37.01 **Scope:**
This guideline is intended to provide a very basic framework of action in the event a bomb is reported or other tactical violence is threatened (terrorism). Terrorism incidents may include, but are not limited to, Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical and Etiological Incidents (Weapons of Mass Destruction or WMD). It must be noted that criminal incidents are primarily police matters, and the fire department is present in an advisory role and if the need for fire suppression or a hazardous materials response should become necessary.

37.02 **Response:**
All companies responding to bomb scare & tactical violence (WMD) incidents shall respond non-emergency to minimize attention given to the incident. Emergency responses shall only be necessary if directed differently by law enforcement personnel or if known injuries are present.

All apparatus arriving at the given location shall stage a minimum of 500 feet from the reported building or area.

37.03 **Communications:**
Because the possibility exists that a bomb may be detonated by remote control, radio signals, mobile and portable radios shall not be used within 500 feet of the reported building or area. Communications shall be made with the use of runners relating information from the Incident Commander to the companies in the staging area. Communications to the dispatch center shall be made by cell phone or by mobile/portable radios/MDCs located greater than 500 feet from the reported building or area.

37.04 **General Operations:**

A. Life safety is normally the first priority. In the case of Tactical Violence (WMD), that priority may be best accomplished by isolating and investigating the situation first.

B. Utilize the ICS framework for reducing hazards and managing the resources. Establish a Unified command system as soon as possible.

C. Identification and utilization of all resources available to assist TMFD in tactical violence and terrorism incidents (WMD) shall be accomplished:

1. Law Enforcement - TMPD, DCI, FBI and ATF.

2. Winnebago County - Mobile Command Post & Emergency Management.

4. Winnebago County Health Department (public health emergency).

5. Oshkosh & Appleton Hazardous Materials Teams

D. Maintain the scene as a crime scene. Work with law enforcement to preserve evidence and document observations.

E. Maintain awareness for malicious causes at mass casualty incidents such as multiple patients with common symptoms. This may be the first sign of a possible threat.

F. Be aware of secondary devices meant to harm responders.

G. Minimize exposure to responders by maximum use of personal protective equipment, controlled/limited entry/exit for tasks and staging of resources at a safe distance.

H. Establish a basic decontamination zone at a minimum for any suspected incident.

I. Perform a continual size-up and protect personnel accordingly.

37.05 **Bomb Threats:**

A. First arriving engine companies shall prepare to connect to hydrants and lay out, should the need arise.

B. The Incident Commander shall meet with all parties involved with the incident. The decision to evacuate shall be made by the company owners, authorized representatives, or the company; or by the Town of Menasha Police Department; not by the Town of Menasha Fire Department.

C. Should detonation occur with fire, concentration should be made to contain the fire and rescue of trapped persons.

D. All members are to be in full protective clothing including SCBAs until otherwise informed by the incident commander. At no time, shall fire department personnel be engaged in searching for bombs, incendiary devices, or similar devices. TMFD personnel may be used to accompany qualified individuals who are searching for items that are “out of place” or unusual. If a potential or suspicious device is spotted or discovered, there should be no attempt to move that device by TMFD personnel. Should a bomb detonate, additional caution should be used. A second bomb may detonate, designed to cause injury to emergency response personnel.
37.06 Biological Incident:
Biological agents include the following agents: Anthrax, Cholera, Plague, Tularemia, Q Fever, Small Pox, VEE, Ebola, Botulinum Toxin, T-2 Mycotoxins, Ricin, and Staphylococal Enterotoxin B.
A. Biological agents may produce delayed reactions.
B. Inhalation is the primary route of entry.
C. Personal protective equipment including SCBA provides adequate protection for personnel.
D. Refer to the DOT Emergency Guidebook #158 for recommendations.

1. Response Recommendations:
   A. Position all apparatus and personnel uphill and upwind of the involved building, building exhaust systems, or location of suspected biologic material.
   B. Isolate and secure the area. Recommended isolation distance per DOT #158 is 80 feet.
   C. Restrict access to unprotected individuals.
   D. Gather information.
      1. Type and form of agent (liquid, powder, aerosol).
      3. Location in the structure.
   E. Contact the Oshkosh Hazmat Team and inform them of the situation.

37.07 Nuclear Incidents:
A. Radiological agents may produce delayed reactions.
B. Inhalation is the primary route of entry for particulate radiation.
C. In most cases firefighting personal protective equipment including SCBA provides adequate protection for personnel.
D. Gamma sources require minimizing exposure time and maintaining appropriate distance as the only protection.
E. Refer to the DOT Emergency Guidebook #163 & #164 for recommendations.
1. **Response Recommendations:**

A. Position all apparatus and personnel upwind of any suspected event.

B. Isolate and secure the area. Recommended minimum isolation distance per DOT Emergency Guidebook #163 is 80 to 160 feet.

C. Use time, distance and shielding as protective measures against radiation exposure.

D. Contact the Oshkosh Hazmat Team and inform them of the situation. They will need to respond to monitor radiation levels with their equipment.

### 37.08 Incendiary Incidents:

Incendiary type incidents typically produce intense fire conditions. These conditions include rapid fire spread, high heat, multiple fire locations, and the use of chemical accelerants.

In addition to intense fire conditions, terrorists may sabotage fire protection devices, set booby traps to injure first responders, and utilize an array of various incendiary devices.

While caution is important, normal firefighting practices should be utilized to handle these situations. Any indications that the fire is incendiary in nature should prompt a request for the Town of Menasha Police Department Detective Unit to assist with scene documentation and investigation.

### 37.09 Explosives Incidents:

Explosive incidents typically cause severe damage and possible severe fire conditions in and around the area where explosive device was detonated. Severity of damage is dependent upon the size, type and containment material of the explosive device.

A. Explosive devices may be designed to disseminate chemical, biological, or radiological agents.

B. Explosives may produce secondary hazards, such as unstable structures, damaged utilities, hanging debris, void spaces, and other physical hazards.

C. Explosives devices main contain anti-personnel features such as nails, shrapnel, fragmentation design, or other materials.
D. Outward Warning Signs:

1. Oral or written threats.
2. Container or vehicle that is out of place.
3. Devices attached to compressed gas cylinders, flammable liquid containers, bulk storage containers, pipelines, and other chemical containers.
4. Oversized packages with oily stains, chemical odors, excessive postage, protruding wires, excessive binding, and no return address.

E. Refer to the DOT Emergency Guidebook #112 and 114 for information and recommendations.

1. Response Recommendations, Unexploded Device/Pre-Blast Operations:

A. The command post should be located away from areas where improvised secondary devices may be placed such as mailboxes and trash cans.

B. Stage incoming units.

1. Away from the line of sight of the target area.
2. Away from buildings with large amounts of glass.
3. In such a way to utilize distant structures and/or natural barriers for protection from the potential blast wave.

C. Isolate/deny entry to the area.

D. Contact the Oshkosh Hazmat Team and inform them of the situation.

E. Secure the perimeter based on the size of the explosive device.

F. Coordinate all activities with law enforcement officials and be prepared for operations if the device activates.

G. Attempt to identify device characteristics such as type of threat, location, time, package, device and any associated history.

H. Standoff distance should be corresponding with the size of the device.

1. Car bomb – 1500ft (increase distance with larger vehicles).
2. Package bomb (1-25lbs) – 1000ft.
3. Pipe bomb – 500ft.

I. Use extreme caution if the caller identified a time for detonation. It is possible that the device will activate prior to the announced time.
J. Discontinue use of radios, mobile data computers and cell phone in the area.

K. Evaluate scene conditions.
   1. Potential number of affected people.
   2. Exposure problems.
   3. Potential hazards such as utilities, structures, fires, and chemicals.
   4. Identify water supply.
   5. Evaluate other needed resources such as EMS, Hazmat Team, and Technical Rescue Team.
   7. Make appropriate notifications.

L. Develop an action plan that identifies incident priorities, potential tactical assignments, and key positions in the Incident Command/Unified Command system.

2. Response Recommendations, Exploded Device Post-Blast Operations:

A. The command post should be located away from areas where improvised secondary devices may be placed such as mailboxes and trash cans.

B. Stage incoming units.
   1. Away from the line of sight of the target area.
   2. Away from buildings with large amounts of glass.
   3. In such a way to utilize distant structures and/or natural barriers for protection from the potential blast wave.
   4. Stage units at a greater distance and consider multiple staging areas.

C. Contact the Oshkosh Hazmat Team and inform them of the situation.

D. Be aware of potential secondary devices and their potential location.

E. Be aware that the debris field may contain unexploded bomb material.

F. Discontinue use of radios, mobile data computers and cell phone in the area.

G. Assist with the removal of all citizens and ambulatory victims from the affected area and direct the injured to get proper medical care.

H. Evaluate onscene conditions and evaluate the needed resources to mitigate the incident.
I. Make any other necessary notifications as appropriate such as the hospitals or the Winnebago County Emergency Management Department.

J. Complete a hazard and risk assessment.

K. Limit the number of personnel and exposure time in the blast area.

L. Full protective clothing including SCBA is required while working in the blast zone area.

M. Have the Hazmat Team conduct atmospheric monitoring for any type of hazards.