  
WMD  Weapons of Mass Destruction

B. Definitions

1. **Anti-terrorism activities.** Use of defensive methods, including intelligence collection, investigation, passive protection of facilities, implementation of physical and personnel security programs, and emergency planning to combat terrorism.

2. **Counter-terrorism activities.** Use of offensive measures to combat terrorism such as use of law enforcement and military resources to neutralize terrorist operations.

3. **Consequence management.** The requirements of crisis management and consequence management have been combined. They combine the law enforcement function of identification and prevention of terrorist activities with the emergency management function of protection of public health and safety and emergency relief from the consequences of acts of terrorism.

4. **Hazardous materials** (HazMat). Dangerous goods are solids, liquids, or gases that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment.

5. **National Incident Management System (NIMS).** NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

6. **National Response Framework (NRF).** An all-discipline, all-hazards plan that established a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. It provides the structure and mechanisms for the coordination of federal support to state and local and tribal incident managers and for exercising direct federal authorities and responsibilities.

7. **Technical operations.** Actions to identify, assess, dismantle, transfer, or dispose of WMD or decontaminate persons and property exposed to the effects of WMD.

8. **Terrorist incident.** A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political and social objectives.

9. **WMD.** Includes explosive, incendiary, or poison gas bombs, grenades, rockets, or mines; poison gas; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

| IV. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS |

A. Situation

1. UTA is vulnerable to terrorist incidents and is a potential target. The consequences of a major terrorist incident could be catastrophic; hence, mitigating against, preparing for, and responding to such incidents and recovering from them is an important function of UTA if
an incident is on campus. Will the incident occur off campus? UTA will follow direction from the City of Arlington (Arlington). Terrorism is both a UTA Police Department and UTA emergency management responsibility.

a. Virtually all terrorist acts involve violation of laws. Hence, law enforcement agencies gather and analyze intelligence on terrorists and will develop estimates of their intentions. Access to this criminal intelligence information is necessarily limited, but significant threats must be communicated by law enforcement agencies to those local officials who can implement protective measures and alert emergency responders. Coordination between law enforcement and emergency management personnel is vital to ensure that appropriate readiness actions are taken, while still protecting law enforcement sources and methods.

b. In a terrorist incident, the incident area will be simultaneously a crime scene, a HazMat site, and a disaster area that will cross the boundaries of several jurisdictions. There are often competing needs in the aftermath of a terrorist act; law enforcement agencies want to protect the crime scene in order to gather evidence, while emergency responders will need to bring in extensive equipment and personnel to conduct search and rescue operations. It is essential that incident command (IC) establishes operating areas and formulates a plan of action that considers the needs of both groups.

2. Since terrorist acts will be violations of local, state, and federal law, the response to a significant local terrorism threat or actual incident will include state and federal response agencies.

3. Local resources for combating terrorist attacks are somewhat limited. In the event of a significant terrorist threat or incident at UTA, it is anticipated that Arlington, Tarrant County, state, and federal resources will be requested in order to supplement local capabilities.

4. The presence of chemical, nuclear, or explosive agents will be detected immediately. In the case of biological or radiological agents, they will not be discovered until sometime after casualties occur. There will be a delay in identifying the agent present and in determining the appropriate protective measures. Some agents will quickly dissipate while others will be persistent.

5. In the case of an attack with a biological agent, the initial dissemination of the agent can occur outside UTA, the local area or even in other countries, but still produce victims within UTA.

B. Assumptions

1. Terrorist attacks will be directed at government facilities, public and private institutions, business or industry, transportation, and individuals or groups. Such acts will involve: arson, shootings, bombings, including use of WMD (nuclear, chemical, or biological agents), kidnapping or hostage-taking, sabotage and other activities.

2. Terrorist attacks will or will not be preceded by a warning or a threat, and will at first appear to be an ordinary HazMat incident. Attacks will occur at multiple locations and will be accompanied by fire, explosion, or other acts of sabotage.

3. A device will be set off to attract emergency responders, and then a second device set off for the purpose of injuring emergency responders.

4. Effective response to the use of WMD will require that UTA and Arlington collaborate in the following:

   a. Specialized equipment to detect and identify chemical or biological agents.
b. A mass decontamination capability.
c. The means to treat mass casualties, including conducting triage and using specialized pharmaceuticals that have a narrow window of effect.
d. The capability to deal with mass fatalities.

5. Injuries from a terrorist attack will be both physical and psychological to students, faculty, and staff.
6. Recovery from a terrorist attack can be complicated by the presence of persistent agents, additional threats, extensive physical damages, and mass casualties.
7. In most cases, significant state and federal terrorist incident response support cannot be provided within the first few hours of an incident. Considerable state and federal terrorism response resources are available, but it will take 6 to 12 hours to activate and deploy such resources on a large-scale.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. UTA terrorism structure for emergency response operations is pursuant to National Incident Management System (NIMS), which employs two levels of incident management structures.
   a. The Incident Command System (ICS) includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology applicable to single or multiple incidents regardless of their scope.
   b. Multi-agency coordination systems integrate a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications into a common framework, which allows for the coordination and support of incident management.

2. During a terrorist event a multi-agency coordination system will be advisable. Central to this system is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which is the nucleus of all coordination of information and resources. The incident commander (IC) will manage and direct the on-scene response from the incident command post (ICP). The EOC will mobilize and deploy resources for use by IC, coordinate external resources and technical support, research problems, provide information to senior managers, disseminate emergency public information, and perform other tasks to support on-scene operations.

B. Preparedness

1. The lead local agency for deterring, preventing, and responding to a threat of terrorist attack on campus is the UTA Police Department led by the chief of police.
   a. Pre-incident preparedness and response activities include efforts to define the threat, identify terrorists, and prevent terrorist acts. Post incident consequence management activities include efforts to resolve the terrorist incident, conduct an investigation, collect evidence, and apprehend those responsible. UTA Police Department, having jurisdictional authority, will collaborate with local, state and federal agencies in terrorism criminal investigations and intelligence collection activities.
b. UTA Police Department has the lead local role in terrorism incident response on campus and will coordinate its efforts with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies as appropriate.

c. Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the lead state agency for terrorism incident response. DPS will coordinate the state law enforcement response to a potential terrorist incident and the use of state resources.

d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead federal agency for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats and intelligence collection activities within the United States.

2. When a credible threat of terrorist attack exists on campus, UTA will activate UTA EOC or, if security necessitates, activate a specialized facility to coordinate law enforcement, investigative, and intelligence activities for the threats or incidents that will occur.

C. Response and recovery

1. Response and recovery activities undertaken to deal with effects of a terrorist incident are conducted in essentially the same manner as the response and recovery operations for other emergencies or disasters. Post-incident crisis management activities, such as investigation, evidence gathering, and pursuit of suspects, will continue during consequence management. The agency with primary jurisdictional authority over the incident designates the individual at the scene responsible for establishing command.

   a. UTA Police Department will normally have the lead local role in terrorism response and recovery operations for most types of terrorist incidents on campus. Arlington, UTA Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) and UTA Student Health Services would be resources in terrorism response and recovery operations for incidents involving biological agents.

   b. Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) is the lead state agency for terrorism response and recovery operations. The Disaster District Committee (DDC), the State Operations Center (SOC), and the EOC will coordinate state resource support for local terrorism response and recovery operations.

   c. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the lead federal agency for response and recovery operations and will coordinate federal resource support for such operations.

2. The agencies responsible for terrorism response and recovery operations will coordinate their efforts with UTA Police Department authorities conducting crisis management operations.

D. Implementation of the ICS

1. If there is a local incident at UTA, an ICP will be established to manage emergency operations. Shift commanders along with EH&S and Arlington Fire Department will assume the position of unified command (UC). The UC will direct and control responding resources and designate emergency operating areas. Typical operating area boundaries established for a terrorist incident will include:
a. The **crime scene boundary** defines the crime scene, “hot zone.” The crime scene will include the area referred to in technical operations as the “red zone.” Access to the crime scene will be restricted by state, federal, or local law enforcement personnel. Response activities within the crime scene will require special care in order to protect evidence.

b. The **HazMat boundary** defines the HazMat site, which is referred to in HazMat operations as the “warm zone” and includes the area utilized for contamination control and rescue staging. Depending on the spread of contaminants, the HazMat site will include some or the entire crime scene. Entry into the HazMat boundary is normally restricted to response personnel equipped with personal protective equipment and using decontamination procedures.

c. The **incident boundary** includes the crime scene, the HazMat area, the “cold zone” or “support zone” used for incident support operations such as a resource staging and casualty collection, and areas where protective actions, such as shelter-in-place or evacuation, will be recommended or mandatory measures, such as quarantine, imposed. Access to this area is normally controlled; if quarantine is implemented, egress will also be restricted.

2. ICS-EOC interface. The IC and the EOC will agree upon on a division of responsibilities. The IC will manage field operations at the incident site and in adjacent areas. The EOC will mobilize and provide local resources, disseminate emergency public information, organize and implement large-scale evacuation, coordinate care for casualties, arrange mortuary support, and, if local resources are insufficient or inappropriate, request assistance from University of Texas System, Arlington, Tarrant County, or the state.

3. Implementation of UC. If or when needed, state and federal responders arrive to conduct and support field operations, use of ICS for management of the ICP and response operations will transition to UC.

4. If state and federal responders will arrive, the FBI will call for the establishment of a joint operations center for overall coordination and management of response operations.

5. If there is no local incident site, which will be the case in incidents involving biological agents, consequence management activities will be directed and controlled from the campus or local EOC. An IC will be designated. The EOC will transition to a joint operations center using UC with the arrival of state and federal responders.

E. **Coordination of incident consequence management activities**

1. Law enforcement agencies involved in consequence management will keep those agencies and/or departments responsible for response and recovery efforts informed of decisions made that will have implications on the placement of resources for response and recovery. Because of the sensitivity of law enforcement sources and methods and certain crisis management activities, it will be necessary to restrict dissemination of some information to selected emergency management and public health officials who have a need to know. Those individuals will have to carry out some preparedness activities surreptitiously.

2. Until such time as UTA Police Department and emergency management personnel agree that crisis management activities have been concluded, UTA Police Department will participate in IC or EOC operations to advise those carrying out consequence management operations with respect to protection of the crime scene, evidence collection, and investigative results that will have bearing on emergency operations. DPS and the FBI will normally provide personnel to participate in a UC operation to coordinate state and federal law enforcement assistance.
3. A joint information center, staffed by campus, local, state, and federal public affairs personnel, will be established as part of the UC organization to collect, process, and disseminate information to the public.

F. Protective actions

1. Responders. Emergency personnel responding to a terrorist incident must be protected from the various hazards that a terrorist incident can produce. These include: blast effects, penetrating and fragmenting weapons, fire, asphyxiation, hazardous chemicals, toxic substances, radioactive materials, and disease-causing material. See the discussion of threat weapons and their effects in Support Document 5, Terrorist Weapons, Effects and Emergency Response Needs. Though the type of protection required varies depending on the hazard, there are three basic principles of protection that apply to all hazards: time, distance, and shielding.

   a. Time. Emergency workers will spend the shortest time possible in the hazard area or exposed to the hazard. Use techniques such as rapid entries to execute reconnaissance or rescue and rotate personnel in the hazard area.
   b. Distance. Maximize the distance between hazards and emergency responders and the campus. For chemical, radiological, and explosive hazards, recommended isolation and protective action distances are included in the Emergency Response Guidebook.
   c. Shielding. Use appropriate shielding to address specific hazards. Shielding can include vehicles, buildings, protective clothing, and personnel protective equipment.

2. UTA campus. Protective actions for the campus will be selected and implemented based on the hazards present and appropriate instructions and information provided to the campus through usual means of warning and public information. Protective actions will include:

   a. Evacuation
   b. Shelter-in-place
   c. Access control to deny entry into contaminated areas
   d. Restrictions on the use of contaminated foodstuffs, normally imposed by the Texas Department of State Health Services
   e. Restrictions on the use of contaminated agricultural products before processing will normally be imposed by the Texas Department of Agriculture. These are products destined for food use after processing
   f. Restrictions on the use of contaminated public water supplies, normally imposed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
   g. For incidents involving biological agents, protective actions taken to prevent the spread of disease will include:

      1. Isolation of diseased victims within medical facilities
      2. Quarantines to restrict movement of people in specific geographic areas
      3. Closure of schools and businesses
      4. Restrictions on mass gatherings such as sporting events

Such measures are normally recommended and imposed by public health authorities.
G. Requesting external assistance

1. Requests for state assistance will be made by the UTA emergency management coordinator (EMC) to the Arlington EMC or Tarrant County EMC. If a request for assistance cannot be satisfied with resources available at the city or county, it will be forwarded to the DDC for action. If state resources cannot satisfy the request, the State will request assistance from the federal government or other states.

2. Depending on the severity of the incident outside the campus, a local disaster declaration and request assistance from the governor may be declared. The governor will declare a State of Disaster for the local area and request for the president of the United States, through FEMA Region 6 Director, to issue an emergency or disaster declaration for the local area. The NRF describes the functions of the responding federal agencies for various response and recovery functions. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the NRF addresses the federal response for incidents involving radiological materials.

H. Coordination of local medical response to biological weapons incidents

As the medical response to an incident on campus involving biological agents the local medical community as a group, the local and state health departments and federal health agencies directing the response will undertake to coordinate the efforts of local medical providers to ensure that a consistent approach to health issues is taken. Hence, concise information on the threat, recommendations on what will be done to combat it, and instructions on handling victims will be provided to all hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, home health care agencies, individual physicians, pharmacies, school nursing staffs, and other medical providers. The local health department or state public health region field office, will typically take the lead in coordinating the local medical response. They will request assistance from local professional organizations in providing information to all members of the local medical community.

I. Activities by phases of emergency management

1. Prevention

   Carry out anti-terrorist activities on campus, including:

   a. Identify potential terrorist targets and determine their vulnerability. For targets which will produce hazardous effects if attacked, determine the population, and special facilities at risk.

   b. Conduct investigations and criminal intelligence operations to develop information on the composition, capabilities, and intentions of potential terrorist groups.

   c. Develop and implement security programs for facilities that are potential targets. Recommend such programs to the Executive Policy Group.

   d. Implement passive facility protection programs to reduce the vulnerability of new and existing facilities believed to be potential targets.

   e. Develop an assessment process based on best practices and homeland security perimeters. The process helps to categorize each building as to vulnerabilities, hazardous materials,
security measures, and potential target threats and provides corrective measure based on cost benefit analysis.

f. Encourage all local medical facilities to participate in mass casualty exercises and stock specialized pharmaceuticals such as chemical agent antidotes.

g. Encourage the reporting of suspicious activity to UTA Police Department, the North Texas Fusion Center (TFC), and/or Arlington TFC. The TFC is under the command of the Criminal Intelligence Service (CIS), Criminal Law Enforcement Division of DPS. DPS is the primary state agency responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating criminal intelligence information related to possible terrorist activity. The TFC operates 24-hours a day to receive and respond to reports from the public, local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The TFC is staffed by CIS commissioned officers and analysts from CIS and federal agencies. When warranted, TFC disseminates actionable intelligence and investigative leads to local law enforcement.

2. Preparedness

   a. Conduct or arrange terrorism awareness training and periodic refresher training for UTA Police Department and emergency management staff. Conduct training for other departments such as EH&S, Office of Facilities Management, and UTA Student Health Services.

   b. Develop emergency communications procedures that take into account the communications monitoring capabilities of some terrorist groups.

   c. Maintain terrorist profile information on groups suspected of being active.

   d. Establish appropriate mutual-aid agreements.

   e. Conduct drills and exercise to test plans, procedures, and training for the campus.

   f. Conduct awareness programs for departments that handle inventories of potential weapon making materials and chemicals and ask for their cooperation in reporting suspicious activities.

   g. If potential terrorist groups appear to be expanding their activities consider appropriate increased readiness actions.

3. Response


4. Recovery

   a. Decontaminate incident sites and other affected areas. Local, state and/or federal agencies will oversee this effort, which will be conducted by contractors.

   b. Identify and restrict access to all structurally unsafe buildings on campus.

   c. Remediate and cleanup any HazMat that have or might enter local water, sewer, or storm drainage systems.

   d. Provide traffic control for the return of evacuees.
e. Develop and implement appropriate access controls for contaminated areas on campus that cannot be decontaminated and returned to normal use in the near term.

f. Investigate cause of incident and prosecute those believed to be responsible.

g. Maintain records of use of personnel, equipment, and supplies used in response and recovery for possible recovery from the responsible party or reimbursement by the state or federal government.

h. Conduct critical incident stress management activities.

i. Debrief response personnel, prepare incident report, and update plans and procedures on the basis of lessons learned.

j. Restore normal services.

VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. UTA’s normal emergency organization, which is described in section VI.A of the Basic Plan, will carry out the response to and recovery from terrorist incidents.

2. As terrorist acts often violate state and federal law and regulations, state and federal law enforcement agencies and other agencies having regulatory responsibilities will respond to such incidents. In order to effectively coordinate efforts with state and federal agencies, UTA will transition from normal IC operation to a UC organization when the situation warrants.

B. Assignment of responsibilities at UTA

Executive Policy Group will:

a. Provide policy guidance with response to anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism programs.

b. Provide general direction for response and recovery operations in the aftermath of a terrorism incident.

EMC will:

a. Collaborate with UTA CID lieutenant with respect to the terrorist threat and determine appropriate readiness actions during periods of increased threat.

b. In conjunction with chief of police, CID and other local officials make an assessment of the terrorist threat, identify high-risk targets, determine the vulnerabilities of such targets and the potential impact, and recommend appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities.

c. In coordination with chief of police and CID, recommend appropriate training for UTA Police Department, emergency management personnel, and other critical responders at UTA.

d. Coordinate periodic drills and exercises to test plans, procedures, and training.

e. Develop and conduct terrorism awareness programs dealing in weapons or materials that will be used by terrorists to produce weapons.

IC will:

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a. Establish an ICP, control and direct emergency response resources at the incident scene to resolve the incident.
b. Determine and implement initial protective actions for emergency responders and the public in the vicinity of the incident site.
c. Provide an initial incident assessment, request additional resource if needed and provide periodic updates to the EOC.
d. Request a liaison officer from each participating agency to be present at the ICP.
e. Establish a specific division of responsibilities between the IC operation and the EOC.
f. Transition the IC operation to a UC operation when more than two external resources arrive on campus.
g. Secure the scene, reroute traffic, and implement crowd control measures if necessary.
h. Make notifications of terrorist incidents to DPS, the FBI, and other law enforcement agencies.
i. Brief emergency response personnel on crime scene protection.
j. Coordinate the deployment and operation of counter-terrorist response elements.
k. Conduct reconnaissance in vicinity of the incident site to identify threats from delayed action and secondary weapons.
l. Organize and conduct evacuation of the campus and of special facilities if required.

UTA CID or designee will:

a. Conduct anti-terrorist operations and maintain terrorist profile information. Advise emergency management staff, DPS, and the FBI of significant terrorist threats.
b. Recommend terrorism response training programs for the UT Police Department and support public education and awareness activities.
c. Provide UT Police representatives for the ICP and the EOC.
d. In coordination with state and federal authorities, investigate incident; identify and apprehend suspects.

Arlington will:

a. Coordinate all fire and rescue operations during terrorist incidents.
b. Dispatch and deploy fire personnel and equipment during an emergency.
c. Control fires if necessary.
d. Conduct search and rescue operations as needed.
e. Provide support for evacuation operations if requested (Arlington police).
f. Set up decontamination area(s) for emergency responders and victims if needed.
g. Carry out initial decontamination of victims if required.
h. Identify apparently unsafe structures; restrict access to such structure pending further evaluation by the Public Works/Engineering staff.
i. Identify requirements for debris clearance to expedite fire response and search and rescue.

C. Activate fire and rescue mutual-aid as needed.

1. UTA Student Health Services in collaboration with Arlington medical response will:
a. If mass casualties have occurred establish triage.
b. Provide emergency medical care to the injured.
c. Transport patients in a timely manner to appropriate medical facilities.
d. Assign a liaison at the ICP and/or EOC if needed.

2. Office of Facilities Management will:

a. Assign liaison personnel to the EOC and ICP.
b. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to water, wastewater, and drainage systems, and utilities.
c. Clear and/or remove debris on campus as directed.
d. Support search and rescue operations.
e. Coordinate with outside agencies regarding emergency power and lighting at the incident site upon request.
f. Provide emergency power supplies at other facilities upon request.
g. Provide barricades and temporary fencing as requested.
h. Carry out emergency repairs to streets surrounding the campus as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential traffic.
i. Conduct preliminary assessment of damage to structures and streets, and utilities.
j. Provide other public works and engineering support for emergency operations as necessary.
k. Support to emergency repairs to water and wastewater systems as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential public services.
l. In coordination with local and state public health agencies, ensure the safety of water and wastewater systems. Initiate water conservation procedures if required.
m. Identify to the EOC requirements for emergency drinking water supplies from outside sources if needed.

3. All other departments and agencies

a. Provide personnel, equipment, and supply support for emergency operations upon request.
b. Provide trained personnel to staff the EOC.
c. Provide technical assistance to the IC and the EOC upon request.
d. Participate in terrorism awareness training, drills, and exercises.

VII. DIRECTION & CONTROL

A. The Executive Policy Group will, pursuant to NIMS, provide general guidance for emergency operations, including the response to terrorist incidents. During periods of heightened terrorist threat or after an incident has occurred, the campus EOC will be activated.

B. The chief of police or designee will provide overall direction of the terrorist incident response activities of UTA departments and offices. During terrorist incidents, he/she will carry out those responsibilities from the EOC.
C. The IC, assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed, will manage the emergency response at the incident site from an ICP. If terrorist attacks affect multiple widely separated facilities, separate IC operations will be set up.

D. If UTA resources are insufficient or inappropriate to manage an emergency situation, UTA will request assistance from Arlington, University of Texas System, or Tarrant County pursuant to mutual-aid agreements or from organized volunteer groups. Mutual aid personnel and volunteers will work under the immediate control of their own supervisors. All response agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance provided by the UTA Executive Policy Group and carry out mission assignments directed by the IC or the EOC.

E. In a large-scale terrorist incident on campus, significant help is needed from other local officials, local governments, state agencies, and the federal government. As these external resources arrive, it is anticipated that a transition is made from the normal ICS to a UC operation. In a UC arrangement, leaders of all participating response agencies agree on general objectives, priorities, and strategies for resolving the emergency situation.

VIII. READINESS LEVELS

A. Readiness Level 4 – Normal conditions

See the mitigation and preparedness activities in paragraphs V.H.1 and V.H.2 above.

B. Readiness Level 3 - Increased readiness

1. When local law enforcement or UTA Police Department determine or are advised by DPS or the FBI that there is a credible threat of near-term local terrorist action on campus, UTA Police Department will alert the Executive Policy Group, EMC, and other appropriate local officials. Those individuals will review the potential emergency situation, plans, and procedures, and determine and implement appropriate readiness actions for the campus. These will include:

   a. Expanding criminal intelligence operations;
   b. Reviewing personnel and equipment status and taking actions to enhance resource availability;
   c. Reviewing inventory of critical consumable supplies, filling shortages, and increasing stocks if needed;
   d. Increasing security at and surveillance of facilities that are potential targets,
   e. Recommending to the owners or operators of privately-owned facilities that they take similar steps;
   f. Briefing local public health and hospital managers on the potential threat; and
   g. Placing selected emergency response elements on higher state of readiness.

2. Consistent with the need for security to protect intelligence sources and depending on the situation, disseminate non-sensitive threat awareness information to the campus.
C. Readiness Level 2 – High readiness

1. Further increase security at and surveillance of potential targets on campus.
2. Further increase readiness of emergency response forces and advise UTA Health Services and
   emergency management to do likewise.
3. Consider partial activation of the EOC to monitor situation and maintain data on resource
   status on campus.
4. Depending on the specific situation and the need for security to protect intelligence sources,
   disseminate non-sensitive information and, if needed, instructions to the campus.

D. Readiness Level 1 – Maximum readiness

1. Implement most rigorous security measures.
2. Bring response forces to maximum readiness.
3. Activate the EOC to monitor the situation and maintain data on resource status on campus.
4. Disseminate non-sensitive information and, if needed, instructions to the campus.
5. Determine and implement precautionary protective measures for the campus in selected areas
   or for specific facilities where appropriate.

IX. ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

A. Reports & records

1. Situation Report. During emergency operations for terrorist incidents on campus, a daily
   situation report will be prepared and distributed to the local DDC, the TDEM, and the local
   FBI office. See Annex N, Direction and Control, for the format of and instructions for this
   report.

2. Records relating to emergency operations

   a. Activity logs. The ICP and the EOC will maintain accurate logs recording key response
      activities and the commitment of resources.
   b. Cost records for terrorist incident response. For terrorist incidents on campus, all
      departments and agencies participating in the emergency response will maintain detailed
      records of labor costs, equipment usage, and supplies expended. These records will be
      used to recover allowable response and recovery costs from the federal government in the
      event a federal emergency or disaster declaration is issued by the president.

B. Preservation of records

As terrorists often target government facilities, government records are at risk during terrorist
incidents. To the extent possible, legal, property, and contract records will be protected. The
principal causes of damage to records are fire and water. If government records are damaged
during the incident response on campus, the EOC will be promptly advised so that timely
professional assistance can be sought to preserve and restore them.

C. Post-incident review
The EMC is responsible for organizing and conducting a critique following the conclusion of a significant terrorist incident on campus in accordance with the guidance contained in section IX.E of the Basic Plan.

**X. DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE**

Development. The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex.

Maintenance. This annex will be reviewed every two years and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in section X of the Basic Plan.

**XI. REFERENCES**


**SUPPORT DOCUMENTS:**

Support Document 1 .................... Terrorist Incident Response Checklist: Incident Commander
Support Document 2 .................... Terrorist Incident Response Checklist: Operation Medical
Support Document 3 .................... Terrorist Incident Response Checklist: Unified Command
Support Document 4 ......................................................... Useful Points of Contact
Support Document 5 .................... Terrorist Weapons, Effects and Emergency Response Needs
Support Document 6 .................................. Specialized Response Resources
Support Document 7 ............................ TAB A: Communication Response to Active Shooter
**SUPPORT DOCUMENT 1**

**TERRORIST INCIDENT RESPONSE CHECKLIST: INCIDENT COMMANDER**

The response actions below are most appropriate for an incident involving conventional weapons, nuclear devices, or chemical agents where there is a specific incident location at UTA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Assigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INITIAL RESPONSE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deploy response forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activate ICP at the incident site to direct emergency operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If incident appears to be terrorism-related, ensure law enforcement personnel are advised and respond to the incident site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isolate the area and deny entry. Reroute traffic as needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Determine and report:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Observed indicators of use of chemical/biological weapons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wind direction and weather conditions at scene</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Plume direction if any</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Approximate number of apparent victims</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Orientation of victims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Types of victim injuries and symptoms observed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Observations or statements of witnesses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If possible, determine type of weapon used using appropriate detection equipment, response guides, damage characteristics, and casualty symptoms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish scene control zones (hot, warm, and cold) and determine safe access routes &amp; location of staging area. Establish initial operating boundaries for crime scene and incident area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement crowd control measures if necessary</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Determine &amp; implement requirements for protective clothing and equipment for emergency responders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish communications among all response groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protect against secondary attack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activate the EOC to site support emergency operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine requirements for specialized response support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make notification to state and federal law enforcement and emergency management agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain external technical assistance to determine potential follow-on effects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request/deploy hazardous materials response team if appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request/deploy bomb squad or alcohol, tobacco and firearms support if appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify areas that will be at risk from delayed weapon effects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Determine &amp; implement protective measures for public in those areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Determine &amp; implement protective measures for special facilities at risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinguish fires and identify potential hazards such as ruptured gas lines, downed power lines and residual hazardous materials</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Make notifications to adjacent jurisdictions that will be affected</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the effects of the incident could adversely affect water or wastewater systems, advise system operators to implement protective measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Request additional response resources if needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Activate mutual-aid agreements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Request state or federal assistance as needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designate staging areas for incoming resources from other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and volunteer groups separate from operational staging area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Action Item</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL MANAGEMENT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advise emergency medical services and hospitals of possibility of mass casualties/contaminated victims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish site for patient triage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish site for gross decontamination (if appropriate) and a casualty collection area for decontaminated victims located away from the site of primary emergency operation, but accessible by transport vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct initial triage and provide basic medical aid to victims in warm zone if protective equipment is not required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct gross decontamination of victims showing signs of contamination. Separate victims that show no signs of contamination for evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct follow-on triage &amp; treatment of victims in cold zone</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport victims to medical facilities for further treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request state and/or federal medical assistance if needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATALITY MANAGEMENT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert Executive Policy Group, Environmental Health &amp; Safety, and Arlington Fire Department of any potential mass fatality situation and arrange for temporary holding facilities for bodies if necessary. Highlight need to preserve evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate with Tarrant County medical examiner to determine autopsy requirements for victims (Phone: 817-920-5700)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport deceased to morgue, mortuary, or temporary holding facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Item</td>
<td>Assigned</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If evacuation has been recommended:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Activate shelter/mass care facilities to house evacuees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Provide transportation for evacuees without vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Provide security for shelters</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>If evacuation of special facilities such as schools, nursing homes, hospitals has been recommended:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Assist facilities in arranging suitable transportation and carrying out evacuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Assist facilities in arranging suitable temporary reception facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provide information and instructions to the public</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Activate emergency public information operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Identify facilities for use by media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Identify, collect, control evidence, and conduct investigations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pursue and arrest suspects</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provide security in evacuated areas if feasible</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establish and operate access control points for contaminated areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For incidents involving biological agents, consider measures to restrict person-to-person transmission of disease such as quarantine, closure of schools and/or businesses, and restrictions on mass gatherings</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alert human resources agencies to provide disaster mental health services and human services support to victims</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Determine how pets, livestock, and other animals left in evacuated or contaminated areas will be handled</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decontaminate essential facilities and equipment if feasible</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Request technical assistance in assessing environmental effects</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## USEFUL POINTS OF CONTACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Provides</th>
<th>Contact No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEMTREC</td>
<td>Technical assistance for HazMat incidents</td>
<td>800-424-9300 (24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM-TEL</td>
<td>Technical assistance for HazMat incidents</td>
<td>800-255-3924 (24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Response Center Chem-Bio Hotline</td>
<td>Reporting center for suspected terrorist activity as well as technical assistance regarding chemical &amp; biological agents for state and local emergency responders</td>
<td>800-424-8802 (24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of State Health Services, Radiation Program</td>
<td>Technical assistance for emergency responders for incidents involving radiological materials</td>
<td>512-458-7460 (24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFC</td>
<td>The central facility for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence information related to terrorist activities for the state</td>
<td>512-424-7981 866-786-5972 512-424-7418 fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local/Nearest DPS Office</td>
<td>State law enforcement assistance. 3901 West Arkansas Lane Suite 111, Arlington, Texas 76016-1400</td>
<td>817-274-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local/Nearest FBI Office</td>
<td>Federal law enforcement assistance. One Justice Way, Dallas, Texas 75220</td>
<td>972-559-5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local/Nearest Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Office</td>
<td>Federal expertise in explosive devices. 819 Taylor Street, #6A17, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>817-978-2771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearest Bomb Squad</td>
<td>Explosive ordnance disposal assistance</td>
<td>817-368-5548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUPPORT DOCUMENT 5

TERRORIST WEAPONS, EFFECTS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE NEEDS

1. Conventional weapons, explosives & incendiary devices

A. Weapon types

1. Conventional weapons & explosives. Conventional weapons include guns, rocket-propelled grenades, and similar weapons. Explosives include military and commercial explosives, such as RDX, tritonol, dynamite, and ammonium nitrate – fuel oil (ammonium nitrate/fuel oil). The casualty potential of conventional explosive devices will be increased by packing metallic materials such as bolts or nails around the explosive to generate lethal fragments that can inflict casualties at considerable distances.

2. Incendiary devices. Incendiary devices are designed to ignite fires. They will use liquids, such as gasoline, kerosene, or gases, such as propane as their fuel. Incendiary devices have been a favorite weapon of terrorists due to the ready availability of materials needed to build such devices.

3. Combination device. Conventional explosive and incendiary materials will be used in combination to produce blast damage and fires.

B. Weapons effects

1. Conventional explosives

   a. Significant blast damage to structures including building and wall collapse, and blast casualties
   b. Fragmentation casualties from bomb fragments, debris, and broken glass
   c. Fires are possible

2. Incendiary devices

   a. Fires
   b. Secondary explosions are possible
   c. Burn casualties

3. Combination devices

   a. Significant blast damage to structures, including building and wall collapse, and blast casualties
   b. Fires
   c. Fragmentation casualties from bomb fragments, debris, and broken glass

C. Indications of use
1. Conventional explosives
   a. Prior warning or threat
   b. Presence of triggering devices, such as blasting caps or timers
   c. Explosive residue at scene or results from detection instruments
   d. Indications of deliberately introduced fragmentation materials

2. Incendiary devices
   a. Prior warning or threat
   b. Multiple fire locations
   c. Signs of accelerants or results from detection instruments
   d. Presence of propane/butane cylinders in other than typical locations
   e. Presence of containers for flammable liquids

D. Emergency response guidance

If HazMat is encountered in the response to an attack with conventional explosives or incendiary devices, consult the United States Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook.

E. Response needs

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
3. Search and rescue teams for collapsed structures
4. Firefighting
5. HazMat response team
6. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
7. Evacuation assistance
8. Access control for incident site
9. Shelter and mass care for evacuees
10. Investigative resources

2. Nuclear devices & materials

A. Weapons types

1. Radiation dispersal device. Radioactive materials in powder form are packed around conventional explosives. When the explosive device detonates, it disperses the radioactive material over a wide area. Such devices do not require weapons grade radioactive materials; they will be constructed from materials obtained from medical or industrial equipment in common use.

2. Improvised nuclear device (nuclear bomb). Use of this type of device is considered unlikely. It would be extremely difficult for terrorists to build or acquire such a device because a substantial quantity of weapons-grade fissionable materials, extensive equipment, and technical expertise would be needed. It would be extremely difficult to obtain the weapons grade fissile material required to construct such a device.
3. Nuclear weapon. It is considered very unlikely that terrorists would use military nuclear weapons because such weapons are normally secured, strictly controlled, and frequently incorporate safety features to prohibit unauthorized use.

B. Weapons effects

All of the weapons listed could spread radioactive materials if detonated, which will pose immediate danger to life at high levels and long-term adverse health effects at lower levels. In addition, each of these weapons will produce both immediate radiological effects and residual radioactive contamination.

1. Radiological dispersal device
   a. Some blast damage to structures
   b. Some blast casualties
   c. Some fragmentation damage to structures and casualties among people
   d. Localized radiological contamination
   e. Fires are possible

2. Improvised nuclear device or nuclear weapon
   a. Extensive blast damage to structures including building and wall collapse
   b. Significant blast casualties
   c. Significant fragmentation casualties from debris, broken glass, and other materials
   d. Extensive radiological contamination
   e. Extensive fire effects

C. Indications of use

1. Prior warning or threat
2. Reports of stolen radiological sources or nuclear materials
3. Use of these weapons will produce damage and casualties similar to that produced by a conventional high explosive bomb. Radiological detection equipment will be needed to confirm the presence of radioactive materials.

D. Emergency response guidance

2. Improvised Nuclear Device or Nuclear Weapon – Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 165

E. Response needs

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Mass personnel decontamination
3. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
4. Urban search and rescue teams for collapsed structures
5. Firefighting
6. Radiological monitoring and assessment teams
7. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
8. Evacuation assistance
9. Access control for incident site and contaminated areas
10. Shelter and mass care for evacuees

3. Chemical weapons

A. Weapon types

1. Nerve agents. Nerve agents are some of the most toxic chemicals in the world; they are designed to cause death within minutes of exposure. Lethal doses will be obtained by inhaling the agent in aerosol or vapor form or having the agent deposited on the skin in liquid form. Examples include Sarin, Soman, and V agent.
2. Blister agents. Blister agents cause blisters, skin irritation, and damage to the eyes, respiratory damage, and gastrointestinal effects. Their effect on exposed tissue is somewhat similar to that of a corrosive chemical like lye or a strong acid. Examples include Mustard and Lewisite.
4. Choking agents. Choking agents cause eye and airway irritation, chest tightness, and damage to the lungs. These agents include industrial chemicals such as chlorine and phosgene.
5. Hallucinogens, vomiting agents, and irritants. These materials cause temporary symptoms such as hallucinations, vomiting, and burning and pain on exposed mucous membranes and skin, eye pain and tearing, and respiratory discomfort. The effects of these agents are typically short lived; they are generally designed to incapacitate people and typically do not pose a threat to life.

B. Other emergency response considerations

1. Agent form

Some nerve and blister agents are normally in liquid form. When used as weapons, most chemical agents are delivered in aerosol form to maximize the area covered, although some will be delivered as a liquid. An aerosol is defined as a suspension or dispersion of small particles (solid or liquids) in a gaseous medium. Dissemination methods range from spray bottles and backpack pesticide sprayers to sophisticated large-scale aerosol generators or spray systems.

2. Persistency

Chemical agents will be either persistent or non-persistent. Non-persistent agents evaporate relatively quickly. Persistent agents remain for longer periods of time. Hazards from both vapor and liquid will exist for hours, days, or in exceptional cases, weeks, or months after dissemination of the agent.

C. Weapons effects
The primary effects of chemical agents are to incapacitate and kill people.

1. Minute doses of nerve agents cause pinpointing of the pupils (miosis), runny nose, and mild difficulty breathing. Larger doses cause nausea, vomiting, and uncontrolled movement, loss of consciousness, breathing stoppage, paralysis, and death in a matter of minutes. G-agents are non-persistent, while V agents are persistent.

2. Blister agents cause eye irritation and reddening of the skin in low doses. Larger doses produce eye and skin blisters, airway damage, and lung damage, causing respiratory failure. Some blister agents, such as mustards, are persistent in soil, while other blister agents are considered non-persistent.

3. Blood agents inhibit the transfer of oxygen in the body and produce intense irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, breathing tightness, convulsions, and respiratory arrest, causing death. Blood agents are considered non-persistent.

4. Choking agents produce eye and airway irritation and lung damage, which will lead to death. Choking agents are generally non-persistent.

5. Vomiting agents and irritants have relatively short-term incapacitating effects. These symptoms seldom persist more than a few minutes after exposure and the agents are considered non-persistent.

D. Indications of use

1. Prior warning or threat
2. Explosions that disperse mists, gases, or oily film
3. Presence of spray devices or pesticide/chemical containers
4. Unexplained mass casualties without obvious trauma
5. Casualties exhibit nausea, breathing difficulty, and/or convulsions
6. Odors of bleach, new mown grass, bitter almonds, or other unexplained odors
7. Dead birds, fish, or other animals and lack of insects at the incident site and areas downwind
8. Alarms by chemical detection systems

E. Emergency response guidance

1. Nerve agents. Use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 153. Antidotes to nerve agents, including atropine and 2-PAM chloride, must be given shortly after exposure to be effective.


3. Blood agents
   a. If the agent is positively identified as cyanogen chloride, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 125
   b. If the agent is positively identified as hydrogen cyanide, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 117
   c. If you suspect a blood agent has been used, but have not positively identified it, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 123

4. Choking agents
   a. If the agent is positively identified as chlorine, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 124
b. If the agent is positively identified as phosgene, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 125

c. If you suspect a choking agent has been used, but have not positively identified it, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 123

5. Irritants
   a. For tear gas or pepper spray, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 159
   b. For mace, use Emergency Response Guidebook Guide 153

Response needs

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders
2. Mass decontamination capability
3. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties
4. HazMat response teams
5. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
6. Evacuation assistance
7. Access control for incident site and contaminated areas
8. Shelter and mass care for evacuees

4. Biological weapons

A. Weapon types. Biological agents are intended to disable or kill people by infecting them with diseases or introducing toxic substances into their bodies. Such agents are generally classified in three groups:

1. Bacteria and rickettsia. Bacteria and rickettsia are single celled organisms which cause a variety of diseases in animals, plants and humans. Bacteria are capable of reproducing outside of living cells, while rickettsia requires a living host. Both will produce extremely potent toxins inside the human body. Among the bacteria and rickettsia that have been or could be used as weapons are:

   a. Anthrax
   b. Plague
   c. Tularemia or rabbit fever
   d. Q fever

2. Viruses. Viruses are much smaller than bacteria and can only reproduce inside living cells. Among the viruses that could be used as weapons are:

   a. Smallpox
   b. Venezuelan equine encephalitis
   c. Viral hemorrhagic fever

3. Toxins. Toxins are potent poisons produced by a variety of living organisms including bacteria, plants, and animals. Biological toxins are some of the most toxic substances known. Among the toxins that have been or could be used as weapons are:

   a. Botulinum toxins
   b. Staphylococcal enterotoxins
c. Ricin
d. Mycotoxins

B. Other emergency response considerations

1. Means of dissemination

a. Inhalation of agent in aerosol form. An inhalation hazard will be created by spraying a biological agent. Many biological agents, such as viruses, will also be readily transmitted from an affected person to others in aerosol form by coughing and sneezing. This can result in the rapid spread of disease-causing agents.

b. Ingestion in food, water, or other products that have been contaminated with agents.

c. Skin contact or injection. Some agents will be transmitted by simple contact with the skin or by injection.

2. Unique aspects of a biological agent attack

a. As there are few detection systems for biological agents available, an attack with biological agents will not be discovered until public health authorities or medical facilities observe people becoming sick with unusual illnesses. Casualties will occur hours, days, or weeks after exposure. Medical investigators will normally undertake to determine the source and cause of such illnesses and how it is spread.

b. In the aftermath of an attack with biological agents, public health agencies will normally take the lead in determining actions that must be taken to protect the public, although state and local governments will implement those actions.

c. There will be no local crime scene or incident site; the initial dissemination of the agent will have occurred in another city or another country and affected travelers will bring disease into the local area.

d. As people are affected by some biological agents, such as viruses, they are capable of spreading disease to others. The emergency response to a biological attack will have to include medical isolation of affected patients and quarantines or other restrictions on movement of people or animals. It will be necessary to restrict opportunities for person-to-person transmission by closing schools and businesses or curtailing mass gatherings such as sporting events.

C. Weapon effects

Biological agents are used to both incapacitate and to kill. Some agents make people seriously ill, but rarely kill those affected; these will create a public health emergency. Others such as anthrax and many toxins, kill those affected and will create both a public health emergency and a mass fatality situation.

D. Indications of use

1. If there is a local incident site, the following will be indicators of the use of biological weapons:

a. Advance warning or threat
b. Unusual dead or dying animals

c. Unusual casualties – pattern inconsistent with natural disease or disease that does not typically occur in the local area

d. Aerosol containers or spray devices found in other than typical locations of use

e. Presence of laboratory glassware or specialized containers

f. Biohazard labels on containers

g. Evidence of tampering with foodstuffs and water distribution systems

h. Indications of tampering with heating/air conditioning systems

2. For many biological agent attacks, medical assessment of affected people, autopsy results, and follow-on medical investigation will be required to confirm the use of biological agents.

E. Emergency response needs

1. Personal protective equipment for emergency responders

2. Chemical, biological, and radiological detection equipment

3. Decontamination capability

4. Specialized pharmaceuticals

5. Medical evacuation and treatment for mass casualties

6. Public health prevention programs

7. Mortuary support for mass fatalities

8. Access control for incident site if one exists

9. Personnel support for quarantine operations

10. Public health investigative resources
SUPPORT DOCUMENT 6

SPECIALIZED RESPONSE RESOURCES

During the response to a terrorist incident, the local resources used for most emergency situations will be used. Because of the potentially great damage, contamination, casualties, and fatalities that will be generated by large-scale terrorist incidents, specialized response resources will be needed from the state and federal government to supplement those available locally. Requests for state or federal resources will be channeled to the local Disaster District Committee Chairperson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE NEED</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment &amp; technical assistance</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>TXARNG/6th WMD/Civil Support Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>CHEMTREC (800-424-9300)</td>
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<td>Chemical/Biological Hotline (800-424-8802)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Military Resources</td>
</tr>
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<td>HazMat response support</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Texas Commission on Environmental Quality</td>
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<td>National Response Center</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Response Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical care &amp; public health support</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Disaster Medical Assistance Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Military medical units</td>
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<td>Military hospital support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiological monitoring &amp; assessment</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Department of State Health Services, Radiation Program</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Assistance is available from other states pursuant to an interstate compact</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>United States (U.S.) Department of Energy Radiation Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Department of Energy Federal Radiological Monitoring &amp; Assessment</td>
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<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Teams</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Military resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban search &amp; rescue</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Texas Search &amp; Rescue Task Force 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other National Urban Search &amp; Rescue System Task Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security, traffic control &amp; access control</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Department of Public Safety Parks &amp; Wildlife Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas Forest Service</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>National Guard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Military resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim identification &amp; mortuary services</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>FBI</td>
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<td>Disaster Mortuary Teams</td>
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</table>
SUPPORT DOCUMENT 7

TAB A: COMMUNICATION RESPONSE TO ACTIVE SHOOTER

Tab A: Communication Response to Active Shooter

Initial Action

___ Confirm there is an Active Shooter and dispatch police units

___ Activate MavAlert – Active Shooter

___ Notify Arlington Dispatch
   817-543-5905

___ Try to get suspect on the cameras

___ Dispatcher gets checklist to begin process
   Initial each task completed

___ Notify Duty Officer if after 5:00 p.m.

___ Notify EH&S (2-2185) or on call after 5:00 p.m.

___ Activate Federal Outdoor System
   With key in, TURN KEY TO ON,
   Press SHIFT, Press MODE
   If a wrong function is chosen before it is sent: Press CLEAR.
   If a wrong function was chosen after it was sent: Press CANCEL and press SEND

___ Activate Public (manual) Address System
   With key in, TURN KEY ON
   Press PUBLIC ADDRESS FUNCTION
   Press ALL
   Press SEND
   Look at Display for TRANSMIT STATUS and when it changes back to STANDBY STATUS
   Stand about 2 feet away from machine and face shredder
   Press PUSH-TO-TALK and SPEAK SLOWLY
   Say the applicable message from the laminated card in clear, concise manner & tone
   When done release PUSH-TO-TALK

NOTE IF FEDERAL OUTDOOR OR PUBLIC ADDRESS (MANUAL) SYSTEMS FAIL, GO TO FIRE PANEL INDOOR ENUNCIATOR

___ Activate the Fire Panel Indoor Enunciator System
   Open fire panel door
   Press ALL CAMPUS AUDIO of JUST BUILDING(S) AFFECTED to turn on
   To turn on, located in lower button set
   Allow RED LIGHTS TO TURN RED
   Use script OR
   Announce situation with hand microphone
   Press ALL CAMPUS AUDIO or JUST BUILDING AFFECTED to turn off

Initial Updates

Ver. 4.0
02/2017
Confidential per Sec. 488.177 Texas Government Code
Tab A: Communication Response to Active Shooter

___ Activate a MavAlert – Active Shooter Update, Federal Outdoor, Fire Panel Indoor Enunciator update message if directed by Command/Media Relations

___ Note established perimeter

___ Note if threat is inside or outside building(s)
   ___ If inside, contact Office of Facilities Management
   ___ 817-272-2000 to shut down building, etc. if needed

___ Note if building is locked down

___ Note if students are involved
   ___ Contact VP of Student Affairs 817-807-5431

___ Incident Command/Unified Command will direct you to notify outside agencies and other UT Arlington departments

___ Note if EOC is activated

___ Note Incident Command/Unified Command established
   Location________________________

___ Notify Public Information Officers
   PIO - Bridget Lewis WK-817-272-3317 Cell-214-577-9044

Initial Deactivation

___ Activate MavAlert Deactivation – Active Shooter

___ Activate Public (manual) Address System
   ___ With key in, TURN KEY ON
   ___ Press PUBLIC ADDRESS FUNCTION
   ___ Press ALL
   ___ Press SEND
   ___ Look at Display for TRANSMIT STATUS and when it changes back to STANDBY STATUS
   ___ Stand about 2 feet away from machine and face shredder
   ___ Press PUSH-TO-TALK and SPEAK SLOWLY
   ___ Say the applicable message from the laminated card in clear, concise manner & tone
   ___ When done release PUSH-TO-TALK

___ Activate the Fire Panel Indoor Enunciator System if requested
   ___ Open fire panel door
   ___ Press ALL CAMPUS AUDIO or JUST BUILDING(S) AFFECTED to turn on
   ___ To turn on, located in lower button set
   ___ Allow RED LIGHTS TO TURN RED
   ___ Use script

OR

___ Announce situation with hand microphone
Tab A: Communication Response to Active Shooter

OR

_____ Press ALL CAMPUS AUDIO or JUST BUILDING(S) AFFECTED and press ALL CLEAR
_____ Press ALL CAMPUS AUDIO to turn off

7/14/16

***GIVE COMPLETED CHECKLIST TO MICHELLE*** CFS#___________
Only one comment:

Page V-5, D.1.- Implementation of the ICS there is a typo “Arlington”. Arlington what? Assuming its supposed to be Arlington Fire Department.

Otherwise approved

From: Morales, Peggy Sue
Sent: Friday, November 25, 2016 8:34 AM
To: Cole, Glenn <glenncole@uta.edu>; Hoy, Leah V <hoy@uta.edu>; Poole, G W <bpoole@uta.edu>
Cc: Mohat, Cindy <mohat@uta.edu>
Subject: Annex V Terrorism Incident Response DRAFT

Happy Friday,

I have attached Annex V, Terrorism Incident Response for your review. Since each of you will have a place on the signature page, it is critical you understand the role of your area regarding the event.

Please let me know if you have any changes, questions, comments, or concerns regarding the annex.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Very Respectfully,
Peggy Morales
Emergency Management Specialist
700 S Davis Drive
Arlington, Texas 76019
(817) 272-0198 | pmorales@uta.edu

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ARLINGTON