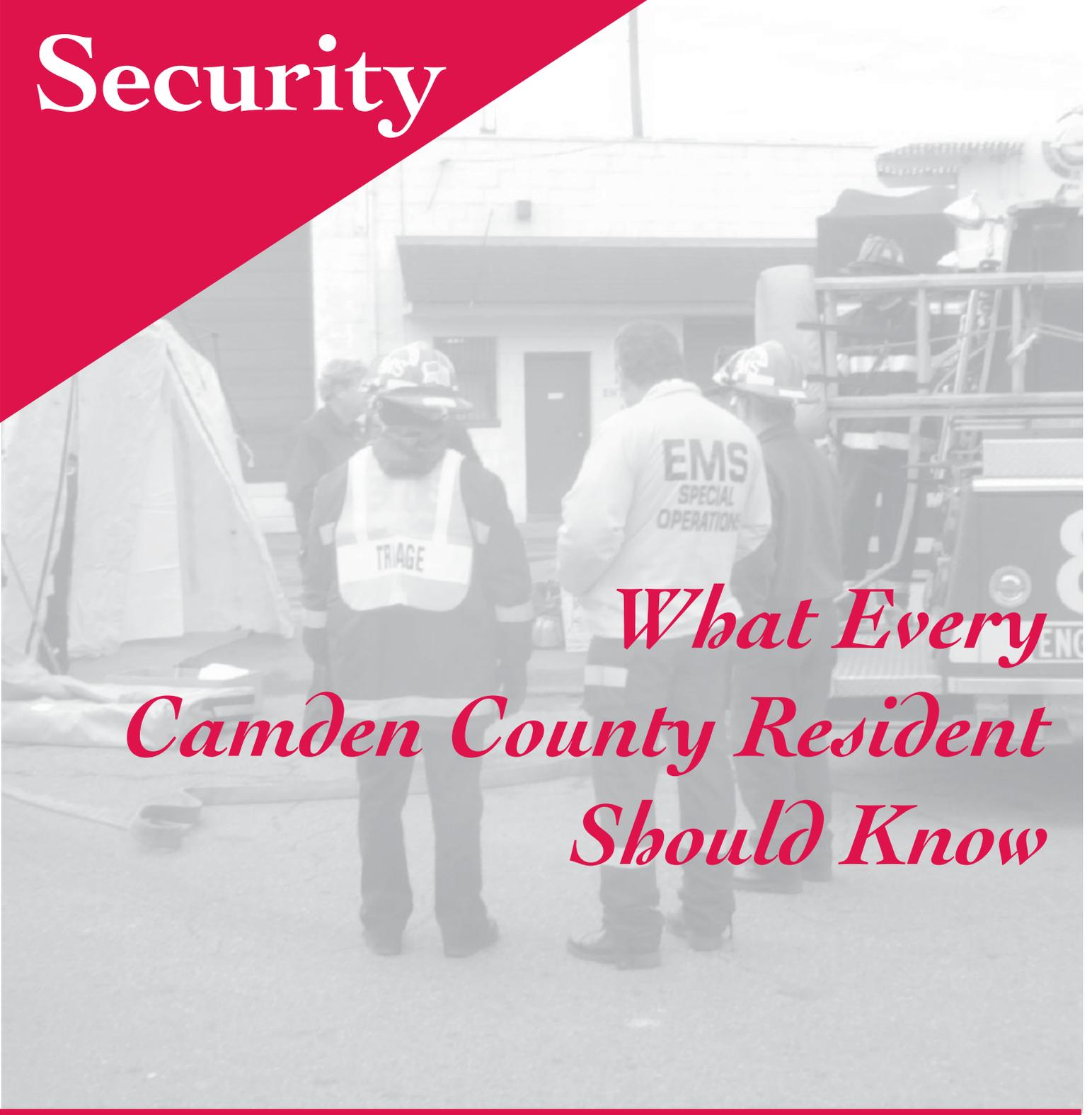


Homeland Security



*What Every
Camden County Resident
Should Know*

camden  county

Making It Better, Together.



Making It Better, Together.

We all know how precious life is, as well as how fragile and unpredictable it can be. This was never more apparent than in the tragic events of September 11, 2001. We learned we must be ever vigilant and prepared to deal with the unthinkable. Since then, Camden County Government has bolstered security and stands ready to respond to any crisis.

This guide highlights the important steps we have taken to improve security for Camden County's 500,000 residents. It also recommends measures you and your family can take to prepare for any emergency. We encourage you to read it carefully and keep it handy in case you should ever need it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Cappelli, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Louis Cappelli, Jr.
Freeholder Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Beach", written in a cursive style.

James Beach
County Clerk

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

When Communities are threatened throughout New Jersey, emergency management offices will broadcast a list of shelter locations closest to your home

Listen for emergency information on radio, TV and cable stations
Monitor Emergency Alert System Information on the EAS radio stations below.

KYW 1060 AM	WDAS 105.3 FM
WOGL 98.1 FM	WPHT 1210 AM
NJ 101.5	WIP 610 AM
WPEN 950 AM	WIOQ 102.1 FM
WKDN 106.9 FM	WISX 106.1 FM
WUSL 99.0 FM	WMGK 102.9 FM
WXTU 92.5 FM	WMMR 93.3 FM
WXPB 88.5 FM	WBEB 101.1 FM

- Use the travel routes specified rather than finding shortcuts on your own.
- Shut off the water, gas and electric to your home, if advised to do so, before leaving your home.
- Make alternate plans for your pets, they are not allowed in American Red Cross Shelters. However, you may contact your local emergency management office to find locations that your pets will be welcome.
- Emergency information will be updated on a continuous basis.
- During a storm do not call 911 unless a medical, police or fire emergency exists.

For Assistance, call the Camden County Office of Emergency Management
at (856) 783-4808 Ext:5420

For your Municipal OEM Officer please contact your municipality.

CAMDEN COUNTY

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Camden County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is a division within the County Department of Public Safety. The mission of OEM is to safeguard the citizens of the county through delivery of a professional emergency management program of comprehensive all-hazards disaster planning, enhanced training programs, and effective inter-agency coordination during major events.

Emergency management involves actions taken to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural and man-made disasters.

In preparing for and responding to disasters, emergency managers develop plans for dealing with the consequences related to the event. These plans are tested in many ways; tabletop exercise, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises. Partnerships are developed with agencies that can provide assistance during disasters. These many agencies and organizations involved in response to and recovery from a major incident are linked through a common governmental agency – the Office of Emergency Management. During times of crisis, the OEM serves as the centralized coordination point for manpower deployment, resource procurement, restoration of essential services, and assistance to those individuals adversely affected by the disaster.

Camden County OEM maintains the County Emergency Operations Plan, directs the Local Emergency Planning Committee and other state and federally mandated emergency management programs, and provides emergency management guidance and assistance to the 37 municipalities.

Camden County OEM works in partnership with the New Jersey State Police – Office of Emergency Management to enhance disaster preparedness in Camden County.

Camden County OEM operates the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located in Lindenwold, which serves as the centralized coordination center for disaster response and recovery operations. All agencies and organizations involved in the disaster operations are represented in the EOC for the duration of the incident, providing direction and control for emergency operations at the scene.

The Office of Emergency Management fosters partnerships and mutual assistance agreements with County, State, and Federal government agencies as well as non-governmental organizations to enhance the capabilities of the County to manage the consequences of a major emergency or disaster through appropriate preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery activities. Camden County OEM works in conjunction with the county-based hospitals and County Department of Health and Human Services to address issues of public health emergencies and bio-terrorism preparedness. Camden County OEM has provided special event contingency planning for events such as Y2K and the 2000 Republican National Convention. OEM facilitates training programs in Incident Management, Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations, and Weapons of Mass Destruction. County OEM designs and conducts tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises to test the effectiveness of the County Emergency Operations Plan. The County OEM staff works with representatives from utility companies and public transportation systems in emergency preparedness and response initiatives. In addition, volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army have partnered with the Camden County OEM to provide response and recovery efforts within the OEM-based VOAD (Volunteers Organized to Assist in Disasters).

The Camden County Office of Emergency Management will continue to strive for excellence in emergency preparedness, in an effort to meet the needs of the County citizens, businesses, industry, and visitors during any disaster situation.

CAMDEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES BIOTERRORISM TASK FORCE

Since the September 11, 2001 attacks on America, the Camden County Department of Health and Human Services (CCDHHS) has been a leader in the coordination of efforts among various community groups to address issues regarding Bioterrorism (BT) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). In October 2001, the CCDHHS created a County-wide Bioterrorism Taskforce to deal with planning and response issues related to terrorism. A number of community partners are involved in this group and they include: hospital safety coordinators, hospital infection control practitioners (ICP), Camden County Office of Emergency Management (CCOEM), members of fire, EMS and Hazardous Materials (HazMat) teams, colleges and universities, Camden County Medical Society, and a number of other community stakeholders.

The CCDHHS employs individuals trained in disease investigation, epidemiology, nursing, and other professions who are ready and willing to respond when called upon. These individuals have already implemented steps to monitor disease trends that might be the first indication a problem is occurring and have strategies to combat these problems.

In addition to these individuals, the CCDHHS has recently acquired a federally funded grant which will allow for the formation of a Bioterrorism Unit within the Health Department. This new unit will continue to work with the Bioterrorism taskforce and the CCOEM on issues such as mass vaccination/prophylaxis/casualty centers, national pharmaceutical stockpiling, education, training, communication and emergency response plans.



CAMDEN COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TASK FORCE

Camden County is a leader in hazardous materials preparedness and response efforts. Our county is comprised of a multitude of potential hazards regarding dangerous chemicals; industrial plants that manufacture and use dangerous chemicals daily, major highways systems that serve as transportation corridors for trucks carrying various chemicals; railroad systems that transport many different materials; shipping ports that off-load and store a variety of products. In order to prepare for any emergency that could occur at these sites, a unified team has been assembled to maintain readiness for responding to and mitigating these emergencies.

The lead agency for hazardous materials response is the Hazardous Materials Unit of the Camden County Department of Health and Human Services. The personnel assigned to this unit are trained as hazardous material technicians. They provide a response that includes specialized suits for entering contaminated areas, meters for monitoring for dangerous airborne materials, and equipment to seal leaks and neutralize dangerous materials. The County Hazardous Materials Unit, through written contract, serves as an agent of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Emergency Response. In addition, the personnel serve on the Camden County OEM – LEPC as the annex managers for hazardous materials incident planning and response.

The County Hazardous Materials Unit response capabilities are supplemented by a number of municipal-based hazardous materials teams from our county. The personnel that comprise these fire department units are also trained as hazardous materials technicians. These teams are from the following organizations: Gloucester City Fire Department, Cherry Hill Fire Department, Waterford Township Fire Department, and the Chews Landing and Blackwood Fire Companies of Gloucester Township. In addition, the Bellmawr Fire Department and Runnemede Fire Department has recently joined forces as an emergency response team.

These response teams are supplement by a number of additional agencies, providing incident response, planning, coordination, and communications needs. These additional agencies include: Camden County Sheriffs Department Technical Services Unit, Camden County Office of Emergency Management, Camden County Communications Center, and the Camden County Prosecutors Office.

Collectively, these agencies make up the CAMDEN COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TASK FORCE. The mission of the Task Force is to provide unified professional and experienced response teams to handle any emergency or disaster facing Camden County concerning hazardous materials and related matters. Based on the magnitude of the incident, the incident may prompt the response of a single resource, or it may require the response of the entire Task Force.



The Camden County Hazardous Materials Task Force assembled for a training exercise.

The agencies that comprise the Camden County Hazardous Materials Task Force conduct meetings on a monthly basis, presenting a forum to discuss response issues, critique past incidents, exchange ideas, pre-plan facility responses, and discuss equipment needs and funding. These agencies also conduct periodic training exercises and evolutions, as well as educational programs and guest lectures.

This organized effort to protect the citizens of Camden County from the adverse effects of hazardous materials spills and releases is an example of how the proactive preparedness efforts of Camden County has continued to safeguard the lives and property of its residents, visitors, and property.

BE AWARE

We, as residents and visitors to Camden County, need to be aware of what is going on around us during these changing times. As we become aware that new threats may be among us, it is important to identify who and what belongs in our neighborhoods, communities and workplaces. Observations of peoples activities, looking for suspicious persons or activities, will aid in keeping our communities safe. We have been doing this for years through our “Neighborhood Watch” programs. However, with our new “heightened awareness” of potential threats, we must be reasonably sure of someone’s intention before we make a report to our local law enforcement agency. The following outlines some of the general characteristics of a suspicious person or activity.

What defines suspicious person or activity?

- An unidentified individual observed loitering near a facility or in the lobby of a facility for an extended period of time.
- An unidentified individual dressed in oversized or inappropriate clothing (e.g.– a long heavy coat in warm weather) that appears to be concealing something.
- An unidentified individual asking specific questions about your facility (e.g., security related matters, etc.)
- An unidentified individual observed photographing , videotaping and/or sketching the exterior or interior of any government facility.
- An unidentified individual without proper identification entering your facility claiming to be a contractor, law enforcement officer, reporter of service technician.
- Unidentified individuals attempting to remove property from an office or facility without proper authorization.
- Unidentified individuals who appear to be conducting surveillance of a facility (e.g., sitting in a vehicle for an extended period of time and/or taking photographs or videotaping etc.)
- An unidentified individual observed placing an object or a package outside a facility and departing the area.
- Any unattended backpacks, boxes, containers, luggage and/or packages in an elevator, hallway, lobby, restroom, snack bar or stairwell of your facility.
- Any item that could be an improvised explosive device (e.g., items with visible wires, antennas, batteries, timing devices, metal or plastic pipe with each end capped).

Personal Preparedness

Devastating acts, such as the terrorist attacks on September 11th, have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents in the United States and their potential impact. They have raised uncertainty about what might happen next, increasing stress levels. Nevertheless, there are things you can do to prepare for the unexpected and reduce the stress that you may feel now and later should another emergency arise. Taking preparatory action can reassure you and your children that you can exert a measure of control even in the face of such events.

What You Can Do To Prepare

Finding out what can happen is the first step. Once you have determined the events possible and their potential in your community, it is important that you discuss them with your family or household.

Develop a disaster plan together.

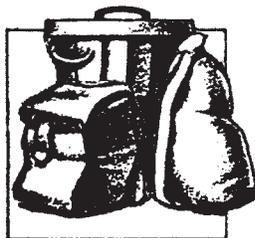
1. Create an emergency communications plan.

Choose an out-of-town contact your family or household will call or e-mail to check on each other should a disaster occur. Your selected contact should live far enough away that they would be unlikely to be directly affected by the same event, and they should know they are the chosen contact. Make sure every household member has that contact's name, and each other's e-mail addresses and telephone numbers (home, work, pager and cell).



2. Establish a meeting place

Having a predetermined meeting place away from your home will save time and minimize confusion should your home be affected or the area evacuated. You may even want to make arrangements to stay with a family member or friend in case of an emergency. Be sure to include any pets in these plans, since pets are not permitted in shelters and some hotels will not accept them.



3. Assemble a disaster supplies kit

If you need to evacuate your home or are asked to "shelter in place," having some essential supplies on hand will make you and your family more comfortable. Prepare a disaster supplies kit in an easy-to-carry container such as a duffel bag or small plastic trash can.

4. School emergency plan

Check on the school emergency plan of any school-age children you may have. You need to know if they will they keep children at school until a parent or designated adult can pick them up or send them home on their own. Be sure that the school has updated information about how to reach parents and responsible caregivers to arrange for pickup



Family Emergency Preparedness Actions

Create A Disaster Plan

DISCUSS THE TYPES OF DISASTERS THAT ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

Learn your community's warning signals and what you should do when you hear them.

- Pick two places to meet:
 1. Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.
 2. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home (everyone must know the address and phone number).
- Establish an out-of state friend to act as a contact for separated family members.
- Show each member of the household how to turn off water, gas and electricity and consider neighbors who may need assistance.
- Monitor weather conditions on NOAA Weather Radio- 162.400 MHZ.
- Post emergency numbers by telephones.
- Install smoke detectors on each level of your home; check batteries once a month and change them twice a year when the time changes.
- Find out where children will be sent if they are in school when an evacuation is announced.

FAMILY DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

Put together a disaster supplies kit for your family before a disaster strikes including the following:

- Prescription medications & medical information.
- First-aid kits -one for your home and one for your car.
- Personal aides, eyeglasses, hearing aids, etc.
- Portable radio and extra batteries.
- Water in plastic jugs or other covered containers. Change water every three months.
- Food that does not need to be refrigerated or cooked. Rotate stored food every six months.
- Special dietary food if required.
- Lantern, Flashlight, or other emergency lighting.
- Insurance information.
- Baby supplies such as food, formula, disposable diapers

PAPERS AND VALUABLES

- Social Security cards.
- Birth Certificates
- Deeds
- Marriage/death records
- Driver's License
- Savings and checking account books.
- Wills
- Stocks and bonds
- Insurance Policies
- Cash and credit cards
- Inventory of household goods
- Small Valuables: cameras, watches, jewelry, etc.

Keep items in an airtight bag. Keep the items you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container.

PRE-EVACUATION ACTIONS

- Fill your car with gas, check car battery and oil, flashlight and radio batteries.
- Put your survival kit together and refill prescription drugs and obtain special medications (e.g. insulin).
- Secure outdoor lawn furniture and loose materials, shutter windows, etc.
- Prepare your family for evacuation. Because it depends on the strength, location and direction of the hurricane's movement, you may have to evacuate even before a hurricane warning is issued.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ACCIDENTS

If you are involved in or witness an incident or accident involving hazardous materials, notify county and/or local authorities by calling 9-1-1 or call the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Emergency Action Hotline (24 hours) at 1-609-292-7172 or 1-877-927-6337 (toll free). Stay up and clear of the area.

Commonly used petroleum and chemical products for homes, stores, shops and industry are transported on highways and railroads. Accidental spills or fires can generate situations that endanger human health and environment.

If Disaster

- Remain calm and be patient.
- Follow the advice of local emergency officials.
- Listen to your radio or television for news and instructions.
- If the disaster occurs near you, check for injuries. Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- If the disaster occurs near your home while you are there, check for damage using a flashlight. Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches. Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards. Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly. Shut off any other damaged utilities.
- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact—do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

A WORD ON WHAT COULD HAPPEN

As we learned from the events of September 11, 2001, the following things can happen after a terrorist attack:

- There can be significant numbers of casualties and/or damage to buildings and the infrastructure. So employers need up-to-date information about any medical needs you may have and on how to contact your designated beneficiaries.
- Heavy law enforcement involvement at local, state and federal levels follows a terrorist attack due to the event's criminal nature. This may impact services in your community.
- Health and mental health resources in the affected communities can be strained to their limits, maybe even overwhelmed.
- Extensive media coverage, strong public fear and international implications and consequences can continue for a prolonged period.
- Workplaces and schools may be closed, and there may be restrictions on domestic and international travel.
- You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area, avoiding roads blocked for your safety.
- Clean-up may take many months.



information about any medical needs you may have and on how to contact your designated beneficiaries.

- Heavy law enforcement involvement at local, state and federal levels follows a terrorist

EVACUATION

If local authorities ask you to leave your home, they have a good reason to make this request, and you should heed the advice immediately. Listen to your radio or television and follow the instructions of local emergency officials and keep these simple tips in mind—

- Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants and sturdy shoes so you can be

protected as much as possible.

- Take your disaster supplies kit.
- Take your pets with you; do not leave them behind. Because pets are not permitted in public shelters, follow your plan to go to a relative's or friend's home, or find a "pet-friendly" hotel.
- Lock your home.
- Use travel routes specified by local authorities—don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- Stay away from downed power lines.

LISTEN TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

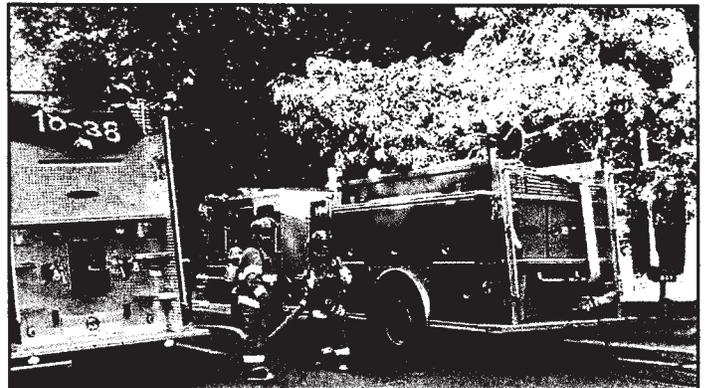
Your local authorities will provide you with the most accurate information specific to an event in your area. Staying tuned to local radio and television, and following their instructions is your safest choice.

If you're sure you have time:

- Call your family contact to tell them where you are going and when you expect to arrive.
- Shut off water and electricity before leaving, if instructed to do so. Leave natural gas service ON unless local officials advise you otherwise. You may need gas for heating and cooking, and only a professional can restore gas service in your home once it's been turned off. In a disaster situation it could take weeks for a professional to respond.

SHELTER IN PLACE

If you are advised by local officials to "shelter in place," what they mean is for you to remain inside your home or office and protect yourself there. Close and lock all windows and exterior doors. Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Close the fireplace damper. Get your disaster supplies kit, and make sure the radio is working. Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed. Using duct tape, seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room. Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.



Strikes...

Additional Positive Steps You Can Take

Raw, unedited footage of terrorism events and people's reaction to those events can be very upsetting, especially to children. We do not recommend that children watch television news reports about such events, especially if the news reports show images over and over again about the same incident. Young children do not realize that it is repeated video footage, and think the event is happening again and again. Adults may also need to give themselves a break from watching disturbing footage. However, listening to local radio and television reports will provide you with the most accurate information from responsible governmental authorities on what's happening and what actions you will need to take. So you may want to make some arrangements to take turns listening to the news with other adult members of your household.

Another useful preparation includes learning some basic first aid. To enroll in a first aid and AED/CPR course, contact your local American Red Cross chapter. In an emergency situation, you need to tend to your own well-being first and then consider first aid for others immediately around you, including possibly assisting injured people to evacuate a building if necessary.



People who may have come into contact with a biological or chemical agent may need to go through a decontamination procedure and receive medical attention. Listen to the advice of local officials on the local radio or television to determine what steps you will need to take to protect yourself and your family. As emergency services will likely be overwhelmed, only call 9-1-1 about life-threatening emergencies.

FIRST AID PRIMER

If you encounter someone who is injured, apply the emergency action steps: Check-Call-Care. Check the scene to make sure it is safe for you to approach. Then check the victim for unconsciousness and life-threatening conditions. Someone who has a life-threatening condition, such as not breathing or severe bleeding, requires immediate care by trained responders and may require treatment by medical professionals. Call out for help. There are some steps that you can take, however, to Care for someone who is hurt, but whose injuries are not life threatening.

Control Bleeding

- Cover the wound with a dressing, and press firmly against the wound (direct pressure).
- Elevate the injured area above the level of the heart if you do not suspect that the victim has a broken bone.
- Cover the dressing with a roller bandage.
- If the bleeding does not stop:

- Apply additional dressings and bandages.
- Use a pressure point to squeeze the artery against the bone.
- Provide care for shock.

Care for Shock

- Keep the victim from getting chilled or overheated.
- Elevate the legs about 12 inches (if broken bones are not suspected).
- Do not give food or drink to the victim.

Tend Burns

- Stop the burning by cooling the burn with large amounts of water.
- Cover the burn with dry, clean dressings or cloth.

Care for Injuries to Muscles, Bones and Joints

- Rest the injured part.
- Apply ice or a cold pack to control swelling and reduce pain.
- Avoid any movement or activity that causes pain.
- If you must move the victim because the scene is becoming unsafe, try to immobilize the injured part to keep it from moving.

Be Aware of Biological/Radiological Exposure

Listen to local radio and television reports for the most accurate information from responsible governmental and medical authorities on what's happening and what actions you will need to take. The Web sites referenced at the end of this brochure can give you more information on how to protect yourself from exposure to biological or radiological hazards.

Reduce Any Care Risks

The risk of getting a disease while giving first aid is extremely rare. However, to reduce the risk even further:

- Avoid direct contact with blood and other body fluids.
- Use protective equipment, such as disposable gloves and breathing barriers.
- Thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water immediately after giving care.
- It is important to be prepared for an emergency and to know how to give emergency care.

MORE INFORMATION

For information about your community's specific plans for response to disasters and other emergencies, contact your local office of emergency management.



Prepared with resources provided by
the American Red Cross.

Ant hr ax

To help allay the country's fears, the American Red Cross has compiled information from a variety of sources to answer commonly asked questions.

Q. What is anthrax?

A. Anthrax is an acute, infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. The cutaneous form (contracted through the skin) is the most common and is less deadly than the inhalation, or pulmonary, form (contracted through inhaling the spores).

Q. How do I get it?

A. It is transmitted by humans handling products from infected animals or contaminated materials, or by inhaling anthrax spores.

Q. Is anthrax contagious?

A. There is no evidence of direct person-to-person spread of anthrax.

Q. What should I do if I receive a suspicious unopened letter or package with a threatening message such as "Anthrax"?

A. You should:

1. Not open, shake or empty the contents of any suspicious envelope or package.
2. Place the envelope or package in a plastic bag or other container to prevent leakage of contents. If the contents leak out **Do Not** try to clean up the powder. Cover the spilled contents immediately with anything (e.g., clothing, paper, trash can) and do not remove this cover!
3. Leave the room and close the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering.

4. Wash your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face.
5. If you come in contact with the contents: Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible and place in a plastic bag, or some other container that can be sealed. This clothing bag should be given to the emergency responders for proper handling.

6. Next...

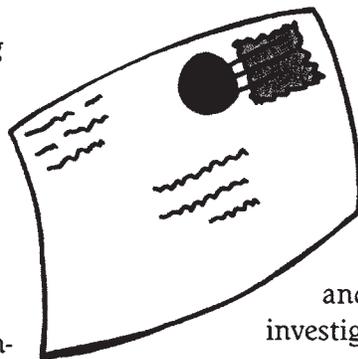
- If you are at home, report the incident to local police.
- If you are at work, report the incident to local police, and notify your building security official or an available supervisor.

7. List all people who were in the room or area when the suspicious letter or package was recognized. Give this list to both the local public health authorities and law enforcement officials for follow-up investigations and advice.

Q. How can I identify a suspicious package or letter?

A. According to the U.S. Postal Service, typical characteristics of suspicious letters or parcels include those that:

- Have any powdery substance on the outside.
- Are unexpected or from someone unfamiliar to you.
- Have excessive postage, handwritten or poorly typed address, incorrect titles or titles with no name, or misspellings of common words.
- Are addressed to someone no longer with your organization or are otherwise outdated.
- Have no return address, or have one that can't be verified as legitimate.
- Are of unusual weight, given their size, or are lopsided or oddly shaped.



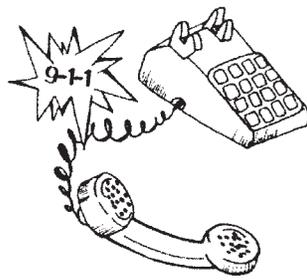
Ant hr ax continued

- Have an unusual amount of tape.
- Are marked with restrictive endorsements, such as "Personal" or "Confidential."
- Have strange odors or stains.

Q. What should I do if I suspect that a bio- logical agent has been released into the air?

A. You should:

1. Turn off fans or ventilation units in the area.
2. Leave the area immediately.
3. Close the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering.
4. Next...
 - If you are at home, call 9-1-1 or your local emergency number to report the incident to local police. They will notify the FBI and other appropriate authorities.
 - If you are at work, call 9-1-1 or your local emergency number to report the incident to local police who in turn will notify the FBI and other appropriate authorities. Also, notify your building security official or an available supervisor.



5. Shut down the air handling system in the building, if possible.
6. If possible, list all the people who were in the room or area. Give this list to both the local public health authorities so that proper instructions can be given for medical follow- up, and to law enforcement officials for further investigation.

Q. Should I buy a gas mask?

A. No. It is not necessary to purchase a gas mask. In the event of a public health emergency, local and state health departments will inform the public about the actions individuals need to take.



Crew participate in drill organized by the Camden County Office of Emergency Management

Homeland Security Advisory System

Red

Severe risk of terrorist attack. Assign emergency response personnel and preposition specially trained teams. Monitor, redirect or constrain transportation systems. Close public and government facilities. Increase or redirect personnel to address critical emergency needs.

Orange

High risk of terrorist attack. Coordinate necessary security efforts with armed forces or law enforcement agencies. Take additional precaution at public events. Prepare to work at an alternate site or with a dispersed work force. Restrict access to essential personnel only.

Yellow

Elevated condition. General risk of terrorist attack. Increase surveillance of critical locations. Coordinate emergency plans with nearby jurisdictions. Assess further refinement of protective measures within the context of the current threat information. Implement, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

Blue

Guarded condition. General risk of terrorist attacks. Check communications with designated emergency response or command locations. Review and update emergency response procedures. Provide the public with necessary information.

Green

Low risk of terrorist attacks. Refine and exercise planned protective measures. Ensure emergency personnel receive training. Assess facilities for vulnerabilities and take measures to reduce them.

VISIT THESE USEFUL LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION:

Camden County Department of Public Safety
www.camdencounty.com/health/safety

Camden County Health Department
www.camdencounty.com/health/healthserv

New Jersey Office of Emergency Management
www.njsp.org/ems/ems.html

New Jersey Domestic Security Preparedness Task Force
www.state.nj.us/lps

Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.com

The United States Department of Homeland Security
www.whitehouse.gov/homeland

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
www.fbi.com

Emergency Management Network
www.emergencymanagement.net

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www.camdencounty.com