

Capability Standards – CBRNE Detection and Explosive Device Response Operations

CBRNE – The CBRNE Detection capability provides the ability to detect CBRNE materials at points of manufacture, transportation, and use. It is important to note that the activities and tasks described in this capability will be carried out individually for each specific agent, rather than for all agents at the same time. Therefore, when considering critical tasks and preparedness measures, each task and measure should be applied separately to each CBRNE agent. For example, in considering whether technical support is available, rad/nuclear support is considerably different from chemical, biological, or explosive support. Preparedness in one or more of the CBRNE areas does not equate to preparedness across the entire CBRNE detection spectrum.

This capability includes the detection of CBRNE material through area monitoring, but does not include detection by their effects (i.e., signs or symptoms) on humans and animals. Such population level monitoring is addressed, respectively, in the Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation and Animal Disease Emergency Support capabilities. The CBRNE Detection capability includes the identification and communication of CBRNE threats, but does not include actions taken to prevent an incident or respond to the consequences of a CBRNE incident, which are also addressed in other capabilities.

The CBRNE Detection capability includes technology, as well as the capacity to recognize potential CBRNE threats through equipment, education, and effective protocols. Training, communication, close coordination with key partners, including intelligence, law enforcement, public safety, public health, and international partners, and public and private sector awareness of CBRNE threats are all recognized as critical enablers for this capability. However, only CBRNE detection-specific tasks within these crosscutting elements have been identified in the discussion of this capability.

Explosive Device Response Operations is the capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct improvised explosive device (IED) response after initial alert and notification. Additional capabilities are having the ability to: 1. Coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, collect information, recognize threats, assess the situation and conduct appropriate Render Safe Procedures (RSP), and 2. Conduct searches for additional devices and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) threats to the incident site.

Associated Target Capabilities: [CBRNE Detection, WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination and Explosive Device Operations](#). Additional information on building these capabilities can be found on pages 115 (CBRNE Detection) and 337 (Explosive Device Response Operations), and 361 (WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination) of the U.S Department of Homeland Security's September 2007 document: *Target Capabilities List: A Companion to the National Preparedness Guidelines*.

Desired Outcomes: Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected and characterized at borders and ports of entry, critical locations, events, and incidents. Threat assessments are conducted, explosive and/or hazardous devices are rendered safe, and the area is cleared of hazards. Measures are implemented in the following priority order: ensure public safety; safeguard the officers on the scene (including the bomb technician); collect and preserve evidence; protect and preserve public and private property; and restore public services.

A fully-functioning CBRNE and Explosive device response capability addresses the following measures:

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- The jurisdiction has an Emergency Operations Plan, a Resource Manual, and corresponding plans and procedures that:
 - Describe the actions that will be taken to prevent, minimize, or mitigate an oil or hazardous materials release.
 - Describe the methods to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring).
 - Describe the methods to stabilize a release and prevent the spread of contamination.
 - Identify the functions related to establishing formal exclusion zones to protect the public (Hot or Evacuation Area, and Warm or Safety/Buffer zones).
 - Describe the options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials.
 - Discuss hazardous materials response operations, including hazardous material releases that are manufactured, stored, or used at fixed facilities, or that are in transported within the jurisdiction. This may include materials that exhibit incendiary or explosive properties when released.
 - Identify/discuss the jurisdiction's specific concerns, capabilities, training, agencies, and resources that will be used to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from radiological hazards.
 - Include a hazard analysis summary that discusses where/how radiological materials are likely to impact the jurisdiction to include incidents at fixed facilities, along transportation routes, or as fallout from a nuclear weapon.
 - If applicable, describe procedures that address the requirements of FEMA's/NRC's NUREG 0654 and the Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 44, Section 350, as it applies to the jurisdiction's planning for incidents involving regulated Nuclear Power Plants (Davis Besse NPS, Perry NPP, and Beaver Valley NPS).
- The LEPC has developed a Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan that addresses the functions of CBRNE and Explosive Device Response operations.
- Specific planning criteria established by Ohio's State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) has been reviewed and addressed in order to develop the LEPC Plan.
- The local EMA has incorporated the LEPC's response plan into their planning and preparedness activities.
- The local EMA has described how the Local Emergency Planning Committee's (LEPC) "Stand-Alone" Plan is coordinated with the jurisdiction's EOP.
- The local EMA has described how the actions that the planning team used to adhere to the SERC (State Emergency Response Commission) criteria have been incorporated into the EOP.

