Kanawha Putnam Emergency Management Plan Hazard Identification Annex	
Terrorism **Revised December 2025; Reviewed Biennially**	**B05**
Risk Moderate	**Vulnerability** Moderate

I. PURPOSE

This annex provides basic guidance for the preparation for mitigation of response to and recovery from any act of terrorism that occurs within or which may affect the Metropolitan area.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Kanawha and Putnam Counties are vulnerable to acts of terrorism and are the location of more high-profile targets than many other locations in West Virginia. These targets include several sites for the operation of municipal, county, state and federal government. Other locations include numerous chemical and manufacturing facilities, mining operations, major transportation routes, and a major supplier of electricity to much of the eastern United States.

2. An attack on any of these or numerous other targets could potentially cause mass casualties, major damage, and the disruption of essential services and commerce.

B. Assumptions

1. All terrorist acts are crimes which involve violence, threats of violence, or the disruption of essential services.

2. Targets can include governmental or commercial entities or individuals.

3. Terrorism may come from foreign or domestic sources.

4. The motives are usually political, or labor related.

5. Acts of terrorism are usually intended to achieve maximum publicity and to produce psychological effects far beyond immediate physical damage.

6. It is not possible to eliminate the possibility of terrorism. However, the effects can be reduced by:

   a. Training and education of public safety personnel

   b. Acquisition of essential equipment

   c. Preparation of essential facilities

   d. Public education and awareness

   e. Formation and maintenance of working relationships with appropriate government and private organizations

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Hazard analysis

1. To accurately assess vulnerability in the Kanawha/Putnam Metropolitan area, Emergency Management Directors in conjunction with law enforcement, fire and other government and private agencies should conduct an ongoing assessment of public and private facilities. The assessments should be analyzed and recommendations made to reduce vulnerability when and where possible.

2. The West Virginia State Police and the West Virginia National Guard, as well as other federal, state and local agencies have prepared vulnerability assessments of some sites that should be considered for planning purposes.

B. Training

1. Public awareness and education are important aspects of terrorism prevention and mitigation. Emergency Management Directors in

conjunction with law enforcement, fire and other government and private agencies should conduct public awareness and education programs as needed.

2. All agencies should assess their training at least annually with special emphasis placed on preparation for response to mitigation of and recovery from terrorist acts and threats including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events.

3. Agency and department heads are responsible for ensuring their subordinates receive proper training

4. Agency and department heads are responsible for developing and maintaining standard operating procedures which will be made known to those with a need to know.

C. Exercises

Emergency preparedness exercises should be conducted as need to ensure:

1. Existing standard operating procedures are valid and workable.

2. All personnel understand their roles and are capable of accomplishing assigned tasks.

3. All necessary safeguards are in place and all supporting activities have been properly identified and coordinated.

4. All necessary equipment is available and operational.

IV. TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Emergency Management Directors shall have lead responsibility for terrorism preparedness. Law enforcement and fire departments will have lead responsibility for responding to terrorist events. Prevention of crime, law enforcement, search and rescue, fire prevention, fire suppression and emergency medical operations are extensions of normal duties in terrorist operations. [See the Basic Plan]

Duties of other officials and officers are described in the Basic Plan.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

In the event of a terrorist event, the Emergency Management Director or designee will respond to and activate the EOC (Emergency Operations Center) and will immediately:

A. Determine the type and extent of the event.

B. Notify all necessary elected City, County, and State officials, appropriate State and federal agencies, and EOC staff. See Function Annex A20—Response to Terrorism.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The individuals responsible for implementing the operational aspects of this annex must be aware of and understand its contents. The Emergency Management Directors are responsible for briefing his/her staff and other officials as to their roles. The Emergency Management Directors will coordinate a biennial review of this annex and distribute any approved changes.

VII. Functional Annex Components

A. Primary Functional Annexes – include, but are not limited to:

1. A01 – Public Warning
2. A03 – Communications
3. A04 – Evacuation
4. A05 – Mass Evacuee Transportation
5. A06 – Traffic Diversion
6. A07 – Mass Care
7. A08 – Health/Medical
8. A09 – Fire/Rescue
9. A12 – Special Needs Population
10. A13- Continuity of Government
11. A14 – Law Enforcement/Security
12. A15 – Resource Management

13. A16 - Chemical/Hazmat Response
14. A17 - Biological Response
15. A18 - Radiological/Nuclear Response
16. A20 – Terrorism
17. A21-Search and Rescue
18. A22-Restricted Air Space
19. A24-Recovery
20. A25-Mitigation

B. Hazard Identification Annexes– include, but are not limited to:

1. B02 - Hazmat Incident
2. B03 - Biological Incident
3. B04 - Explosion
4. B06 - Bomb Threat
5. B12 - Public Water Emergency
6. B17 - Conflagration