EV 09 – Critical Incidents
Session 27 – LERA/ Survey and Monitoring PPE Level B
LD43 – Emergency Management

**Date Revised:** 12/09/19

**Event Goal:** To teach recruit officers how to respond to a critical incident.

**Session Goal:** This hands-on training lane provides the responder with a working knowledge of equipment capable of surveying and monitoring compounds

**Learning Objectives:**

- Identify typical terrorist methods, motivations and tactics **[43.I.B]**
- Identify the characteristics of incendiary devices **[43.V.F]**
- Identify incident response priorities
    - Life versus property
    - Crime scene protection
    - Preservation of evidence **[43.V.N]**
- Identify types and levels of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and decontamination considerations **[43.V.O]**
- Identify the importance of WMD job aids for First Responders
    - Louisiana State University (LSU) WMD Response Guide
    - Emergency Response Guide (ERG) **[43.V.J]**
- Identify the components of the R.A.I.N. concept
    - Recognize
    - Avoid
    - Isolate
    - Notify **[43.V.C]**
- Identify selected chemical agent detection and classification equipment and its application in a CBRNE environment, including the operations, capabilities, and limitations of M8/C8 paper, the M256A1 kit, the Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM), and the APD2000
- Identify radiological monitoring equipment and its application in a CBRNE environment to include the operations, capabilities, and limitations of the Ludlum 2241
- Utilize PPE Level C while engaged in police actions in a CBRNE environment

**Session Time:** 1.5 Hours

**Resources:**

- Power Point
- Audio/video device
- Classroom with tables

- **Session Summary:** The student will demonstrate the ability to perform triage of mass casualties at the scene of a CBRNE MCI and to support the efforts of on-scene responders to evacuate victims from the incident site through the initiation of definitive medical care.

| Outline | Instructor Notes |
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| I. Scene Survey and Safety – PPE Level B | Facilitated discussion (1.5 hours) |

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| A. CBRN Dissemination Devices **[43.I.B] [LD26] [1]**<br>1. Direct Deposit devices – Direct deposit devices are constructed to inject the agent directly into the target. This type of device does not immediately suggest a weapon of mass destruction, because it affects one person at a time. Most often, this type of device is associated with spy novels and movies. The most famous use of a direct deposit device occurred in 1978 when Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov was murdered. Other direct deposit devices include syringes, darts, and blowguns. Direct deposit devices also include placing CBRN hazards in food, water, and other substances for direct ingestion. While the direct deposit device is deadly for the victim, the possibility of large-scale devastation is minimal.<br>2. Breaking Devices – Breaking devices encapsulate the agent and release it when broken. They are most effective with chemical agents. The breaking device that most often comes to mind is one made of glass, such as the Molotov cocktail. However, the most famous breaking devices were used in the March 1995 Tokyo subway sarin attack.<br>3. Bursting or Exploding Devices – Bursting or exploding devices employ an explosive to break the agent container and disseminate the agent – chemical, biological, or radiological/dirty bomb. An explosive or bursting device employs a small booster charge surrounded by the agent and that is activated by a fuse, timer, or other device. When the burster charge goes off, it ruptures the device and disseminates the agent. The IED is the most common of this type of device. The use of exploding devices to disseminate biological or chemical agents is limited. The stress (heat, chemical reactions) from explosive dissemination can reduce efficiency of the agent or render it useless by inactivating the organism or toxin. The most likely use of an explosive device is to cause damage | **[LD 43]** Identify typical terrorist methods, motivations, and tactics<br><br>**[LD 26]** Recognize hazards of responding to a bombing incident<br><br>**[1] ASK –** What are some delivery methods for CBRN?<br>• Looking for exploding, breaking or bursting, or spraying. |

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| and fear from the actual explosion or to disseminate radiological material that would not be damaged from the heat of the explosion<br>4. Spraying Devices – Spraying devices contain an agent reservoir and employ pressure to disseminate the agent, whether chemical and biological. Crop dusters create a dispersal problem for terrorists. When the agent is dropped, the wind and drag behind the plane could cause low concentrations in one area. With low concentrations, the material would become less effective with some of the agents.<br>5. Vectors – Vectors (organisms, such as mosquitoes, fleas, or ticks that carry disease-causing micro-organisms from one host to another) would most likely be used for dissemination of biological agents. They are the least predictable and least controllable of dissemination devices. While use of vectors is conceivable (e.g., the release of thousands of mosquitoes carrying blood-borne disease into a packed stadium), the effectiveness and reliability of this method does not compare to other simpler means of dissemination.<br>B. Explosive Materials – Explosives are substances that – through chemical reaction – rapidly and violently change to a gas, accompanied by high temperatures, extreme shock, and a loud noise. There are three types of explosions – atomic, mechanical, and chemical. A mechanical explosion is characterized by a gradual build-up of pressure in a container until it overcomes the structural resistance of the container and an explosion occurs (i.e., pipe bomb). A chemical explosion is the rapid conversion of a solid or liquid explosive compound into gasses having much greater volume than the substances from which they are generated **[43.V.F]**<br>1. Classification by Type of Explosion – Explosive are distinguished between low explosive, which deflagrate, and high explosives, which detonate. | **[LD 43]** – Identify the characteristics of incendiary devices. |

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| a. Low explosives burn through deflagration rather than a detonation wave and are usually a mixture.<br>b. High explosives explode in supersonic reactions and without confinement. High explosives are initiated by shock or heat and have high brisance – the shattering effect of an explosion.<br>2. Classification by Sensitivity of Materials<br>a. Primary explosives are extremely sensitive and require a small amount of energy to be initiated. Primary explosives are mainly used in detonators to initiate secondary explosives. Examples are tetryl, lead azide, mercury fulminate, and lead styphnate.<br>b. Secondary explosives are relatively insensitive and need a great amount of energy to initiate decomposition. Secondary explosives require a detonator to explode. Examples are dynamite, TNT, RDX, and HMX.<br>c. Tertiary explosives are the most insensitive of high explosives, requiring a large stimulus to cause detonation. They require confinement, especially when used in small quantities. Examples are ammonium nitrate and fuel oil, urea and nitro urea.<br>3. Effects of an Explosion – The incendiary/thermal effect occurs in the immediate vicinity of the seat of the explosion with both high and low explosives, varying greatly from one compound to another. Low explosives generally produce longer incendiary thermal effects than will high explosives. High explosives produce higher temperatures, but for a shorter time. The incendiary effect is usually seen as a bright flash or fireball. The low explosive fireball is more likely to cause a secondary fire than the high explosive detonation **[2]**<br>4. The fragmentation effect occurs when pieces of the explosive device or its container come apart and spread out from | **[2] ASK –** What are some effects of an explosion?<br>• Answer – Looking for incendiary (fire), thermal |

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| the seat of the explosion. This effect normally involves casings, but it can also involve components such as batteries and switches. Fragmentation adds to the destructive force of the explosive device, tearing into materials in its path.<br>5. The shrapnel effect differs from fragmentation in that shrapnel does not derive from working parts of the device. It can include nails, marbles, ball bearings, or other materials placed in and around a device.<br>6. The blast pressure effect involves the resulting bubble surrounding the seat of an explosion. It encompasses the entire area behind the shock front emanating from the seat of the explosion. There are three stages of blast pressure:<br>a. Positive pressure – The positive pressure phase occurs when the blast creates a shock wave that moves rapidly from the seat of the explosion, pushing the air away from it and delivering violent force to everything in its path. It is formed at the instant of detonation when the blast compresses the surrounding atmosphere and pushes it outward.<br>b. Peak overpressure – Peak overpressure is the highest amount of positive pressure above normal atmosphere that an explosive charge achieves during detonation or explosion. It pushes air away from the seat of the explosion.<br>c. Negative pressure – The negative pressure phase occurs when the ambient pressure is less than atmospheric pressure, causing a suction effect. It follows immediately after a positive phase, but lasts two to three times longer. The negative pressure phase is essentially a vacuum or suction phase, thus accounting for much of the debris found at the seat of the explosion and nearby.<br>d. The ground shock (or water shock | (heat),fragmentation, shrapnel, etc. |

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| effect) occurs when the explosion is initiated while buried in the earth or submerged in water. Because of the relative incompressibility of both earth and water, the shock wave should extend further and with more force than air. This effect is like that of a small earthquake. Structural damage may be substantially greater.<br>7. Firing train – Also called detonation or an initiation sequence, the firing train is the sequence of events that cascade from relatively low levels of energy to cause a chain reaction to initiate the final explosive material or main charge. Low-explosive trains are something like a bullet – primer and propellant charge. High-explosive trains can be more complex, either two-step (detonator and dynamite) or three step (detonator, booster, and ANFO).<br>C. Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) **[43.V.F] [LD34] [3]**<br>1. Constructed in a nonstandard manner, incorporating explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals<br>2. Designed to kill, injure, destroy, disfigure, distract, or harass<br>3. Delivered to a target<br>4. Components of IED – IED generally consist of four basic components – power source, initiator, explosives, and switch.<br>a. Power sources are commonly electric because the IED contains an electric initiator. Batteries (a common power source) are manufactured in many shapes and sizes. In some cases, they can be cut and shaped to make detection more difficult. Most commercially available batteries can reliably cause an initiator to function. Mechanical action, such as spring under pressure, can store sufficient energy to cause the functioning of a non-electric initiator.<br>b. Initiators provide an additional energy required to start a chain reaction with | **[LD 43]** Identify the characteristics of incendiary devices<br><br>**[LD 34]** Identify the primary responsibilities of peace officers as EMS first responders at a medical emergency<br><br>**[3] ASK –** What are IED's designed to do?<br>• Answer – Kill, injure, destroy, distract, harass, disfigure |

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| the explosive, causing it to burn or detonate. The most common types of initiators are squibs and blasting caps. Examples of effective improvised initiators include a flash bulb with an exposed filament, a percussion primer, or even improvised blasting cap.<br>c. Explosives (fillers) are a necessary ingredient of the IED and the component that causes most of the damage. As an IED component, explosives have a few additional characteristics that warrant discussion. When an explosive incorporated into a device, it is not necessarily in contact with all other IED components. These components will often survive in some form after a device detonates.<br>d. Switches are incorporated into a device as either an arming switch or a fuse. They can be simple or complex in nature. More than one switch can be used to create redundancy in the system. Many IED will incorporate both an arming switch and a fusing switch.<br>5. Use of IED to Disperse CBRN Materials – An IED may be used to initiate a CBRNE event; in these cases, the IED is used to scatter the hazard<br>6. Delivery of IED – An IED can take any form, limited by only the builder's imagination and resources. IED generally fall into three categories – package-type, vehicle-borne, and suicide bomb **[LD3] [4]**<br>a. A package type IED concealed in everyday packaging remains effective and facilitates delivery to its intended target. Packaging can consist of metals, plastics, paper, glass, wood, or any combination of these materials. The packaging can enhance the destructive effect and/or disguise its true contents. Some examples are:<br>1) Pipes and tubes (steel and plastic)<br>2) Suitcases, handbags, purses<br>3) Postal mail | **[LD 3]** Identify the elements of area/beat knowledge, including Critical Sites, locations requiring special attention, i.e. hot spots, potentially dangerous areas<br><br>**[4] ASK –** What is some common packaging of IED's?<br>• Answer – Looking for metals, plastics, paper, glass, wood or any combination of. |

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| 4) Toys<br>5) Cellular phones and pagers<br>6) Computers<br>7) Furniture<br>8) Cigarette boxes<br>9) Flashlights<br>10) Bottles, cans, and jars (any container)<br>7. A vehicle-borne IED is a device that uses a vehicle as the package or container of the device. These IED come in all shapes, colors, and sizes that vary by the type of vehicle available – small sedans to large cargo trucks. Larger vehicles obviously enable larger amounts of explosives to be used, resulting in a greater effect. Functioning of these devices can vary within the same methods as package-type IED, and can have the same common characteristics or indicators as other IED.<br>8. Most often identified with events in the Middle East, suicide bombers are a reality throughout the world. The aim of the terrorist is not to commit suicide, but to kill or injure as many other people as possible, whether responder or everyday citizen. A person-borne suicide bomb usually employs a high-explosive/fragmentary effect and uses a command detonation firing system – some sort of switch or button the person activates by hand. Explosives with fragmentation can be contained in a vest, belt, or clothing specifically modified to carry concealed material. Vehicle-borne suicide bombs employ the same methods and characteristics of other package or vehicle bombs, using a command detonation firing system.<br>D. Responding to a Preblast Incident- As the responder arrives on the scene of a potential explosion incident, several decisions must be made based on the situation, the first of which is whether to evacuate. If the information is available, the responder needs to know the following **[LD21]**:<br>1. Location of bomb(s) | **[LD 21]** Patrol strategies officers may employ to provide protection and service within their assigned areas of patrol, to include preventive and directed enforcement |

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| 2. What it looks like<br>3. Type/size of bomb(s)<br>4. Time of detonation<br>5. How will it detonate-timing, command, temperature, etc.<br>E. Safety Procedures- When responding to a possible explosive incident, several safety procedures should be followed. The following are safety suggestions **[43.V.N] [5]**<br>1. Do not transmit two-way radios, radar, or television transmitting devices within 1,000 feet of a device. This includes the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) in cellular phones. The Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR) given off by these devices may detonate the item.<br>2. Notify the proper authorities, depending on the jurisdiction and the situation.<br>3. Clear and control the area as one would during a hazardous materials incident. The size and type of explosive, terrain, shielding, and other factors will determine the size of the area to be controlled. Move people away from the item- do not move the item away from the people.<br>4. Stage Emergency Medical Services (EMS), fire, and police units outside the control point. Emergency units are of little use if they are destroyed in a blast.<br>5. Do not approach the suspected explosive because it may have motion-sensitive or acoustic fuses that function once a target is sensed.<br>6. Reduce the potential effects of a blast and flying shrapnel by opening doors and windows and by placing emergency vehicles in the path of the blast wave to act as a shield.<br>7. Be aware of possible multiple devices<br>F. Priority Actions- Life-safety issues are paramount during the first stages of a preblast response. A responder must take great care to avoid endangering him/herself, other responders, and the public. Proper standoff distances and shielding must be considered when positioning vehicles and equipment and when moving or evacuating personnel. | **[LD43]** Identify incident response priorities: Life versus property, Crime scene protection, Preservation of evidence<br><br>**[5] ASK –** What safety procedures do you think you should take when dealing with a possible explosive incident?<br>• Answer – Looking for, don't use your radio, turn off your MDC, notifications, move and keep people away, find cover and/or shielding, etc. |

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| **[43.V.C]**<br>G. Evacuation Issues-The decision to evacuate could move personnel from a building or other area of relative safety to another location with far more danger, such as an outside parking lot where a vehicle-borne IED explodes or a sniper awaits. If the decision is made to remain in place, results could also be deadly and costly if a bomb explodes. Such losses could have significant and long-standing impact on either public or private institutions. In the case of a threat only (no device located), local and departmental guidelines help determine who makes the evacuation decision or when to evacuate- rarely is it the emergency responder; instead senior managers, government administrators, or business owners lead the decision-making process. If an emergency responder is asked for advice, he/she should explain the options and potential consequences, but let that person make the decision.<br>H. Evacuation Considerations- There are three general considerations when deciding whether to evacuate and how to effectively do so-time, distance, and shielding.<br>1. Time is important in evacuation, because the time of detonation is unknown, and the length of time it will take to evacuate is difficult to estimate. Even if a terrorist provides the time the explosive will detonate, that information could be inaccurate. It is no unheard of for a terrorist to lie to gain more "success" in the attack. The fuse, switch, and other bomb components often may not work as planned.<br>2. The distance from the device should be determined based on the size and potential power of the explosive, as well as available shielding. If the size and power is unknown, distance decisions should be based on the worst-case scenario. The responder should assume that the container has the maximum amount of the strongest explosive. People should be moved away from the device, rather than | **[LD 43]** Identify the components of the R.A.I.N. concept: Recognize, Avoid, Isolate, Notify |

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| moving the bomb away from the people. Emergency responders should never handle a suspected device.<br>3. Shielding can be found in many forms, especially from vehicles. The more shielding available the better: two fire trucks are better than one. When selecting shielding, the emergency responder should remember that some materials make better shields than others. Sheets of plywood do not provide as much protection as does a wall of cinder blocks. Remember: If you can see the bomb, the bomb can kill you **[6]**<br>I. Evacuation Decision- Responsible officials making the evacuation decision may consider an evacuation of the building or area if the situation dictates. There are four main evacuation options- No evacuation/no threat, no evacuation/shelter in place, partial evacuation, and total evacuation.<br>1. No evacuation/no threat- When the threat has been determined to be false, a decision of no evacuation/no threat is made, and all personnel in the area may continue with the normal routine.<br>2. No evacuation/shelter in place- This is preferred when there is no time to evacuate based on the expected time of detonation. If the decision to shelter in place is made, personnel must use all possible means of shielding to reduce exposure.<br>3. Partial evacuation- A decision of partial evacuation is made when it is determined that the explosive will not cause structural damage or that the effects will be contained. A letter bomb, for example, may require the evacuation of only the immediate area and not the entire building. Another situation requiring only partial evacuation would involve an explosive placed in a hospital. Removing all patients would not be feasible. Many situations would require shelter in place.<br>4. Full evacuation- A determination of full evacuation requires removal of all | **[6] ASK –** What are some good types of shielding?<br>• Answer – Looking for, Block walls, vehicles, buildings, etc. |

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| personnel from the building or effected area.<br>J. Scene Survey Considerations- Two situations are possible in preblast situations. Either a threat has been made or a suspicious package has been located. The course of actions taken by the responder can differ according to which of the situations exist. When responding to a suspicious package call, an emergency responder needs to be prepared for anything that could happen. While the scene survey techniques involve searching for an explosive device, there are suggested guidelines for responding to a suspicious package that may contain biological or chemical hazards **[LD41, 30]**<br>K. Response to a Suspicious Package with Possible Chemical or Biological Hazards **[43.V.J]**<br>1. Do not touch, move, or open any suspicious package until an initial hazard risk assessment of the package can be performed in coordination with HAZMAT personnel.<br>2. Evacuate personnel from the immediate area.<br>3. Treat the scene as a crime scene. Preserve evidence and perform collection only in conjunction with appropriate law enforcement. Enough suspicious material must be retained for laboratory analysis and for forensic examination of criminal evidence.<br>4. Maintain chain of custody.<br>5. Identify and list the names and contact information for anyone who may have been exposed to the suspicious substance so that they may be treated as necessary.<br>L. Scene Survey Techniques- When a bomb threat has been made, a scene survey must occur (if time permits) to make evacuation determinations. There are different methods of approach, including company search procedures, the ATF bomb search technique, and the local department search procedures- once again, follow any local protocol in existence. | **[LD30]** Identify the primary purpose of the: Initial survey of a crime scene; Crime scene search<br><br>**[LD41]** Identify a hazardous materials incident. Identify the specific challenges that are presented by incidents involving hazardous materials<br><br>**[LD43]** Identify the types and characteristics of explosives and improvised explosive devices |

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| 1. Before beginning the sweep of a room, searchers should always listen to the noises inside the room. Unusual ticking sounds need to be identified immediately.<br>2. During the sweep of a room, searchers may use electronic or medical stethoscopes on the walls, furniture, and floors.<br>3. The room should be searched four times at four separate search elevations.<br>a. First elevation- from floor to waist high<br>b. Second elevation- from hip height to chin or top of the head.<br>c. Third elevation- from chin or top of the head to the ceiling.<br>d. Fourth elevation- inside false or suspended ceilings, ceiling mounted fixtures, air conditioning ducts, sound or speaker systems, electrical wiring, and structure frame members.<br>4. The room is typically searched at the first elevation, second elevation, and third elevation in exactly the same manner.<br>5. The room is entered by two searchers.<br>6. They visually split the room in half by agreeing on imaginary line through the center of the room.<br>7. Each searcher will be responsible for searching their half or their side of the imaginary line.<br>8. They stand at one of the room, back-to-back. The wall is immediately next to the right shoulder of one searcher. The wall is immediately next to the left shoulder of the other searcher. The imaginary line runs between their backs and is perpendicular to them.<br>9. The searchers walk along the walls, searching at the first elevation.<br>10. They meet at the opposite end of the room, then walk along the center of the imaginary line back to the point of beginning.<br>11. The searchers then make similar symmetric searches around the room until the entire room has been searched at the first elevation. | **[LD1]** The officer as a leader and the universal components of leadership<br><br>**[LD26]** Identify the responsibilities of |

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| 12. The searches then conduct searches of the second and third elevations.<br>13. The search of the fourth elevation is conducted in any manner that will allow the access, view, or analysis of the more difficult place to be searched.<br>M. Responding to a Postblast Incident- When called to the scene of an explosion or to a threat that results in an explosion, the responder will encounter a situation (and blast effects) influenced by several factors, including **[LD 26, 1, 41]**<br>1. The type, weight, and shape of the explosive charge<br>2. The distance from the point of detonation<br>3. The orientation of the structural component (with respect to the explosive device)<br>4. The blast wave reflection from other surfaces<br>5. The focusing of the blast wave<br>6. The type and strength of structures<br>7. The thickness, length, and height of walls<br>8. The type of frame or other support conditions<br>N. Hazards Encountered in Structures- There are three common types of structural hazards a responder may encounter following an incident involving an explosive device- Glass, fragments, and collapse/fire hazards **[43.V.O]**<br>1. Glass hazards- The primary sources of glass hazards are windows. Glass hazards generally come in one of three forms- Projected, falling, or static glass. Projected or flying glass shards are due to the positive pressure phase of the blast wave. Falling, or guillotine, glass not only poses a threat during the actual explosion, but is also a lingering threat during the response. Static glass can be present in the structure and can pose a hazard by causing additional injuries to victims of the initial explosion and to responders.<br>2. Fragment hazards- Blast pressure forces applied to reinforced concrete can cause fragment hazards due to spalling (tearing apart) or breaching. Responders can be | the first responding officer on the scene of an unusual occurrence, to include: Assuming initial command, establishing a perimeter/protecting the incident location, Isolating the hazard, maintaining ingress/egress control, initiating appropriate notifications<br><br>**[LD41]** Identify precautions peace officers can take to protect themselves from contacting hazardous materials<br><br>**[LD43]** Identify types and levels of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and decontamination considerations |

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| injured by concrete and steel that dislodges from intact structures or a debris field.<br>3. Collapse hazards- These occur due to catastrophic failure of structural components caused by the blast pressure and may result in a progressive collapse, or pancaking, of a structure. Intense fire can also weaken structural supports, causing a progressive collapse. As buildings collapse, fire spreads and may possibly intensify due to the presence of additional fuel, such as ruptured gas lines. The initial damage may only be to a small portion of a structure, but the chain reaction of failures may begin that could result in more extensive damages. This collapse may not occur immediately, but may take days to evolve.<br>O. Other Hazards Following an Explosion- Besides structural hazards, many other hazards may be present at the scene of an explosion, including multiple devices, natural gas and electrical lines and other utility hazards, other CBRNE, bodily fluids **[7]**<br>1. Multiple devices- As in any situation involving terrorism, responders continually aware of the potential for multiple devices, and must observe surrounding areas constantly for any signs. Multiple devices could be anywhere, including staging areas, command posts, triage areas, decontamination corridors, etc. If another suspected device is observed, notify the Incident Commander (IC) and begin the evacuation of the area<br>2. Natural gas and electrical lines and other utility hazards can be severed by an explosion. These present a danger to responders and victims in and around the structure. Utilities should be turned off as soon as possible to prevent further hazards.<br>3. CBRN- Responders should monitor for other CBRN hazards beginning with the arrival on the scene. Conventional explosions can be used to disseminate CBRN hazards or mask another method of | **[7] ASK –** What are some hazards you need to protect yourself from after an explosion?<br>• Answer – Secondary devices, broken gas lines, downed electrical lines, falling debris, glass, etc. |

dissemination. All responders should be alert for the signs and symptoms of a CBRN attack in addition to the explosion. The presence of the additional hazards will affect response actions including evacuation needs, triage needs, PPE level, downwind hazards, and request for additional resources.

4. Bodily fluids may contain pathogens that create risks for responders contacting those victims. This has become a concern in suicide bombings in which terrorists have spread Hepatitis and other pathogens present in bone fragments projected into victims.

P. Priorities- In the response phase, the responder has priorities to address. The first of these is the safety of the responder and the public. Every effort must be made to avoid additional casualties among the public. Responders must also ensure their personal protection. Too often, responders rush into a situation with little concern for their own safety and become victims. As victims, they are no longer able to assist in the response effort and may require additional resources for treatment (if survival is possible).

Q. Multiple Devices- Multiple devices are additional explosives placed at the scene of an ongoing emergency response and intended to cause casualties among responders. They are designed to explode after a primary explosion or other major emergency response event has attracted large numbers of responders to the scene to inflict additional injury, damage, and fear.

R. Guidelines for Responding to an Incident Involving Multiple Devices

1. Anticipate the presence of multiple devices at any suspicious incident
2. Survey the scene for multiple devices before moving into the incident area
3. Avoid touching or moving anything that may conceal an explosive device
4. Effectively manage the scene with boundaries, exclusion zones, triage areas, etc.

5. Evacuate victims and nonessential personnel as quickly as possible
6. Preserve the scene as much as possible for the evidence collection and crime investigation
    a. The role of the law enforcement responder at the performance defensive level is not to conduct evidence collection, but to control the crime scene and preserve evidence. All actions taken by the law enforcement responder at the scene of a terrorist act must be conducted with the consideration of all potential evidence.

S. The FBI's 12-Step Process
1. Preparation includes training, having the proper supplies and collection tools, and knowledge of qualified experts, or an awareness of where they can be recruited for an investigation. Investigators must be familiar with PPE and problems with its use.
2. Approaching the scene involves early recognition. The most difficult issue for first responders is recognizing the nature of the threat-whether the incident is chemical, biological, radiological, or an explosive device. Early recognition is critical to the safety of responders and the public. Documentation needs to begin as investigators approach the scene. Responders must be aware of the possibility of multiple devices; PPE must be considered.
3. Securing and protecting the scene is a priority. All unnecessary personnel must be excluded from the scene. Initial responders should be debriefed and the process of documenting the scene continued. All copies of existing documentation should be obtained from first responders. The process of documenting the scene from a crime scene investigator's perspective begins.
4. Initiate preliminary surveys, including a walk-through to provide an overview of the scene and evaluation of the evidence,

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| to brief the evidence collection team. Transient evidence needs to be identified and immediately collected if present. Scene hazards must be identified, and initial photographs and/or video should be taken to brief the evidence team.<br>5. Evaluation of physical evidence possibilities by the team leader to determine the tools and equipment needed for the collection process. Other expert resources should be notified and a plan established for the collection of evidence. Investigative personnel should be assigned specific duties.<br>6. Preparation of a narrative description includes documentation of everything from arrival to the release of the scene.<br>7. Photographing the scene is vital. Everything should be photographed and videotaped if possible. Photographs should be taken from eye level to represent the scene as it would be from a normal view. Medium and close-up shots should also be taken. Close-up shots should be with and without scale. Document photographs in a log.<br>8. Preparation of a diagram/sketch requires accurate measurement of all evidence to be documented on the sketch. It is best to coordinate numbered designations with the evidence log.<br>9. Conducting a detailed search utilizing the most effective search methods/patterns. Collect both control and blank samples. Complete documentation is critical.<br>10. Recording and collecting physical evidence should be done per preplanning. Two investigators should observe the evidence in its place and mark it for identification. If possible, evidence logs should be kept at the scene.<br>11. Conducting the final survey involves first debriefing the entire crime scene team to confirm the scene has been fully covered and the documentation and packaging are completed. Required forensic tests should be discussed with the team, and the entire | |

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| team should meet with the IC to report its preliminary findings.<br>12. Release of the scene occurs after review of the evidence collected and ensuring proper documentation and packaging. An inventory of all items seized must be left with the custodian/owner of the location searched. The IC is debriefed. | |