**PURPOSE:** This book is intended as a **resource** for first responders, homeland security, emergency medical personnel and others who have participated in the GOHSEP Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) and Fusion workshop. It is designed to provide resources to law enforcement, fire, healthcare, Fusion Center Liaison Officers and other professionals in order to **improve** and **enhance** multi-agency **identification**, **detection**, **investigation** and **response** to CBRNE threats.

### Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE AGENCY</th>
<th>CONTACT NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana State Police Hazardous Materials Hotline</td>
<td>877-925-6595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals – Office of Public Health (DHH-OPH) Lab Main Office</td>
<td>504-219-4664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHH-OPH Public Health 24 Hour Cell</td>
<td>504-458-9537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHH-OPH Infectious Disease Epidemiology</td>
<td>800-256-2748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Exchange (LA-SAFE)</td>
<td>225-925-4192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)</td>
<td>225-925-7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Hotline</td>
<td>800-434-8007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) Hotline</td>
<td>877-876-2455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana State Fire Marshal (LSFM)</td>
<td>866-946-1097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)</td>
<td>225-219-5337 or 888-763-5424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Coast Guard (USCG) National Response Center</td>
<td>800-424-8802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana National Guard (LANG) 62nd Civil Support Team - Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST-WMD)</td>
<td>225-319-4779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANG Chemical Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP)</td>
<td>225-319-4601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CBRNE/Fusion Handbook

ACRONYMS

BOLO – Be on the lookout
BSI – Body substance isolation
CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives
CERFP – Chemical Enhanced Response Force Package
CST-WMD – Civil Service Team - Weapons of Mass Destruction
CI/KR – Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
DECON – Decontamination
DEQ – Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
DHH – Department of Health and Hospitals
EMT – Emergency Medical Treatment
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ – Emergency planning zone
ERG – Emergency Response Guide
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
FNF – Fixed Nuclear Facility
GOHSEEP – Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
HazMat – Hazardous materials
HEPA – High-efficiency particulate air
IED – Improvised explosive device
JTTF – Joint Terrorism Task Force
LA-CBRNE-WG – Louisiana Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Working Group
LANG – Louisiana National Guard
LA-SAFE – Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Exchange
LBTWG – Louisiana Biological Threats Working Group
LE – Law enforcement
LSFM – Louisiana State Fire Marshal
LSP – Louisiana State Police
MOPP – Mission-oriented protective posture
MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheets
NCIC – National Criminal Information Center
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OPH – Office of Public Health
PPE – Personal protective equipment
SAR – Suspicious Activity Report
SOP – Standard operating procedure
USCG – U.S. Coast Guard
USPIS – U.S. Postal Inspection Service
WIPP – Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMDD – Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate
HISTORY

In 2009, the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), along with eight (8) other partners, organized the Louisiana Biological Threats Working Group (LBTWG). The LBTWG narrowed the standard operating procedure (SOP) for responding to possible biological threats and organized a training class for first responders and investigators.

Adding partners in 2011, the LBTWG morphed into the Louisiana Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Working Group (LA-CBRNE-WG).

VISION

It is the LA-CBRNE-WG’s vision to improve multi-agency WMD or chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) terrorism identification, joint law enforcement (LE) and public health epidemiological investigative protocols.
THE WORK

The efforts of LA-CBRNE-WG include establishing improved notification and assessments of potential CBRNE threats and coordination of information on potential victims and suspects in the event of potential bioterrorism incidents. The focus of the Working Group is to provide knowledge to identify and prevent potential terrorist threats. Intelligence gathered through the fusion of public health and others may uncover information arising from the theft/loss/misuse of select biological agents and suspicious activities. Most importantly, the initiatives of the terrorism Working Group are intended to enhance all investigations, including public health and intelligence, as well as national and international investigations.

WHAT IS CBRNE?

CBRNE represents threats from accidental or intentional release of hazardous materials (HazMat) or the detonation of explosives.

- Chemical
- Biological
- Radiological
- Nuclear
- Explosives (high yield)
CBRNE/Fusion Handbook

CBRNE PROTOCOLS

The Louisiana State Police (LSP) is the primary response agency for HazMat incidents. To report a HazMat incident:

- Notify the proper authority – initiated through a 911 call.
- Call the LSP HazMat Hotline at (877) 925-6595.
- Establish incident command.
- Conduct a threat assessment.
- Screen evidence for the presence of chemicals + radiological material.
- Triple bag + properly DECON the sample container, NOT the sample itself.

INCIDENT RESPONSE

“The first step in any emergency situation is to secure the scene.”

Firefighters, LE and industrial hazardous material workers understand the importance of securing the scene. A secure scene allows for control – everybody gets out or is accounted for; nobody gets in unless approved. Safety and solving the problem are the mission objectives and can only be effectively and efficiently accomplished with a secure, controlled scene.
Decontamination (DECON) is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel, property and equipment. DECON operations are classified as “technical” – DECON personnel that are in Level A, B or C personal protective equipment (PPE) and their equipment; or “casualty” – DECON persons that were not in PPE while in a “hot zone” and thereby exposed or possibly exposed to a hazardous material (HazMat).

Technical or casualty DECON operations can be adjectively classified as hasty, gross or deliberate and the operations can vary depending on the hazard or agent type:

- **CHEMICAL** or **UNKNOWN** – Full DECON.
- **BIOLOGICAL** – No immediate signs or symptoms.
  - Proper DECON can be delayed until agent is identified.
- **RADIOLOGICAL/NUCLEAR** – Requires detection equipment.
  - Proper DECON may address only the “dirty” areas of the person.
  - Nasal swabs are done prior to full DECON so that assessment of inhalation amounts can be determined.

**DECON PLAN**

**REMEMBER:** “There are only two (2) types of plans: one that works and one that does not.”
CBRNE/Fusion Handbook

IMPORTANT POINTS

• All personnel who have been in the hot zone are "dirty" and require either technical or casualty DECON.
  - 85-90% of all contaminants are on clothing. Removal of clothing is imperative before washing skin.
• DECON for a casualty, when drugs are not available, is the first treatment delivered.
  - All persons except for technical DECON are casualties until DECON is complete, at which time the casualty becomes a patient.
  - There is NO such thing as a dirty patient.
• Gross DECON is a technical DECON term and includes washing off of Level A and/or B PPE, bunker gear, mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) suits, etc.
  - It does NOT apply to clothing.
• The most important and effective DECON is that which is done within the first minute or two (2) after exposure.

DECON STEPS

Casualty from the puddle (emergency medical treatment [EMT])
Puddle from the casualty EMT Hospital

CONTAMINATED WATER RUNOFF

• Solution to pollution is dilution.
• Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations state that treatment is NEVER delayed in order to arrange for collection of runoff.
RESPONDER CONTAMINATION PREVENTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- Ensure there are no cuts or punctures.
- Close all flaps + zippers + buttons + ties.
- Tape openings of gloves + boots + jackets.
- Dress prior to entering the work zone (DECON line).
Rules to Live By

Rule #1: Protect Yourself
“The answer, my friend, is blowing in the wind.”

Rule #2: Rescue from Contamination
“Get the casualty out of the puddle.”

Rule #3: Read the Signs and Symptoms
“Fonetics don’t werk hear.”

Rule #4: Triage If Required
“Who’s on first?”

Rule #5: Antidote Therapy
“When you are in need, the correct drug is a friend indeed.”

Rule #6: Perform First Aid Quickly
“If a person is not breathing before DECON, they could die without help. Try to avoid DECONing dead people.”

Rule #7: Decontaminate As Required
“Get the puddle off of the casualty.”

Rule #8: Transport
“Casualties may be moved but Patients are transported.”

Rule #9: Hot Line
“Play zone defense and always know the line’s location.”

Rule #10: PPPE
“No it is not a typo; this means Proper Personal Protective Equipment.”
Chemical

PRIMARY RESPONSE AGENCIES:

Louisiana State Police (LSP)

62nd Civil Support Team – Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST – WMD)

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
HOW TO USE THE ERG

1) Identify the hazardous material (HazMat), using any of the following:
   • Identification number (4-digit number after UN/NA).
   • Name of the material from a shipping document or package.

2) Identify three- (3-) digit guide number, using:
   • ID number index in yellow-bordered pages. OR . . . .
   • Name of material index in blue-bordered pages.

3) Turn to the numbered guide – orange-bordered pages – and read carefully.

4) If a placard is the only source of information:
   • Turn to pages 6-7 and use the three- (3-) digit guide next to the placard.
   • Then proceed to numbered guide in orange-bordered pages.

5) As a last resort: If only the container can be identified, consult the table of rail car and road trailer identification chart (pages 8-9).
   • Information associated with these containers is for worst-case scenarios.

Awareness + Collaboration + Response
DOCUMENTATION

Shipping documents (papers) are synonymous and can be found as follows:

- **Road** – kept in the **cab** of a motor vehicle.
- **Rail** – kept in possession of a **crew member**.
- **Aviation** – kept in possession of the aircraft **pilot**.
- **Marine** – kept in a holder on the **bridge** of a vessel.

Shipping documents (papers) provide **vital information** regarding the HazMat/dangerous goods, to initiate protective actions when needed. Documents include:

- Four- (4-) digit number, UN or NA (go to ERG yellow-bordered pages).
- Proper **shipping name** (go to ERG blue-bordered pages).
- Hazard class or division number of material.
- **Packing group**.
- Emergency response **telephone number**.
- Information describing the hazards of the material (entered on or attached to shipping document).

CALL THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TELEPHONE NUMBER

- **Immediately call** 911 and the LSP HazMat hotline 877-925-6595.
- Listed on the **shipping paper**, if available, is the owner of the container and/or product.
- Provide as much information as possible, such as the name of the **carrier** (trucking company or railroad) and vehicle number.
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

RESIST RUSHING IN!

APPROACH CAUTIOUSLY FROM UPWIND + UPHILL + UPSTREAM
• Stay clear of vapor + fumes + smoke + spills.
• Keep vehicle at a safe distance from the scene.

SECURE THE SCENE
• Isolate the area + protect yourself + others.

IDENTIFY HAZARDS USING:
• Placards
• Container labels
• Shipping documents
• Rail car + road trailer identification chart
• Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
• Knowledge of persons on scene OR
• Applicable ERG pages

ASSESS THE SITUATION
✔ Is there a fire, spill or leak?
✔ What are the weather conditions?
✔ What is the terrain like?
✔ Who/what is at risk – people, property or the environment?
✔ What actions should be taken – evacuation, shelter in-place or dike?
✔ What resources (human + equipment) are required?
✔ What can be done immediately?
CBRNE/Fusion Handbook

**OBTAIN HELP**
- Advise your headquarters to notify responsible agencies and call for assistance from qualified personnel.

**RESPOND**
- Enter only when wearing appropriate protective gear.
- Rescue attempts + protecting property must be weighed against you becoming part of the problem.
- Establish a command post + lines of communication.
- Continually reassess the situation; modify response accordingly.
- Consider safety of people in the immediate area first, including your own.

**ABOVE ALL**

Do NOT assume that gases or vapors are harmless because of lack of smell — odorless gases or vapors may be harmful.

Use CAUTION when handling empty containers because they may still present hazards until they are cleaned and purged of all residues.
**IMPORTANT NOTE**

In Louisiana, two (2) of the most abundant chemicals that may be encountered due to an intentional or accidental release are Chlorines and Ammonias. Included is an excerpt from the ERG’s orange-bordered pages.

### CHLORINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Material</th>
<th>Guide No.</th>
<th>ID No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine dioxide, hydrate, frozen</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine pentfluoride</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine trifluoride</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH**

- **TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin.**
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

- Do not direct water at spill or source of fire.
- Ensure that medical personnel are at scene and in control of situation.
- Ensure that water is kept away from fire.
- Keep away from container.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**

- Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended.
- Structural fire fighters’ protective clothing provides little or no thermal protection.
- Essential protective clothing is available at all commercial establishments.

**VENTILATION**

- Operate equipment with ventilation, if ventilation is not possible.

**VAPORS**

- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground in low or confined areas.
- Follow Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances.

**HOT ZONE**

- Keep away from fire.
- Water should be directed away from fire.

**FIRST AID**

- Do not drink water or spill source of fire.
- Ensure that medical personnel are at scene and in control of situation.

**THEFT**

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store properly in locked area.

**DISPOSAL**

- Dispose of waste water in accordance with local and state regulations.
- Do not dispose of waste water in sewers, basements, or tanks.
There is only one biocontagion – or a bioagent – that is contagious, which is smallpox.

Pneumonic plague can be “transmissible” by cough or sneeze spray.

The deadliest neurotoxin is produced by clostridium botulinum. Botulism is the most lethal compound per weight – 15,000 times more toxic than the nerve agent VX.

Biological warfare is the oldest of the triad of agents and has been used for over 2,000 years.

• Sieges of Middle Ages.
• Smallpox blankets given to Native Americans.
• Germany in World War I.
• Japan in World War II.
• Iraq in Gulf War.
Biological

ANTHRAX

- One (1) to six- (6-) day incubation period followed by fever + myalgias + cough + fatigue.
- Initial improvement followed by abrupt onset of respiratory distress + shock + death in 24 to 36 hours.
- Physical findings are nonspecific; pneumonia is rare.
- 50 percent of cases have associated hemorrhagic meningitis.
- No documented cases of person-to-person transmission of inhalational anthrax.
- Cutaneous transmissions are possible. There are no documented cases.
- Body substance isolation (BSI) precautions required.

RICIN

Ricin is created by processed castor beans. The poison can be dispersed as an aerosol or infecting food or water. Ricin is effective by inhalation + ingestion + wound absorption + injection.
- It is not absorbed through intact skin.
Biological

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

For identified or suspected biological agents, personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used. Protection should include medical high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) masks and gloves.

IMPORTANT POINTS

All biological agents have a prolapse or dromal period, which means an incubation period before signs and symptoms appear.

- This is usually days, but Ricin is the exception with two (2) to four (4) hours.

Patient triage is always performed based on conventional injuries.

DECON is delayed if possible until the agent is identified; OR the same procedure as chemical DECON.
# TYPES OF ANTHRAX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological</th>
<th>Cutaneous (skin)</th>
<th>Inhalation (in the lungs through breathing)</th>
<th>Gastrointestinal (in the stomach or intestines)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How Anthrax infects the body</strong></td>
<td>• Bacteria enter a <strong>cut</strong> or <strong>abrasion</strong> on the skin.</td>
<td>• Bacteria are <strong>inhaled</strong> into the lungs through breathing.</td>
<td>• Meat that is contaminated with the bacteria is <strong>eaten</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case fatality</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>20 percent</strong> of cases are <strong>fatal</strong> if untreated.</td>
<td>• <strong>About 75 percent</strong> of cases are <strong>fatal</strong>, even when treated.</td>
<td>• <strong>25-60 percent</strong> are <strong>fatal</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Less than one (1) percent</strong> are <strong>fatal</strong> if <strong>treated</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• It is <strong>unknown</strong> if treatment decreases fatalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early symptoms</strong></td>
<td>• A <strong>raised itchy bump</strong> that looks like an insect bite appears within one (1) to two (2) days.</td>
<td>• <strong>Cold or flu-like symptoms</strong> such as sore throat, mild fever, muscle aches, malaise/body discomfort, chills, nonproductive cough, chest pains, headache.</td>
<td>• Nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, fever, throat lesions, sore throat, swelling of the lymph nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• This small sore then develops into a <strong>blister</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communicability</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> person-to-person transmission.</td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> person-to-person transmission.</td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> person-to-person transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• It is <strong>not contagious</strong>.</td>
<td>• It is <strong>not contagious</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TYPES OF RICIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Ingestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial symptoms</strong></td>
<td>• Onset by <strong>four (4) to eight (8) hours</strong>, as late at <strong>24 hours</strong>.</td>
<td>• Less than 10 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symptoms</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>Respiratory</strong> distress, fever, cough, nausea, tightness in chest.</td>
<td>• Vomiting, diarrhea that may become bloody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Heavy sweating</strong> with fluid buildup in the lungs.</td>
<td>• Severe <strong>dehydration</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Seizures, blood in the urine, multi system <strong>organ failure</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communicability</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> person-to-person transmission.</td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> person-to-person transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>It is not contagious.</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>It is not contagious.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Biological

**EXAMPLES OF CASTOR BEANS**
POSSIBLE INDICATORS OF A BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

- Threats or claims by those responsible for the attack.
- Presence of device or delivery vehicle at the scene.
- Large epidemic with high illness and death rate.
- Respiratory symptoms predominate.
- Multiple, simultaneous outbreaks.
- Sick or dead animals.
Radiological

TIME
LESS time spent near source - LESS radiation received

DISTANCE
Greater distance from source - LESS radiation received

SHIELDING
Behind shielding from source - LESS radiation received
Radiological

RADIOLOGICAL DECON

- DECON as soon as possible.
- DECON only what is necessary.
- DECON as far forward as possible.
- DECON by priority:
  - Areas to be cleaned are determined by using radiation detector before + during + after cleaning.
    - A detector count of less than one (1) millirem per hour beta and less than 1,000 disintegrations per minute alpha are safe decontamination end points.
  - Skin can be effectively decontaminated by simply washing the area with soap + water.
    - If necessary, a soft brush or sponge with heavy lather can be used, but care must be taken to ensure the skin is not scratched or eroded.
  - Cotton-tipped swabs can be used to cleanse inside of nasal passage + in the ears + in skinfolds, such as around the ear.
    - Save the nasal swabs for testing.
  - Brush + wash hair and hairy areas.
  - Clean underneath nails.
  - Wounds should be covered during decontamination.
Although casualties are inevitable in a radioactive disaster, the hazards to a contaminated patient and attending medical personnel are minimal.

There is no record of a single U.S. healthcare worker suffering radiation injury from rendering emergency medical care to a contaminated patient.

The highest recorded radiation dose to a U.S. emergency care provider is 14 mrads – a measuring rate for exposure – roughly equivalent to a chest X-ray.

Medical or surgical treatment should not be delayed because of possible contamination.

Personnel decontamination and dose estimation of exposure procedures are always second priority to emergency medical treatment (EMT).

If possible, remove an injured person from a contaminated area before rendering care.

In order of decreasing frequency, contaminants enter the body by four (4) principal intake routes:

- **Inhalation**
  - Skin swipes + nasal swipes are used to estimate the extent and type of internalized contamination.

- **Ingestion**

- **Wound contamination**

- **Absorption**
Detectors, not dosimeters, are required to identify the presence of radiation.

GOHSEP maintains and distributes radiation dosimeters and detectors for the State of Louisiana. If you need either, contact your Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP). Contact information can be found at www.gohsep.la.gov/parishoepnumbers.aspx
The state of Louisiana is affected by three (3) Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNFs):

- River Bend in East Feliciana
- Waterford 3 in St. Charles Parish
- Grand Gulf in Port Gibson, Mississippi

There are two (2) emergency planning zones (EPZs) around each nuclear power plant:

- **Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ**
  - Approximately 10 miles from the reactor site.
  - Reduces dose from potential exposure.

- **Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ**
  - Approximately 50 miles from the reactor site.
  - Reduces dose from potential ingestion.
The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) route includes the following Parishes along the I-20 corridor: Bienville, Caddo-Bossier, East Carroll, Lincoln, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Webster and West Carroll.

The WIPP route provides ground transportation, where nuclear waste from East Coast plants is transported to the WIPP site in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Above is a map of the Louisiana I-20 corridor.
An improvised explosive device (IED) is a device placed and/or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating **destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic** or **incendiary** chemicals and designed to **destroy, incapacitate, harass** or **distract**.
# Explosives

## BOMB THREAT STANDOFF CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat Description</th>
<th>Explosives Capacity¹ (TNT Equivalent)</th>
<th>Building Evacuation Distance²</th>
<th>Outdoor Evacuation Distance³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Bomb</td>
<td>5 LBS</td>
<td>70 FT</td>
<td>1200 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Bomber</td>
<td>20 LBS</td>
<td>110 FT</td>
<td>1700 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefcase/Suitcase</td>
<td>50 LBS</td>
<td>150 FT</td>
<td>1850 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>500 LBS</td>
<td>320 FT</td>
<td>1500 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUV/Van</td>
<td>1,000 LBS</td>
<td>400 FT</td>
<td>2400 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Moving Van/</td>
<td>4,000 LBS</td>
<td>640 FT</td>
<td>3800 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery Truck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Van/</td>
<td>10,000 LBS</td>
<td>860 FT</td>
<td>5100 FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Truck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Trailer</td>
<td>60,000 LBS</td>
<td>1570 FT</td>
<td>9300 FT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PREFERRED EVACUATION DISTANCE

- **CAUTION!**
  - Do not touch suspicious item.
  - Notify proper authorities – call 911.
  - Ensure all witnesses are available to brief first responders.
  - Recommend standoff data be used in conjunction with your emergency evacuation plan.
Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Exchange (LA-SAFE) was created as a central point within the state to identify threats, prevent acts of terrorism and promote efforts of deterrence. This centralized and unified intelligence repository used to gather, maintain and analyze intelligence information is commonly referred to as the State Fusion Center. The fusion exchange promotes interoperability, creates a framework for situational awareness, and assists with an exchange and dissemination of information required to make informed decisions.
TWO (2) WAYS TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS OR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

There are two (2) ways to report suspicious or criminal activity:

• Contact Louisiana State Police (LSP) Suspicious Activity Hotline: 1-800-434-8007 or visit lsp.org/help.html.
• Use the See Send app.
  – See Something Send Something: My Mobile Witness is the provider of See Something Send Something technology. Go to www.mymobilewitness.com/consumer-services.php

Please remember, in case of an emergency, always dial 9-1-1.

PRODUCTS OF LASAFE

• Subject profiles
• Alert bulletins + reports
• Threat + vulnerability assessments
• Graphics – maps, charts, timelines, etc.
• Daily reports

Specific law enforcement (LE) requests that LA-SAFE can produce are:

• Lineups
• Be on the lookout (BOLOs)
• National Criminal Information Center (NCIC)
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORT (SAR) CRITERIA GUIDANCE

All created bulletins are: LE sensitive, open source and special bulletins. Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) analysis focuses on: Hate groups, homeland security, extremists, gangs/narcotics, violent/high-profile activities, Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR), cyber, missing children and technical teams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined criminal activity</th>
<th>Potential criminal or non-criminal activity</th>
<th>LE reporting SAR should remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ potential terrorist nexus activity</td>
<td>requiring additional factual information during investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Breach/attempted intrusion</td>
<td>• Eliciting information</td>
<td>• Information must be:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Misrepresentation</td>
<td>• Testing or probing of security</td>
<td>– Legally obtained</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Theft + loss + diversion</td>
<td>• Recruiting</td>
<td>– Relevant to subject ID or criminal activity</td>
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<td>• Sabotage + tampering + vandalism</td>
<td>• Photography</td>
<td>• Info cannot be based solely on political, religious, social views, associations or activities of a group</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Cyber attack</td>
<td>• Observation + surveillance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Expressed or implied threat</td>
<td>• Material acquisition + storage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aviation</td>
<td>• Acquisition of expertise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Weapons discovery</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Sector-specific incident</td>
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For more information visit or contact:
- www.la-safe.org
- lafusion.center@dps.la.gov
- Homeland Security Hotline:
  - 1-800-434-8007
- LA-SAFE :
  - 1-225-925-4192
GOHSEP’s Cyber Security Team is an integral part of the State’s Fusion Center (LA-SAFE) Cyber Fusion Unit. The unit was originally stood up in 2009 and was the first Fusion Center in the nation to have cyber capabilities.

The Louisiana Database Security Breach Notification Law (LA-R.S. 51:3071 et seq.)

Any person that conducts business in the State shall, following discovery of a breach in the security of the system containing such data, notify any resident of the State whose personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person.

One of several tools the State Fusion Center maintains is the IP Block list which identifies IP addresses and domain names associated with malicious code incidents and unauthorized access attempts within the last 90 days. The Cyber Security Block List exceeds:

- 1,622 domain names
- 5,096 IP addresses

The hacker group Anonymous has compromised 72 U.S. LE networks, exposing the information of over 7,000 LE officials including:

- Social Security numbers (SSNs)
- Addresses
- Phone numbers
- Usernames/passwords
- Other personal information
PHISHING

Phishing is the activity of defrauding an online account holder of financial information by posing as a legitimate company.

Phishing often uses a mix of emails and websites that mimic well-known and trusted brands. Examples include:

- Banks
- Government agencies
- Shipping companies

It can take advantage of current events. For example:

- Kenyan mall shooting
- Natural disasters
- Super Bowl
- Obamacare

Do NOT trust unsolicited email.

Do NOT click links or attachments in unsolicited emails.

Do NOT provide personal information or information about your organization.

Do NOT respond to phishing emails.
Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosives Fusion

GOVERNOR’S OFFICE

HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

getting it right!

PREPARE. PREVENT. RESPOND. RECOVER. MITIGATE.