

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION I PURPOSE

The purpose of this Emergency Management Plan (“Plan”) is to make each organization and department aware of its responsibility in all-hazard emergency operations. This plan, upon being implemented by the community government, will provide the basis for coordinating protective actions prior to, during and after any type of disaster. It was prepared to conform to guidelines established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the New Hampshire Emergency Management Agency and is in concert with the state of New Hampshire Emergency Management Plan. The Chairman of the Town Council, hereafter known as the “Chairman” shall inform the public of the existence of said Plan.

SECTION II AUTHORITIES

Authority for this Plan and Annexes is contained in U.S. Public Laws 81-920 and 93-288, as amended, the State of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, as amended, and applicable local ordinances. By local charter, the Chairman is responsible for all emergency operations in the community and has the authority to appoint an Emergency Management Director, delegating said person with the power to establish a Emergency Management organization to carry out the various phases of the emergency plan. Operations under this plan will commence on orders of the Emergency Management Director, or his/her designee, in the event of an imminent or existing emergency situation.

SECTION III SITUATION

- A.** The Town of Londonderry is in Rockingham County situated in the southeastern part of New Hampshire. It is primarily a residential community with a population of approximately 23,243 people in 42.2 square miles. Due to the availability of land, Londonderry has grown rapidly in recent years. There is some light industry and an increasing number of small-to-medium-sized shopping centers have been and are being constructed. A five-person Town Council, one of whose members serves as Chairman, governs Londonderry. The Council employs a Town Manager who has certain authority by Town Charter.

- B.** The Town Council has appointed an Emergency Management Director to coordinate planning, preparation, mitigation and response efforts to emergencies in the town. The Town has full-time Police, Fire and Public Works Departments and is served by three water and two sewer systems. The community has one centrally located Police facility and three area fire stations. Londonderry enjoys a mutual aid compact with twenty-two neighboring towns and cities and is a member of the Southern New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission, the Border Area Fire Mutual Aid Association, and the Southeastern New Hampshire Hazardous Materials Mutual Aid District.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION III SITUATION (Cont'd)

C. (Cont'd)

The following natural or man-made emergencies are the prime consideration of this Emergency Plan: (in order of priority)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Aircraft Disaster | 10. Civil Disturbance |
| 2. Hazardous Materials Incident | 11. Earthquake |
| 3. Nuclear Power Plant Accident | 12. Tornado |
| 4. Large Scale Traffic Accident | 13. Bomb Threat |
| 5. Snow and Ice Storms | 14. Electric Outage |
| 6. Hurricane | 15. Explosion |
| 7. Riverine Flooding | 16. Nuclear Attack |
| 8. Fuel Shortage | 17. Conflagration |
| 9. Water Outage | |

In the event of a nuclear attack upon the United States, it is impossible to state in advance the objectives of such an attack or of its probable effects upon the Town of Londonderry. However, Londonderry has been designated as part of the Manchester Risk Area and, therefore, relocation of all but essential personnel has been recommended.

IV. SECTION IV ORGANIZATION

A. The Emergency Management Organization is as follows:

1. Town Council
2. Town Manager
3. Emergency Management Director
4. Building Inspector
5. Fire/Rescue Department
6. Health Officer
7. Public Works Department
8. Planning Council
9. Police Department
10. School Department
11. Town Clerk
12. Financial Officer
13. Town Attorney

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont' d)

SECTION V RESPONSIBILITIES

Executive responsibilities are shared by the Town Council acting through the Chairman in emergency situations and the Town Manager. Generally, the Chairman will make or approve major policy decisions and the Manager will recommend policy decisions and carry them out once they are approved. The Emergency Management Director implements the Emergency Operation Plan by directing, controlling and coordinating emergency operations.

A. The Chairman of the Town Council is responsible for:

1. Assuring prompt decisions by the Town Council or obtaining authorization to act on their behalf.
2. Providing overall policy guidance during actual emergencies.
3. Declaring a state of emergency when appropriate.
4. Authorizing resources to be committed when the resources required are beyond those normally under control of the Town Manager (e.g., release of funds for a hostage situation).
5. Issuing the emergency evacuation order when necessary.
6. Appointing an Emergency Management Director to direct and control operations as described below.

B. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for:

1. Directing and coordinating all emergency operations.
2. Establishing, equipping, and staffing the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when required.
3. Protecting life and property through decisions assisted by all departments and organization described herein.
4. Requesting and coordinating military or other outside assistance.
5. Coordinating financial support for emergency response and recovery operations.
6. Providing emergency public information and instructions.
7. Coordinating emergency shelter, feeding and clothing.
8. Providing leadership for disaster mitigation programs.

C. The Building Inspector is responsible for:

1. Coordinating emergency repairs to essential community structures
2. Coordinating damage assessment activities.

D. The Fire/Rescue Department is responsible for:

1. Emergency operations training for its personnel.
2. Conducting test exercises, as coordinated by the Emergency Management Director.
3. Dispersing its own equipment and manpower to strategic locations, as necessary.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION V RESPONSIBILITIES (Cont'd)

A. **The Fire/Rescue Department is responsible for:** (Cont'd)

1. Providing a monitoring capability for radiological accidents or incidents.
2. Containing and extinguishing fires.
3. Coordinating regional fire mutual aid.
4. Providing rescue and emergency medical services.
5. Providing and maintaining an up-to-date fire department emergency implementation plan, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
6. Developing a public warning plan and system, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
7. Maintaining records of handicapped and infirm people.
8. Supervising emergency operations in hazardous materials accidents or incidents.

B. **The Health Officer is responsible for:**

1. Enforcing public health standards.
2. Assist in coordinating emergency shelter and feeding.
3. Directing inoculation or immunization.
4. Coordinating emergency health care planning.
5. Coordinating mass burials.

G. **The Public Works Department is responsible for:**

1. Providing emergency operations training for members of its own staff, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
1. Assisting in the protection of life and property.
2. Dispersing its equipment and manpower to strategic locations.
3. Maintaining and training its own auxiliary forces, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
4. Coordinating regional Public Works mutual aid.
5. Keeping streets clear of debris.
6. Providing refuse disposal.
7. Providing and maintaining an up-to-date Public Works Department emergency implementation plan, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
8. Coordinating emergency transportation.
9. Coordinating restoration of utility services.

H. **The Planning Board is responsible for:**

1. Providing maps for planning and EOC display purposes.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION V RESPONSIBILITIES (Cont'd)

I. The Police Department is responsible for:

1. Providing emergency operations training for its personnel.
2. Conducting test exercises.
3. Protecting life and property.
4. Receiving warnings from the Rockingham County National Alert and Warning System (NAWAS) point and alerting local officials.
5. Coordinating the Emergency Communications System.
6. Providing crowd control
7. Dispersing its own equipment and manpower to strategic locations, as necessary.
8. Maintaining and training its own auxiliary forces.
9. Coordinating regional police mutual aid.
10. Providing and maintaining an up-to-date police department emergency implementation plan, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
11. Coordinating all emergency traffic control procedures within the community.
12. Assisting in emergency public warning procedures.

J. The School Superintendent is responsible for:

1. Providing emergency operations training for its own personnel, assisted by the Emergency Management Director.
2. Conducting test exercises, as coordinated by the Emergency Management Director.
3. Coordinating regional school mutual aid.
4. Registering evacuees.
5. Assisting the Red Cross in the mass feeding and sheltering of evacuees
6. emergency operations planning in all public schools and maintaining an up-to-date school department emergency implementation plan.

K. The Town Clerk is responsible for:

1. Providing population data.
2. Protecting all town records.

L. The Finance Director is responsible for:

1. Maintaining records of emergency expenditures.
2. Advising the Town Council on the disbursement of town funds.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION V RESPONSIBILITIES (Cont'd)

M. The Manchester Chapter of the American National Red Cross is responsible for:

1. Assuring emergency blood bank supplies at area hospitals.
2. Assisting in providing emergency food, clothing, shelter and first aid.
3. Providing individual family assistance.
4. Managing emergency shelter operations.

SECTION VI DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS

The purpose of this section is to provide a common reference for terms and phrases used in this Plan.

Access Control - The prevention of unauthorized people from entering a specific area. Road barriers and traffic controls would be used to affect access control.

Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)- Network of radio stations which provides a direct link between responsible public officials and the public. EBS stations broadcast instructions describing what steps the public should take.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - A location designated by state and local emergency response organizations as an assembly area for their respective staffs. This facility is the central command and control point.

Emergency Response Organization - The combination of Local, State, Federal, and private agencies designated specifically to provide the capability to implement emergency response procedures.

Key Officials - Official representatives of Local, State, and Federal government or private organizations that have a specified role in the emergency response organization and have been authorized to perform specified emergency response functions.

Mass Care Shelter - The locations at which evacuees are fed and housed after transport from a reception center.

Reception Center - A location which provides services for any evacuated population in need of public assistance. Decontamination, registration, food and shelter can be arranged by the emergency workers at a reception center.

Support Agencies - Local, State and private agencies which provide personnel, equipment, facilities or special knowledge to support the implementation of the emergency response.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION VI DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS - (Cont'd)

<u>ARC</u>	American Red Cross
<u>EBS</u>	Emergency Broadcast System
<u>EOC</u>	Emergency Operations Center
<u>FEMA</u>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<u>NHOEM</u>	New Hampshire Office of Emergency Management
<u>RADEF</u>	Radiological Defense

SECTION VII **FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Direction and Control**

- A. **Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to provide a chain of command, the location and operation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and a method for coordinating community resources in the event of a major emergency.
- B. **Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are contained in Section II - Authorities.
- C. **Situation** - In order to provide effective management of the field forces during a major emergency situation, the key decision-makers must exercise control from a single facility in the community, herein after known as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This facility must have enough space for the EOC staff to operate. Also, this facility must have the communications capabilities necessary to direct the emergency responders and to provide instructions to the general public. The EOC is located in Central Fire Station, an alternate EOC can be established in the Police Station. EOC staff shown in Table 3 totals 28 people who will function as a total group during the duration of the emergency.
- D. **Organization**
 - 1. The Emergency Management Director, with support from the other key town officials and non-governmental agencies, will exercise the Direction and Control function from the EOC during any declared emergency which requires the use of the Emergency Management Plan.
 - 2. In the event the Emergency Management Director is not available, the position of Emergency Management Director in the EOC is appointed by the Chairman of the Town Council.
 - 3. The Emergency Management Director will coordinate the response of the community's departments, advise the Town Council on the necessary protective actions and coordinate the use of local and outside resources.
 - 4. Department heads, or designees, will direct their operational personnel from the EOC in coordination with the other community departments and the Emergency Management Director and in response to executive decisions.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION VII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Direction and Control (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities

The Emergency Management Director will support and promote the EOC concept to the public as a method of providing the most effective emergency management based on guidance from the Chairman of the Council, decide on whether to activate the EOC or not, and, if yes, whether to staff partially or fully.

1. **The Emergency Management Director will:**

- a. Prepare the EOC for operations
- b. Provide necessary clerical support personnel
- c. Provide for food service, sanitary facilities and sleeping accommodations during extended operations
- d. Notify state Emergency Management of the activation of the EOC

2. **The Police Department will:**

Provide security to the EOC

3. **The Planning Director will:**

- a. Provide appropriate maps and displays needed for emergency operations

F. Concept of Operations

- 1. When notified of an impending emergency situation, the Emergency Management Director decides on whether to staff the EOC.
- 2. The assigned department heads, or designees, and clerical support personnel report to the EOC ready to begin operations.
- 3. The Emergency Management Director directs each department to report its state of readiness, shortfalls in personnel and/or equipment and recommendations for correcting these shortfalls.
- 4. The EOC operations staff will recommend to the executive staff those actions necessary to protect life and property.
- 5. Based on these recommendations and on policy guidance from the Chairman, the Emergency Management Director issues executive orders to the operations staff for transmittal to their respective field forces and information and instructions to the general public.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION VII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Direction and Control (Cont'd)

TABLE 1
Emergency Operations Center
Staffing Pattern

Executive

Chairman, Town Council
Town Manager
Emergency Management Director

Operations

Police Chief, (or Designee), and Alternate
Fire Chief, (or Designee), and Alternate
Public Works Director, (or Designee), and Alternate
Health Officer, (or Designee), and Alternate
Town Planner, (or Designee), and Alternate
School Superintendent, (or Designee), and Alternate
Clerical Support Personnel

Optional

Building Inspector
Town Clerk
Town Attorney
Welfare Officer

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION VII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Direction and Control (Cont'd)

TABLE 2
Emergency Operations Center Layout

(To be developed)

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION VIII **FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Communications**

- A. **Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex will be the assignment of responsibilities and establishment of procedures to expand the routine communications system into an emergency command and control network
- B. **Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are contained in Section II - Authorities. In addition, the communications systems are licensed by and conform to regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.
- C. **Situation**
1. The Fire, Police and Public Works departments currently maintain radio networks for conducting day-to-day operations. These departments have base stations and mobiles for dispatching field forces and interfacing with other systems, both regional mutual aid and state agencies.
 2. These local networks, by necessity, must form the basis for an emergency communications system. In addition, telephones will be utilized as long as those systems are in operation. If needed and available, amateur radio and citizen's band networks may be used to augment the existing communications capability.
 3. Major emergencies probably will generate an extra-ordinary demand on all communications systems so priority usage must be given to state and local direction and control networks and the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). Residential telephone usage must be severely curtailed to prevent system breakdown and line-load control, the prioritized shutdown of telephone service, must be established in order that emergency services may use the system for as long as possible.
 4. An atmospheric nuclear explosion will create a power surge, called Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP), which would probably disable unprotected communications systems through a wide area. Since it cannot be determined in advance which systems may remain in operation, expedient alternatives may have to be developed at the time of crisis. None of the communications networks in Londonderry are protected against EMP.
- D. **Organization** - The Emergency Communications Committee will consist of:
- Police Chief
 - Fire Chief
 - Public Works Director
 - Chief Dispatchers of each Department
 - Emergency Management Director

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION VIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Communications (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities

1. Each department will:
 - a. Maintain and test its equipment
 - b. Train its personnel
 - c. Establish routine procedures
 - d. Endeavor to expand its network in coordination, with other networks
 - e. Coordinate with the Fire Chief to provide an integrated emergency communications system
2. The Fire Chief will:
 - a. Chair the Emergency Communications Committee (**ECC**)
 - b. Organize and control the Emergency Communications Network
 - c. Prepare an Emergency Communications Development Plan (**ECDP**) for the community, with the assistance of the State Emergency Management Communications officer
3. The Emergency Management Director will:
 - a. Assist the Fire Chief in preparing the ECDP
 - b. Investigate areas of potential financial assistance for communications.

F. Concept of Operations:

1. All communications systems will be under the nominal control of the Emergency Management Director in any declared emergency.
2. Upon notification of an emergency alert, the Fire Department will establish communications links with the following:
 - a. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 - b. Emergency Response Forces
 - c. State EOC
 - d. Police and Fire Mutual Aid Systems
 - e. Surrounding Communities' EOCs
 - f. Emergency Broadcast System Local Radio Stations
3. The Telephone Company will provide line-load control to those emergency phone numbers deemed as priority by the Fire Department.
4. Residential phone service will be severely curtailed to prevent system breakdown.
5. The Fire Department will contact local amateur radio operators and CB'ers to augment local communications, if necessary.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION IX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Warning

- A. **Purpose** - The Purpose of this Annex is to set forth the procedures for alerting the local emergency response officials and the general public to an impending emergency.
- B. **Authorities** - The Authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Part II-Authorities.
- C. **Situation**
1. Immediate notification to the general public of an imminent or actual emergency is an essential function of government and this capability must be maintained.
 2. Public notification will consist of an alert to an emergency, information on the situation and instructions on how to protect lives and property.
 3. Citizens of Londonderry will be receptive to information and instructions issued by responsible officials.
 4. Methods of alerting the public will consist of any or all of the following:
 - a. Church bells
 - b. Loudspeaker-equipped vehicles
 - c. Door-to-door canvassing
 - d. NOAA Weather radios
 - e. Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)
 - f. Cable TV Systems
 - g. Word-of-mouth by friends, relatives and/or neighbors
 5. The Emergency Management Director will determine the timing and extent of the public notification and, with advice from other officials, recommend the proper protective actions.
 6. The Emergency Management Director needs to be notified as soon as possible upon receipt of information on any emergency situation that might affect the community. The Manager or Chairman will then decide on whether to alert the other emergency response organizations or not, based on the information received.
 7. Emergency alerts may be received from private citizens, local or state police, another community, county sheriff, fire mutual aid dispatch center, National Weather Service and/or State Emergency Management Agency. Local warnings are usually telephoned to the fire or police department. Those emergency warnings that are regionally state or national in nature are received by the Police department from the Rockingham County NAWAS warning point by radio.
- D. **Organization** - The Emergency Management Director, assisted by the Police Chief, Fire Chief and the Manager, will coordinate Alerting and warning functions.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION IX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Warning (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities:

1. **The Emergency Management Director will:**
 - a. Provide executive leadership in expanding the public warning system
 - b. Determine when the Public warning system is to be activated and to what extent
 - c. Determine the extent of notifying emergency response departments
 - d. Activate the local Emergency Broadcast System, if necessary
 - e. Provide information and instruction to the public
2. **The Police Department will:**
 - a. Receive warnings from the Rockingham County NAWAS warning point by radio.
 - b. Notify immediately the Emergency Management Director of the emergency message received
 - c. Notify other emergency response officials, if so directed
3. **Each Department Head will:**
 - a. Develop and maintain the personnel notification procedures for his department

F. Concept of Operations

1. Warning of an impending major emergency is received by radio at the Police Station from the Rockingham County warning point as part of the National Warning System (NAWAS) fan-out network.
2. The person receiving the warning message will notify the Emergency Management Director.
3. The Emergency Management Director will determine which, if any, other local officials will be notified.
4. If possible, church bells may be rung.
5. If available, vehicles equipped with loudspeakers, or other amplifying devices, will be dispatched to all areas of town.
6. The public will be instructed to tune to a local area radio station for information and instruction.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION IX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Warning (Cont'd)

TABLE 3
WARNING SYSTEM DIAGRAM

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION X FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Radiological Defense

A. **Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to define responsibilities and procedures for detecting and analyzing the presence of radioactivity and the procedures for protecting the public from the dangers of radiation.

B. **Authorities** - The Authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Part II-Authorities

C. **Situation** - The Town of Londonderry could be subjected to varying amounts of radiation due to one of the following:

1. Nuclear Attack
2. Accidental nuclear missile launch
3. Airplane crash with nuclear warheads
4. Public Works accident involving radioactive materials
5. Nuclear power plant accident ingestion pathway -
Radiological monitoring instruments, operated by trained personnel, are required to detect the presence of radiation and to measure the level of activity. The type of radiation, Alpha, Beta and/or Gamma, detected and the levels of radioactivity attained or projected will determine which of the following protective actions for the general public to recommend:
 - a. No protective actions
 - b. Protection of the food ingestion pathway
 - c. Sheltering in residences or place of business
 - d. Sheltering in home basements or public buildings
 - e. Sheltering in approved fallout shelters
 - f. Evacuation and/or relocation

The capability to collect and analyze radiological data is available to the officials of Londonderry and the citizens will respond to recommendations made by their local officials.

D. **Organization** - The radiological defense organization will consist of the following:

- Emergency Management Director
- Police Chief
- Fire Chief
- Health Officer
- Monitoring Personnel

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION X FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Radiological Defense (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities:

1. **The Chairman of the Town Council will:**
 - a. Make the decision on protective actions for the general public based on recommendations by the Emergency Management Director, Health Officer, Governor, State Emergency Management Agency and/or the State Division of Public Health
2. **The Emergency Management Director will:**
 - a. Assign and maintain the radiological equipment
 - b. Assign and maintain the roster of trained radiological monitors Provide training for crisis-augmented radiological personnel
 - c. Transmit radiological data to the State EOC and request advice on protective actions
3. **The State Division of Public Health will:**
 - a. Provide additional radiological data, protections and recommendations to assist officials in making executive decisions.
4. **The Health Officer will:**
 - a. Establish decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and the general public
 - b. Establish personnel decontamination facilities
 - c. Establish procedures for transport of radiation accident victims for treatment
 - d. Monitor the food system for radioactive contamination and recommend procedures for decontaminating same for usage.
5. **The Senior Fire Officer present will:**
 - a. Assume the duties of on-scene commander at the site of any transportation accident involving radioactive material
6. **The Fire Department will:**
 - a. Establish procedures for decontamination of lands and buildings

F. Concept of Operations

1. Trained monitors and equipment must be among the first responders to any traffic accident involving radioactive material to determine:
 - a. The type of radioactive material(s) involved
 - b. The extent of the contamination
 - c. The proper protective action(s) to recommend to the Emergency Management Director.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION X FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Radiological Defense (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

2. The Health Officer will advise the Emergency Management Director, or his designee, as to the procedures for decontamination based on available data and recommendations from the State EOC.
 - a. Under the direction of the Health Officer, a decontamination station will be established at Londonderry High School using boy's and girl's shower facilities.
 - b. Serious radiation cases will be transported to Manchester or Derry hospitals.
 - c. The Fire Department will conduct the decontamination procedures
 - d. The Public Works department, supported by available private equipment, will conduct plow-under decontamination procedures, as may be directed.
 - e. In the event of an evacuation, any radiological capabilities, deemed in excess to the need for protecting emergency services personnel and key industrial workers, will be transferred to the host community.

Table 4

RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL LISTING

<u>Survey Meters</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>
	9	Fire Dept.
	2	Police Dept.

<u>Dosimeters</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>
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CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Law Enforcement

- A. **Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to outline procedures for the Police Department to expand its operations to respond to a disaster situation and fulfill its responsibilities for crowd control, traffic control, public warning assistance and post-disaster community security
- B. **Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II-Authorities.
- C. **Situation:**
1. The Police Department has forty two (42) full-time members. The Police Chief serves full-time and is the operational and administrative head of the department. It is as well equipped as any community of comparable size.
 2. The Police Department has Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) for normal operations in all areas of law enforcement and it may give mutual aid assistance to neighboring communities or receive assistance from those communities, the Rockingham County Sheriff's Department and/or New Hampshire State Police. The Police Station does have emergency power.
 3. However, in a major emergency, the Police Department would need additional personnel and equipment to perform its assigned tasks. If mutual aid assistance is unavailable or severely limited due to the nature and size of the emergency, then expedient alternatives need to be developed.
 4. The citizens would probably comply with orders issued and carried out by duly authorized law enforcement officials.
- D. **Organization** - Delegation of authority within the Police Department is through the normal chain of command:
Chief
Captain
Lieutenant
Sergeant
- E. **Responsibilities**
1. The Police Department will:
 - a. Provide emergency crowd and traffic control
 - b. Provide security in damaged and/or evacuated areas
 - c. Receive and disseminate warnings of impending emergencies
Assist in public warning and alerting procedures
 - d. Assign personnel and equipment to the appropriate host area to augment law enforcement capabilities
 - e. Provide and issue appropriate identification for emergency services personnel, essential workers and vehicles
 - f. Perform such other emergency functions for, the safety of people

and the protection of property as deemed necessary by the
Emergency Management Director, or Chairman.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Law Enforcement (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities (Cont'd)

2. The Police Chief will:

- a. Recruit and train special police personnel for crisis augmentation
- b. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of department personnel and equipment
- c. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) for emergency conditions.
- d. Disburse police equipment and personnel to strategic locations
- e. Maintain this Annex in an up-to-date condition

F. Concept of Operations

1. Under normal conditions, the Police Department will function under regular standard operating procedures.
2. **Upon notification of an impending emergency, the Police Chief will perform the following functions:**
 - a. Begin call-up of off-duty policemen
 - b. Recruit additional personnel if needed
 - c. Check all equipment
 - d. Begin emergency communications procedures
 - e. Conduct accelerated training programs with the Emergency Management Director, if needed
 - f. Notify the Emergency Management Director of the state of readiness and request outside assistance, if necessary
 - g. Report to the EOC when directed by the Emergency Management Director and turn the on-scene command of the department over to the Commander
 - h. Disburse personnel and equipment to predetermined strategic locations
 - i. Assist the Fire Department in emergency public warning procedures as outlined in Section IX - Warning.
 - j. Coordinate the establishing and manning of traffic control points with the Fire and Public Works Departments
 - k. Provide 24-hour protection for all evacuated properties

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Law Enforcement (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

1. **In the post-disaster recovery period, the Police Department will perform the following functions:**
 - a. Provide security for disaster-affected areas to prevent vandalism and looting
 - b. Coordinate outside law enforcement assistance
 - c. Assist in clean-up operations.
 - d. Perform such other functions as requested by the Emergency Management Director to alleviate suffering and return the citizens of Londonderry to as near normal conditions as possible

**TABLE 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT LISTING**

Vehicles

Cruisers (Marked)	17
Cruisers (Unmarked).....	6
4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	2

Radios

Consoles	1
Portables.....	10
Mobiles	11

Personnel

Officers	8
Sergeants	8
Patrolmen	18
Dispatchers.....	5
Clerks (Civilian).....	2
Animal Control Officer.....	1

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Fire Suppression

- A. **Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to outline the responsibilities of the Fire Department and its methods of coordination with other departments and agencies in time of emergency.

- B. **Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in II - Authorities.

- C. **Situation** - The fire suppression functions include fire safety, fire surveillance and reporting procedures and fire fighting for all types of fires.
 - 1. The Fire Department is a permanent organization of 50 members headed by a full-time chief and is as well-equipped to, perform its assigned functions as any community of comparable size. It is a member of the border Area Fire Mutual Aid System. The Fire Station does have emergency power.
 - 2. The Fire Department is the largest single source of manpower in the community, but, in a major emergency, it would probably need additional personnel and equipment to perform all of its assigned tasks. Due to the nature and size of the emergency, mutual aid assistance may be unavailable or severely limited, so expedient measures may have to be developed at the time of crisis.
 - 3. The Fire Department is usually the first responder to a hazardous material incident and has written procedures for these incidents. The department conducts on-going training programs in hazardous materials. The senior fire officer present assumes on-scene command.
 - 4. In the event of an actual nuclear attack, major firestorms can be expected in the immediate ground zero area for a radius of five to ten miles. Fire fighting activity in these areas will, of necessity, be confined to the outer perimeter of the ground zero area to contain damage within the area and prevent the spread of fire to otherwise undamaged areas.
 - 5. The Fire Department maintains Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) for fire suppression and regularly trains its personnel in those procedures and coordination with other emergency services is standard procedure.

- D. **Organization** - Delegation of authority within the department is through the normal chain of command:
 - Chief
 - Deputy Chief
 - Captain
 - Lieutenant

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Fire Suppression (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities

1. The Fire Department will:

- a. Disseminate emergency warnings to the general public
- b. Assist the Police Department in establishing and manning traffic control points for the evacuation and relocation of the endangered population
- c. Assist owners or operators of commercial and industrial facilities which may require special fire protection to plan for such special procedures as may be required for facility protection.
- d. Perform such other functions for the protection of life and property as deemed necessary by the Emergency Management Director in time of emergency

2. The Fire Chief will:

- a. Assist in training fire personnel in radiological monitoring to provide the department with this capability
- b. Establish procedures to provide fire protection in evacuated areas and to provide roving fire watch patrols
- c. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of personnel and equipment
- d. Maintain this Annex in an up-to-date condition

F. Concept of Operations

1. Under normal conditions, the Fire Department will function under regular standard operating procedures.
2. Upon notification of an impending emergency, the Fire Chief and/or Deputy Fire Chief will perform the following functions:
 - a. Begin warning procedures
 - b. Begin call-up of all department personnel
 - c. Recruit additional personnel if needed
 - d. Check all equipment
 - e. Review and update plans if required
 1. Conduct accelerated training programs with the Emergency Management Director, if needed
 - f. Notify the Emergency Management Director of the state of readiness of the department and request outside assistance if necessary

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Fire Suppression (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

2. Upon notification of an impending emergency, the Fire Chief(Cont'd)
 - a. Report to the EOC when directed by the Emergency Management Director and delegate the on-scene command of the department to the Deputy Chief
 - b. Disburse personnel and equipment to pre-determined strategic locations
 - c. Extinguish and/or contain all fires
 - d. Report any power outages to Public Service Company
 - e. Provide personnel to other emergency services to augment their capabilities, if available
 - f. Request the Emergency Management Director call for civilian volunteers, if necessary
 - g. Coordinate Fire Mutual Aid support
 - h. Dispatch personnel to assist Police Department in establishing and manning traffic control points
3. **In the post-disaster recovery period, the Fire Department will perform the following functions:**
 - a. Perform decontamination functions, if necessary
 - b. Assist in providing security for disaster-affected areas, if requested
 - c. Assist in clean-up operations
 - d. Coordinate outside fire-suppression assistance
 - e. Perform such other functions as requested by the Emergency Management Director to alleviate suffering and return the citizens of Londonderry to as near normal conditions as possible.

**TABLE 6
FIRE SUPPRESSION PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT LISTING**

(4) 4-wheel drive command vehicles	<u>Vehicles</u> (32) portables
(1) Rescue truck	
(4) Pumpers	<u>Other</u>
(1) Ladder - 100 Ft.	(2) Rescue Tools
(1) Tanker - 2000 Gal.	(22) Scott Air Packs w/extra tanks
(4) Brush Trucks - 4x4	(4) Long Backboards
	(3) Short Backboards

Personnel:

- (13) Officers
- (25) Firefighters - full time
- (5) Firefighters - call
- (5) Dispatchers
- (2) Dispatchers – part time

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Rescue

- A. Purpose** - The Purpose of this Annex is to define the Procedures for the Fire Department to perform such rescue functions as are within its capabilities.
- B. Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II-Authorities
- C. Situation**
 - 1. The Fire Department is equipped to provide the rescue functions of extrication and on-scene emergency medical treatment. (See Table 6)
 - 2. The Fire Department has 11 paramedics and 25 trained Emergency Medical Technicians who respond also as trained firefighters.
 - 3. The Town of Londonderry has two ambulances and a mass casualty trailer.
 - 4. The Fire Officer-In-Charge is the Director of rescue operations and would coordinate the response of other rescue services through the Border Area Fire Mutual Aid, if necessary.
- D. Organization** - Not Applicable.
- E. Responsibilities** - The Fire Department will provide those functions as described in Section C.
- F. Concept of Operations**
 - 1. The Fire Department will respond to any emergency and perform any needed rescue functions that are within its capabilities.
 - 2. The Fire Chief will request additional assistance through Mutual Aid as needed.

**TABLE 7
RESCUE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT LISTING**

<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Radios</u>	
Applicable	Not Applicable	Not
<u>Ambulances</u>	<u>Other</u>	

Not Applicable	Extrication Tool		
	Backboards		
	<u>Personnel</u>	Litters	(See
Table 6)			
EMTS	(See Table 6)	SCBA's	

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation

- A. **Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to establish procedures for the orderly movement of people from endangered or stricken area; to facilities in areas generally unaffected by the disaster or potentially safer from an impending emergency situation.
- B. **Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Part II - Authorities.
- C. **Situation**
 - 1. An organized evacuation of potentially endangered populations is one protective action and should be recommended only when other protective actions appear to be inadequate. An evacuation may be recommended when all or any part of the community is affected and may involve all or any portion of the population.
 - 2. Areas in Londonderry that might require an evacuation to be recommended would include:
 - a. Designated flood plains and areas subjected to riverine flooding due to ice jams
 - b. Areas around a potentially explosive hazardous materials accident
 - c. Areas downwind of a hazardous chemical materials accident
 - d. Areas in and around hazardous materials waste disposal dumps
 - e. Areas determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to be potential targets of an enemy attack
 - f. Areas subjected to outages of power, water or home heating materials
 - g. Structures, which are or could, become unsound due to fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes and other major natural or technological phenomena
 - h. Areas around or near crashed aircraft
 - 3. By state law, RSA 107, the Governor of New Hampshire may only recommend evacuation as being in the best interest of the safety and welfare of the citizens. On-scene commanders and local officials may recommend evacuation in local emergency situations. Any evacuation, unless specifically recommended and assisted by federal, state or local

government officials, does not bind that government to be liable for damages incurred. It is assumed that the officials at all levels of government have fully assessed the risks involved before recommending an evacuation.

4. Although most adults in Londonderry own or have use of a private vehicle and would evacuate using that vehicle, the Town assisted by state government will provide school busses and available commercial vehicles to transport those who do not own or have use of a vehicle or who cannot ride with friends, relatives or neighbors. When faced with a potential life-threatening situation, people will generally follow three options.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation (Cont'd)

C. Situation (Cont'd)

4. Although most adults in Londonderry own...(Cont'd)
 - a. Most will follow the recommendations of federal, state and/or local officials and relocate to pre-designated host areas by pre-selected routes.
 - b. Some will evacuate spontaneously to hosting facilities of their own choice.
 - c. Despite recommendations to do so, some will not evacuate and will remain in place.
5. The major evacuation routes for Londonderry will be:
 - a. Interstate 93 North and South
 - b. State Route 128 North and South
 - c. State Route 28 SE and NW
 - d. State Route 102 SW and NE
6. Some buildings have established evacuation plans for fire safety, which could be used in other types of, emergencies.
7. It is assumed that most patients in medical facilities will be picked up and relocated by relatives. Relocation of patients in acute-care status and the transportation of same must, of necessity, be made at the time of emergency and on a case-by-case basis.
8. Prisoners being held by the Police Department who could not be released would be transferred for incarceration.
9. During a period of increasing international tension, the Presidential option of relocating people from potential target areas to relatively safer host areas appears to be feasible.

D. **Organization** - The organization of an evacuation will be directed from the EOC by the Executive and Operations Staffs, assisted by appropriate State and Federal Agencies.

E. **Responsibilities**

1. **The Emergency Management Director will:**
 - a. Assume over-all direction and control of the evacuation procedures
 - b. Make the necessary evaluations and recommendations to protect the lives of the citizens
 - c. Coordinate the emergency services during the population movement
 - d. Assist essential public services and private industries to provide for continuity of operations.
 - e. Assist non-essential industries to provide for operational

shutdown and the orderly release of employees shut-down and the orderly release of employees.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities (Cont'd)

2. **The Police Department will:**

- a. Coordinate traffic control
- b. Provide post-evacuation security
- c. Coordinate emergency transportation
- d. Issue identification for emergency services

3. **The Public Works Department will:**

- a. Provide barricades for traffic control
- b. Assist in emergency transportation
- c. Assist in manning control points
- d. Provide for clearance of evacuation routes and shelters

4. **The Fire Department will:**

- a. Provide recommendations on areas to be evacuated due to hazardous materials accidents
- b. Provide post-evacuation fire surveillance
- c. Assist in rescue operations

5. **The Health Officer will:**

- a. Coordinate evacuation procedures for medical facilities with the Fire/Rescue Service
- b. Coordinate Post-evacuation medical care
- c. Obtain data and recommendations for situations involving radioactivity from the NH Division of Public Health.

6. **The School Superintendent will:**

- a. Develop procedures for the shutdown of school and the orderly release of students
- b. Provide school busses for use in emergency transportation
- c. Prepare the schools for use as emergency transportation pick-up points or shelters

7. **The Town Clerk will:**

- a. Transfer records and funds for safekeeping, if necessary

F. Concept of Operations

- 1. The emergency situation (i.e. flood, hurricane, conflagration, hazardous materials accident) will generally dictate the perimeters of an area to be evacuated and the time, distance and direction to evacuate.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

2. Once the decision to recommend evacuation has been made, the following procedures will be accomplished:

a. **The Emergency Management Director will:**

1. Inaugurate the public warning procedures
1. Determine the approximate numbers of people involved
3. Notify the Manchester Chapter of the Red Cross to begin sheltering procedures.
4. Notify State Emergency Management and request state and/or federal assistance.
5. Disseminate information and instructions to the public through the local media
6. Instruct emergency services chiefs to implement their evacuation procedures
7. Make those expedient decisions necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens
8. Coordinate the community efforts and any outside assistance that is available
9. Advise the Manager on the current status of events and make emergency management recommendations.
10. Maintain contact with the media and prepare news briefings for the Manager to disseminate.

b. **The Police Department will:**

1. Continue ongoing disaster operations
2. Determine traffic routes for evacuees to reach shelters
3. Establish and maintain control points to maximize traffic flow
4. Organize patrols to provide security in the evacuated area
5. Arrange transportation to shelters through the school bus Director for those who need it and establish pick-up points for said transportation.
6. Distribute personnel and vehicle identification to

key workers and emergency services personnel.

- c. **The Fire Department will:**
 - 1. Maintain on-going disaster operations
 - 2. Provide personnel to assist the Police Department in maintaining traffic control points
 - 3. Organize fire watches in the evacuated area
 - 4. Maintain emergency communications capability
 - 5. Identify those handicapped persons needing assistance to relocate

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation (Cont'd

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

- 2. Once the decision to recommend evacuation.....(Cont'd)

- d. **The Public Works Department will:**
 - 1. Maintain on-going disaster operations
 - 1. Provide barricades, cones and/or other devices to the traffic control points designated by the Police Department
 - 2. Assist in maintaining traffic control points, if possible
 - 3. Keep the evacuations routes open
 - 4. Clear parking areas at the shelters, if necessary
 - 5. Request assistance from local contractors for personnel and equipment, if necessary

- e. **The School Superintendent will:**
 - 1. Provide for the orderly shutdown of classes Release or hold the students as the situation warrants
 - 2. Prepare the schools to receive evacuees if the schools are designated shelters
 - 3. Provide personnel to register evacuees
 - 4. Coordinate shelter and feeding with the Health Officer and the Red Cross
 - 5. Provide school busses for emergency transportation

- f. **The Health Officer will:**
 - 1. Recommend to the Emergency Management Director those buildings suitable and available for sheltering evacuees
 - 2. Coordinate the shelter operations with School Superintendent and the Red Cross
 - 3. Coordinate the health and medical evacuation procedures with the Fire/Rescue Service, local physicians

and nurses, area hospitals and the State Division of Public Health

4. Establish procedures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among evacuees
5. Provide medical treatment capabilities for those people who cannot or will not evacuate.

g.

The Town Clerk will:

1. Prepare funds and associated records for transfer to safekeeping, if the Emergency Management Director deems it necessary.
2. Provide for the expenditure of funds as required to facilitate evacuation
3. Prepare records for transfer to safe keeping, if the Emergency Management Director deems it necessary.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation (Cont'd)

TABLE 8
COMMUNITY ROAD MAP

Showing Evacuation

Routes

(Attached)

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Evacuation (Cont'd)

TABLE 9
RELOCATION ROUTE

SECTION XV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Resource Management

- A. Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidelines for the most effective use of resources during and after an emergency situation through regulation and/or conservation, through pre-crisis identification of local resources and through augmentation from outside sources.
- B. Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II - Authorities
- C. Situation** -
1. The Town of Londonderry will require such resources as are necessary to maintain essential industries and services, to support key personnel working within these facilities and to provide the citizens, both affected and unaffected by the emergency, with at least austere levels of essential survival resources such as food, water, housing, medical care, fire and police protection, etc.
 - a. Distribution patterns will be altered as much as possible to provide these essential resources.
 - b. If possible, the stockpiling of as much essential materials as possible will begin during pre-crisis periods on instructions of the State Emergency Management Agency.
 - c. The nature of the emergency might be such that the community would have to survive for an extended period of time on those resources available until outside assistance can be obtained. Therefore, rationing may become a necessity. Eventually, outside assistance will become available from federal, state or regional sources.
 2. Generally, people will cooperate with official regulations restricting the use of essential resources during an emergency. State Law, RSA 107, provides that private property may be commandeered or appropriated for the common good. Owners will be reimbursed as soon as practical following the end of the emergency situation.
 3. Control of both inter- and intrastate transport of resources must be placed with Federal and State government agencies.
 4. Should the emergency situation warrant an evacuation of the major portion of the population, those resources deemed in excess to the needs of Londonderry would be transferred to the hosting community.
- D. Organization** - The Emergency Resource Management Committee shall consist of the following:
Chairman, Town Council
Manager
Emergency Management Director
Health Officer
Public Works Director

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Resource Management (Cont'd)

- E. Responsibilities
1. **The Manager and/or Chairman will:**
 - a. Assume overall control of resource allocation
 - b. Issue such orders and/or proclamations necessary to conserve essential on-hand resources
 - c. Acquire such private resources as are needed and authorize the expenditure of funds necessary for acquisition
 - d. Request assistance from neighboring communities and/or the State
 - e. Authorize the release of excess resources to neighboring communities and/or the State
 2. **The Emergency Management Director will:**
 - a. Coordinate requests for additional personnel and equipment
Advise the Manager on the location of additional resources
Coordinate the use of essential utility services
 - b. Maintain the Resource Inventory Listing in an up-to-date condition
 3. **The Public Works Department will:**
 - a. Maintain liaison with local contractors and equipment dealers
 - b. Assist Emergency Management Director in maintaining a listing of construction equipment and personnel available locally
 4. **The Health Officer will:**
 - a. Maintain liaison with medical equipment and pharmaceutical suppliers
 - b. Assist Emergency Management Director in maintaining a listing of medical supplies available locally
 5. **The School Superintendent will:**
 - a. Provide school busses for evacuation
 - b. Provide personnel for registering evacuees
 - c. Provide facilities for use as shelters
 6. **The Finance Director will:**
 - a. Assist the Town Manager
 - b. Disburse funds on orders of the Town Council
 - c. Maintain records of funds expended for possible post-disaster reimbursement
 7. **The Town Attorney will:**
 - a. Advise the Manager on legal matters pertaining to the appropriation and use of private property

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Resource Management (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations

1. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, each emergency services department will report to the Manager on the status of essential resources available, present or predicted shortfalls, and needs for additional resources.
 2. The Town Manager will instruct the Emergency Management Director to report the shortfalls and needs to the State Emergency Management Agency and request assistance, if the necessary resources are exhausted or not available locally.
 3. In order that the State and/or Federal resources be requested, the community must show that its capability to continue response is inadequate.
 4. Resources that are in-transit in inter- or intra-State commerce will come under the control of State and/or Federal agencies.
 5. The resources may be deferred to the community on orders of the respective agencies.
 6. In order that an effective response by State or Federal resources be obtained, prompt notification to the State Emergency Management Agency of the situation and the potential need for assistance is essential.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XV FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Resource Management (Cont'd)

TABLE 10
RESOURCE INVENTORY LISTING

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XVI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Health And Medical

- A. Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to establish guidelines for providing health and medical care to casualties and survivors of a major disaster situation.
- B. Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II - Authorities.
- C. Situation**
1. The Town of Londonderry has two (2) health clinics which would require emergency planning. However, people must rely on facilities in Manchester or Derry to provide most advanced medical services. There are physicians, registered nurses and licensed practical nurses residing in the community who could be used to augment the medical capability in addition to volunteers with first-aid training.
 2. A major emergency affecting the community and the surrounding area could result in a high rate of casualties and fatalities. A temporary morgue will be established at the Junior High School. There are no mortuaries/cold storage facilities available for temporary storage of corpses.
 3. There is a full-time health officer who is available at all times. Guidance in health matters in an emergency is available from the State Division of Public Health.
 4. Since no judgment can be made as to the health and medical capabilities which would survive a major emergency, certain expedient medical decisions will be made following an assessment of the capabilities remaining. Should the emergency require that a major evacuation be recommended, service for health facilities would be reduced for the period of time necessary to discontinue service, move to a host area and reestablish limited service. Health facilities located in the host areas would have to be expanded to allow for increased demand. Those patients whose needs can reasonably be deferred would be evaluated and discharged.
 5. Because of the fluctuation in numbers and types of patients, certain decisions can only be made at the time of the emergency. Any privately-owned and operated health facilities will remain under the control of their regular management.
- D. Organization**
Chairman, Town Council
Manager
Health Officer

Emergency Management Director

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Health And Medical (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities:

1. **The Health Officer will:**
 - a. Coordinate all health and medical functions
 - b. Assess the medical capabilities on-hand and report these to the Manager
 - c. Establish medical Procedures for evacuees at the shelter(s)
 - d. Establish procedures for evacuating medically ill patients
 - e. Establish first aid station
 - f. Request available physicians, nurses and volunteers with first aid training to report to the first aid station
 - g. Establish a temporary morgue
 - h. Coordinate medical assistance with the Manchester and Derry hospitals, if available.
2. **The Town Manager will:**
 - a. Provide situation reports containing the number, type and severity of casualties to the State EOC
 - b. Make requests for medical assistance, equipment, supplies and health manpower, as appropriate
 - c. Report any excess medical capacity, which may be available
3. **The Emergency Management Director will:**
 - a. Assist the Health Officer in coordinating medical functions
 - b. Coordinate with health facilities on the release of names of casualties

F. Concept of Operations

1. The community has a responsibility to provide Medical treatment for casualties caused by a disaster situation and to provide procedures for the handling of fatalities. Hospitals, which have a mass casualty plan, will invoke it in concert with this plan.
2. In the post-disaster period, potential threats to human health such as contaminated water, could be possible and, therefore, the public must be alerted to them and the procedures necessary for safeguarding health.
3. Because of the vagaries of natural and man-made disasters, many decisions will have to be made at the time of the incident based on an expedient capability assessment and the availability of medical

resources. These decisions must be made on the best advice and recommendations available to the Health Officer and Manager. Federal and state officials will assist in the decision-making process.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Health And Medical (Cont'd)

TABLE 11
Health and Medical Resource List

Physicians:

Name Telephone

Nurses:

Name Telephone

Volunteers w/first aid training

Name Telephone

Fire & Police

Telephone

Medical Supplies

Name Telephone

Hospitals - Local

Londonderry Medical Park 432-2273
184 Mammoth Road

Londonderry Area Health Clinic 437-1562
Londonderry Commons

Hospitals - Out of Town

Parkland Medical Center 437-1500
Derry, N.H.

Elliott Hospital 669-5300
Manchester

Catholic Medical Center 668-3545
Manchester

Veterans Admin. Hospital 624-4366
Manchester

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Shelter and Feeding

A. Purpose - The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidelines for sheltering and feeding evacuees and assigning responsibilities for it.

B. Authorities - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II - Authorities

C. Situation

1. The recommendation to evacuate people at risk during an emergency situation automatically requires that shelter spaces be made available and feeding operations for evacuees begin. Generally, schools and churches provide the best shelter facilities since they combine the shelter spaces with the capability for mass feeding. Other potential shelters would include community centers, armories, town halls and service clubs.

2. There are five (5) schools and ten (10) churches in the town, which, if unaffected by the emergency situation, could provide shelter space for its evacuees or a like number from an affected community nearby. If these buildings were affected, evacuees must be sheltered in another community.

3. Based on National Shelter Survey (NSS) data, there are two (2) buildings identified as providing shelter spaces for protection against radioactive fallout. However, there are other buildings that could be expediently up-graded to provide fallout protection. In the case of an attack without warning, the population would be advised to seek shelter in the best available facility. Most private homes have basements in which residents could seek shelter from radioactive fallout.

4. A percentage of homeowners would voluntarily provide shelter and feeding to evacuees. However, human nature precludes identification prior to an emergency.

5. Food supplies for shelterees will be provided from local stocks, Red Cross supplies and/or by the shelterees themselves.

6. The Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) will be the primary means of advising people to seek shelter.

D. Organization - The shelter organization will consist of:
Health Officer
Manager

Chairman, Town Council
Emergency Management Director
Red Cross Representative (optional)
Clergy (optional)
School Superintendent

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Shelter and Feeding (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities

1. **The Health Officer will**
 - a. Assume control of the shelter operations
 - b. Assist in developing and maintaining a shelter plan
 - c. Coordinate feeding operations with the Red Cross
 - d. Provide medical procedures for evacuees during shelter operations
2. **The Emergency Management Director will**
 - a. Develop and maintain a shelter plan
 - b. Identify and secure use permission of those buildings to be designated as shelters
 - c. Advise the Health Officer on the occupying of and emerging from shelters based on monitored radioactivity data from local, state and federal sources
 - d. Conduct training for shelter managers and monitors and distribute shelter management and monitoring guidance material
 - e. Advise the Health Officer of the facilities providing the best protection from radioactivity
 - f. Obtain cots and blankets from State Emergency Management and any other sources
3. **The Fire Department will**
 - a. Advise on those facilities, which provide the best fire protection
4. **The Police Department will**
 - a. Provide security at the shelters
5. **The School Superintendent will**
 - a. Prepare the schools for sheltering
 - b. Make available on-hand food supplies
 - c. Provide personnel for registering evacuees

F. Concept of Operations

1. Prior to an evacuation recommendation, the Emergency Management Director will advise the Manager on the shelters that are available and the status of same and request that the Red CROSS be notified to assist.

Shelter operations personnel will be requested to report

1. The Manager will assess the on-hand food supplies at the shelter(s), the food stocks available in local markets and, if needed, arrange for delivery to the shelter(s). The Manager will advise the public through the Emergency Broadcast System on the shelter location(s), the procedures to follow when evacuating and recommend that evacuees bring as much non-perishable foods with them as possible.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Shelter and Feeding (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

3. The Emergency Management Director will request cots and blankets from State Emergency Management and/or other sources, if needed, and arrange for pick-up by the Public Works Department.
4. The Health Officer will monitor conditions in the shelters and make recommendations to assure the health and safety of shelterees.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Shelter and Feeding
(Cont'd)

TABLE 12
Primary Shelter Listing

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Londonderry High School	Dave Lacaroz	432-7236
	Robert Saulnier	432-7139
	Ed Thibodeau	434-7966
Londonderry Middle School	Bob Blanchette	898-3748
	Mike Munson	679-1155
	Jim Elefante	432-2434
	Nancy Meyers	472-5647
Matthew Thornton School (432-6937) 370 Mammoth Road	Dave Martin	432-9277
	Eddie Schact	644-0887
	Robert Shea	433-2731
	Pat McLean	668-6563
	Herbert Clark	434-5557
	Ann Thompson	434-4352
North Elementary	Eugene Marcotte	432-3142
	Jim Gass	434-0239
	Donald Jobin	627-2725
South Londonderry (432-7236)	Gary Shell	434-0572
	Michael LaSala	434-5123
	James Gratton	432-7996
<u>Churches</u>		
Trinity Bible Church	Pastor	434-9005
Church of God of Prophecy	Pastor	432-9123
Jehovah's Witnesses		432-3158
United Methodist	Pastor	432-7083

Other

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Shelter and Feeding (Cont'd)

TABLE 13
All Facilities Shelter Listing

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Emergency Public Information

- A. Purpose** - The purpose of this Annex is to establish guidelines for the analysis, preparation and dissemination of timely and factual information and instructions to the public by responsible officials.
- B. Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II, Authorities, and the State of New Hampshire Emergency Broadcast System Plan.
- C. Situation**
1. The citizens of Londonderry will require and respond to timely and factual information and instructions during all phases of an emergency situation precrisis, crisis and post crisis released by official sources. Detailed and factual information and instructions that are well presented can reduce the incidence of panic among the threatened population.
 2. Because of the complexities in the different types of disaster, most emergency information and instruction to the public must be prepared and released at the time of occurrence. To avoid confusing and misleading statements, there should be a single media contact person. Also a method of handling rumors should be established to avoid misinformation being spread.
 3. The Governor and the State Emergency Management Agency will provide the lead in issuing emergency information and instructions through the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). However, authorized local officials can activate the local EBS for those emergencies that are local in scope.
 4. Four (4) radio stations, (*WDER, WKBR, WFEA and WGIR*), two (2) daily newspapers, (*the Union Leader and the Nashua Telegraph*), and two (2) weeklies, (*The Derry News and the Nashua Telegraph*), serve the community. Television stations **WMUR and WNDS**, and Adelphia Cable System provide TV coverage. Most families have access to local area electronic and print media.
 5. Because of the possible impact on Londonderry, local officials also need to be informed of events happening outside the community.
- D. Organization** - The Emergency Public Information organization shall consist of the Manager and the Emergency Management Director with input from all emergency response services.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Emergency Public Information

E. Responsibilities:

1. **The Manager and/or Chairman will**
 - a. Act as the primary contact person for the media unless he/she designates someone else to disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public
 - b. Authorize the activation of the local area EBS
2. **The Emergency Management Director will**
 - a. Gather and analyze all public information and instructions
 - b. Prepare news releases for the Manager
 - c. Arrange regular media briefings by the Manager
 - d. Establish an emergency media center, if necessary
 - e. Establish a rumor control system
3. **All department heads and on-scene commanders will**
 - a. Refer media questions to the EOC And/or the Media Center as much as possible

F. Concept of Operations

1. In order that the public is informed of the emergency situation as soon as possible, the Manager must receive an assessment of the situation and the recommended protective actions. This information should be prepared for release to the public through the local media in a timely manner. Subsequent informational and instructional bulletins should be issued as the situation warrants.
2. The establishment of a rumor control center or phone number is most important so that misinformation can be dispelled as soon as possible before it can spread and possibly cause panic among the general public. The phone number(s) must be well publicized and manned by knowledgeable people. Rumor control will be established at Town Office, Phone Number 432-1120.
3. The media must be made aware of the single-source concept for news and information and know that they will be given the whole story. Most media people will follow this concept as it relieves them of getting a fragmented news item. The local media should be contacted as soon as possible to relay numbers and/or locations where the media contact person would be available.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XVIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Emergency Public Information (Cont'd)

TABLE 14
MEDIA LISTING

<u>Type</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Phone</u>
<u>Radio Stations</u>		
WGIR - Manchester	News Director	625-6915
WKBR - Manchester		669-1250
WFEA - Manchester		669-5760
WDER - Derry		434-9302
<u>Television Stations</u>		
WMUR - Ch. 9	News Director	628-8061
WNDS - Ch. 50		434-8850
<u>Cable Systems</u>		
Adelphia Cable TV		893-7300
<u>Newspapers</u>		
Union Leader	News Department*	668-4321
Derry News		432-3363
Nashua Telegraph		882-2741

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XIX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Recovery

- A. Purpose** -The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidelines in order that the community and its citizens can recover from the effects of a disaster as rapidly as possible through its own initiative and with State and/or Federal assistance.
- B. Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II - Authorites.
- C. Situation**
1. The length of the recovery period will vary depending on the type and magnitude of the disaster and the community may have to begin recovery operations without assistance for an indefinite period until State and/or Federal assistance becomes available. Help from State and/or Federal sources would become available when and if the community's capability to perform the necessary recovery operations is exceeded. However, in spite of the completeness of recovery operations, Londonderry could not expect to return to predisaster normality either physically, economically or mentally.
 2. Manpower, equipment and supplies are the tools necessary to accomplish the recovery operations and an indeterminate number of people and amounts of equipment and supplies would probably survive any type of disaster. The citizens would probably agree to help each other voluntarily. If unaffected by the disaster, this community would assist, to the best of its capabilities, affected communities to recover.
 3. Priority in recovery operations must be given to providing the survivors with shelter, food, water, medical treatment, clothing and sanitation facilities. Restoration of communications capabilities must also be accorded a high priority. Contaminated areas must be secured from entry until the State Division of Public Health deems these areas safe. Instructions on the use or non-use of contaminated foods and/or water will be disseminated.
 4. Damage assessment, economic impact and human needs reports should be completed as soon as possible so that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may adjudge the criteria for Federal disaster assistance. The State Emergency Management Agency would help the community to apply for various federal disaster assistance programs as proscribed in the State Emergency Management Plan.
- D. Organization** - Under the general direction of the Manager, all departments with their manpower and equipment would be involved in recovery operations along with volunteer manpower and equipment from local sources.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Recovery (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities

1. **The Town Manager will:**

- a. Assume overall direction and control of recovery operations
- b. Request State and/or Federal assistance needed after an assessment of the community's remaining capabilities.
- c. Request volunteer manpower and equipment from local sources

2. **The Emergency Management Director will**

- d. Compile the documentation necessary to apply for federal assistance
- e. Act as liaison with State Emergency Management for state assistance.
- f. Coordinate recovery operations of all departments
- g. Coordinate the restoration of utility services
- h. Determine when radiation levels have decreased enough to begin recovery operations following a radiological accident or incident

3. **The Building Inspector will:**

- a. Assist in compiling damage estimates of affected public and private buildings
- b. Determine the structural safety of damaged buildings

4. **The Town Clerk will:**

- a. Provide for restoration of records
- b. Assist in compiling damage estimates

5. **The Finance Director will:**

- a. Compile and submit the disaster operations cost figures for possible reimbursement

6. **The School Superintendent will:**

- a. Provide for the restoration of school facilities
- b. Continue shelter operations responsibilities

F. Concept of Operations

- 1. Once the emergency situation has ceased or abated sufficiently and the damaged area has been deemed safe to enter, recovery operations must begin based on priorities determined by the Manager under the direction of the Town Council. Rescue and treatment of the injured, clearing of essential streets and roads and restoring communications capabilities and public utilities are the highest priority operations. The Manager must assess the community's capability to perform these functions and request local and/or state assistance where

deficiencies exist. Human needs, such as food, clothing and housing, have to be determined so that assistance can be obtained in these areas.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Recovery (Cont'd)

F. Concept of Operations (Cont'd)

2. Private companies, such as real estate appraisers, can and probably would provide technical assistance in recovery operations and damage assessment. The Independent Insurance Agents of NH maintain a disaster response plan to assist affected communities in damage assessment and affected citizens in claims settlements and can be contacted through State Emergency Management.
3. As soon as the preliminary damage assessment and human needs assessment reports are completed, this information must be transmitted to the State Emergency Management Agency for compilation with reports from other communities. The Governor's recommendation to the President or to selected Federal Agencies for assistance is based on the information received in these reports. FEMA, in turn, makes its recommendations to the President who will then make the decision on the type of disaster declaration to be issued.
4. The type, or types, of federal assistance that would be available are dependent upon the type of declaration received. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State Disaster Office will provide the lead in dispensing available federal assistance. The community's responsibilities and procedures in disaster assistance operations are defined in the State Emergency Management Plan.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Recovery (Cont'd)

Damage Assessment

TABLE 15
Recovery Assistance Listing
(See attachments)

Insurance Claims and Damage Assessment

Local Contact

Address

Telephone

Regional Contact

Address

Telephone

ANNEX 0

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XIX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Recovery (Cont'd)

Damage Assessment Plan

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XX **FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Mitigation**

A. **Purpose** - The Purpose of this Annex is to recognize that there are potential dangers to the lives and property of the citizens of Londonderry and that there are programs available to prevent or lessen the effects of these dangers.

B. **Authorities** - The authorities for this Annex are those as stated in Section II, Authorities and applicable local zoning ordinances.

C. **Situation**

1. The Comprehensive Hazard Analysis shows that the community could be subjected to the damaging effects of several hazards. Various programs are available to prevent or lessen these effects through mitigation. In order that these mitigation programs be effective, certain regulations and/or ordinances must be enacted by the community and must be accomplished during a precrisis period.

2. The citizens would be receptive to initiating mitigation programs when the potential benefits are properly explained. Private companies, which might present potential hazards to the community, would cooperate with officials to plan for mitigating these hazards. The State Emergency Management Agency would be available to explain these programs and to assist in the plans preparation.

3. The community currently is participating in the regular phase of the National Flood Insurance Program and has enacted regulations against building in flood plains without flood-proofing etc.

D. **Organization**

Town Council
Manager
Emergency Management Director
Planning Council
Zoning Board
Building Inspector
Town Attorney

E. **Responsibilities**

1. **The Manager and/or Chairman will**
 - a. Provide the lead in and support for mitigation programs
 - b. Provide information and education to the public on the benefits of enacting mitigation programs

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Mitigation (Cont'd)

E. Responsibilities (Cont'd)

2. **The Emergency Management Director will**

- a. Prepare and maintain the comprehensive hazard analysis
- b. Request assistance from the State Emergency Management Agency and other authorities on program preparation

3. **The Planning Board and Zoning Board will**

- a. Assist the Manager in enacting programs

4. **The Building Inspector will**

- a. Define building codes that will compliment the mitigation programs

5. **The Town Attorney will**

- a. Provide legal assistance in the preparation of the regulations and/or ordinances necessary to accomplish the mitigation function

F. Concept of Operations

1. The Manager, the Town Council, and the community should consider for enactment mitigation programs such as:

- a. A Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- b. A Flood Plain Management Plan
- c. Site-specific Emergency Plans for hazardous materials, high-hazard dams, etc.
- d. A Tie-down ordinance for mobile homes
- e. Industrial zoning regulations

2. By recognizing that it is generally less expensive to mitigate the damaging effects of a disaster than it is to recover from them, the citizens can provide themselves with a greater measure of safety and security. Also, the community should realize that many Federal Disaster Assistance Programs now require that state and/or local funding in the amount of 25% be used to match the federal funding of 75%. In this manner, the Federal Government is encouraging communities to enact mitigation programs to cut down the cost of disaster recovery.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XX FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Mitigation (Cont'd)

TABLE 16
Comprehensive Hazard Analysis

(To be developed)

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XXI FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES -Site Specific Operations Plans

Standard Operating Procedures
Town of Londonderry

**Proposed Standard Operating Procedures
for
Flood Emergencies**

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan

A. INTRODUCTION - General

The ability of Federal State and Local Government agencies to respond to, and respond decisively to, terrorist attacks against our citizens when they happen domestically, was codified in Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39). This directive built upon previous directives for combating terrorism and further defined the strategic and planning functions that provided for interagency coordination. The responsibility for the management of this domestic threat was given to the FBI as the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for the operational response to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for preparing for or responding to the consequences of a WMD incident, with participation by the U.S. Public Health Service (health/medical), the EPA (HazMat and environmental), and the DOE (radiological), as necessary.

These federal decisions recognize that WMD incidents are multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional events that require a broad interagency planning and response approach as well as a cooperative partnership between federal, state, and local governments.

The South Eastern New Hampshire Hazardous Materials Mutual Aid District (SENHHMMAD) recognizes the potential for these types of events. The purpose of this plan is to define the supporting role that the SENHHMMAD communities provide in WMD situations. This plan defines the scope of responsibility that the SENHHMMAD HazMat team has in responding to WMD events where the local community and the local plan have been overwhelmed due to the size or consequence of the event.

B. Differences Between WMD and Other Incidents

1. WMD incidents may involve mass casualties and damage to buildings or other types of property. However, there are several factors surrounding WMD incidents that are unlike any other type of incident that must be considered when planning a response. Emergency responders' ability to identify aspects of the incident (e.g., signs and symptoms exhibited by victims), report them accurately, and protect themselves, will be essential to maximize the use of critical local resources that may occur at the local level. Some of the recognition factors that first responders should use to detect the possible occurrence of WMD incidents would be the following:

a. The situation may not be recognized as a WMD event until there are multiple casualties. Some chemical and biological agents may not be detectable by methods used for detection of explosives, radiological material, and firearms. Most chemical/biological agents can be carried in containers that look like ordinary items.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

**SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic
Terrorism Contingency Plan**

B. Differences Between WMD and Other Incidents (Cont'd)

1. There may be multiple events. (E.g. one event in an attempt to influence another events' outcome).
2. Responders are placed at a higher risk of becoming casualties, because biological and chemical agents are not always readily identifiable.
3. Responders may become contaminated before recognizing the agent involved. Emergency responders may, in addition, be targets for secondary releases or explosions.
4. Contamination of critical facilities and large geographic areas may result. Victims may carry an agent unknowingly to public transportation facilities, businesses, residences, doctors' offices, walk-in medical clinics, or emergency rooms. They do this because they do not realize that they are contaminated.
5. The scope of the incident may expand geometrically and may affect the mutual aid system. Airborne agents flow with the air current, and if disseminated via ventilation systems, may carry the agents far from the initial source.
6. There will be a stronger public reaction in WMD incidents than with any other types of incidents. The thought of exposure to a chemical or biological agent or radiation evokes terror in most people. The fear of the unknown also heightens the public response.
7. Time is working against the responding elements. The incident can expand geometrically and very quickly. In addition, the effects of some chemicals and biological agents worsen over time. There is a potential for the re-suspension of the agent to an airborne state of contamination. Thus, time is of the essence in on-scene activity. This should be tempered with the realization that the incident is a crime scene.
8. Local support facilities such as fire stations, police stations, public drinking water disinfecting facilities, and utility stations, and communication facilities may be at risk as targets.

C. Crisis and Consequence Management

1. Crisis management addresses the causes of a terrorism incident. The identity, motivation, and capability of the terrorists and the weapons they employ. Crisis management is a law enforcement function. SENHHMMAD recognizes that the law enforcement role is to measure, to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent and or to resolve a threat of act of terrorism.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan

C. Crisis and Consequence Management (Cont'd)

1. In a terrorist incident, a crisis management response may include traditional law enforcement missions; such as intelligence, surveillance, tactical operations, behavioral assessment, negotiations, forensics, and investigations. Other functions such as technical support missions, agent identification, search, render safe procedures, transfer and disposal and limited decontamination.
2. The FBI is designated as the lead agency for crisis management. In this role, the FBI traditionally employs a “top-down” command approach. This system manages a crisis from an FBI command post which brings in the necessary assets to respond and resolve the threat or incident. These activities primarily coordinate the law enforcement actions responding to the cause of the incident with state and local agencies providing support.
3. During a crisis situation, the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the local Field Division will establish a command post to manage the threat based upon a graduated and flexible response.
 - a. This command post structure generally consists of three functional groups: Command, Operations, and Support. It is designed to accommodate participation from other agencies as appropriate.
 - b. When the threat or incident exceeds the capabilities of the local FBI Field Division, the SAC can request additional resources from the regional FBI Divisions, FBIHQ, and the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) located in Quantico Virginia, to augment existing crisis management capabilities.
4. In a terrorist threat of incident, the traditional FBI command post is expanded into a Joint Operations Center (JOC) incorporating a fourth functional entity, the Consequence Management Group. The Consequence Management Group consists of representatives from federal, state, and local consequence management organizations. These groups address the pre-release and post-release consequence operations. This expansion of the command post into a JOC allows the FBI to manage crisis and consequence operations concurrently.
5. Consequence management addresses how the incident affects or potentially might affect public health, safety, and the environment. Consequence management includes measures to protect public health, safety, and the environment, to restore essential government services, and to provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan

C. Crisis and Consequence Management (Cont'd)

6. Consequence management (Cont'd)

In an actual or potential terrorist incident, a consequence management response will be managed by FEMA using structures and resources provided by the Federal Response Plan. These efforts will include support missions as described in other federal operations plans, such as predictive modeling, protective action recommendations, and mass decontamination.

7. State and local governments will most likely be the first to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the federal government will provide assistance, as required. State and local agencies may have authorities that overlap federal jurisdictions.

8. Unlike crisis management, the Federal government does not have primary responsibility for consequence management but supports state and local governments. FEMA, using the Federal Response Plan, directs and coordinates all federal response efforts to manage the consequences in domestic incidents, for which the President has declared, or expressed intent to declare and emergency. FEMA employs a “bottom-up” approach in coordinating the federal response thorough the FRP, marshalling federal resources through the state emergency management center (EOC) in support of the local government.

9. The FBI has developed a four-tiered system of describing a developing situation and the thresholds at which particular Federal WMD assets should, in general, be called upon to respond to incidents or threat condition. The Threat levels are:

a. **Threat Level 4 – Minimal Threat:** Received threats do not warrant actions beyond normal liaison notifications or placing assets or resources on a heightened alert. (Agencies are operating under normal day-to-day conditions).

b. **Threat Level 3 – Potential Threat:** Intelligence or an articulated threat indicate a potential for a terrorist incident. However, this threat has not been assessed as credible.

1. This should initiate the credibility assessment process.
2. Notify FBI immediately.
3. As part of the on-going contingency planning process during the developing crisis, deployment plans for follow-up resources should be made, should they be required.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

**SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic
Terrorism Contingency Plan**

C. Crisis and Consequence Management (Cont'd)

1. The FBI has developed a four tiered system....(cont'd)

c. **Threat Level 2 – Credible Threat:** A threat assessment indicates that the potential threat is credible, and confirms the involvement of WMD in the developing terrorist incident. Intelligence will vary with each threat, and will impact the level of the Federal response. Led by the FBI the federal focus will be on law enforcement actions taken in the interests of public safety and welfare, and is predominantly concerned with preventing and resolving the threat. FEMA will support the Federal Response with consequence management planning and pre-positioning of tailored resources as required. The threat increases in significance when the presence of an explosive device of WMD capable of causing a significant destructive event, before actual injury or loss, is confirmed. Alternatively, when intelligence and circumstances indicates a high probability that the device exists. In this case, the threat has developed into a WMD terrorist situation. This requires an immediate process to identify, acquire, and plan the use of Federal augmentation to State and local authorities in response to the potential consequence of a terrorist use or employment of WMD.

1. Deployment of the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) to provide assistance should be considered or requested. As the situation develops and warrants, follow-up resources should be requested.
2. A Joint Operations Center (JOC) should be established to manage the developing crisis in the interagency environment incorporating law enforcement planning concerns with consequence management concerns.

d. **Threat Level 1 - WMD Incident:** A WMD terrorism incident has occurred which requires an immediate process to identify, acquire, and plan the use of Federal augmentation to State and local authorities in response to limited or major consequences of a terrorist use or employment of WMD. This incident has resulted in mass casualties. The federal response is primarily directed toward public safety and welfare and the preservation of human life.

1. FEMA would lead the federal government's efforts to respond to the devastation through consequence management in support of the FBI.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

**SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic
Terrorism Contingency Plan**

- C. **Crisis and Consequence Management (Cont'd)**
 - 1. The FBI has developed a four tiered system.....(cont'd).
- d. **Threat Level 1 - WMD Incident: (Cont'd)**
 - 1. A JOC should be formed to integrate consequence management concerns with the law enforcement effort. The perpetrators may have additional devices. The investigation should continue under the JOC command concept until the threat of additional devices is mitigated; or other contingencies regarding the incident are resolved. The incident site may expand to multiple sites, which can be strategically coordinated by the JOC
 - 2. Authorized personnel only should approach all chemical, biological, or nuclear material, which includes the Hazardous Materials Response Unit.
 - 3. Untrained personnel should inspect known or suspected chemical, biological, or nuclear materials. Field-testing and transportation for lab testing is to be coordinated with the Hazardous Materials Response Unit.

D. Incident Response - Role of SENHHMMAD in Crisis and Consequence Management

Any violent act or an act dangerous to human life that may include weapons of mass destruction that serves to intimidate or coerce the citizens and political subdivisions living under the SENHHMMAD jurisdiction is of great concern to our member communities.

- 1. Pre-Emergency - Crisis Management, as it relates to SENHHMMAD, will be a proactive process that is evolutionary in nature. It is our commitment to train all SENHHMMAD personnel in the basic response concepts in terrorism and WMD incidents. In addition to that, the SENHHMMAD HazMat Team has been trained in the 16 hour National Fire Academy course in *Emergency Response to Terrorism*. Also, members of the HazMat team are encouraged to attend the COBRA, WMD Hazardous Materials Technician Training Course at The Center for Domestic Preparedness.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

**SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic
Terrorism Contingency Plan**

E. Emergency Response Operation - Initial Response

1. It is imperative that all SENHHMMAD consequence personnel shall remain focused on reducing the impact of the event as safely and efficiently as possible. All responders shall follow established SENHHMMAD Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at all times. Public safety will largely depend on the ability of our responders to effectively conduct hazard and risk analysis of the affected population. It is recognized by federal agencies that strategies used by the SENHHMMAD HazMat Team during hazardous materials incidents should be applied to a terrorist event.
2. The safety of the public will in large measure depend on the ability of the responders to effectively conduct a hazard and risk analysis of the affected area and population. The most effective way to realize these goals is implement rapid decisions based on sound size-up techniques, which consider the implementation of public protection measures when escalating dangers, exist. These practices and procedures shall take into consideration the health and safety of the responders at all times.
3. It is a challenging task at any significant incident to continually gather information and factor in the information and translate that into the best decision. All recognized risk management principles shall be applied in order to reduce the risk to tolerable levels in any given circumstance.
4. Protection of SENHHMMAD personnel is based on avoiding or minimizing exposure through the principals of time, distance and shielding. Proven tactical methods used in conventional Hazmat situations that include; isolation, evacuation, denial of entry, and hazard identification should be implemented. A self-protection measure for SENHHMMAD personnel is to understand the various types of harm that members may be exposed to. The acronym TRACEM can be utilized to understand the concepts.

Thermal
Radiological
Asphyxiation
Chemical
Etiological
Mechanical

5. During a large scale WMD event, SENHHMMAD personnel shall consider the following options for the protecting of the public.
 - a. Evacuation of all threatened populations
 - a. Protection in place for all
 - b. Combination of evacuation and protection in place by evacuating some populations and protecting others in place.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

E. Emergency Response Operation - Initial Response (Cont'd)

6. Tactical considerations when SENHHMMAD personnel approach any type of suspicious incident should include:
 - a. Always approach the scene utilizing protective clothing and equipment including SCBA. Self-protection is the first priority.
 - b. Be alert for warning signs that may indicate the type of danger present. Keep in mind that chemical, biological, or radiological hazards may be present.
 - c. Obvious signs of criminal activity such as weapons on the scene may indicate a perpetrator among the victims or lurking nearby.
 - d. When practical, position first in vehicles and responders uphill and upwind
 - e. Avoid positioning vehicles in such a manner as to not impede or interfere with evacuation routes for the responders and the public.
 - f. Avoid line of sight staging when there are suspected explosive devices. Staging orders should be strictly enforced.
 - g. Assign a safety observer to observe on going activities surrounding the operational area. This person should be alert for criminal activities and secondary events. Potential secondary events:
 1. Potential snipers
 2. Containers holding potential secondary devices (bags, boxes, briefcases)
 3. Vehicles out of place
 4. Hazardous materials containers
 5. Other anomalies
 - h. Plans tentative escape routes and refuge assembly points.
 - i. Prepare for emergency decontamination on arrival and during all phases of the incident.

7. Although the incident may overwhelm the first arriving district units, efforts to gain control must start immediately, regardless of the resources on hand. The concept of work zones should be implemented when task oriented activities are taking place. The emphasis is on firefighter health and safety and this should be of the utmost concern to local incident commanders. The SENHHMMAD, team in these types of operations will respond identically to the rules and standard operating procedures that have been adopted for convention HazMat response.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic

Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

- F. Concept of Operations - Biological Agents:**
1. The most practical method of initiating infection using biological agents is through aerosolization, (mists, sprays, and fumes) which are in essence fine particles that are sprayed over or upwind of a target. Because of the size of the particles, they have the potential to be inhaled. An aerosol may be effective for some time after the delivery. The aerosol will be deposited on such items as clothing, equipment, and soil. When the clothing is used at a later time interval, or if dust is stirred up, the public as well as first responders may be subject to “secondary” contamination.
 2. Biological agents may be able to be delivered through other routes of entry into the body other than the respiratory tract. Individuals may be infected or contaminated through ingestion of the agent through such natural body functions as eating and drinking. Or direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes through natural openings in the protective clothing of the responders. Full respiratory protection SCBA with level chemical protective clothing is essential.
 3. Biological agents are unique in the fact that symptoms of exposure may occur minutes, hours, days, or weeks after an incident has occurred. The time required before symptoms are observed is dependent on the agent used. There are currently no monitoring devices available for first responders to use for determining if biological agents are involved in an incident. Work continues on developing test methods, but often the first clue will come from blood tests or by other means used by medical personnel. Another method is by observing possible symptoms of people exposed in the area.
- G. Concept of Operations - Chemical Agents:**
1. As in conventional Hazmat responses there are many clues that may be present to indicate that a WMD event has occurred. Some of the clues are:
 - a. Unusual numbers of dying animals are present
 - b. Lack of insect life. If normal insect activity is absent, check the ground or water surfaces or interfaces for dead insects.
 - c. Numerous individuals are experiencing unexplained water-like blisters, wheals (bee sting like), and or rashes.
 - d. Numerous individuals are exhibiting serious health problems ranging from nausea to disorientation to having difficulty breathing to convulsions to death. These types of occurrences should make it apparent that there is a mass casualty event in progress.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic

Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

G. Concept of Operations - Chemical Agents: (Cont'd)

1. As in conventional Hazmat responses there are many clues... (Cont'd)
 - e. There is the presence of unusual liquid droplets. Numerous surfaces exhibit oily droplets or film; numerous water surfaces have an oily film. These conditions should be abnormal to the current weather conditions. i.e. no recent rain and not the accumulation of pollen or algae.
 - f. Unusual and or unscheduled spraying of the environment.
 - g. Abandoned spray devices, such as chemical sprayers used by landscaping crews.
 - h. Unexplained odors are present. It is important to note that the particular odor is completely out of character with the surroundings (for instance the smell of garlic which would be indicative of a mustard agent)
 - i. The possible mixing of critical agents presents an additional concern to first responders because this process will make it extremely difficult to identify the type and the toxic constituents of the chemical agent. Remember in such cases the only way to begin identification of the chemical agent is to observe the symptoms present in the victims.

First responders should take caution because without advance warning first responders may become victims in such an incident. The health and safety of first responders is of paramount concern. If first responders become part of the problem the entire delivery of services breaks down.

H. Concept of Operations - Nuclear and Radiological:

1. The problem with radiation is that it is an invisible hazard. Unless the responding local community has adequate radiation detection equipment, or if the source material is clearly marked and identified, there is a strong chance that the initial identification will go unnoticed by responders. Additionally, there is no single instrumentation device that is capable of detecting all forms of radiation. The technology is still only capable detecting each separate types of radiation.
2. The primary consideration of first responders is respiratory protection SCBA and personal protective equipment in sufficient quantity to protect SENHHMMAD personnel when presence of alpha or beta particles are detected or suspected.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic

Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

H. Concept of Operations - Nuclear and Radiological: (Cont'd)

3. The following are some general concerns that should be considered when responding to an incident involving nuclear or radiological materials.
- a. If it is known or believed that radioactive material has been released, it should be assumed that personnel and property might be contaminated. This means clothing, equipment, vehicles, buildings, and the ground.
 - b. Experts such as health physicians, radiological and safety offices or Department of Energy experts will be needed to identify the exact nature of the nuclear or radiological material.
 - c. If the source of contamination is known, a Hot Line (outside perimeter of a Hot Zone) needs to be established to prevent further contamination of the area and personnel. If the source is unknown, the limits of the contamination must be found so a hot line and clean area can be established.
 - d. Prior to establishing a Hot line, a determination will have to be made as to whether the radioactive material is or is not scattered around the area and has or has not contaminated shoes, clothing, uncovered head and arms or legs, vehicles, equipment, and other material in the area.
 - e. A radiological monitoring expert or a health physician must make estimates of an individual's radiation exposure doses. This is a matter for experienced radiation monitoring experts. However, all first responding SENHHMMAD personnel should ideally be equipped with individual dosimeters so such experts can measure the amount of exposure. In event that an incident occurs involving radiation material, the health and safety of response personnel is critical. Personnel should be advised of the hazards and operations should be defensive in nature. Risk and exposure of SENHHMMAD personnel after a risk assessment process has occurred, shall be to a minimized due to the fact that protection strategies are limited.
 - f. SENHHMMAD response personnel must be evaluated for contamination by conducting the following protocols:
 1. Perform a survey of clothing, ambulances, police cruisers, equipment, etc. before undertaking further action or activity.
 2. If contamination is detected, items such as clothing should be discarded in a container marked "radioactive - Do not discard" Personal hygiene including appropriate self-washing and or showering should occur.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

- H. Concept of Operations - Nuclear and Radiological:** (Cont'd)
3. The following are some general concerns....(Cont'd)
- f. SENHHMMAD response personnel must be evaluated for contamination by conducting the following protocols: (Cont'd)
1. If in contaminated areas, District first responders must be surveyed by a radiation survey meter. The measurements must be recorded. Any levels of concern are indicative of emergency medical monitoring for those individuals affected. Cleaning and decontamination will continue until a responsible and competent individual indicates the all clear.
- g. Equipment shall be surveyed and if indications from a competent persons will dictate the method to accomplish these procedures.
4. The rescue of victims is dependent on what type of radioactive material is involved in the incident. The important thing is to remove the victims from the source area. Remember, the longer individuals and response personnel remain in the hot zone, the higher the dose of radiation that will be absorbed.
- I. Concept of Operations - Alpha particles** – As long as first responders have SCBA and firefighting gear is donned, the level of protection provided by fire gear is sufficient for the rapid removal of victims. This is the same procedure currently in existence within the SENHHMMAD for any HazMat situation.
- J. Concept of Operations - Beta particles** – SCBA and fully encapsulating level A will not be enough to work in the source area. Quick in and out carry and drag of victims away from the source may be the only way to rescue victims. This should only be conducted when the risk assessment process identifies this is the only viable method of removing victims.
- K. Concept of Operations - Gamma, X-ray, and Neutrons** – Typical effective shielding materials, such as lead for gamma radiation and hydrogen containing materials for neutron radiation, are not practical shielding materials for neutron radiation, and are not practical shielding materials for first responders. (they are too heavy). The only effective way is to decrease the exposure to first responders is to limit the amount of time in the hazardous environment. This option should be only considered as last resort. Careful consideration should be given before committing personnel to this type of operation. If the presence of nuclear or radiological material is suspected, personnel should not enter the area under any circumstance without respiratory protective equipment. An appropriate action would be to cordon off the suspect area and prevent entry of any personnel until the proper monitoring can be initiated

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

L. Coordination of Resources for Actual or Suspected WMD Events.

1. In the event that a WMD event is occurring or has occurred the State of New Hampshire WMD Emergency Notification Resource List should be consulted for the appropriate notification. A copy of this updated list follows on page _____ of this document.
2. When it has been determined that the situation requires a response beyond the capabilities of the local fire department, Derry Fire Dispatch shall be notified that a WMD event is in progress. Bear in mind that the appropriate level of response from the District is a Level Four activation because of the potential for or actual release of a WMD. Such indicators of a WMD are located in the form located on page __ of this document.
3. Life safety for responders is critical to the success of any response to WMD events. SENHHMMAD has determined that these types of incidents will be handled identical to conventional Hazmat responses. Therefore all federal, state, and local health and safety regulations will be followed; and team operations will be conducted in parallel and in concert with local operations. Initiating, focusing, and enforcing the life safety aspect as a priority of operations, will accomplish this mission. These aspects will be considered primary to collateral and or civilian casualties already incurred
4. Use the criteria from the Initial Discovery Procedure located in page __ of this document to provide for the actions of all local responders prior to the arrival of the SENHHMMAD team.
5. The SENHHMMAD has identified the *Jane's CHEM-BIO Handbook* as the resource tool for all responders within the District. For the purposes of this plan, it shall be adopted as the field manual for use in any and all WMD potential or actual events. This tool can be integrated with other recognized resources such as but not limited to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (DOT Guidebook) and the NIOSH pocketguide for chemicals, and the SENHHMMAD SCARIEPM Form. All of which are resources currently recognized as valuable in HazMat operations.
6. **The Agent Indicator Matrix located on page 14 of the Chem-Bio Handbook** is a critical tool in helping first responders to help determine the agent type, by gathering information on the scene. Bear in mind that this tool is designed to give the best approximation of the agent used but is not considered definitive until confirmed by HazMat or Medical personnel. However this tool can help responders learn of the effects and the treatment algorithms for particular chemicals or agents.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

L. Coordination of Resources for Actual or Suspected WMD Events (Cont'd)

7. Control of the scene because it is a potential crime scene is important. Establishment of the appropriate zones is identical to the conventional HazMat situation. In addition there is an inner and outer perimeter for crime scene management and protocol procedures.

Control Measures

1.	To prevent further contamination to personnel crowd control is imperative. Victims (people inside the Hot zone when you arrived) should be contained and unauthorized individuals should not be allowed to enter the hot zone.
2.	Maintain inner and outer perimeters in conjunction with law enforcement.
3.	Maintain clear routes of entry and exit for emergency vehicles and personnel.
4.	Direct victims showing no signs of exposure to a holding area (inside the hot zone but well away from the decon station) for evaluation by the HazMat team.
5.	All individuals showing signs of contamination should be directed to the hot zone for immediate decon procedures
6.	Most victims will leave the scene to get medical attention at a facility prior to the arrival of response personnel. This necessitates that similar crowd control and decon be set up at those facilities.

8. It is conceivable that emergency responders could become exposed to an agent during an incident. It is vital that personnel do not panic if they suspect that there has been an actual or potential exposure. Although the levels of PPE issued to firefighters does not offer chemical protection, many cases the awareness of a WMD event may not happen for a time during the response. Survival and prevention of further exposure depends on the steps taken to remove the agent or chemical. The guides appearing on **page _____ of this document** provide first responders with the methods to decon for the following situations:
1. Gross Decon Procedures
 2. Field Expedient Ambulatory and Self/Buddy Decon
 3. Litter patient Decon

Remember these procedures should not supercede notification of the SENHHMMAD team, but serve as a stop gap measure until the team can be deployed. The rule of thumb for response of the team to make initial site entry is one hour from initial notification to Derry dispatch. So time is of the essence.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

L. Coordination of Resources for Actual or Suspected WMD Events. (Cont'd)

9. Solutions and supplies available in local stores for use in Emergency Decon:

- a. Clorox bleach: 5.25% hypochlorite solution
- b. Aqua Chem Shock Treatment 67% calcium hypochlorite
- c. Aqua Chem Granular Chlorinator 65% calcium hypochlorite
- d. 50-gallon plastic garbage cans
- e. Hand pump pressurized garden sprayer
- f. Sponges, brushes, gloves
- g. 5 mil plastic tarps.

10. The SENHHMMAD team has the capability and the training to respond to potential or actual WMD events. The level A suits have compatibility with most WMD agents that are likely to be encountered in responses. The technical expertise and response capabilities of this team make it an integral resource that needs to be activated to mitigate the potential consequences to the responders and the public in these types of events. In cases where team deployment is required the capabilities provided to the local agencies may include:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Mass Decon | Air monitoring |
| Site Recon | Mass casualty evacuation and triage |
| Site Entry | Evidence collection |
| Product ID | Technical support |

11. The SENHHMMAD recognizes that there is a potential for its members to be exposed to such types of incidents as bomb threats or situation where explosives are indicated. These situations shall be considered essentially a law enforcement event, and the local fire departments and the SENHHMMAD shall coordinate with law enforcement incident commander throughout the event. Such situations are state and or federal EOD type of responses. The SENHHMMAD may find itself present in these types of incidents. We recognize that we are there only to support and advise the lead agencies identified above. These violent acts mandate that that the fire department incident commander shall stage all fire department resources in a safe area until law enforcement agencies have secured the scene.

12. SENHHMMAD members that provide support to law enforcement agencies Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) operations shall receive special training. Special standard operating procedures shall be developed that describe the training and safety of these SENHHMMAD members for such operation. These activities shall be considered as special operations for the purposes of this WMD Plan.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

**SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic
Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)**

M. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Table 17

Agency Name	Contact Name	Agency Phone	Home Pers. Phone
NH Emergency Management:		(1-800) 852-3792	
Director	Woodbury Fogg	271-2231	524-8268
Operations	Mead Herrick	271-2231	224-3249
HazMat	Leeland Kimball	271-2231	226-3670
Terrorism	Jenifer Harper	271-2231	271-2231
NH Governor's Office	Rich Siegal, Chf. of Staff	271-2121	627-3369
Radio Amateur Civil Emerg. Svc.	Cal Calvito -Coordinator	271-2231	895-8775
US Army Civil Support Team- Framingham, MA	Lt. Col. Cusolito	(1-508) 233-6488	(1-508) 294-2657
NH Dept. of Agriculture	Dr. Clifford McGinnis	271-2404	
NH Dept. of Safety - Div. State Police (1-800) 346-4009		271-3636	
Investigative Services	Maj.Nicholas Halias	271-2663	
Fire Marshall	Donald Bliss	271-3294	
Div. Fire Standards	Rick Mason	271-2661	
NH Dept. of Health & Human Services: (1-800) 852-3345		271-4501	
Bureau/Risk Assessment	Brook Dupee	271-4664	
Bureau/Radiological Health	Dianne Tefft	271-4625	
Bureau/Disease Control	Dr. Jessee Greenblat	271-4477	
Laboratory Testing	Veronica Mainberg	271-5300	
Microbiology Unit	Jan Lamoth	271-4658	
NH Dept. of Justice		271-3658	
Attorney General	Phillip McLaughlin	271-3655	

TOWN OF LONDONDERRY
Title IV - Public Health, Safety, Welfare

Adopted 4/15/02
Revised 4/26/02

Agency Name	Contact Name	Agency Phone	Home Pers. Phone
Criminal Justice Bureau	Mark Zuckerman	271-3671	
NH Dept. of Transportation		271-3734	
Hwy. Maint.	Ed Kyle	271-2693	
Division Five		485-9526	
NH Civil Air Patrol		271-3225	
NH Fish and Game	Ron Alie	271-3127	
NH National Guard		225-1240	
Adjutant General	Br.Gen.John Blair	225-1200	269-7941
LTC	Thomas Haydon	225-1240	226-4703
NH Port Authority	Thomas Offre - Dir.	436-8500	
NH Public Utilities Comm	Douglas Patch	271-2431	

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

N. INITIAL DISCOVERY PROCEDURES

1. Remain calm
2. While approaching the scene, don all personal protective equipment, including SCBA. Remember, firefighting gear provides no chemical protection
3. If you are already on the scene, and suspect it is a WMD event, immediately retreat to a safe location and call for the SENHHMMAD team through **Derry Fire Alarm, 432-6121**
4. Maintain a safe position in a safe location
 - a. Stay upwind and uphill
 - b. For facility responses, HVAC systems could further disperse agents
 - c. If there is a visible cloud, stay well clear of it. (Remember, most agents of mass destruction do not produce a visible cloud, because that is what makes them most effective as weapons in a military setting.)
 - d. Keep personnel and civilians a safe distance from the scene.
5. If PPE is not available, keep a minimum distance of 300 feet or double the safe distance with PPE; whichever is greater. Even if proper Level A protection is available, stay 75 feet from the event until the agent and its concentration are identified.
6. Initiate the Incident Command System (ICS).
7. If chemical agent can be determined, refer to **Page 53** of *JANES CHEM-BIO*. It is important to note that some chemical agents do not begin to cause symptoms for hours or even days after exposure.
8. **If agent is determined to be biological, use extreme caution.** All contact must be avoided. **Do not attempt to identify the agent further.** It is beyond your capability. Qualified medical personnel can only identify it. Remember that biological agents do not begin to cause symptoms until hours or days later.
9. Observe notification protocols and make reports to the appropriate agencies, noting any or all of the following:
 - a. What you have observed
 - b. Wind direction and weather conditions on scene
 - c. Plume direction (direction of cloud or vapor travel)
 - d. Orientation of victims (direction, position, pattern)
 - e. Number of apparent victims
 - f. Type of injuries, symptoms presented (as observed from a safe distance)
 - g. Witness statements or observations

- h. Nature of agents based on information from *JANES CHEM-BIO Handbook. Agent Indicator Matrix.*
 - i. Your exact location
 - j. Suggested safe approach and access route and staging area
10. Secure a perimeter. Isolate, evacuate, and deny entry to non emergency personnel.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

N. INITIAL DISCOVERY PROCEDURES (Cont'd)

11. Attempt to talk with victims
- a. Inform them that help is on the way
 - b. Reassure victims that if they follow instructions, you will be able to help them. Try to keep them calm.
 - c. Explain that response personnel will begin decontamination and tell victims what the procedures are
 - d. Have all ambulatory victims move to a location that is within the exclusion zone, but away from the actual release site to reduce changes of further contamination.

O. GROSS DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

1. If vapor contamination has been determined, victims should be placed outside in a breeze if possible. Victims exposed to vapor only may not require decontamination, other than the removal of outer clothing. Consult local protocol and SENHHMMAD procedures.
2. If liquid contamination is present on victims:
 - a. In some jurisdictions, the rescuer initiates decon by hosing the victims before removing the victim's clothing. Other jurisdictions have chosen not to do this because the force of the spray from the hose may drive the chemical through the clothing and onto the skin, since water soluble agents will go through the clothing with water onto skin and because wet clothing is less protective than dry clothing. This is a local option.
 - b. Have victims remove their outer clothing
 - c. Flush victims with water and/or hypochlorite and water, according to local procedures and protocols.
 - d. Victims should don covering apparel, such as paper gowns, after decontamination.

P. FIRST RESPONDER AND AMBULATORY PATIENT SELF/BUDDY

DECONTAMINATION

1. Remove any signs of gross contamination by scraping, sweeping or blotting the material away
2. Remove clothing or equipment rapidly, but cautiously. Clothing should be pulled away from the body. In the event clothing needs to be removed over the head, cut it away.
3. After completing Steps 1 and 2, wash hands prior to continuing the process

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

P. FIRST RESPONDER AND AMBULATORY PATIENT SELF/BUDDY DECONTAMINATION (Cont'd)

4. Remove all external items from contact with the body. Such items include jewelry, watches, artificial limbs, wigs, etc. If the victim or rescuer cannot safely evacuate the area without the use of eyeglasses, the glasses should be immersed in a solution of bleach for a period of at least five (5) minutes.
5. After removing eyeglasses or contact lenses, flush the eye with water before skin decontamination.
6. Gently wash face and hair with soap and lukewarm water, followed by a thorough rinse with lukewarm water.
7. Begin to decontaminate other body surfaces, starting from the neck down and using a supplied solution (usually bleach). Blot with a cloth (do not swab or wipe). Wash the same areas in lukewarm soapy water, rinsing in clear lukewarm water. In the absence of bleach solution, flushing with copious amounts of lukewarm soapy water and rinsing with lukewarm water is useful.
8. Change into uncontaminated clothing or blankets.

Q. LITTER PATIENT DECONTAMINATION

1. Remove any signs of gross contamination from victims prior to entering the decontamination station.
2. Transfer the patient to a decon preparation litter and cut away all clothing and remove all personal property. After the patient's clothing has been cut away, the patient should be transferred to a decon litter or a canvas litter with a plastic sheeting cover. All property should be bagged, secured and clearly identified.
3. Eyeglasses and contact lenses care:
 - a. Rescuers' hands must decon by blotting with solution then thoroughly rinsed with water before removing contact lenses. Contact lenses should be removed to decrease the risk of cross

- contamination.
 - b. Contact lenses should be collected and discarded.
 - c. Eyeglasses in metal frames can be decontaminated in a bath of bleach solution for five (5) minutes followed by a thorough rinsing
 - d. If eyeglasses are in a composite plastic frame, they should be secured in an impermeable bag for later decontamination.
4. Decontamination Team Members should decontaminate their gloves and aprons (if they are wearing them) with 5% bleach solution.

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd)

SECTION XXIII FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Domestic Terrorism Contingency Plan (Cont'd)

Q. LITTER PATIENT DECONTAMINATION (Cont'd)

5. The victims' skin, excluding the face, should be blotted with a 0.5% bleach solution. Superficial wounds are flushed with a 0.5% bleach solution, and new dressings applied as needed. Splints are not removed but saturated to the skin with 0.5% solution. If the splint cannot be saturated, it must be removed sufficiently so that everything under the splint can be saturated with a 0.5% bleach solution.
6. The victims should then be showered or otherwise washed with copious amounts of water, starting with the face and hands, then the rest of the body.
7. Following the water decontamination, personnel should carry out medical screening procedures.
8. Following successful decontamination, an individual should be transferred to the support area where they will receive clothing, and observed for further signs of exposure.
9. Each individual, having been processed through decontamination, should be marked and identified as such. This can be accomplished with a triage tag or by writing on a victim's forehead. During processing each individual should receive paperwork indicating:
 - a. Description of decontamination actions taken
 - b. Time decontamination was completed
 - c. Time released from observation area and
 - d. Any medical treatments performed in conjunction with decontamination
 - e. Copies of this also to accompany decontamination record management

CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XXIV RECORD OF CHANGES

Local and State officials to ensure its adequacy and timeliness review this plan periodically. It is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Director to revise the plan as necessary or at least on an annual basis. The plan has been updated and revised as of the date shown on this Record of Change sheet. All pages on which revisions have been made appear with the revision reference in the lower right corner.

<u>Change No.</u>	<u>Date of Change</u>	<u>Date Entered</u>	<u>Person Entering Change</u>
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CHAPTER X - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (Cont'd

SECTION XXV DISTRIBUTION LIST

Manager
Town Council
Emergency Management Director
Police Chief
Fire Chief
Public Works Director
School Superintendent
Emergency Operations Center
Health Officer/Building Inspector
State of New Hampshire - Office of Emergency Management

Others

~~End of Chapter~~