

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Foreword.....	i
About This Plan.....	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
<u>SECTION I</u>	
The Basic Plan.....	1-21
<u>SECTION II - Functional Annexes</u>	
Annex A - Direction and Control.....	FA-A-1
Annex B - Communications.....	FA-B-1
Annex C - Warning.....	FA-C-1
Annex D - Emergency Public Information.....	FA-D-1
Annex E - Evacuation.....	FA-E-1
Annex F - Mass Care.....	FA-F-1
Annex G - Health and Medical.....	FA-G-1
Annex H - Resource Management.....	FA-H-1
<u>SECTION III - Specific Hazard Appendix</u>	
Attachment A - Earthquake.....	SH-A-1
Attachment B - Flood/Dam Failure.....	SH-B-1
Attachment C - Hazardous Materials	SH-C-1
Attachment D - Hurricane.....	SH-D-1
Attachment E - Lethal Unitary Chemical.....	SH-E-1
Attachment F - Radiological Hazards.....	SH-F-1
Attachment G - Terrorism.....	SH-G-1
Attachment H - Tornado	SH-H-1
SECTION IV - Linking Federal and State Response	LFS-1
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	ACR-1

FOREWORD

This **Emergency Operations Plan** for the Town of Warren, Rhode Island addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations related to natural disasters, hazardous material or nuclear accidents, terrorist incidents and any other national emergencies. This Plan is not intended to replace the well established routine procedures the Town of Warren uses when dealing with its day-to-day emergencies. Rather, this Plan sets out the concepts and methods for dealing with potential large scale disasters which create the necessity for extraordinary responses. It will be noted from a reading of this Plan that it focuses on coordination and cooperation of not only the Town agencies, but also the State of Rhode Island and Federal Government authorities.

It is important to note that this Emergency Operations Plan is a preparedness document. The Plan should be read and understood prior to the occurrence of an emergency. A dictionary definition of a Plan is “a method for accomplishing something.” It may be that the Town of Warren does not have all the human resources or physical equipment to accomplish each and every item included in the Plan, however, this document does fulfill its purpose by delineating such provisions.

Sanford H. Gorodetsky
2004

i
ABOUT THIS PLAN

This Emergency Operations Plan has been categorized into four

sections:

Section I is the **Basic Plan** which provides the broad operational concepts for response to various emergency situations which may arise in the Town of Warren.

Section II is entitled **Functional Annexes**. There are eight annexes (A through H) which delineate and explain emergency response functions and operations for various response and recovery activities.

Section III is the **Specific Hazard Appendix** which consists of eight attachments (A through H) each one dealing with a specific emergency situation which could arise including, of course, the Terrorism Incident which is Attachment G.

Section IV is a brief section making reference to the coordination of Town activities with the Federal and State response to an emergency situation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Production of an EOP is usually accomplished by a committee or group with individual assignments and responsibilities in the numerous areas and spheres of activity to be covered. When I accepted the obligation to draft the EOP for the Town of Warren, I did so with the information that there was no group or committee to gather data and specifics which might be necessary, however, the Director of

Emergency Management, Fire Chief Alexander Galinelli, assured me that he would furnish answers to my requests for data. I anticipated this would be a project demanding many hours of research and composition, which certainly transpired, and in fact, the actual time spent on this project far exceeded my expectations.

My thanks to Chief Galinelli for his assistance by providing the data requested in the numerous fax transmissions we sent and also for answers to the many questions we posed in person and by telephone.

This project could not have been completed without the work performed by Cindy Pagliaro, my law office Legal Assistant, who transcribed my dictation, word processed my edits and encouraged me during my brief periods of lack of productivity.

Gary Friedman, of RIEMA, was always available to answer my questions and did provide copies of FEMA guidance materials. Matthew Calouro, the Warren Harbormaster, provided his emergency plan and portions of same are made part of this plan. Various FEMA web site locations provided information to me which aided the production of this EOP.

Sanford H. Gorodetsky
Warren, Rhode Island
2004

iii

I. Basic Plan

1. Purpose

- I The **Basic Plan** addresses Warren's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear emergency operations. It provides operational

concepts relating to the various emergency situations, identifies components of an organized emergency response and describes the overall responsibilities and actions required to save lives, protect property and mitigate suffering.

II The Plan predetermines actions to be taken by the Town of Warren by its elected and appointed officials, the Warren EMA and cooperating private organizations, as follows:

1. **Mitigation** - to prevent or minimize disasters
2. **Preparedness** - to establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of disasters
3. **Response** - to response effectively to the actual occurrence of disasters
4. **Recovery** - to provide for recovery in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage or other debilitating influences on the normal pattern of life within the community.

2. Situation and Assumptions

1. Situation

A. The Town of Warren was incorporated in 1747. According to the 2000 census, its population is 11,360 and is located 12 miles southeast of Providence. It is bounded by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the north and on the east; by the Warren River on the west; and partly by the Town of Bristol and partly by Mount Hope Bay on the south. It is ranked 26th in population among Rhode Island's 39 cities and towns. Warren is one of 21 coastal Rhode Island communities that is subject to the effects of hurricanes, tidal surge and flooding. Warren

also has six housing facilities for its elderly residents. The population in the summer increases by 500 due to the many summer homes in the Touisset area of town.

1. The town government is headed by a five-member town council led by its President. A Town Manager is employed and is charged to administer town activities.

2. The potential to disrupt normal community activities exists in the Town of Warren due to any of the following hazards identified by the EMA director and recorded by FEMA. In addition to nuclear attack, these hazards could create casualties and cause property damage to the Town:

i. Hazards Identified: Winter storms (severe), Urban drought, Hurricane/Tropical storms, Hazardous materials incident, Power Failure and wildfire and terrorism incidents.

The population density makes it necessary to plan and implement mass evacuations in the event of large-scale natural and technological hazards. Those as identified above can trigger an emergency relocation of vulnerable residents at rates and volumes that will drastically overload roadway networks, public transportation, public shelters and host medical facilities. There are other hazards that may affect Warren's normal operations but are not considered to have the same degree of hazard significance, which is a local judgment.

3. There are 59 miles of streets and highways in Warren. Approximately 12 miles of this total area are state owned and maintained.

4. Bus service is provided on a daily basis by RIPTA. Daily commercial flights are available at T.F. Green Airport in Warwick. Commuter flights are available at Newport State Airport in Middletown and Fall River Municipal Airport in Fall River, MA. Dock facilities are available at 5 marinas in the Town. Bay Queen Cruises conduct charters and excursions from Warren.

5. The Narragansett Electric Company serves Warren. Natural

gas is supplied by the New England Gas Company. The Bristol County Water Authority supplies the water and the Warren Sewer System serves most of the town, except Touisset Point, which has a septic system.

6. Periodically, the Town of Warren has been subjected to extended periods of power failure, which is best described as any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generator or transmission caused by accident, natural hazards, equipment failure or fuel shortage. Such interruptions typically last for periods of a few seconds to several days. A significant power failure is any incident which would require the involvement of the Town of Warren EMA to coordinate the provision of food, water, heating, shelter, etc.

7. Terrorism has come “to the shores of America” with the bombing of a World Trade Center building and subsequently on September 11, 2001, the tragic consequences of the Twin Tower and The Pentagon destruction by the hijacked aircraft. The Town of Warren should examine critical facilities within the community with the intent of setting priorities for the deployment of law enforcement officials if the municipality is ever confronted with a terrorist threat.

8. The Town of Warren has both the capability and some resources to minimize or eliminate the loss of life and damage to property in the event of any emergency or major disaster. Warren has mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, namely, Barrington, Bristol and Swansea, MA.

II ASSUMPTIONS

1. The Town of Warren is likely to have available outside assistance in most disaster situations. Plans to facilitate coordination of this assistance have been developed. However, it is still imperative for the Town of Warren to plan for, and to be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term recovery operations on an independent basis.

2. Implementation of warning and other preparedness measures may be exercised prior to the occurrence of some disaster situations, but other situations may occur with little or no warning.

3. The possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster will require that officials of the Warren EMA along with emergency staff members of other governmental agencies are aware of and execute this Plan and fulfill their responsibilities in its execution.

3. Concept of Operations

1. General:

1. Although at times, higher level assistance may be available, it is the responsibility of each department or agency head in the Town to provide for a comprehensive emergency management program to meet the emergency needs of its citizens or any other person within the Town who has been affected by an emergency or major disaster. Town government has the primary responsibility for emergency management activities.

2. According to its Charter, the President of the Town Council of Warren shall have the power and authority to declare a state of emergency in the event of disaster, catastrophe or other similar event or in the imminent danger thereof which endangers the public peace, health, safety, welfare and the protection of property for the residents of the Town. To restore property during the recovery phase will require close cooperation and coordination with the Warren EMA.

3. The initial emergency response is accomplished by the Town using its own resources. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has been established to provide a central location where senior decision makers can gather to provide a coordinated response at the Town Hall. When assistance is required, it will be requested by the execution of mutual aid agreements, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army (or other volunteer groups) and the RIEMA. If assistance beyond these

capabilities are required, RIEMA will coordinate requests to FEMA for a presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster to secure supplemental federal financial and technical assistance.

4. The functions of emergency management will parallel regular day-to-day duties as closely as possible and will be employed to the fullest extent possible before seeking outside assistance.

5. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, it may be necessary to suspend some routine municipal activities. During and shortly after an occurrence, a determination to divert resources into response and short-term recovery activities will be made.

6. The special needs of the handicapped and elderly shall be met by the Town of Warren's officials and emergency personnel.

The Town has one elderly housing facility:

- Kickemuit Village
20 Libby Lane

The Town has three nursing homes:

- Grace Barker Nursing Home
54 Barker Avenue
- Crestwood Nursing Home
568 Child Street
- Haven Health Center
642 Metacom Avenue

The Town has two assisted living centers:

- The Willows 47
Barker Avenue
- Daniel Child House

7. Additionally, emergency information both in materials and instruction, must be disseminated for any groups of citizens whose primary language is not English.

II. PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. **Mitigation.** Mitigation activities are those actions designed to either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or those long-term activities intended to minimize the potentially adverse effects of an emergency.

2. **Preparedness.** Preparedness activities, programs, and systems are those that exist prior to an emergency and are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. Planning, training and exercising are among the activities conducted under this phase.

3. **Response.** Response activities, which include direction and control, warning, evacuation and shelter, are designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster. It helps to reduce casualties and damage and to speed recovery.

4. **Recovery.** Recovery is the phase that involves restoring systems to normal.

i. *Short-term actions:* Taken to assess damage and return vital life support systems to minimal operating standards.

ii. *Long-term actions:* May continue for many years and take into consideration appropriate mitigation measures.

III INTERJURISDICTION RELATIONSHIPS

The Town will maintain the following relationships for emergency management purposes:

A. Operational Areas (OA's)

Each of the 39 municipalities is designated as a separate

operational area and each town could also be a part of the statewide system for managing major emergency operations.

B. Mutual Aid

The Town maintains certain mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to coordinate provisions of mutual assistance across municipal boundaries under major emergency conditions.

C. State

The State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA) will coordinate statewide operations. In the event of a major emergency, it plays an important role providing direct support to the local level and in serving as a channel for obtaining and providing resources from outside the state.

IV **MILITARY SUPPORT - CIVIL DEFENSE**

Planning for military support to civil authorities is accomplished on a continuing basis by the Special Staff of the Adjutant General's Office. The Dept. of Defense establishes policies, assigns responsibilities and sets forth general guidance as to the requirement for military support of the civil defense program. The Adjutant General is responsible for developing plans which provide for full utilization of available military resources within the State. The Adjutant General will then coordinate such plans with Emergency Management and several other military services within the State. These plans will always require that military control and direction remain within military channels. In the event of a WMD incident, the State Adjutant General and his staff will be mobilized. Operational control of all military resources within the State will be under the direction of RI National Guard Headquarters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with a regional office located in Boston serves Rhode Island as the main federal government contact during natural disasters and national emergencies.

4. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

I. General

The RIEMA has the overall responsibility for coordinating disaster operations and will provide the guidance and direction for the conduct of disaster assistance and recovery activities.

Emergency functions are accomplished by most departments and parallel or complement normal functions. Each department is responsible

for developing and maintaining its own emergency Standard Operating Procedures.

II Organization

The Town's Emergency Management Agency, at the direction of the Town Council President, will coordinate the existing agencies of its government who have emergency management responsibilities with the resources of private organizations with emergency management functions.

1. Delegation of Duty and Power

i. Whenever a disaster emergency has been declared in the Town, the Town Council President may order the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) opened; if conditions prevent its use, an alternate EOC will be designated.

(a) subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under Section 30-15-11 of the Rhode Island Emergency Management Act, the CEO may commandeer or utilize any private property if he finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency:

(b) direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within his jurisdiction if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life, and take other disaster mitigation, response or recovery measures;

(c) prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation;

(d) control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein;

(e) suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives and combustibles.

ii. In the event that the Town of Warren becomes isolated from the State government and all communications within the State have been disrupted due to a disaster emergency, the Town Council President may do all things necessary to effectively cope with the disaster that are consistent with the

provisions of the RI Emergency Management Act.

iii. The Town Council President shall have powers and duties with respect to disaster preparedness within the town similar to those of the Governor on the State level, not inconsistent with other provisions of law. The Town Council President of Warren has the ultimate responsibility for direction and control over town activities related to emergencies and disasters.

iv. Upon delegation of authority by the Town Council President, the director of the Warren EMA acts on behalf of the Town Council President in coordinating and executing town activities to cope effectively with the situation.

B. EMA Policies

The Emergency Management Agency is responsible for implementing policies related to emergency management programs and activities.

3. EMA Responsibilities

Each town department has its own primary responsibilities consolidated under direction of the Town Council President. Support activities provided to other departments must be coordinated by the Warren Emergency Management Director to maximize results in emergency operations. See Functional Annex A for delineation of duties and responsibilities, both primary and support, for each of the following organizations or agencies:

1. Warren Emgy Mgt Agency, Town Hall, 520 Main Street
2. Warren Police Department, Govt Center, 1 Joyce Street
3. Warren Fire Dept., Government Center
4. Warren Welfare Dept., Town Hall
5. Warren Public Works, Birch Swamp Road
6. Bristol/Warren Regional School Supt., 151 State Street, Bristol, RI
7. Warren Planning Director, Town Hall
8. Warren Town Solicitor, Town Hall
9. Warren Town Engineer, Town Hall
10. American Red Cross, Narrag. Bay Chptr., Providence
11. Salvation Army, 386 Broad St., Providence
12. RIEMA/FEMA: State/Federal Support

- a. Damage Assessment
- b. Welfare Services
- c. Law Enforcement
- d. Health and Medical Services
- e. Resources (Equipment, Personnel, etc.)
- f. Financial Assistance
- g. Presidential Emergency/Disaster Declaration Assistance:
 - (1) Debris Removal
 - (2) Emergency Protective Measures
 - (3) Road and Bridge Repair
 - (4) Water Control Measures
 - (5) Restoration of Public Buildings and Related Equipment
 - (6) Restoration of Public Utilities
 - (7) Restoration of Facilities Under Construction to Pre-Disaster Conditions
 - (8) Restoration of Certain Private, Non-Profit Facilities and Equipment
 - (9) Other Public Service Facilities and Services
- h. Training
 - i. Disaster Assistance Center (DAC)

13. UTILITIES

- a. The Narragansett Electric Company serves Warren.
- b. Natural gas is supplied by the New England Gas Company
- c. The Bristol County Water Authority supplies the water for Warren.
- d. The Warren Sewer System serves most of the town except Touisset Point area which has its own pumping station.

4. Direction and Control

I. General

The ultimate responsibility for emergency management in the Town of Warren belongs to the Town Council President. Comprehensive emergency management activities in the town include planning that provides for all phases of emergency management. Initially, direction and control will be exercised by town officials from their normal office locations. Control will be transferred to the EOC when the EOC is activated and the Town Council President assumes direction and control at that location.

II. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Warren Emergency Management Agency assumes direction and control activities at the EOC located at Town Hall. The Town of Warren's EOC is the primary site for coordinating direction and control of emergency operations. In addition, a vehicle must be dedicated to Emergency Management in the event the staff must be relocated to the alternate EOC. The Director serves on the staff of the Town Council President. For an appreciation of the Town of Warren's Direction and Control Organization, see Organizational Chart - 2003 attached as Appendix 1.

A. Continuity of Government

Effective comprehensive emergency management operations depend upon two important factors to ensure continuity in government from the highest to the lowest level:

- (1) Lines of succession for officials/agency heads/authorized personnel;
- (2) preservation of records.

I. Succession of Command

(a) The State of Rhode Island is divided into thirty-nine (39) municipalities. These municipalities consist of 31 towns, 8 cities, within five (5) counties.

(b) In the Town of Warren, County of Bristol, the succession of command; Continuity of Government (COG) is follows:

Town Council President

Town Council Vice President

Town Manager (is not an elected official and is contracted with the Town to perform municipal administration duties).

(i) The line of succession to the emergency management director would be designated and appointed by the Town Council President.

(ii) The line of succession to each department head is according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.

II Preservation of Records

Preservation of important records, to ensure continued municipal operations both during and after major disasters, are the responsibility of the elected officials. Legal documents of both a public and private nature recorded by a designated official (i.e., town clerk, tax assessor, tax collector) must be protected and preserved in

accordance with state and town laws.

E. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

I. Some administrative procedures should be suspended, relaxed, or made optional under threat of disaster. Such actions should, however, be carefully considered, and the consequences should be projected realistically. Clearly, it is desirable for the need for such changes in procedure to be foreseen and allowed for in plans. Administration must facilitate operations to carry out appropriate disaster response actions.

The following considerations address:

- management and administrative needs
- general support requirements
- availability of services
- record-keeping and logistics related to an emergency.

Certain other areas of concern are detailed in annexes to this plan. Any necessary departures from business-as-usual methods should be noted.

II. The Town Council President may direct the procurement of supplies and equipment required by town departments during disasters. Legal authority required for such procurement is found in General Laws of Rhode Island, Title 30, Chapter 15. A receipt shall be given to the owner or possessor of the property on items being requisitioned.

III. All town government personnel with an emergency operating responsibility who requisition supplies should use a receipt system that indicates date, items requisitioned, establishment providing resources, and requisitioning agent. Personnel who requisition property, supplies or equipment will keep a duplicate copy of receipts given as a basis for later settlement of claims.

IV. Town government employees with emergency responsibilities and similarly authorized non-governmental organizations should provide their employees with a photo identification card. All checkpoints and mobile units should be provided with a listing of critical facilities that must be kept in operation during emergencies.

A. Records and Reports

i. During emergency conditions the Town's EMA will make situation reports to the State EOC by the most practical means, normally by telephone, if a written copy is not needed.

ii. Responsibility for submitting the Town of Warren's post-disaster report to RIEMA rests with the Town Council President.

iii. Records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations must be maintained by the Town of Warren employing its own bookkeeping procedures. Emphasis is on meeting applicable audit requirements.

iv. Narrative and log-type records of response actions are required.

v. The State of Rhode Island and the Town of Warren's EMA will request reports from relief agencies and other nongovernmental organizations, when deemed necessary.

vi. Reports required or requested will be submitted in accordance with Federal, State and Town directives.

B. Consumer Protection

Consumer complaints pertaining to alleged unfair or illegal business practices will be referred to the State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division.

C. Nondiscrimination

There will be no discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, or economic status in the execution of disaster preparedness or disaster relief and assistance functions. This policy applies equally to all levels of government, contractors, and labor unions. The Town Council President will designate a civil rights compliance officer, as necessary.

4. Environmental Policy

The Department of Environmental Management will assist town, state, and federal agencies in the implementation of any National Environmental Policy Act, when required.

E. Availability of Materials

The FEMA Regional Director may, at the request of the Governor, provide for a survey of materials needed in disaster-affected area and take appropriate action to ensure the availability and fair distribution of such resources. Requests to the Governor should be made from the Town Council President via the RI Emergency Management Agency using the best available communications.

6. Duplication of Benefits

No person, business concern, or other entity will receive assistance with respect to any loss for which he/she has received financial assistance under any other program, or for which he/she has received insurance or other compensation.

7. Use of Local Firms

When major disaster assistance activities are carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, preference will be given, to the extent feasible and practicable, to those residing or doing business primarily in the affected area.

H. Management of Personnel (Paid and Volunteer)

Personnel, both paid and volunteer, who shall be killed or sustain disability or injury while in training for or on disaster response duty shall be construed to be employees of the State of Rhode Island, any other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding. They shall be compensated in like manner as State employees are compensated under the provisions of Chapters 29 to 38, of Title 28 of the General Laws.

I. Agreements and Understandings

Should the Town of Warren resources prove to be inadequate during emergency operations, requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies in accordance with existing or emergency negotiated mutual aid agreements and understandings. Such assistance may take the form of equipment, supplies, personnel, or other available capabilities. All agreements and understandings will be entered into by duly authorized

officials and will be formalized in writing, whenever possible.

J. Emergency Authority - State of Rhode Island

Authority for emergency actions and powers are in Title 30 Chapter 30-15, General Laws of Rhode Island, as amended.

Examples of such authorities are:

1. Executive orders
2. Emergency agreements and understandings
3. Declaration of state of emergency
4. Forced evacuation
5. Emergency contracts and expenditures
6. Certain liability protection

K. Emergency Authority Town of Warren

The Town Council President shall have powers and duties with respect to disaster preparedness within the Town similar to those of the Governor on the State level, not inconsistent with other provisions of law. The Town Council President of Warren has the ultimate responsibility for direction and control over town activities related to emergencies and disasters.

F. PLAN DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE

The Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA) will provide guidance and technical support to assist in Emergency Operations Plan development, evaluation, and maintenance. RIEMA, in conjunction with the Town of Warren's Emergency Management Director, will maintain and update this plan as required. In addition, the Director will maintain a distribution listing of the plan in the event changes are made to the Basic Plan. This will insure new changes will be distributed properly. Responsible officials in town agencies should recommend changes at any time and provide information periodically as to changes of personnel and available resources.

Directors of supporting town emergency services have the responsibility for maintaining internal plans, SOPs, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to disaster.

If a plan is to be effective, its contents must be known and understood by those who are responsible for its implementation. The Town of Warren's Emergency

Management Director will brief the appropriate local officials concerning their roles in emergency management and in particular their responsibilities as described in this plan.

All agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan as set forth in Functional Annex A, Section IV-C, "Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities".

The Town Council President will be responsible for ensuring that an annual review of this plan is conducted by all involved officials and shall be effective upon his approval and executed upon order of the Town Council President, the Emergency Management Director or his authorized representative. The Director will coordinate all review and revision efforts.

This plan may be activated, from time to time, in the form of an exercise (simulated emergency) in order to provide practical controlled emergency operations experience to those who have direction and control responsibilities and to ensure the readiness of local emergency agencies.

This plan shall be activated, at the time of an actual disaster event, under any of the following conditions:

1. During the existence or threat of a LOCAL EMERGENCY when proclaimed by the Town Council President.
2. When the Governor has proclaimed a STATE OF EMERGENCY in an area which includes this jurisdiction.
3. Automatically on receipt of an attack warning or the observation of a WMD incident.
1. By a Presidential Declaration of a National Emergency.

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

thority

1. FEDERAL
 - a. The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA) Title III, as amended, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know.
 - b. PL100-707 (Stafford Act)
2. STATE
 1. General Laws of Rhode Island, Title 30, Chapter 30-15, Rhode Island Emergency Management Act, as amended.

B. Reference

1. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
State of RI, RI Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)
2. GUIDE FOR ALL HAZARD EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANNING
STATE AND LOCAL GUIDE (SLG) 101
3. INTRODUCTION TO STATE AND LOCAL EOP PLANNING
GUIDANCE FEMA, August 2002
4. GUIDE FOR ALL HAZARD EMERGENCY OPERATION PLANNING
(SLG) 101, Terrorism - FEMA, April 2001
5. MANAGING THE EMERGENCY CONSEQUENCES OF TERRORIST
INCIDENTS FEMA - July 2002

DEFINITIONS

ANNEX. Annexes to an Emergency Operations Plan provide detailed information regarding policies, responsibilities, and procedures about mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities associated with a given emergency operation. The annexes are integral components of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that develop specific information on a particular emergency function in a format that parallels that of the basic plan. Functional annexes include emergency communications, alerting and warning, emergency public information, training and education, shelter, evacuation, protective measures, resource management and emergency support services. These annexes are action oriented, with the focus on emergency operations, and serve as a planning scenario for identifying preparedness actions that ensure a timely and effective response to emergency and disaster situations.

ATTACK WARNING. A civil defense warning meaning that an actual attack against this country has been detected.

BASIC PLAN. The Basic Plan portion of an Emergency Operations Plan establishes general policies, responsibilities, and procedures for implementing integrated emergency management response in an emergency or disaster situation.

CIVIL DEFENSE (CD). All activities and measures designed or undertaken (1) to minimize the effects upon the civilian population and government of the United States, of natural disasters, technological/manmade catastrophes, or national emergencies, (2) to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by such events, and (3) to effectuate emergency repairs and restoration of vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by such events.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG). All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of Governments in the event of enemy attack.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM). The organized analysis, planning, decision making, assignment, and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to or recovery from emergency of any kind, whether from attack, manmade, or natural sources.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS. Basic emergency management functions are those capabilities determined by FEMA. to be necessary for effective emergency preparedness and response by local government. Certain functions or activities should be undertaken in relation to the hazards that potentially face the jurisdiction. The existing capability is operationally described by a sequence of anticipated actions intended to address the most likely disasters confronting the jurisdiction.

EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (EOC). The site from which civil government officials (municipal, state, or federal) exercise direction and control operations in an emergency.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP). A document which focuses on how a jurisdiction will respond to disaster events. The plan states the method for taking coordinated action to meet the needs of an emergency situation. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consists of a Basic Plan and several Annexes. FEMA approves EOP'S for compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Laws and with applicable FEMA regulations. State or local government Emergency Operations Plans identify the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction and state the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural, manmade and attack-related disasters.

EMERGENCY OR DISASTER. An occurrence threatening the health, safety, or property of a community or larger area. Emergencies are categorized as being natural or technological. Examples include hazardous materials accidents, earthquakes, winter storms, floods, transportation accident, hurricanes, or urban fires. Emergencies may be handled with local resources. Disasters require aid beyond the local resource capability.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA). At the federal level of government, FEMA is involved in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. FEMA, in conjunction with State Government, provides planning assistance, training events, exercise programs, and research on the latest mitigation measures. FEMA makes funds available for disaster response and recovery activities, provides disaster assistance services, and makes low cost disaster insurance available to individuals and businesses. FEMA also coordinates emergency operations to insure continued government at the Federal level in a national emergency.

INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IEMS). A strategy for implementing emergency management activities which builds upon functions common to preparedness for any type of occurrence and which, at the same time, includes provisions for dealing with the special requirements of individual types of emergency situations.

NUCLEAR ATTACK PLANNING BASE .1990 (NAPB-90). The NAPB—90 is an estimate of the potential physical effects of a nuclear attack on the population of the United States in terms of the degree of the potential risk from direct effects, fallout, and fire.

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES/STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP). A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those

features of emergency operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

WARNING. The alerting of public officials, emergency support services, and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both enemy caused and natural disasters.

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX A DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to delineate the assistance that could be provided by Town government, the private sector, and volunteer agencies in a disaster. This Annex identifies the responsibilities, assigned tasks of departments and agencies of Town Government, and Mutual Aid Agreements in effect in emergency situations.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. In the event of a disaster, a number of supporting services are essential for emergency operations. Support services are represented by the functions of law enforcement, fire and rescue, health and medical, and public works. The departments and agencies of local government responsible for those functions have resources available to commit to emergency activities, and they are able to rapidly mobilize their personnel in an emergency.

2. Town emergency support services include the volunteer sector.

B. Assumptions

1. The emergency support services delineated in this Annex are applicable to all emergency situations and will enable the Town of Warren to respond to and recover from any emergency or disaster situation affecting its citizens.

2. All appropriate town departments will be involved in emergency operations consistent with their functions and responsibilities.

3. Town government, private sector, and volunteer agencies assigned emergency support service responsibilities will have established operating procedures specifying their emergency support service actions.

FA-A-1

4. Town of Warren departments and agencies, the private sector, and volunteer agencies with emergency support service responsibilities will communicate and coordinate during an emergency in order to best utilize available capabilities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Emergency support services are essential to ensure that the Town of Warren and its residents are protected from the effects of a disaster and that local government will continue to function. Town departments and agencies having such capabilities and responsibilities will interact during an emergency. The Town Council President's office will coordinate all emergency support services from the Town Hall. There may be an incident where on-scene control is required and an IC, (Incident Commander), may have authority. Federal HAZMAT regulations and some state laws mandate the use of our Incident Command System (ICS).

B. Phases of Emergency Management

Emergency support services involve all types of hazards to which Rhode Island could be exposed. The four phases of emergency management which provide the framework in which emergency support services are delivered are described below.

1. Mitigation. Mitigation actions eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurrence. They also include those long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards or reduce the degree of hazard risk. Some mitigation examples include flood plain management and public education programs. Mitigation seeks to prevent avoidable disasters and to reduce the vulnerability of people to any disasters that may strike.

2. Preparedness. Preparedness activities develop emergency response capabilities. Planning, exercising, training, and developing public information programs and warning systems are among the activities conducted under this phase of emergency management to ensure the most effective and efficient response in a disaster. Preparedness seeks to establish capabilities to protect people from the effects of disasters in order to save the maximum number of lives, minimize injuries, reduce damage and protect property.

3. Response. Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a disaster. These activities can reduce casualties, limit damage and help to speed recovery. Response activities include directing emergency operations, evacuation, shelter, and other protective measures.

FA-A-2

4. Recovery. Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process to restore the jurisdiction to normal conditions in the aftermath of any emergency or disaster involving extensive damage. Short-term operations restore vital services and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal or to an improved state of affairs. Examples of recovery actions are provision of temporary housing, restoration of government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

Many town departments and agencies have emergency management responsibilities in addition to their normal duties. These emergency management functions usually parallel or compliment normal activities. Each town department or agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures as defined below.

B. Organization

The following Town of Warren departments have major emergency support service responsibilities before, during and following an emergency:

1. Town Council President's office
2. Warren Emergency Management Agency
3. Warren Police Department
4. Fire Department
5. Public Works Department

Other agencies and organizations having emergency management responsibilities will assist the Town of Warren in providing emergency support services. They include:

6. Medical Support Services and Facilities
7. Hospital Facilities
8. Social Services (American Red Cross/Salvation Army)
9. Utilities
10. Welfare

FA-A-3

C. Responsibilities and Functions

The Town Council President of the Town of Warren is responsible for direction and control of town emergency support services.

The Director of the Warren Emergency Management Agency has responsibility for coordinating emergency management planning and operations and

the delivery of all emergency support services. In times of emergency, The Director is the town Coordinating Officer.

Specific departments and agencies are responsible for the situation.
..actual delivery of emergency support services during an emergency

1. Town Council President's Office

The Town Council President is Primarily responsible for:

- a. Directing the emergency operational response of town services.
- b. Executive control of emergency management during disaster and major emergencies.
- c. Making emergency policy decisions.
- d. Declaring a state of emergency for the town when necessary.
- e. Implementing the emergency powers of local government.
- f. Keeping the public and the disaster area informed of the situation (with assistance of Public Information Officer).
- g. Requesting outside assistance when necessary from other jurisdictions in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.
- h. Supporting the overall preparedness program in terms of its budgetary and organizational requirements.
- i. Protecting records deemed essential for continuing government functions and the conduct of emergency operations.
- j. Tasking organizations and agencies that provide response personnel to identify circumstances under which successor emergency authorities would become effective, and when they would be terminated.

FA-A-4

2. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for:

- a. Serving as staff advisor to the Town Council President on emergency matters.
- b. Coordinating the planning and preparedness activities of town government to include assembly of a crisis management team, and maintenance of the Town Emergency Management Plan.

- c. Analyzing the emergency skills needed by the town forces and arranging certain training necessary to provide those skills.
 - d. Preparing and maintaining a resource inventory.
 - e. Ensuring the operational capability of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Coordinating EOC operations.
 - f. Primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffing and activation.
 - g. Keeping the governing body apprised of the town's preparedness status and anticipated needs.
 - h. Serving as day-to-day liaison between the town and state emergency management organizations.
 - i. Maintaining communications with response elements.
 - j. Maintaining liaison with organized emergency volunteer groups and private agencies.
 - k. Initiating and monitoring the increased readiness actions among the services when disaster threatens.
 - l. Coordinating all recovery operations.
 - m. Describing the arrangement for the activation and release of emergency response personnel and providing for continuous manning of emergency response jobs during emergency conditions.
 - n. Assigning shelter/reception center teams.
- FA-A-5
- o. Providing for the distribution of bulk-stored radiological monitoring equipment.
 - p. Staffing a report section in the EOC during disaster operations.
 - q. Updating, as necessary, based on deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, changes in local government structure, technological changes, etc.
 - r. Reviewing those portions of the Local Emergency Operations

Plan actually implemented in an emergency situation in order to determine if revisions can be made that would improve disaster response and recovery operations.

s. Making provisions for collecting, analyzing, reporting, disseminating information to, from, and between response personnel, State/Federal Government officials, and the public.

t. Providing for logistical and administrative support to response personnel deployed to the disaster site(s).

3. Law Enforcement (Police Department)

a. Maintain law and order during an emergency.

b. Provide traffic control and crowd control as necessary.

c. Evacuate, control and provide security to designated and restricted areas and vital installations as necessary. Isolate areas. Secure critical town facilities.

d. Provide law enforcement in Reception Centers, lodging and feeding facilities, emergency shelters, and direction and control support.

e. Provide transportation for Emergency Operations Center crisis management teams' staff under emergency conditions.

f. Warning support (weather reconnaissance).

g. Provide communications support.

FA-A-6

h. Provide security to the Emergency Control Center

i. Explosive ordinance reconnaissance and disposal.

j. Provide medical response support.

k. Coordinate aerial rescue support.

l. Damage Assessment. (Damage reconnaissance and reporting)

m. Provide liaison and coordination with other law enforcement groups.

damaged

- n. Provide radiological monitoring support.
- o. Protect prisoners in custody. Protect all damaged areas in the town.
- p. Assist in the evacuation of personnel in the town in the sheltering of said personnel affected by the emergency.
- q. Limit access to the evacuation area during response operations.
- r. Relocate and house prisoners in custody if necessary during emergency situations.
- s. Establish a chain of command to integrate and manage the law enforcement organizations from other jurisdictions that may respond to a disaster situation.
- t. Provide security in the disaster and other affected areas to ensure that private and public property are protected.

4. Fire and Rescue Protection (Fire Department)

- a. Direct and control fire service activities.
- b. Conduct fire prevention inspections.
- c. Assistance in dissemination of warning to the public through the operation of mobile audible warning units.

FA-A-7

- d. Establish a chain of command to integrate and manage fire and rescue resources from other jurisdictions that may respond.
- e. Advise decision makers of the risks associated with hazardous materials, as well as the circumstances for using water, foams, dispersants, or fog for extinguishing, diluting, or neutralizing hazardous materials.
- f. Assist in search operations. Train Warren personnel as fire suppression teams.
- g. Provide Search and Rescue Operations. Rescue injured people during emergency operations.

- h. Provide Emergency Medical Services.
- i. Provide communications support.
- j. Assist in chemical decontamination operations.
- k. Provide Emergency Operation Center support.
- l. Assist in hazardous materials operations.
(hazardous spills containment and clean up)
- m. Provide radiological monitoring support.
- n. Provide for the deployment of fire and rescue personnel and equipment in the event of an emergency.
- o. Provide for fire protection in all town shelters.
- p. Alert all emergency support services of the dangers associated with technological hazards and fire during emergency operations.
- q. Damage Assessment: Inspect damaged area for fire hazards.
- r. Assist with evacuation efforts.

FA-A-8

5. Public Works Department

- a. Provide debris clearance and disposal operations during an emergency.
- b. Inspect the town EOC, for serviceability and maintain facility. Provide backup electrical power to the town EOC, where needed.
- c. Provide heavy rescue service operations.
- d. Conduct emergency road and bridge repairs during an emergency.

- e. Provide damage evaluation and assessment.
 - f. Mark all emergency routes of travel.
 - g. Clear storm drains and provide sewer maintenance.
 - h. Provide emergency support equipment and transportation requirements.
 - i. Maintain fuel storage. Provide a portable water supply during an emergency.
 - j. Radiological and chemical monitoring and decontamination activities.
 - k. Inspect, designate, and demolish hazardous structures.
 - l. Drain flooded areas.
 - m. Determine the safety of emergency operations facilities, public shelters, and reception and care centers in a post earthquake environment.
 - n. Determine the safety of evacuation routes in post disaster environment.
- FA-A-9
- o. Protect the water supply and sewage system from the effects of hazardous materials incidents.
 - p. Provide for sanitation services during an emergency.
 - q. Assist in the restoring of town utilities to critical and essential facilities.
 - r. Repair and restore essential town services and vital facilities.
 - s. Prepare and maintain a resource list that identifies the source, location and availability of earthmoving equipment, dump trucks, road graders, fuel, etc., that could be used to support emergency operations.

6. Health and Medical Coordinator

A. Medical Support

- (1) Coordinate planning efforts of hospital and other health facilities with town planning requirements.
 - (2) Coordinate patient loads of health facilities during emergencies.
 - (3) Coordinate triage and first aid activities immediately after disaster strikes, including EMS.
 - (4) Develop emergency health and sanitation standards and procedures.
 - (5) Provide health care and crisis counseling activities as necessary.
 - (6) Inoculate individuals, if warranted, from the threat of disease.
 - (7) Provide health/medical care at congregate care facilities and emergency shelters in the community.
- FA-A-10
- (8) Distribute antidotes, drugs, vaccines, etc., to shelters.
 - (9) Obtain emergency medical support and hospital care during and after an emergency.
 - (10) Reduce the patient population in health care facilities if evacuation is necessary, and continue medical care for those that cannot be evacuated.
 - (11) Determine the radiation levels for contaminated and exposed individuals and for the treatment and care of these individuals, including decontamination.
 - (12) Expand mortuary services in an emergency.

(13) Establish and operate emergency medical care centers for essential workers in the hazardous area following the evacuation of the general population.

(14) Provide health and medical services in shelter facilities, as required.

(15) Identify hospitals, nursing homes, and other facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.

(16) Provide crisis augmentation of health/medical personnel, e.g., nurses' aides, paramedics, Red Cross personnel and other trained volunteers.

(17) Transport and care of individuals from the disaster site to medical facilities.

b. Medical facilities that service this community.

- (1) Emergency Medical Services:
Warren Medical Center
851 Main Street Telephone: 247-1000
Metacom Medical Center
639 Metacom Avenue Telephone: 245-1500

FA-A-11

The town has six facilities for the elderly/infirm:

Crestwood Nursing Home 568 Child St.

Haven Health Center 642 Metacom Ave.

The Willows 47 Barker Ave.

Grace Barker Nursing Home 54 Barker Ave.

Kickemuit Village 20 Libby Lane

Daniel Child House 767 Main St.

7. Human Services Department (Social Services)

a. Establish liaison with Red Cross, Salvation Army and town Community Action Groups for needs they can provide.

b. Coordinate all personal relief activities.

c. Determine organizations that have a capacity to assist in providing welfare services.

d. Coordinate and disseminate information to all town private and charitable organizations on the locations and availability of welfare facilities, clothing distribution centers, mobile canteens and feeding stations.

e. Receive and maintain death lists, missing persons reports, and keep officials informed of statistics.

f. Direct applicants to assistance areas or to proper community resources and/or committees.

FA-A-12

g. Post disaster requirements include:

(1) Assessment of emergency welfare supplies required.

(2) Additional organizations and facilities required.

(3) Individual rehabilitation needs

(4) If necessary, coordinate with State and/or Federal emergency financial aid.

h. Damage Assessment.

i. Red Cross

(1) Coordinate the capabilities of volunteer organizations supporting the Town of Warren

(2) Shelter support activities

- (3) First Aid Stations
- (4) Public Education and Information
- (5) Blood Drive
- (6) Counseling
- (7) Emergency Control Center
- (8) Emergency food, water, medical supplies, emergency lighting and food preparation support.

j. Salvation Army

- (1) Shelter Support
- (2) Field Canteens
FA-A-13
- (3) Counseling
- (4) Emergency Control Center

8. Utilities

a. Water Department

(1) Supervisor/key- personnel aware of plant shutdown procedures.

- (2) Monitor quality of water
- (3) Emergency repairs
- (4) Damage assessment

b. Sewer Authority

(1) Supervisor/key personnel aware of treatment plant shutdown procedures.

- (2) Emergency repairs
- (3) Damage assessment

9. Other Department Heads

- a. Update roster of personnel within the various departments who are required to be on duty and alert them as deemed necessary.
- b. Check for the operability of all sources of emergency power within the departments. Fuel all vehicles and equipment to 100% capacity.
- c. Maintain availability of personnel with emergency assignments and arrange duty shift changes with a thirty (30) minute overlap period.
- d. Perform all functions necessary to alleviate major problems encountered.

FA-A-14

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

1. The Town of Warren is responsible for the direction and control of emergency support services.
2. The director of the Warren Emergency Management Agency has responsibility for coordinating the delivery of emergency support services.
3. Specific local department and agencies are responsible for the actual delivery of emergency support services during an emergency situation.
4. Ensure local ordinances are in place to allow delivery of Emergency Support Services.

B. Emergency Control Center (EOC)

1. The Town Council President manages all local emergency support services from the Emergency Control Center located at the Town Hall.
2. The Town Hall Emergency Control Center (EOC) is the primary local government site for exercising emergency support

service operations.

3. All emergency support services will designate a representative for each support service to report to the EOC during an emergency, to advise decision makers, to coordinate with other operating forces, and to direct and control their own response.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. General

Emergency Support Services depend upon lines of succession and preservation of records to ensure continuity in government from the highest to the lowest level.

FA-A-15

1. Line of Succession

As provided by law, the line of succession in the Town of Warren is as follows:

Town Council President
Town Council Vice President
Town Manager

2. Preservation of Records

B. Local departments and agencies are responsible for maintaining and recording all legal and fixed documents affecting the organization and administration of emergency support services, to ensure financial reimbursement from State and Federal governments following a disaster.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. General

To ensure the delivery of emergency support services during an emergency, the Town of Warren maintains various memorandum of understanding between the various private, state and federal agencies.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. The Town of Warren’s Emergency Operations Plan outlines by agency and/or function the emergency support services available through local government, private sector, and volunteer agencies.

B. Disaster preparedness coordinators in local departments and agencies with emergency support services roles will have the responsibility for maintaining internal plans, standing operating procedures, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to emergencies.

FA-A-16

IX. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

The Rhode Island Emergency Management Act, as amended, Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 30-15, establishes basic state authority for emergency support services. The Act gives the Governor extraordinary authority to act in emergency and natural disaster situations. The Act also created a unified state agency, the Emergency Management Agency, to operate in the event of disasters. Acting under the authority of the Governor, the Director of the Emergency Management Agency possesses major responsibilities in every aspect of state and local preparation and response.

X. DEFINITIONS

1. “Local Chief Executive”-- the highest elected official charged with the responsibility of managing the normal day-to-day government operations within a city or town.

2. “Local Chief Executive’s Declaration” -- the method for implementing local assistance and for the highest elected official to use emergency powers under Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 30—15.

3. “Political Subdivision” -- any city, town, or other municipal government.

4. “Declaration of Emergency (Federal)” -- a proclamation issued by the President of the United States upon request of the governor which provides specialized assistance to meet specific emergency relief needs. “Emergency”, as used in Pubic Law 93-288, means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal

wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe which threatens lives and property, public health and safety, and for which federal assistance is required to supplement state and local response efforts.

FA-A-17

5. “Declaration of Major Disaster (Federal)”-- a proclamation issued by the president, upon the request of the governor, officially declaring a catastrophe to be of such severity and magnitude that certain types of federal disaster assistance above and beyond those accompanying a presidential Emergency Declaration will be made available to supplement the efforts and resources of the state and local communities in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering which has been caused. “Major disaster” means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, snowstorm, drought, fire explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the president’s determination, causes damage of such impact and devastation as to warrant major disaster assistance. While the above categories are drawn from Public Law 93-288, other catastrophes might well include riots, ice storms, water pollution, or contamination, extensive aircraft, boat, or highway accident, ice jams, medical epidemics, energy blackouts or fuel shortages wherever the criteria of loss or danger to public health and safety could be met.

6. “Warren Emergency Operations Plan” -- a basic plan covering general instructions on disaster response procedures for local government. The plan delineates responsibilities, functions, and organizations and is supported by annexes outlining detail for specific emergency functions.

7. “Local Coordinating Officer” -- the person appointed by the Town Council President to act in cooperation with the State Coordinating Officer-- directs all local assistance and recovery efforts.

8. “Emergency Operations Center” (EOC) -- a facility with the necessary communications from which essential emergency functions are directed and controlled by the Town Council president and/or the Local Coordinating Officer.

9. “Utility”-- structures or systems of any power, water storage, supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, telephone, transportation, or other similar public service.

FA-A-18

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX B EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

I. PURPOSE

To provide planning for a system of communications to support Emergency Management operations in the Town of Warren for any type of extraordinary disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Town of Warren is served by the normal systems of communications including land lines, radio and television stations, municipal radio systems, the Civil Defense State Radio system (CDSTARS), and the State Police Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS). The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is not available to support Emergency Management operations at this time.

2. A Hazard Identification study was conducted some time ago, to focus upon the major threats to the Town of Warren. It was determined from the systematic analysis that several hazards, including nuclear attack, pose major threats to the community. In order of importance, the following hazards have been identified based upon history, vulnerability, maximum threat, and probability:

Winter Storm (severe), Urban Drought, Hurricane/Tropical Storm,

Hazardous Materials Incident, Power Failure, Wildfire and Terrorism Incidents.

3. The Town of Warren has designated that the Town Hall is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during disasters or in time of emergency.

B. Assumptions

1. Hazard Vulnerability

FA-B-1

a. Communication disruptions may occur during natural and technological disasters. Telephone service usually is interrupted either by overloading or damage to the system; therefore, radio systems are necessary for direction and control and recovery operations. In addition to local systems, the State of Rhode Island Civil Defense State Radio System (CDSTARS) is wireless and interfaces all stations into a common communications "party line" network. It is composed of all the Rhode Island political subdivisions, as well as support agencies, utilities, and others. The CDSTARS can be used for "mutual aid" communications as well as direct access to state and federal authorities. Should telephones fail, CDSTARS may be used to establish communications with New England Telephone, other utilities and also RITERN, the RI Temporary Emergency Radio Network which is located at Police Headquarters.

b. The Town of Warren must be prepared with adequate communications to respond to all hazards, including nuclear attack or weapons of mass destruction.

2. Communication Systems

a. Emergency Management communication is primarily by telephone. Town of Warren radio systems are used primarily to contact mobile and portable units on a day to day basis, but when telephone services are disrupted, some of these systems can provide reliable point to point communications.

b. The Town of Warren will rely upon the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to communicate with the general public and possibly portable loudspeaker units such as those in emergency vehicles.

c. Point to point communications within the Town of Warren can be established by dispatching municipal or amateur radio mobile units to provide wireless links wherever the interruption occurs. A large group of volunteers is available to augment available municipal operators. By utilizing volunteers in emergencies, the Town of Warren assumes liability for these operators.

d. Due to the limited resources available, decisions on which facilities receive communications service are generally made on a priority basis. Requests for assistance may be channeled through the State Emergency Management Agency to augment Town of Warren communications resources.

FA-B-2

e. In a nuclear situation, disruption of communication systems may occur from direct weapon effects, such as blast, electromagnetic Pulse (EMP), or from ionization which may cause abnormal absorption, refraction and reflection of radio waves.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Town of Warren is responsible for developing and maintaining an emergency communications capability for dealing with extraordinary emergencies.

2. The Town of Warren maintains an amount of emergency communications equipment, including both telephone and radios in the Town Hall.

3. Aside from the normal telephone dial services, the basic communications capabilities of the Town of Warren consist of land lines and radio circuits, as described below.

a. Land Line Voice

Emergency Management voice communications are primarily carried out using normal telephones, provided land lines and company offices (CO) are not damaged or overloaded.

b. Land Line & Microwave Data

The Rhode Is land Law Enforcement

Telecommunications System (RILETS) operates under the control of the Rhode Island State Police in Scituate, RI. There is a “drop” on the network at the Warren Police Headquarters. The RILETS system is also used as the State Warning System. While the RILETS is principally used for law enforcement purposes, it stands ready as a secondary written word (hard copy) communications system, provided land lines and microwave links are not damaged.

c. Radio Systems

Radio systems which can be used by the Town of Warren to provide emergency communications for direction and control (as well as recovery activities) include, but are not limited to the following:

FA-B-3

- (a) 8 mobiles, 8 portables (Town)
- (b) Warren Fire Radio System: 20 mobiles, 30 portables
- (c) Warren Public Works Radio System: 16 mobiles, 3 portables
- (d) Civil Defense State Radio System (CDSTARS), 510 Main
- (e) Inter-City Police Radio System
- (f) City Fire Radio Network
- (g) Emergency Alert System (EAS) via State
- (h) Warren Police: 12 mobiles and 23 portables

d. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) has been designated by the federal government as the method to provide expanded communications during emergencies or disasters. The Town of Warren has several operating frequencies within the various amateur bands designated to conduct these operations. RACES may also be used for netting with adjoining communities, however, presently there are no RACES operators in the Town of Warren.

- (1) Local 10 meter freq. 29.48 MHz
- (2) Local 6 meter freq. 50.435 MHz
- (3) Local 2 meter freq. 147.195 MHz
- (4) Local 220 MHz freq. 220.63 MHz
- (5) Area 2 meter freq. 147.06 MHz

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation

- a. The town government is responsible for establishing and maintaining a communications system for exchanging

emergency information throughout the town. The primary method of accomplishing this is by telephone. In the event of telephone failure, local radio communications between vital facilities would be via dispatching mobile, portable, or personal radios attached to municipal systems to those facilities, backed up by amateur or citizens radio service units.

b. Communications direct to adjoining communities and the State Emergency Management Agency, when telephone is not available, is via CDSTARS.

c. The RILETS, if available, may also be used.

FA-B-4

2. Preparedness

a. Routine Activities

(1) Communications facilities and volunteer personnel will be mobilized as required. Recruiting and training of volunteers for disasters is essentially the same as for nuclear disaster, except that it is usually without the radiological hazard to operators. Mobile units may therefore be deployed to provide point to point communications at the disaster scene.

(2) A telephone fan-out system is in existence for the activation of Emergency Communications coordinators state-wide.

(3) In time of emergency, the State Emergency Management Agency will man the CDSTARS from the Command Readiness Center, New London Ave., Cranston, RI and provide communications as practicable. Amateur radio repeaters, operated in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Agency, may also be pressed into service.

(4) The Amateur Radio Service, Citizens Radio Service, local Police, Fire, and Public Works operators, as well as, other volunteers are all potential communications resources in disaster situation.

(5) Town of Warren warning devices may be used to get attention in times of emergency by sounding the ATTENTION or ALERT signal in addition to the use of the Emergency Alert System. The Town of Warren may need to communicate with the public because of the

possibility of danger from the hazards identified.

(6) Telephone numbers of communications personnel are separately maintained in the Town of Warren SOP for Communications.

b. Planning and Training Activities

(1) Expand communication services to support protective

actions for all known and potential hazards.

(2) Recruit and train volunteers to man communications equipment.

(3) Maintain a current roster of all communications personnel.

(4) Conduct routine communication tests and exercises, studying results to determine maintenance needs.

FA-B-5

(5) Provide for the security of all vital radio communications equipment in the Warren EOC.

(6) Update this communications plan and allied standard Operating Procedures with pertinent information.

(7) Plan to protect equipment against the effects of electromagnetic pulse (EMP).

(8) Maintain a stockpile of spare parts, supplies, and equipment to properly respond to disaster situations, and identify sources of supply and repair personnel.

3. Increased Readiness

1. In periods of international

crisis or tension, the federal government may advise state and local governments of specific increased readiness measures determined to be in the national interest. During such periods of buildup, the following actions shall also be initiated:

(1) Review "Actions to Increase Communication Readiness" in FEMA Guides

- (2) Review Town of Warren Communications “standing Operating procedures”.
- (3) Establish accelerated training for all communications equipment key points.
- (4) Accelerate routine maintenance on all communication equipment.
- (5) Take such steps as necessary to bring all communication personnel to a maximum degree of operational readiness.
- (6) Test all communications systems.
- (7) Brief local officials that both the CDSTARS and the Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS) may be used to pass Special Emergency Information to local governments, but to continue using telephones until RILETS or radio messages are necessary.

FA-B-6

b. Upon notification that the highest state of readiness has been declared, the Emergency Communications coordinator shall complete final measures such as removal of antenna and power leads, if appropriate, and final hardening of the Emergency Operations Center. Appropriate steps shall be taken to mobilize all available communication personnel and equipment. The Town Council president, the Warren Emergency Management director, and the Town’s Emergency Communications coordinator shall report immediately to the Emergency Control Center (EOC) and begin Emergency Management operations. Such operations shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Activate, in “stand-by”, all radio communication systems.
- (2) Check emergency power plant for fuel, adequate ventilation, and battery status.
- (3) Establish communications with the State EOC via CDSTARS.
- (4) Load paper into RILETS and CDSTARS printers.

- (5) Test radiological or other necessary monitoring equipment.
- (6) Continuously monitor the Rhode Island Operational Area Emergency Alert System.
- (7) Park mobile units in garages or other protected locations.
- (8) Charge batteries for portable radios.
- (9) Prepare expedient antennas, ground unused antenna cables.

FA-B-7

- (10) All Emergency Management plans shall be fully executed and checklists fulfilled.
- (11) Improve blast, fallout, or other hazard protection, if appropriate.
- (12) Establish absolute radio contact with town shelters and other vital emergency facilities within Warren.
- (13) Check that a two week supply of food, water & other necessary supplies exists.
- (14) Prepare to shut off natural gas and electricity in the event of damage to these sources.

4. Response

- a. Natural, Technological, Nuclear/Weapons of Mass Destruction

(1) The Desk Duty Officer at Warren police headquarters shall immediately upon receipt, notify the Town warning point to cause the appropriate warning signal to be sounded on all mobile and fixed warning devices, log all actions.

(2) The Desk Duty Officer shall also transmit the warning message on all available town radio systems, so as to disseminate the warning to all Town of Warren forces as rapidly as possible, following the Warning notification SOP.

(3) All emergency telephones will be manned. All communications equipment, both primary and backup EOC, located in the Town Hall, will be activated.

(4) Staffing to permit 24 hour coverage, including sleeping and feeding provisions, will commence.

FA-B-8

(5) Logs and reports, including all financial expenditures will be maintained.

(6) Communications to the media and to the public, using telephone, and if necessary CDSTARS, will be maintained so as to keep the public informed on the Town of Warren response to the disaster.

b. Shelter

(1) Take shelter, if necessary.

(2) Shelter occupancy will vary with the degree of damage sustained and the nature of the disaster.

(3) The Town of Warren will establish effective communication services with public shelters, insofar as practicable, and maintain communications with higher authority.

(4) If operable, telephone, CDSTARS, other two-way battery powered radios, and AM broadcast receivers will be used during shelter occupancy.

(5) The Warren Emergency Communications coordinator shall review the damage reports and formulate plans for restoring communications services upon shelter

emergence.

c. Shelter Emergence

(1) Communications service personnel shall proceed to their assigned stations and restore communication where needed, (especially CDSTARS).

(2) Repairs shall, be consistent with safety precautions and with established priorities.

(3) All emergency telephones will be manned, all communications equipment, both primary and backup, will remain activated on a stand-by status in the Town Hall.

(4) Logs and reports, including all financial expenditures will be maintained.

FA-B-9

(5) Communications to the media, and to the public, using telephone, and if necessary CDSTARS, will be maintained so as to keep the public informed.

5. Recovery

a. Maintain as much communications capability as needed to assist in recovery operations.

b. Phase down communication operations consistent with need. Clean, repair and perform any maintenance required prior to returning communications equipment back to normal operation. Tag all equipment with evidence of such work, indicate any abnormalities discovered in working with such equipment for future users.

c. Submit communications expenditure statements to appropriate authorities for possible reimbursement. Store logs and records as they may be needed to substantiate claims later.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Emergency Communications coordinator: Responsibilities and Assignments

The Emergency Management Director is the Emergency Communications coordinator unless he appoints another person to that post.

1. In addition to the normal work force of communications personnel attached to the existing communications systems, extra backup personnel needed will be recruited and trained by the Warren Emergency Communication coordinator, a member of the Director's staff, to support regular personnel during extraordinary emergencies.

2. A deputy, to assist the Emergency Communications coordinator, is assigned to act in his absence, as necessary.

3. Oversee the planning and development of a reliable communications system for emergency operations.

4. Activate and deactivate the emergency communications systems on an "as needed", "where needed" basis, dependent upon the emergency.

FA-B-10

5. Staff the Town Hall with sufficient personnel to operate the communications equipment, using a mix of municipal and volunteer personnel during major emergencies.

6. Coordinate frequencies and procedures to permit full operation during emergencies, including testing to determine mutual transmitter and receiver interference possibilities.

7. Develop procedures to augment existing town communications resources with volunteers and other support services, should those facilities become overloaded.

8. Assist in supervising communications activities within the town's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during activation.

9. Make provisions so that communications equipment and supplies be available, and coordinate the repair and maintenance of the emergency communications equipment not normally used for day to day operations.

B. Radio Operator Assignments

1. Staff and operate the Town of Warren emergency communications systems including CDSTARS, as directed.

2. Learn and implement the proper communications protocol and message handling techniques for the individual radio systems.

C. Warren Departmental Assignments

1. Departmental leaders shall work with the Emergency Communications (EC) coordinator to ensure personnel, equipment, and procedures will have compatibility during an emergency.
2. Provide whatever assistance is practical to ensure that a back-up to each departmental communication system is functional in the direction and control center.

FA-B-11

3. Plan to maintain existing communications means to ensure availability for field operations and emergencies.
4. Assist in providing alternate means for shelter communications that might be required and identify these shortfalls to the EC coordinator.
5. If needed, mobile units attached to each town department may be called upon to perform warning or communications activities throughout affected areas.

D. Monitoring Assignments

1. Monitors shall screen radio and television broadcasts for accuracy and make tape recordings of significant reports.
2. Monitors will function as back ups to communications personnel and will be trained accordingly.
3. Monitor public safety channels and other broadcasts as directed by the EC coordinator.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The Town of Warren is responsible for ensuring that a reliable communications capability exists among those responding to emergencies and that a place be designated for direction and control of emergency operations. In Warren, that location is the Town Hall.

B. The Emergency Communications coordinator is a member of the Emergency Management directors staff and is responsible for the management of the emergency communications equipment within the Emergency Operations Center, as well as, for establishing the protocol for systems usage during emergencies.

C. The individual department heads will continue to supervise individual control over their departmental systems but will coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center during emergency operations.

FA-B-12

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. In the event the EC coordinator is unable to perform his duties, the deputy EC will take his place.

B. Should there be a primary communication system failure, (telephones), municipal radio systems, backed up by CDSTARS will be utilized.

C. Mobile radios may be used to provide point to point communications.

D. An alternate site to the Emergency Operations Center will be considered and developed.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administrative Requirements

1. Record and report preparation and retention
2. Financial accounting and reimbursement procedures
3. Arrange training for Emergency Communications staff

4. Write and effect communications agreements, including mutual aid, with neighboring jurisdictions, private organizations, and volunteers.

5. Maintain phone lists of who must be called upon the declaration of an emergency.

6. Maintain frequency lists of radio channels that might be needed for mutual aid netting and communications coordination.

B. Facilities and Equipment Needs

1. Maintain listing of existing and future communications equipment and needs.

FA-B-13

2. File supporting equipment documentation and schematics so that they can be found readily.

C. Communication Protection

1. Establish a method to ensure the security of the equipment, the operators, and the area in which the operators work to prevent unauthorized access by those not needed or desired in the communications area.

2. Radio equipment reliability will be enhanced by taking all appropriate measures practical to protect such equipment from the effects of electromagnetic Pulse (EMP).

3. Telephone equipment security shall be addressed by ensuring that privacy prevails on important telephone circuits, that telephone switching equipment function and retain calls, (even if power fails), that telephone circuit blocks are in secure areas away from public access, and that practical lightning and EMP measures have been taken.

D. Security (Personnel):

Background checks on communications personnel through appropriate law enforcement channels should be made prior to enlisting services of volunteers and other support personnel.

E. Training needs:

Provide training as required for operators and support team personnel.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. This plan shall be maintained by the EC coordinator and kept current. Any changes should be coordinated with the State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency Telecommunications Section which retains computerized master plans for all communities in the state as a support function. This plan should be reviewed and updated each year.

B. The EC coordinator shall maintain a current inventory of communications equipment, supplies, and resources.

FA-B-14

C. The EC coordinator will enroll volunteers and maintain the Town of Warren volunteer communications workers roster.

IX. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

A. FEMA. Guide for All Hazard Emergency Operating Planning. SLG 101.

B. FEMA. Emergency Communications. CPG 1-18

C. State Emergency Operations Plan.

X. DEFINITIONS

A. Citizens Band (CB) .Two way radios operated by laymen in a narrow spectrum of channels around 27 MHz.

B. Civil Defense State Radio System (CDSTARS) .Point to Point state radio system meant to provide state/local/and support agency communication prior to and during emergencies.

C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) .Where direction and control response and recovery operations are consolidated within a given community.

D. Electromagnetic pulse (EMP) .Energy released by a nuclear detonation which may damage electronic equipment, particularly low frequency

and HF equipment using long antennas.

E. Emergency Alert System (EAS) .A planning method to organize the radio and TV stations in a given state or area into a unified common program broadcasting arrangement similar to a combined radio and TV network for Emergency program distribution and warning.

F. Emergency Communications (EC) coordinator .Person designated to develop and coordinate and Emergency Management communications capability, usually an amateur radio licensee.

FA-B-15

G. Emergency Operating Center (EOC) .A direction and control center which meets the special criteria set by the FEMA, including fallout protection,
among other standards.

H. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) .The FCC designated amateur radio service permitted to remain operational in time of war, other systems may be required to cease operations. RACES is composed entirely of licensed radio amateurs who are enrolled with the serving government.

FA-B-16

Town of Warren Emergency Operations Plan

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX C ALERTING AND WARNING

I. PURPOSE

To provide a plan for warning the residents of Warren when there is danger of imminent disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Many of the communications systems identified in the Town of Warren communication plan are utilized as components of the Local Warning System (LWS). The State of Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS), for example, is the State Warning System (SWS), and provides a direct link between the Town of Warren, the State Warning Point, State Police headquarters, Scituate, RI and other key points. Warning is received in Warren on the RILETS terminal at police headquarters

2. A federal warning system originating at the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) in Colorado, is connected to the Rhode Island State Warning Point and the State Emergency Operating Center. It is called the National Warning System (NAWAS).

3. A Hazard Identification Capability Assessment (HICA) was conducted some time ago and the results indicate the following events are the most probable to occur, which may require public warning, based upon history, vulnerability, maximum threat and probability:

Winter Storm (severe), Urban Drought, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Hazardous Materials Incident, Power Failure, Wildfire and Terrorism Incidents.

FA-C-1

B. Assumptions

1. The Warren Local Warning System (LWS) is insufficient to alert all of the residents of the town in a worse case situation, though a sizeable portion of the population would directly hear warnings from the LWS, others may be notified via the EAS, NOAA Weather Radio, or by door to door notification.

2. To augment the Local Warning System, the town has determined that mobile warning, using public safety vehicles with public address amplifiers will be dispatched to areas not serviced by the Local Warning System.

3. Even upon hearing warning signals, not all the population would understand the warning. Town officials would need to fortify the nature of the problem using radio, television, door—to—door notification and all other means necessary.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The responsibility for providing a local warning capability rests with the Town of Warren. The State of Rhode Island provides a State Warning System (SWS) through the RILETS, while the Federal government's commitment to warning each State is fulfilled by the NAWAS.

2. To assist in augmenting warning in the town, the State Emergency Management Agency (EMA) has organized and tests the RI Emergency Alert System (EAS). It also assists in providing NOAA Weather Radio Service, another practical warning method for residents.

3. The Town of Warren, through its public safety departments, provides personnel and equipment which receive and disseminate warning to the general public using all available methods.

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation

FA-C-2

a. The Warren Warning System is composed of the following:

RAILROAD

- (1) SIREN, HEADQUARTERS - AVE
- (2) SIREN STATION 2, WATER ST.
- (3) SIREN, STATION 5, METACOM AVE.
- (4) SIREN, STATION 6 AND CLUB HOUSE TOUISSET

b. Warning messages, via the State Warning System (SWS) would be received on the Rhode Island Law Enforcement System (RILETS) terminal in the Warren police headquarters and is tested each Tuesday and CDSTARS, the Civil Defense State Radio System, is tested at the Police Department on Wednesdays at 10:00 am. NOAA weather radio receivers are located at the police and fire chief's office.

c. Tests of the State Warning System to the Warren Warning Point are conducted at least 6 times a year, unannounced, by the State EMA to test the reliability of the system.

d. Police and fire vehicles, if available, will be used to augment warning, as required; and notify schools, and other special locations so identified by the warning Officer.

e. There are two types of warning signals that may be sounded on public warning systems:

Attack Warning Signal .A 3- to 5-minute wavering tone on sirens or a series of short blasts on horns or other devices, repeated as deemed necessary, signifying that an actual attack against this country has been detected

and that protective action should be taken immediately. The ATTACK WARNING signal may also be used at the option of local governments to warn of imminent approach of fallout, since the meaning of the signal “protective action should be taken immediately” is appropriate for both attack and fallout warning.

Attention or Alert Signal . 3- to 5-minute steady tone, signifying a high probability of danger other than enemy attack and that the public should listen to their radios or televisions for essential emergency information.

FA-C-3

2. Preparedness

a. Pre-Emergency

(1) Keep current the Standing Operating Procedure for the Warren Warning System.

(2) Participate in tests of the State Warning System and conduct regular town Warning System tests to ensure operability.

(3) Train personnel involved in the warning process of the need to alert the public to impending emergencies in order to save lives.

(4) Maintain equipment in good order, notify superiors of any malfunction of warning equipment.

(5) Ensure that duty personnel are aware that authority to sound Local Warning System rests with the duty operator, to save valuable time, in life threatening situations.

(6) The following potential events were identified in the Warren Hazard Analysis as being significant enough based upon history, vulnerability, maximum threat and probability to possibly require public warning:

Winter Storm (severe), Urban Drought, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Hazardous Materials Incident, Power Failure, Wildfire and Terrorism Incidents.

(7) A listing of personnel to be notified, in the event the warning system is activated, is separately maintained in the Warren SOP for warning.

b. Increased Readiness Actions

In periods of increased international tensions, the following actions should be instituted to increase warning readiness:

(1) Review town warning plans and procedures, including associated State plans.

(2) Brief warning personnel on the latest situation and accelerate observation of the State and other warning systems serving the Local Warning Point.

FA-C-4

(3) Growl test sirens daily to ensure readiness, while discontinuing routine audible testing, and notify public through the media of these actions.

(4) Review interconnect plans with EAS, the media, private radio systems, schools, and cooperating agencies.

(5) Check readiness of all equipment needed to provide local warning, including supplies and backups.

Organization (6) Develop Neighborhood Radio Watch

(7) Initiate Public Tests (Other than sirens).

(8) Fully mobilize Local Warning System (24 hour coverage).

3. Response

a. Immediately upon receipt of a message to sound public warning, activate the Local Warning System with the appropriate signal.

b. Implement procedures so those needing to be notified of the warning are alerted.

c. Transmit the content of the warning message to all subordinate units.

d. Initiate mobile warning into areas not covered by the Local Warning System.

e. Door to door notification may be necessary,

including the elderly and those identified in the special needs category; implement if needed.

f. Log all pertinent actions, time and date.

4. Recovery

a. Public warning systems such as the EAS, and The NOAA Weather Radio can aid in coordinating the recovery effort.

FA-C-5

b. Local Warning Systems consisting of sirens are of little value during recovery.

c. The State Warning System (RILETS) may be used during recovery periods to transmit messages intra-state.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

A. Warren Local Government Responsibilities

1. Assemble a team of warning personnel from the various public safety agencies augmented by volunteers to provide a cadre of warning experts to operate and maintain the Local Warning System, making use of existing systems and equipment, for cost effectiveness.

2. The local Warning Coordinator, if available, a member of the Emergency Management director's staff, is responsible for coordinating the warning effort.

B. Warning Coordinator Responsibilities

1. Ensure that the Local Warning System is functional through regular testing and maintenance.

2. Establish specific procedures for mobile warning and door to door augmentation to the local warning systems

3. Supervise warning activities and assist in assigning responsibilities.

4. Coordinate requests for repairs to warning devices

and warning related equipment.

5. Determine the coverage of the Local Warning System, alert EM director to shortfalls in coverage.

6. Train warning personnel in the special area of public warning.

FA-C-6

C. Warning Personnel Responsibilities

1. Test warning system and activate when necessary.

2. Maintain appropriate logs and submit work orders for maintenance as needed.

3. Learn and understand warning signals, procedures.

4. Maintain communications with the Warning Coordinator for proper upkeep of emergency telephone numbers, notification methods, etc.

5. Perform mobile warning, door to door notification, if necessary.

6. Identify shortcomings in the system by bringing such problems to the attention of the Warning Coordinator.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The Town of Warren is responsible for maintaining a warning capability within it's political jurisdiction.

B. The Town of Warren has designated Town Hall as it headquarters for local direction and control operations.

C. The Warning Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that a Local Warning System is operational, and that supplementary systems are in place for any warning that may be necessary.

D. The Local Warning Point, is where warning is received from higher authority and local action is taken, such as the actual sounding of warning signals.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. In the event, the Warning Coordinator is unavailable for duty, his deputy shall assume the duties of the coordinator.

B. In case of failure of the in-place Local Warning System, the back up methods of providing warning; mobile warning and door to door notification shall be used. The assistance of the State in utilizing the EAS and NOAA weather radio, located in the Police Department and Fire Chief's office shall also be utilized, if needed.

C. After hours notification lists shall be maintained in current status, subject to the review of the Warning Coordinator.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administrative needs

1. Warning systems tests shall be recorded on appropriate Local Warning System logs.

2. The costs incurred in operating the Local Warning System including electricity, and all other associated costs shall be defined.

3. The need for training shall be addressed to the Warning Coordinator who will arrange for same, as required.

4. The development of mutual aid agreements dealing with warning, and assistance from neighboring communities shall be addressed in writing.

5. Telephone numbers of all warning personnel shall be maintained, as well as those requiring notification in any emergency in current status.

6. Preserve essential records, logs, and other evidence

relating to warning tests and activations.

B. Facilities and Equipment Needs

1. The EM director shall be made aware in an annual report by the EWC of shortfalls in coverage to populated areas, deficient in warning coverage by the Local Warning System.

FA-C-8

2. The Warning Coordinator shall address in writing an annual summary of improvements which would enhance the Local Warning System.

3. An inventory of the status of all parts of the Local Warning System shall be maintained.

4. The Local Warning Point should be equipped with tone activated NOAA weather radio receiver to supplement the RILETS.

C. Local Warning System Protection

1. To prevent false activation of the Local Warning System, reasonable security measures must be taken at the Local Warning Point.

2. Areas containing siren controller boxes shall be locked to prevent tampering, unauthorized intrusion or activation.

3. Sirens and controllers shall be protected, within reason, from the elements with secure mounting arrangements to help ensure protection from high winds and severe weather.

D. Circuit Security

1. Circuits used to activate the warning system shall be especially noted by circuit number and brought to the attention of the telephone company through the State EMA, in order to be ensured, priority restoration.

2. Special attention shall be given to practical lighting and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) protection.

3. Circuits connecting the Local Warning System shall not be accessible to the general public.

E. Personnel Security

1. Background checks on those charged with issuing and operating the Local Warning System shall be made prior to assuming those duties.

FA-C-9

F. Training Needs

1. The Warning Coordinator will observe tests of the system and determine the need for additional training.

2. Newcomers will be trained in the operation of the Local Warning System and its subsystems.

3. The Warning Coordinator will attend State training sessions and relate to the local operators results of such training.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This plan shall be updated each year, or modified as needed, by the EM Warning Coordinator. It shall be reviewed and determined to be correct, at least every two years. A copy of the latest version of this plan shall be prominently available to the operators assigned to the Local Warning Point.

IX. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES (FEMA)

A. SLG 101 Guide for All Hazard Planning, FEMA, 1996

B. CPG 1-14 Principles of Warning

C. CPG 1-16 National Warning System Ops. Manual.

D. CPG 1-17 Outdoor Warning Systems Guide
Warning--a call to action. NOAA.

(5) Title 30, Chapter 15, General Laws State of RI (1973).

F. STATE OF RI, Emergency Operations Plan
Alerting and Warning.

FA-C-10

X. DEFINITIONS

- A. CATV: Community Antenna Television
- B. EAS: Emergency Alert System
- C. EM: Emergency Management, formerly "Civil Defense".
- D. FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
- E. LWP: Local Warning Point (Place where warnings received from State)
- F. LWS: Local Warning System (Fixed audible devices capable of warning the public)
- G. NOAA Weather Radio: WXJ-39, 162.4 MHz serving Rhode Island
- H. NORAD: North American Air Defense Command, Colorado, source of Attack Warning intelligence, and one of two National Warning Points in US.
- I. RI EMA: RI Emergency Management Agency
- J. RILETS: Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, formerly "State Police Teletype", connects local, and state police departments together and allows computer accesses for police work.
- K. SWS: State Warning System (Uses State Police RILETS to pass warnings from State to Local Gov'ts).

Town of Warren Emergency
Operations Plan

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX D
EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide a basis and procedure for disseminating emergency information to the general public during a threatened, or actual disaster to the residents of Warren.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Town of Warren considers the following, other than Nuclear Attack and Weapons of Mass Destruction, to be the most significant threats:

Winter Storm (severe), Urban Drought, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Hazardous Materials Incident, Power Failure, Wildfire and Terrorism Incidents.

2. Three major means of dissemination of emergency public information from responsible town officials to the residents of Warren are as follows:

- a. The Rhode Island Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- b. The combined print and broadcast media, including cable television (CATV).

c.

The Local Warning Systems (LWS), audible sirens, are not capable of conveying the actual details of information pertaining to the Hazard Emergency, but mobile public address units may prove valuable to spread EPI.

FA-D-1

B. Assumptions

1. The State may use the State Warning System to pass hazard warnings, response and other detailed information to the Town of Warren.

2. The Town of Warren may also use the EAS, which includes cable television, to communicate emergency messages directed to residents of the town.

3. When time permits, EPI may also be released to the news wire services, (AP/UPI) and the print media, as well, with specific information directed to Warren residents from responsible town officials.

4. Local media are generally eager to cooperate in broadcasting and publishing detailed disaster related instruction to the public. The following media outlets serve the town:

Warren Times Gazette 139 Main St., Warren
Providence Journal Bulletin 75 Fountain St.

Providence

5. Prepared handouts dealing with identified hazards will be dispatched to central locations when practical.

6. In cooperation with the Governor's Commission for the Handicapped, available Emergency Public Information will be disseminated to Special Needs individuals which include the visually impaired and non-English speaking groups.

7. Within practical funding limitations, popular foreign languages identified in Warren will be considered for publications dealing with hazard instructions.

8. Work with local agencies and volunteer organizations in publicizing places of contact for missing relatives, available emergency services and identification of any restricted areas.

9. The Warren Town Hall has been designated as the town's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

FA-D-2

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Concept

The Public Information and Training Officer is a member of the Warren Emergency Management Agency Director's staff and specializes in preparing plans of this nature and dealing with public information matters.

a. Maintaining ongoing relationships with all media serving the town.

b. Developing a hazard awareness program including, the threat of nuclear attack and accidents and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

c. Arranging media accommodations in the Warren Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or in other appropriate facilities convenient to the Town Council President.

d. Coordinating emergency staffing of the town Public Information Center.

2. Increased Readiness

a. Developing Warren Emergency Public Information (EPI) plans.

b. Research, acquire, catalogue, and maintain standby public information materials, dealing with Hazards Identified (HI) that might affect Warren.

- c. Exercise the Warren EMA Public Information plan.
- d. Distribute EPI materials as they are acquired and developed.
- FA-D-3
- e. Arrange for accelerated EPI materials distribution.
- f. Organize, conduct, and attend EPI seminars and workshops.
- g. Observe EAS test results, visit and establish coordination with stations serving the community.
- h. Prepare and distribute news releases, catalogue meaningful emergency management publicity and hazard related news stories for later use in research.

3. Response

- a. Open Warren Public Information Center when directed by the Town Council President.
 - b. Distribute press releases and emergency information packets, as needed.
 - c. Prepare necessary emergency messages directed to Warren residents for transmission over the EAS.
 - d. The dissemination of emergency instructions and information to the public shall be in the following order of priority:
 - (1) Lifesaving instructions.
 - (2) Health preservation.
 - (3) Emergency status information.

(4) Other useful information, originated by the town or in response to media inquiries.

e. Coordinate rumor control, monitor broadcast and print media.

FA-D-4

4. After Impact

a. Provide news releases with emphasis of restoration of essential services, travel restrictions and assistance programs available.

b. Assess actions taken during the emergency, compile a chronological record of events and monitor.

c. Make plans to return the Warren EMA Public Information Center to normal status.

d. Retain records of any EAS messages forwarded for transmission over the network.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Warren EMA Public Information Officer (PIO) will act as advisor to the Director on all public information matters.

B. The Director will act as authoritative spokesman for the agency or will delegate this responsibility.

C. The PIO will develop and maintain emergency information packets which address Hazards Identified.

D. The PIO will coordinate release of information with effected local departments and agencies prior to official release to the media.

E. Make every effort to distribute in a fair and impartial way, all available emergency public information and materials. This can best be accomplished by scheduling news conferences in the Public Information Center.

F. The dissemination of EAS emergency warnings and emergency public information is detailed in the State of R.I. Plan.

G. The points of contact in agencies which have historically provided

primary and support functions for emergency management are the Directors or their appointed designee.

H. The Warren Police Department will coordinate security and visitor control in the Warren EOC's Public Information Center (PIC).

FA-D-5

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Responsibility for Emergency Public Information lies with the Warren Emergency Management Agency. The Emergency Public Information Center resides within the Warren EOC.

B. The Warren EMA Public Information Officer will:

1. Ensure that emergency messages allow feedback from the public, such as telephone numbers, designated meeting places, points-of-contact, etc.

2. Provide the public with timely information that has been screened and checked to ensure accuracy, adequacy, and consistency.

3. Reassure, inform, and provide survival and other essential information to the public.

4. Ensure that the release and transmittal of information is properly coordinated.

5. Stress in releases self-help, mutual aid, and family assistance.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. Lines of succession are necessary to ensure that public information functions are performed as needed should an official or agency charged with participating in public information program management or support be unable to perform.

B. Emergency Public Information lines of succession are as follows:

1. Town Council President

2. Town Council Vice President

2. Town Manager

4. Director, Warren Emergency Management Agency
5. EMA Deputy Director
6. EMA Public Information Officer

FA-D-6

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. The Warren Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the management and administrative needs, general support requirements, and service availability relative to Emergency Public Information.

B. Specific areas of responsibility of Emergency Management Director include:

1. Manage all aspects of EPI on behalf of "CEO"
2. Assume EPI functions delegated by "CEO"
3. Ensure that public is able to obtain additional information and provide feedback (e.g., with hotline for public inquiries)
 - may establish center for disaster welfare information, and cooperate with any Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) services provided by the ARC
 - coordinates with appropriate officers (Mass Care Coordinator, Health and Medical Coordinator, etc.) to obtain necessary information
4. Ensure gathering of necessary information and timely preparation of news releases
5. Brief public affairs officers who go to the incident site
6. Schedule news conferences, interviews and other media access (subject to any special media convergence provisions.)
7. Supervise the media center

8. Assign print and broadcast monitors to review all media reports for accuracy
9. Coordinate rumor control activity
10. At the request of the Resource Manager or CEO obtain media assistance in disseminating information to potential donors or unmet needs, items that are not needed and should not be donated, cash donations policy and other donations-related matters.
11. Maintain a chronological record of disaster events

FA-D-7

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. The Public Information Officer is responsible for the periodic review, updating, exercising, modifying, and approval of the Emergency Public Information section of this Plan.

B. The Public Information Officer will also maintain an inventory of emergency public information materials most of which are available from the State EMA, Training & Public Information Officer.

IX. REFERENCES

Guide for All Hazard Emergency Operations Planning SLG 101, FEMA
September, 1996.

X. DEFINITIONS

CATV - Cable Antenna Television Systems: Private companies that receive and transmit television and radio signals to subscribers by direct cable connection.

EAS - Emergency Alert System; A system of providing a single entry point to all broadcast media, for EPI and warning.

EMA - Emergency Management Agency: The government agency

charged with preparing for above and beyond normal emergencies.

EOC - Emergency Operations Center: A federal designation describing an especially well equipped and designed Direction and Control Center which among other amenities, provides radiological fallout to the officials therein.

EPI - Emergency Public Information: News and information necessary during emergencies.

FCC - Federal Communications Commission: The federal agency which regulates and licenses, the broadcasting industry.

FA-D-8

Media - Combination of Rhode Island radio, television broadcasting stations, cable antenna television systems (CATV) and newspapers.

PIC - Public Information Center: A place where the media can gather to receive EPI.

PIO - Public Information Officer: The person charged with coordinating the content and distribution of EPI.

SWS - State Warning System: The method used by state government to provide written warnings and messages to local government. The RI Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, (RILETS), operated by the RI State Police provides this function.

FA-D-9

Town of Warren Emergency Operations Plan

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX E EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

Annex E, "EVACUATION" was developed to provide for the safe and orderly evacuation of the population in the Town of Warren should the need arise. There are several potential emergency or disaster situations which might require an evacuation of a hazard area or zone of risk in order to minimize vulnerability and protect residents of the community.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Town of Warren has identified several hazards as posing a significant potential threat:

a. Hazards Identified:

Winter Storm (severe), Urban Drought, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Hazardous Materials Incident, Power Failure, Wildfire and Terrorism Incidents.

b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) further states that NO jurisdiction can be considered safe from the effects of a Nuclear Attack or Terrorism incident.

2. The rapid increase in population density in and around the growing number of areas vulnerable to large scale natural and technological hazards has made planning and implementing mass evacuations one of the most complex problems facing the emergency manager. Hurricanes, nuclear power plant accidents, hazardous materials accidents and other potentially large-scale regional hazards can trigger an emergency relocation of vulnerable residents at rates and volumes that will drastically overload roadway networks, public transportation, public shelters and host medical facilities.

FA-E-1

3. There are many hazards that could cause situations that would require an evacuation to protect all, or part of, the population when the jurisdiction is confronted by a major emergency or a disaster. Small scale, localized evacuations might be required due to: flooding, hazardous materials accident (chemical spill), major fire, dam failure, or a major transportation accident. Mass evacuation could be required in the event of an anticipated nuclear disaster or a hurricane threat which could produce a coastal storm surge and/or inland river and stream flooding.

4. Evacuating hazardous areas is the most effective action for protecting people in many disaster or disaster-threat situations. Many evacuations are carried out every year, and it is not unusual to hear about large-scale evacuations involving thousands or even tens of thousands of people. Evacuation operations can be accomplished more rapidly and effectively if planning is carried out and systems are developed and tested before they are needed.

B. Assumptions

1. The public will receive timely and authoritative official information pertaining to the need to evacuate. Some people will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.

2. The public, by and large, will act in its own interest and evacuate hazardous areas when advised to do so by local government

authorities.

3. If necessary, local authorities will order and control a mandatory evacuation. Law enforcement officials will provide security in evacuated areas.

4. The number of people initially affected is not a satisfactory criterion for deciding whether or not to activate the emergency management organization. The nature of the threat, the possibility of escalation, the need for expert consultation, etc., must also be considered.

5. People who refuse to follow the evacuation instructions of public officials will be left alone until all who are willing to leave have been evacuated. Then, time permitting, further efforts will be made to persuade the stay-puts to evacuate.

6. People evacuating to public shelters will not be allowed to take pets, except seeing-eye dogs, into the shelter and will use some other consideration for their welfare. Roughly 20% of the population at risk will require shelter in a mass care facility.

FA-E-2

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Evacuation may prove to be the only practical means of protecting people from the effects of some disasters. Simply defined, evacuation is movement of people from a place of danger to a place of relative safety. problems involved may range from minor to enormous depending on the dimensions, or characteristics, of the hazard and the evacuation.

There are several factors which must be considered when planning for evacuation. Among these are the characteristics of the hazard itself. Hazard intensity, frequency, potential impact, and duration are significant elements to be considered. They will determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure their safety.

Another important facet is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. The primary means of transportation during evacuation is the private automobile. Persons without private automobiles will be assisted, as necessary, by law enforcement and fire and rescue personnel to reach staging areas, reception centers, or shelters. This will additionally apply to persons whose automobiles have become disabled enroute and would require more than an immediate refueling or repair. Buses may be commandeered, if they are needed.

The Town of Warren's Emergency Management Agency will maintain several current lists of people who will require transportation. Each list will identify whether this requirement is in the event of a natural, technological, or nuclear type emergency or disaster.

If a nearby jurisdiction were to be affected by a major disaster, it is possible that the Town of Warren would be called upon to receive evacuees. In this situation, appropriate shelter for temporary lodging would be needed to accommodate the evacuees.

Jurisdictional interrelationships are a matter of great concern in an evacuation. Proper coordination among jurisdictions in an evacuation situation is critical to successful emergency operations and can be accomplished only through carefully planned and executed direction and control.

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation

- a. Identify hazards requiring evacuation planning.

FA-E-3

- b. Identify zones of risk (hazard zones) potentially in need of evacuation; i.e., flood plains, areas near hazardous materials, areas subject to hurricane damage, etc.

- c. Discourage development in hazard zones, particularly schools, medical facilities, or residential development.

2. Preparedness

- a. Identify population groups requiring special assistance during evacuation (i.e., senior citizens, handicapped, patients, school children, etc.).

- b. Plan evacuation routes taking traffic capacities and deteriorating road conditions into account. Signage is to be in place.

- c. Educate the public about evacuation procedures, i.e., where residents should go and what routes they should take if a large-scale evacuation is required.

3. Response

- a. Disseminate evacuation information and

instructions over radio and television using Emergency Alert System (EAS).

- b. Issue evacuation orders when necessary.
- c. Establish traffic and perimeter control.
- d. Evacuate the elderly, handicapped, and other special needs groups.
- e. Designate reception areas if needed.
- f. Provide police protection for evacuated areas and provide vehicle security and parking in the reception area.
- g. Transportation must be provided for emergency operations for essential workers who enter or Commute to the hazardous areas.

4. Recovery

- a. Initiate return of the evacuees where possible.

FA-E-4

- b. Impose traffic control during re-entry of evacuated areas. Police and restrict movement in damage zone.
- c. Inform the public about: places of contact for missing relatives, provision of continued emergency services, restricted areas, restoration of utilities, etc.
- d. Establish Disaster Assistance Center (DAC), if required, in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Task Assignments

1. Town Council President

- a. Issue evacuation (and re-entry) orders.
- b. Direct assignment of community resources (personnel and materials).

2. Emergency Manager/Emergency Management Director.

- a. Advise the Town Council President of the potential hazards in the jurisdiction that could require evacuation.

- b. Develop evacuation plans in conjunction with the local Emergency Management Agency and the Rhode Island Management Agency (RIEMA).
- c. Coordinate the evacuation effort under the direction of the Town Council President.
- d. Inform and educate the public regarding probable hazards, designated shelters, and evacuation routes.
- e. Coordinate evacuation into safe neighborhoods within the Town or to other jurisdictions. Shelter in cooperation with the Red Cross. Coordinate animal care and control.
- f. Establish a Disaster Assistance Center (DAC), if appropriate, in conjunction with the Emergency Management Agency.

FA-E-5

3. Police

- a. Assist in evacuating the hazard zone.
- b. Coordinate law enforcement activities.
- c. Provide security in evacuated areas. In severe disasters, assist in patrolling the Rhode Island National Guard may evacuated areas. In some circumstances, the Police Department may utilize neighborhood crime organizations to patrol evacuated neighborhoods watch
- d. Maintain law and order.
- e. Assist in public information.
- f. Provide Law Enforcement in Reception Centers, lodging and Feeding Facilities and Emergency Shelters.
- g. Limit access to the Incident Scene and Evacuated areas during Response and Recovery Operations.

4. Fire

- a. Assist in evacuating the zone of risk.
- b. Handle fire suppression and toxic materials containment.
- c. Assist in informing the public as to the nature of the hazard and the appropriate protective measures.

5. Public Works

- a. Assist in evacuation.
- b. Repair and maintain utilities and roads.

FA-E-6

6. School Systems/Mass Transit

- a. Provide transportation for those without private vehicles or for special groups.
- b. If required, establish reception centers and mass shelter using school buildings.
- c. Evacuate students from school buildings when directed to do so.

7. Mass Care

- a. Open Mass Care Facility when directed to do so.

V. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of Government (COG) must be maintained in an emergency evacuation situation. Essentially COG will be maintained by relocating government operations, as necessary, to alternate EOC's or to mobile EOCS with temporary transfers of authority to higher or lower emergency management organizations.

- A. Should evacuees be relocated outside the Town of Warren, the CEO

will appoint one or more representatives to act as liaison between the Town of Warren and the “host” jurisdictions. The evacuees will be subject to the laws of the host community for the duration of their stay.

B. Evacuees from other jurisdictions “hosted” in the Town of Warren will be subject to the laws of the “host” jurisdiction.

C. Lines of succession to department heads are according to the standard operating procedures established by each department. Lines of succession to all key positions will be clearly established, and all essential records will be protected from destruction or loss.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Records and reports tracking status and number of evacuees shall be maintained.

B. Provisions shall be made to meet the needs of evacuees, such as:
food, water, and water trailers, medical supplies, animal supplies,
sanitation devices, portable generators and lighting, gas and diesel
fuel, public works equipment
FA-E-7

C. To the extent consistent with law, no administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.

D. Legal Authority.

1. Forced Evacuation

General The authority for forced evacuation is found in the Laws of Rhode Island, Title 30, Chapter 15.

2. Traffic and Perimeter Control

movement is also found in the General Laws, Title 30, Chapter 15.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The primary responsibility for the development and maintenance of this annex belongs to the State Emergency Management Agency in conjunction with the local emergency manager (Emergency Management Director). Additional support will be provided by other local officials and emergency services personnel within the jurisdiction. Guidance will be provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

I. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authority
1. General Laws of Rhode Island, Title 30, Chapter 15, Rhode Island Emergency Management Act of 1973, as amended.

B. References

1. Guide for All Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, FEMA, SLG 101, Sept. 1996.

FA-E-8

VIII. DEFINITIONS

ATTACK. A hostile action taken against the United States by foreign forces resulting in destruction of military and/or civilian targets through the use of nuclear or conventional weapons. In an attack, strategic military bases and major population centers are at a greater risk than other areas of the United States.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES. Assets in the jurisdiction including personnel, equipment, facilities, and funds that can be applied to all aspects of emergency management.

DAM FAILURE. Downstream flooding due to the partial or complete collapse of an impoundment. Dam failure is associated with intense rainfall and prolonged flood conditions. However, dam breaks may also occur during dry periods as a result of progressive erosion of an embankment caused by seepage leaks. Dam failure may also be caused by earthquake. The greatest threat from dam breaks is to areas immediately downstream.

DISASTER. A sudden calamitous event that presents a threat to a community or larger area, is capable of inflicting many casualties, and can cause great damage or destruction. A disaster requires resources (personnel, equipment, facilities, funds) beyond those available locally.

EMERGENCY. An event that demands a crisis response beyond the scope of any single line agency or local emergency service (e.g., beyond the scope of the municipal Police Department, Fire Department, etc.). An emergency is an event that presents a threat to the jurisdiction and calls for immediate action, yet can be handled with the

resources available in the municipality.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT. The responsibility and capability for managing all types of emergencies and disasters by coordinating the actions of numerous agencies in the federal-state-local partnership. Emergency Management includes all four phases of disaster or emergency activity: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Emergency Management applies to all risks: nuclear/natural disasters and technological hazards.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS. Actions taken in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or attack to reduce casualties and minimize property damage.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION. Information which is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or at the actual time of an emergency and in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs action, instructs, and transmits direct orders.

EVACUATION. An orderly movement of people to a safe area in response to an actual or potential hazard. As an emergency management function, evacuation is a protective action, moving people from a place of danger to a place of relative safety. As a phenomenon, it is a temporary mass movement of people that collectively emerges in coping with community threats, damages, or disruptions.

FA-E-9

FLOOD. The HICA flood hazard includes flash floods, riverain floods, and urban floods. Flash flooding and riverain floods are brief heavy flows on small streams or in normally dry washes. Riverain flooding is defined as the periodic Occurrence of over—bank flows of rivers or streams resulting in partial or complete inundation of the adjacent floodplain. Such over—bank flows are natural events and typically occur on a river once every two to three years. Riverain floods occur on river systems whose tributaries may drain large geographic areas and encompass many independent river basins. Floods on large river systems may continue for days. Urban flooding involves the overflow of storm sewer systems and is usually caused by inadequate drainage following heavy rain or rapid snow melt. Flooding which occurs due to dam failure, storm surge, or tsunami is addressed under those hazards in the HICA.

HAZARD. A potentially dangerous event or circumstance that may cause an emergency or disaster.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT). Chemicals or substances which are harmful to human health and the environment. These substances are used in industry, agriculture, medicine, research and consumer goods. They present a hazard when they are released into the environment (air, water, or ground).

HURRICANES. Severe tropical storms with high winds in a large spiral around a calm center known as the eye. Wind speeds range from 74 miles per hour to 220 miles per hour with even higher gusts. As hurricanes approach land, they create a “Storm surge” along the coastline that raises water above high tide levels. Hurricanes produce

heavy rains and cause river flooding as they travel inland. Hurricanes frequently result in tornadoes. The lifetimes of such storms vary between eight and twelve days. On the average, six Atlantic hurricanes occur per year, two of which make landfall along the U.S. coast.

POWER FAILURE. Any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, equipment failure, or fuel shortage. Such interruptions typically last for periods of a few second to several days. The HICA defines a “significant” power failure as any incident which would require the involvement of the local emergency management organization to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, etc.

RECEPTION CENTER. In providing shelter and lodging for large numbers of people, it is necessary to establish reception centers. At the reception centers evacuees are registered, assigned lodging, feeding arrangements are made, and efforts are made to consider the special needs of handicapped and elderly persons.

RESPONSE. Those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

FA-E-10

STAGING AREA. Any area or facility serving as a base for evacuation operations. In multi-hazard emergency planning, a staging area provides a base for coordinated emergency operations in time of crisis.

SUBSIDENCE. Depressions, cracks, and sinkholes in the earth’s surface which can threaten people and property. Subsidence depressions, which normally occur over many days to a few years, may damage structures with low strain tolerances such as dams, factories, nuclear reactors, and utility lines. The sudden collapse of the ground surface to form sinkholes (many tens of yards wide and deep within the span of a few minutes to a few hours) poses an immediate threat to life and property. Such mass-gravity movements commonly continue for days, weeks, months, or even years until the walls stabilize. The population at risk would be in areas where industrial or residential development has occurred above active or abandoned mining areas where underground cavities are present near the surface. Also at risk would be populations along groundwater aquifers in areas where an extensive amount of groundwater has been withdrawn.

TERRORISM. A violent criminal activity designed to intimidate or induce fear for political purposes.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT. An incident involving passenger air or rail travel resulting in death or serious injury. Highway incidents are excluded from consideration under this hazard since such incidents are generally handled by emergency response services without emergency management organization involvement. Vulnerable areas

include the locations of all military and civilian airports with FAA control towers or with traffic flow heavy enough to pose a hazard. Passenger rail lines are another possible hazard area.

URBAN FIRE. Uncontrolled burning in residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban properties in developed areas.

WINTER STORM (SEVERE). This includes ice storms, blizzards, and extreme cold. The National Weather Service characterizes blizzards as being combinations of winds in excess of 35 mph with considerable falling or blowing snow which frequently reduces visibility to 0.25 miles or less.

FA-E-11

Town of Warren
Emergency Operations Plan

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX F MASS CARE

I. PURPOSE

Annex F, "MASS CARE" was developed to establish a framework for providing shelter protection and emergency lodging, with essential life support systems, for evacuees displaced as a result of emergency conditions or disaster situations within the Town of Warren; included are food, medical care and clothing.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Depending upon the type of disaster situation, a shelter may be classified either as a "Protective Facility" or as "Temporary Lodging".

2. "Protective Facilities" are those buildings or structures which because of their design and construction are suitable for providing shelter against some or all of the effects of natural, technological, or war-related hazards. "Lodging Facilities" are those which may be used as temporary feeding and sleeping quarters where protective facilities are not required.

3. Small scale, localized evacuation and lodging may be required in the event of flooding, hazardous materials accident (chemical spill), major fire, or a major transportation accident. Inversely, an anticipated nuclear disaster or a hurricane threat producing a coastal storm surge, would require mass evacuation and shelter or lodging.

4. The Town of Warren is prone to the following hazards:

a. Hazards Identified

Winter Storm (severe), Urban Drought, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Hazardous Materials Incident, Power Failure, Wildfire and Terrorism Incidents.

FA-F-1

b. FEMA reiterates that NO jurisdiction can be considered safe from the effects of a Nuclear Attack or Terrorism Incident.

5. Stored radiological instruments for shelter support are available in the Town of Warren in secure bulk storage repositories for shelter distribution and deployment in a radiological emergency.

6. The American Red Cross (ARC) is charged by an act of congress to carry out a system of disaster relief. A major Red Cross responsibility is to provide emergency shelter for dislocated and affected victims of natural and other disasters.

B. Assumptions

1. Protection against blast, initial radiation, and thermal effects at or near the point of burst of a nuclear weapon is very difficult. However, protection against the more widespread radiation effects due to fallout is feasible.

2. The use of shelters will substantially reduce the numbers of casualties resulting from a disaster situation.

3. Experience has shown that approximately 80 percent of evacuees in most local disasters, will seek shelter with friends or relatives

rather than go to established shelters. There are insufficient shelters available within the Town of Warren to house all evacuees in both temporary lodging and protective facilities.

4. The Town of Warren is prepared to shelter evacuees from neighboring communities in small scale emergencies.

5. Emergency teams will identify groups with special needs, such as nursing homes, hospitals, and other special needs patients. In the event of extreme emergency, the Town of Warren may assist in providing transportation to move special groups to safe shelter. The primary responsibility rests with the proprietor.

6. The Town of Warren will compile a list of handicapped citizens that includes names, addresses, particular dysfunctions and special needs, i.e., alternate power, transportation, communications, etc. Emergency Management personnel will coordinate the provision of assistance to any persons in the evacuation and shelter areas whose mobility is impaired by disability or other causes.

FA-F-2

7. Due to shortages of available blankets, citizens requiring shelter should be pre-warned and advised to take their own blankets and/or sleeping bags with them to the shelter.

8. Citizens will be reminded to bring any necessary medications or diet foods with them to the shelter.

9. The Town of Warren must be prepared to communicate basic emergency preparedness information to include the use of shelters to those who cannot speak or read English.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The heart of an emergency management system is planning, coupled with a network of available shelters and emergency lodging facilities, to protect the populace in the event of emergency or disaster.

Shelter operations planning includes actions taken to warn the population, assist them in movements to shelters, sustain them in a shelter, and to release them from the shelter when the hazard has diminished.

The overall objectives of care and shelter operations are to:

(1) provide food, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities of life, on a mass care basis, to persons unable to provide for themselves as a result of a disaster, (2) provide an inquiry service to reunite separated families or respond to inquiries from relatives and friends outside the affected areas, (3) Assure an orderly transition from mass care, to separate family living, to post-disaster recovery, (4) Prepare for occupancy and operation of fallout shelters in the event of a nuclear attack, and, (5) Organize and manage fallout shelters.

To determine suitable locations, a hazard analysis must be carried out to determine the scale of impact of a variety of potential disaster agents. Such analysis will indicate that different shelter locations are optimal for each hazard or group of hazards. To accommodate this situation, a variety of buildings might be designed as shelters to be used in specific disasters. Emergency Power in the form of generators, etc., should be a prerequisite to this designation.

1. The ultimate responsibility for sheltering citizens within the Town of Warren rests with the Town Council President of Warren.

FA-F-3

2. The Town of Warren will not operate its shelter facilities directly. The town will arrange such operation with Red Cross, other public, nonprofit, public service or private sector organizations able to manage shelters, feed people & take care of their basic needs.

3. The American Red Cross (ARC) was established and charged with, among other things, carrying a system of disaster relief. One ARC responsibility is defined as the providing of emergency shelter for dislocated and affected victims of natural and other disasters.

4. The Red Cross acts cooperatively with state and local governments and other private relief organizations to provide emergency mass care to persons affected by disasters in peacetime.

5. When Red Cross services are not available, other public or nonprofit organizations within the Town of Warren will be asked to assume responsibility. These may include such agencies as the Salvation Army, churches, schools, or Warren service agencies.

6. Shelters vary depending upon the nature and phase of the emergency. During the emergency phase, protected space in a protective facility (e.g. storm or fallout shelter) is required to shield people from the effects of a disaster. To accommodate evacuees and displaced persons, temporary lodging would be required for congregate care and mass feeding.

7. Peacetime emergency operations differ from possible wartime emergencies in that the level of magnitude of even a catastrophic disaster would be much less than war situation. In almost all peacetime disasters, the Red Cross will provide the bulk, if not all, of the mass care services, and schools and churches will fulfill the need for shelter. Usually, persons will be able to evacuate in their private automobiles, so that transportation would be available between the shelters and one or more central feeding facilities. Also, since the majority of evacuees in peacetime disasters choose to stay with relatives, friends, or in hotels or motels, the percentage of persons going to public shelter will vary from next to nothing up to possibly 25 percent.

8. Wartime Emergencies. If nuclear attack is thought likely, it is expected that almost all persons from pre-identified hazard areas will be evacuated and that provisions will be made for the majority of persons in the state to be lodged in mass care facilities of either a public or private nature. In nuclear attack emergencies, the Red Cross does not have a mandate to participate in providing care and shelter.

FA-F-4

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation

a. Town employees, especially emergency management personnel, local business managers and workers, and private citizens should be trained in emergency procedures.

b. Shelter considerations must be encouraged in architectural design, especially in buildings constructed with public funds.

c. Construction of new buildings should be limited to types that will withstand known hazards to which the Town of Warren is prone.

d. Construction within the Town of Warren should be prohibited or controlled in areas known to be susceptible to a particular hazard such as flooding.

e. The citizens of the Town of Warren and people who normally are employed within the town limits must be made aware of the availability and location of shelters through the development of a public information program.

- f. Shelter locations will be compared with potential hazards and disaster conditions.
- g. Resource lists identifying agencies, personnel, resources, and physical facilities should be prepared and kept updated.
- h. Draft agreements to guarantee access to facilities and to assure availability of staff during emergencies.

FA-F-5

2. Preparedness

- a. Review and update shelter resource lists. Determine shelter requirements for registration, food, water, radiological monitoring, medical and health care and sanitation.
- b. Identify suitable shelters for various types of hazards. Determine the availability of both protective and/or lodging facilities within the Town of Warren.
- c. Emergency mass care preparations include arranging for: (1) Emergency lodging for disaster victims in public or private buildings, (2) Food and clothing for persons in emergency mass care facilities, (3) Food for disaster workers if normal commercial feeding facilities are not available, and (4) Registration and inquiry service.
- d. The costs associated with opening shelters in the town without Red Cross notification, including food, shall be borne by the community.
- e. Assist in obtaining cooperation of building owners for use of shelter space. Red Cross prefers schools.

f. Prepare plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for shelters.

g. Prepare shelter management kits with appropriate registration forms, and stockpile certain shelter supplies.

h. Arrange training programs for shelter manager's staff and, in the case of fallout shelters; radiological monitoring personnel. Obtain necessary materials for implementation of shelter manager training program.

i. Maintain a continuing record of the status of the Shelter Program advising the Town Council President of any deficiencies.

FA-F-6

3. Response

- (EPI)
- a. Select shelters in accordance with:
(1) Hazards identified.
(2) Proximity to evacuation routes.
(3) Services available in facilities.
- b. Commence Emergency Public Information
2. Open and staff shelters and develop expedient shelters, as needed, in conjunction with Red Cross.
- d. Distribute shelter kits and supplies..
- e. Distribute shelter management guidance to various shelters throughout the Town of Warren.
- f. Complete shelter stocking.
- g. Display shelter identifying markers and signs at shelter locations.

for their

- h. Prepare to receive evacuees and provide health and welfare.
 - i. The first staff officer to arrive in the shelter shall take charge until succeeded by superior authority. That officer shall designate shelterees to assist management as required.
 - j. The Shelter Management Handbook will be used as a guide to shelter management by all leaders.
 - k. Maintain records of financial expenditures and shelter supply use.
3. Coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff to insure that communications are established routes to shelters clearly marked, appropriate traffic control systems established and, when appropriate, radiological support is given to the shelters.
- FA-F-7
- m. Registration forms will be completed by all occupants.

4. Recovery

- a. Keep shelters operating as long as necessary
- b. Deactivate unnecessary shelters.
- c. Shelters will be cleaned, returned to better than original condition, and damage cost will be negotiated.
- d. Shelter expenditure statement will be submitted to the proper authorities for payment.

e. Shelter deactivation. The shelter manager and assigned staff shall close the shelter by:

(1) Collecting, inventorying and placing all remaining supplies and equipment in a secure place.

(2) Shutting off all equipment whose use is no longer necessary.

(3) Disposing of all refuse and waste matter.

(4) Recording all damage sustained to the shelter during its occupancy.

(5) Recording all supplies and equipment taken from sources outside the shelter.

(6) Returning personal possessions to shelterees.

(7) Preparing a report to higher authorities covering all in-shelter activities.

FA-F-8

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

This section takes the operational considerations and recasts them as specific duties and responsibilities for designated government departments and supporting agencies. Making these assignments is the most important function that the shelter planning team performs because confusion about responsibilities

could have serious consequences during a disaster. Shelter activation could be delayed. Shelter operations be poorly administered and suffering and loss of life could result.

B. Tasks Assignments

- 1. The CEO issues an order to open Mass Care Facilities.
- 2. Emergency Management Director
 - a. Assemble a team of representatives from involved organizations to develop and maintain the Shelter Plan.
 - b. Identify shelter sites.
 - c. Arrange for management of the shelters by signing agreements with American Red Cross or other public service or private sector organizations.
 - d. Oversee shelter activities.
 - e. Request State survey of potential shelters.
 - f. Assist in procuring shelter use agreements.
 - g. Arrange for proper markings of shelters.
 - h. Provide shelter management kits and supplies.
 - i. Establish public information to notify public of which shelters have been opened and education programs pertaining to shelter management and operations.
 - j. Activate and deactivate shelters, as needed.
 - k. Determine communications capabilities & needs.
 - 1. Notify public not to bring pets to shelter.
 - m. Designate a Shelter Coordinator from the Emergency Operations Center team membership.
 - n. Develop a Shelter Organization chart.

FA-F-9

3. Law Enforcement

- a. Arrange for security and law enforcement for control during movement of shelter.
- b. Coordinate traffic evacuees to the various shelters.
- c. Provide alternative communications for shelters through mobile and portable radio units.

- d. Deliver shelter management kits.
 - e. Provide shelter for policemen's dependents to reduce anxiety about their safety during the emergency.
 - f. Train police auxiliary personnel to be immediately in limited roles in support of law enforcement.
- useful
- 4. Public Works
 - a. Inspect shelter sites for serviceability.
 - b. Maintain water supplies and sanitary facilities at sites during emergency.
 - c. Prepare shelters as directed by Emergency Center (EOC).
 - d. Perform shelter marking.
 - e. Train populace on construction of fallout shelters.
- shelter
Operations
- 5. Fire Officials
 - a. Survey shelter sites for fire safety.
 - b. Provide advice about shelter fire security.
 - c. Train selected evacuees to serve on shelter fire during emergency operations.
- teams
- 6. American Red Cross
 - a. Staff and operate shelters.
 - b. Provide individual assistance to those in need.
 - c. Coordinate all shelter utilization with municipal
 - d. Keep the Warren Emergency Management Director apprised of all shelter situations.
- officials.
- 7. Salvation Army and other private organizations are available when requested to serve food and provide other shelter support.

FA-F-10

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

- 1. The Town of Warren's Emergency Management Director is responsible to the Town Council President of the Town of Warren. He is additionally responsible for assisting in planning by other agencies and departments of town government.

2. The Emergency Management Director provides main support in shelter planning.

3. Designated shelter managers will be responsible for the operation of their individual shelters.

B. Protective Facilities

Protective shelter facilities will be utilized to provide some degree of safety from the effects of natural and man-made hazards including fallout protection.

Circumstances may require the use of in-place fallout shelters as protective facilities. The Town of Warren has developed a listing and map of such identified shelters with a PF of 40 or greater.

C. Lodging Facilities

The shelter survey in the Town of Warren identifies lodging facilities to provide temporary feeding and sleeping according to the applicable criteria.

D. All Town of Warren Department heads will stand ready to assist shelter operation both with staff and any other required resources.

E. Supporting agencies staffs will work under the operational control of the Shelter Officer.

FA-F-11

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Shelter Management

1. Periodically, the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, conducts courses in shelter management. Attendance by the Town of Warren emergency management personnel should be encouraged. In turn, Warren shelter management training will be conducted by the school-trained personnel.

2. Shelters will be operated in accordance with any Shelter Management Handbook and Standard Operating Procedures for Shelters.

B. Records and Reports must be kept which track the status of Mass Care Operations and which include:

1. Disaster Shelter Registration
2. Shelter Kit Contents List
3. Shelter Building Inspection Checklist
4. Shelter Self Inspection Checklist
5. Shelter Facility Survey

Above listed forms are attached to this Annex.

C. Communications: See Annex A.

D. Shelter Stocking.

Pre-packed Shelter Manager kits should be available at one kit for each 100 persons.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The primary responsibility for the development and maintenance of this Annex belongs to the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency in conjunction with the Town of Warren Emergency Manager. Additional support will be provided by other officials and emergency services personnel within the jurisdiction. Guidance is provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FA-F-12

VIII. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

A. Authority

The State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Act General Laws of Rhode Island, Title 30, Chapter 15, as amended.

B. References

1. Guide for all Hazard Emergency Operations Planning - SLG

101 September 1996.

2. Emergency Operations Plan, RI Emergency Management Agency

FA-F-13

Town of Warren
Emergency Operations Plan

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX G HEALTH AND MEDICAL

I. PURPOSE

This health and medical annex will describe the policies and procedures for

mobilizing and
managing health and medical services when the Town of Warren is under emergency
or
disaster conditions.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The Town of Warren does not have a full-service hospital, however, it does have
two
medical centers or clinics, one on Metacom Avenue and the other on Main Street.
Additionally, the Town has three rescue vehicles which are located at Miller Street
Headquarters - Metacom Avenue Station #5 and Vernon Street - Station #3. There
are some
medical and/or dental offices of individual practitioners. There are two mortuary
service
capabilities in the Town.

B. Assumptions

1. In the event of a large scale emergency or disaster event with many casualties
and/or
fatalities, the Town services would be overwhelmed and clearly would require
assistance
from other resources.
2. Public and private health and medical resources will be available for use during
disaster
situations if they are not themselves impacted by the disaster.
3. Emergency life and health preservation activities during the first twelve to twenty
four
hours after a disaster will be exclusively dependent upon local and area resources.
4. Volunteers will play a very large part in performance of the essential tasks so
their
efforts must be anticipated and coordinated.

FA-G-1

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The manner in which health and medical operations will be conducted in the Town of
Warren and in cooperation with any mutual aid providers or the State and Federal

governments is generally provided as follows:

1. If possible, there should be a health and medical coordinator designated by the CEO or the EM who is an individual responsible for coordinating emergency services, public health and mortuary services. If no such individual is available who has the knowledge and expertise in the area of health and medical then the responsibility would rest on the shoulders of the Director of Emergency Management.
2. A medical command post at or near the disaster site should be established and also a triage of the injured should be sited if appropriate.
3. Medical care and transportation for the injured should be arranged.
4. Identification and transportation and disposition of any deceased persons should be made.
5. Any victims of infectious diseases should be isolated and decontaminated, if possible, while victims of hazardous chemicals should be treated.
6. After identifying any hazardous chemicals or infectious diseases, their presence should be reported to appropriate state and federal health authorities.
7. Health and medical advisories should be communicated to the public in order to forestall and prevent any further contamination or spread of disease.
8. The Town of Warren does have mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions which will provide medical assistance.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

There are numerous tasks and responsibilities when providing emergency health and medical services in the Town. The following tasks may be assigned to individuals acting in the appropriate capacity, however, it is noted that in the Town of Warren, because of its relatively small size and population, many of the duties and responsibilities will be carried

out by the Director of Emergency Management and certain volunteers who may be available.

1. The CEO will meet with the health and medical coordinator at the EOC when notified of an emergency situation.

FA-G-2

2. The health and medical coordinator will rapidly assess health and medical needs and oversee and coordinate any health and medical groups which have been activated.

3. He will ensure that emergency medical teams establish a command post.

4. He coordinates with neighboring community health and medical groups and with state and federal officials regarding assistance.

5. He coordinates with any incoming groups such as disaster medical assistance teams as well as all the volunteers.

6. He maintains a patient/casualty tracking system.

7. He coordinates location procurement and allocation of medical supplies and human resources.

8. He provides information through the PIO to the public and the news media and also provides information to the EOC so that inquiries from family members can be answered.

9. Emergency medical service (EMS) will perform their customary emergency treatment services and provide for the necessary evacuations and direct activities of any volunteers if needed.

10. Public health duties and environmental health duties are necessary to be performed and if no individuals from the Town of Warren are available for those duties such as inspecting water, foodstuffs and providing laboratory services, it will be necessary to enlist the aid of the state agency.

11. Mortuary services and establishment of a temporary morgue site will be undertaken by

the funeral homes located within the Town and the Emergency Management Director will coordinate with them in order to maintain accurate records and identifications.

A. AMERICAN RED CROSS

1. Provide food for medical workers and patients and maintain a disaster welfare information system to coordinate with hospitals and field triage to report on status of victims.
2. Provide first aid and other medical support and blood and implement agreements for replacement of blood.
3. Provide assistance for special needs of the handicapped, elderly and children separated from parents.

FA-G-3

B. POLICE

1. Assist mortuary services and identification of fatalities.
2. Provide law enforcement and security assistance to the medical facilities and to medical field personnel upon request.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

There is a certain amount of administrative management that is necessary for the health and medical resources. There are certain sources that must be relied upon to obtain personnel equipment, supplies, transportation, facilities, which are necessary in response to disaster and in recovery operations.

A. MEDICAL RESPONSE TEAMS

These teams are available and made up of the fire/rescue personnel and volunteers presently available in the Town of Warren.

B. OTHER EMPLOYEES

In addition to regular fire/rescue personnel there are employees in the two medical clinics (walk-in emergency facilities) located in Warren. That would include some physicians and other technicians in the medical field. There are other persons who may volunteer and be of assistance to help professionals.

C. SOURCES OF SUPPLIES/EQUIPMENT

There are sources of medical supplies and equipment such as the walk-in clinics and other medical facilities and pharmacies and those supplies contained in emergency vehicles. Additionally, there are neighboring town facilities and pharmacies which can provide supply and re-supply of certain medical and health equipment and supplies.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Director of Emergency Management of the Town of Warren is responsible for coordinating revisions of this Health and Medical Annex and should have the aid and assistance of a health and medical coordinator, if one is available.

FA-G-4

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. AUTHORITIES

State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Act, Title 30, Chapter 15, as amended.

B. REFERENCE

Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning SLG 101 FEMA September 1996.

FA-G-5

Town of Warren
Emergency Operations Plan

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX H
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

I. PURPOSE

A. To describe how the Town of Warren will find and distribute resources essential to the conduct of emergency operations in the Town during all types of disasters, and restore those services essential to normal recovery conditions.

B. Successful accomplishment requires the following:

1. Mobilize resources of the Town of Warren
2. Alert the population of the disaster or impending disaster.
3. Evacuate the threatened area, as required.
4. Provide for care and sustenance for evacuees.
5. Maintain a complete picture of available resources.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The Town of Warren (Date of Incorporation 1747) has a population of 11, 360 (2000 Census). Warren is in the county of Bristol and is located 12 miles southeast of Providence. Bounded by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the north and on the east; by the Warren River on the west; and partly by the Town of Bristol and, partly by Mount Hope Bay on the south. It is subject to the effects of hurricanes, tidal surge and flooding.

FA-H-1

B. Assumptions

1. An emergency situation will result from a natural or man-made occurrence and result in the loss of life or property. Warren existing resources should be exhausted prior to seeking mutual aid from county or state resource sources.

2. The Town Council President is empowered under the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island (Section 30-15.9) to limit or curtail the use of certain commodities, when the situation, due to an impending, or the occurrence of the disaster is imminent.

3. During such an emergency, it will be the responsibility of local Government to react to the call for the protection of life and property. Effort to mitigate these problems will be coordinated through the Warren Emergency Operating Center (EOC) where local resource lists are filed.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

It is the responsibility of each level of government authority, or each department/agency head, to provide for a comprehensive resource management program that meets the emergency needs of those who either have been or might be affected by an emergency or major disaster (whether or not higher level assistance is or might be available).

1. Mitigation: Includes the necessary activities to develop a Warren Emergency Resource checklist which can be used to implement resource services at a local and county level, with support and coordination from State personnel.

2. Response: Emergency services, during a crisis, are provided in the response phase. These activities help to reduce casualties, damage, and speed recovery. Response activities include resource management, and other similar operations addressed in this plan. Needs assessments should be provided by all department heads.

3. Recovery: Recovery includes both short and long-term activities. Short-term operations seek to restore critical services and provide for basic needs. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the Local communities back to normal operations. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency. Examples would be temporary housing and food, restoration of non-vital government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas and financial and legal accountability for distribution of all goods and equipment.

FA-H-2

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

Most departments and agencies of government have emergency functions in addition to their normal day-to-day duties, but these emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department and agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own resource management procedures. The Warren Resources Officer is responsible for the effective utilization of resources. He must develop techniques, procedures, and systems for determining requirements for, and availability of materials, services, and facilities and manpower. This will include the establishment of priorities, allocation, and other necessary controls to ensure proper inventory, receipt, and expenditures.

B. The Warren Emergency Management Agency has identified the following responsibilities as a key to State and local coordination:

1. Local community resource lists

2. Transportation plans for emergency support
3. Temporary shelter at local facilities
4. Emergency health care services
5. Identification of local resources
6. Maintaining an inventory of local heavy equipment from all agencies

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- and/or
- A. Records shall be kept by the EMD by hard copy computer data base.
 - B. Resource inventories are to be kept current.
 - C. Communications modes are important for pickup and distribution of supplies and equipment.

FA-H-3

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of the emergency management agency to keep an accurate and updated list of all available sources that will supply resources during an emergency. The coordination and planning of these services will be handled by the Emergency Management Agency. Any resource study (Emergency Resource List) will be updated with required revisions and corrections annually. Major revisions will be accomplished on a bi-annual basis at the same time the local Emergency Operating Plan is revised and updated. The EM shall call planning meetings as necessary.

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. Stafford Emergency Assistance Act.
- B. General Laws, State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Act.

VIII. DEFINITIONS

Mitigation: Activities developed which can be used to implement

resources and services prior to a disaster occurring, as well as those activities which create a public awareness.

Preparedness: Identifies needed resources and their sources, as well as an SOP to manage the use and distribution through a single or multiple agency.

Recovery: Includes those activities which disseminates public information about resource availability, sets priorities for available resources, estimates costs for providing resources, assesses the impact of the emergency on available resources, and identifies repair, replenishment, and maintenance needs.

FA-H-4

TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SPECIFIC HAZARD APPENDIX

TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT A
EARTHQUAKE

THE HAZARD

I. Nature of the Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden, violent shaking or movement of part of the earth's surface and can consist of vibration and shaking of the ground which is what causes most damage to buildings and structures. Some times an earthquake results in a landslide which usually involves slopes and hills in the area. As a result of an earthquake, there may be fires or release of hazardous materials as well as damages to roads, bridges and buildings.

II. Risk Area

Fortunately, the Town of Warren is not in an area with high vulnerability to earthquakes. There are numerous states in our country

where it has been determined that there is a threat of damaging earthquakes. The Town of Warren has not previously sustained any damage from any earthquakes which have occurred in the area. Over the years, there have been some minor quakes detected in the area, however, the risk is not considered to be anywhere near a high level. While the risk is slight for the Town of Warren, it is appropriate that there be some planning.

EARTHQUAKE SPECIFIC PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Direction and Control

If there is an earthquake all emergency personnel such as police, fire and emergency management volunteers will act immediately to gather all information which will describe the damage which has occurred. Without the accurate damage assessment the Emergency Management Director will be unable to direct the response actions to the proper locale. Obviously, urban search and rescue activity and all other activities would not be possible unless they know where to go. The priorities for emergency response also will be dictated by the proper damage assessment information.

SH-A-1

A. Damage Assessment should be made by ground and aerial surveys, if possible, to establish the casualties and status of any facility and buildings.

B. US&R will be conducted and federal assistance requested where necessary.

C. There must be control of access to any area impacted by an earthquake and of course, no access until it is safe. The Emergency Manager will establish a protocol which will control the allowance of entry into the impacted area.

D. Debris clearance along with inspection and condemnation or demolition of any buildings or structures will be carried out by the Public Works Department of the Town of Warren and with the appropriate building inspection officials making decisions regarding such buildings and structures. Private contractors will be used where necessary.

IV. WARNING

Usually earthquakes occur without warning, although some times

there have been successful predictions. The Town of Warren has no specific warning capability of an earthquake, however, no particular disadvantage results from that situation because of the negligible risk to the Town.

V. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Town of Warren will keep the residents informed as to any areas which have been impacted by an earthquake and will set up sufficient warnings as to the unsafe areas and what threats may exist such as building collapse or any other hazards.

VI. EVACUATION

If there are people who need to be evacuated following an earthquake, they will be informed of that by emergency response personnel and will be aided by all available Town vehicle transportation and by volunteers in private vehicles. All such individuals will be transported to any shelter or mass care facility which is safely away from any impacted area.

SH-A-2

TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT B
FLOODING AND DAM FAILURE

THE HAZARD _____ I.

Nature of the Hazard

Flooding occurs when normally dry land is inundated with water (or flowing mud). Flooding may result from: bodies of water overflowing their banks, including artificial ones like dams and levees; structural failure of dams and levees; rapid accumulation of runoff or surface water; hurricane-caused storm surges or earthquake-caused tsunamis; or erosion of a shoreline. (Coastal flooding and erosion are not treated in this attachment.) Typically, the two parameters of most concern for flood planning are suddenness of onset— in the case of flash floods and dam failures – and flood elevation in relation to topography and structures. Other factors contributing to damage are the velocity or “energy” of moving water, the debris carried by the water, and extended duration of flood conditions. Flooding can happen at any time of the year, but

predominates in the late Winter and early Spring due to melting snow, breakaway ice jams, and rainy weather patterns.

II. Risk Area

Since there are no dams or levees in the Town of Warren which are at risk of structural failure which would cause inundation of the Town with water or flowing mud, this attachment deals with flooding which could possibly result from a tidal wave as part of a hurricane or other storm and any other overflow of the shoreline within the Town through which the Warren River or the Kickemuit River and the Palmer River flow. The land uses surrounding the rivers can be divided generally into open space comprising approximately 10% of the water front; residential comprising 70% of the water front; commercial uses comprising approximately 20%.

FEMA Flood Insurance maps is indicated that all of the land surrounding the three rivers is within the storm flood plain. History reveals that the line uses surrounding all three rivers have received significant surge damage during hurricanes and severe weather coupled with high tides. The 1954 hurricane known as "Carol" resulted in heavy damage from a flood. In 1938 a major hurricane also caused significant damage from flood as well as high winds.

SH-B-1

FLOOD AND DAM SPECIFIC PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Direction and Control

The Harbor Master of the Town of Warren will coordinate all harbor activities related to preparation, response and recovery. This will be done in coordination with the Emergency Management Director of the Town.

The Town, through its Harbor Master, will activate the following preparedness response and recovery:

72 hours before storm event

1. If hurricane, begin tracking and monitoring hourly weather reports
2. Contact any services under contract for after event to assess their readiness
3. Manage harbor traffic as it increases during marina/boater preparation activities
4. Ensure fuel tanks are full and reserve batteries are charged
5. Inventory and update first aid equipment and other onboard emergency tools
6. Contact local marinas and boat moving companies for statuses to relay to mariners.
7. Maintain radio watch
8. Alert local port community, encouraging boat owners to seek safe refuge, remove boats from water, or take action to minimize damaging effects
9. Alert local marinas, marine interests, holders of mooring permits, and

- occupants of special anchorage areas to impending emergency.
10. Keep MSO Providence appraised of hazardous conditions in harbor
 11. Monitor Kickemuit River with vessels taking refuge.
 12. Document waterfront using photographs or video
 13. Start tracking time and resource allocations for possible state and federal reimbursement.

48 hours before storm event

1. Continue to perform activities in level 3
2. Contact mooring permit holders who are not complying with preparedness plan.
3. Assist marinas/waterfront business with special requests
4. Continue to manage harbor traffic as it increases
5. Finalize emergency work schedule with assistant Harbormasters
6. Confirm arrangements to have Harbormaster vessel hauled and stored
7. Preparation of town properties with department of public works, that includes:
 - removing all town equipment from flood plain
 - securing all items such as trash bins, benches, etc..
 - complete necessary precautions for Harbormaster office
8. Establish liaison with police, fire and public works departments
9. Alert maritime community to unsafe conditions in the harbor as needed
10. Curtail regular business activities

SH-B-2

11. Begin regular patrols of the harbor to ensure necessary individual precautions are being taken
12. Advise MSO Providence as to the status of emergency preparedness in progress
13. Alert local harbor community to any impending closure of anchorages or waterways.
14. Encourage local marinas to suspend fueling operations and to secure fueling piers sufficiently to minimize pollution threat.

24 hours before storm event

1. Final patrol of the harbor
 - inventory number of vessels and precautions taken by harbor and shoreline users
 - clear public pier of vessels and equipment
2. Log information on transient boats
3. Fuel Harbormaster vessel
4. Haul and store Harbor Patrol vessel with assistance of the Department of Public Works
5. Complete shoreline survey and final harbor check from shore
6. Alert harbor community and MSO to any unsafe conditions in harbor
7. Continue to perform pertinent level 2 activities.
8. Raise hurricane signal twelve hours prior to storm's arrival

Response

The Town of Warren's policy is that no emergency watercraft will be dispatched for emergency response during a storm event. All requests for assistance will be forwarded to the nearest Coast Guard Station. This policy will remain in effect unless revoked by the Fire Chief or Town Council President. The Harbormaster will remain on-call to address any harbor related issues. This will also allow the Harbormaster vessel to begin operation immediately at the conclusion of storm. The Harbormaster shall monitor police, fire and marine frequencies throughout the event.

Recovery

Immediately after the event has terminated, the town has three recovery priorities.

Priority 1:

Reestablish the Harbormaster's Office as an operational unit in order to facilitate the second and third priority

Priority 2:

Take the necessary immediate action to minimize additional risk to life and property.

Priority 3:

Reopen the harbor for recovery activity.

SH-B-3

To achieve these priorities, the following sequential actions will be taken:

IMMEDIATE 24 HOURS

1. Assess readiness of the Harbormaster's Office, correct deficiencies
 - reestablish radio communications.
2. Complete rapid appraisal of damage
3. Provide damage assessment information to town's public information center and to MSO Providence
4. Initiate pre-established contracts services companies (towing, salvage) if required
5. Institute security watches as necessary
6. Alert maritime community to unsafe conditions in the harbor
7. Provide damage assessment information to town's public information center and MSO Providence
8. Track time and resource allocation of Harbormaster's Office for

possible state and federal reimbursement.

MID-TERM 1 TO 14 DAYS

1. Complete comprehensive inventory of damage using photographs and video if possible
2. Notify appropriate parties regarding damage (i.e., mooring holders)
3. Provide list of unidentified boats to MSO Providence and DEM Enforcement
4. Contact local harbor and shoreline users to assess their situation
5. Provide MSO Providence with a daily harbor status.
6. Begin to remove large pieces of floating debris from the harbor
7. Assist town and state agencies with damage assessments and emergency permitting process.

SH-B-4

LONG-TERM 14 TO 90 DAYS

1. Analyze effects of storm on the harbor. Complete summary report within 30 days of storm event for town manager.
2. Review mitigation list and selection actions that could be implemented during the recovery phase
3. Conduct an evaluation meeting for harbor and shoreline users to identify problems not properly addressed by this plan
4. Complete a survey of boat damage
5. Update hazard mitigation plan and identify new mitigation opportunities
6. Assist emergency situations as appropriate
7. Track time and resource allocations for possible state and federal reimbursement.

Waterfront business (excluding marinas) - All waterfront business are expected to take the necessary precautions to protect their property.

Shorefront home owners- All shorefront homeowners are expected to take the necessary precautions to protect their property.

Special Hazards

1. Commercial Dock- all vessels shall be cleared of the town commercial dock 12 hours prior to expected storm event.
2. Transients- vessels not usually moored in the harbor, but seeking

safe refuge will be allowed to moor in the specified anchorage areas. Transit yachts will not be allowed to tie to a mooring if not authorized by both the mooring owner and the Harbormaster. Transient vessels seeking shelter will provide the Harbormaster with:

- name of owner and captain if different.
- home port
- registration/documentation numbers
- length, draft and type (power/sail)
- number of persons aboard
- address and phone where owner can be contacted

SH-B-5

3. Passenger vessels and ferries- As deemed necessary by the Harbormaster, local passenger vessels and ferries will submit individual plans to the Harbormasters. These plans will include information about planned preparedness, response and recovery actions.

Longer term mitigation projects

1. Maintaining the existing seawalls. Although it does not provide complete protection, there is a measure of safety gained by having the seawall properly maintained.
2. Methods to increase scope within the harbor without losing surface area maximization should be explored. Actions may include a targeted approach to removing vessels from moorings and increasing the scope with storm pennants for those that remain. In the existing mooring configuration, increasing mooring scope is difficult. Therefore, the town should explore alternative methods for gridding the mooring field that will allow space maximization and increased scope.
3. Implement an annual education and training program conducted by the Harbormaster for the public. This program should focus on storm preparedness for the boater. Other workshops should be conducted with the help of the building inspector and planning board to discuss shoreline construction standards and storm proofing homes and business.
4. The Harbormaster should compile a list educational material that can be shared with harbor and shorefront users.
5. Maintain an accurate lists of principle marine interests including

marinas, waterfront business, neighboring Harbormasters, Coast Guard, Towing and Salvage Companies, Environmental Response teams, Key vessel operators (charter boats and ferries) fishing cooperatives, etc.

6. Starting at the beginning of each hurricane season (June 1) the Harbormaster shall:

- review local harbor hazard mitigation plan and update as necessary
- distribute and post revised plan

SH-B-6

- inspect all storage sheds, outbuildings, and portable office trailers for proper tie-down.
- inspect all emergency power sources and lighting systems to ensure they are operational
- prepare and distribute a storm checklist for to boaters

7. Conduct a Disaster Mitigation workshop for Business and Industry in cooperation with RI Emergency Management Agency. Propose activities that can be implemented to mitigate damage. Suggested actions for local coastal business may include:

1. Place more essential equipment and functions on higher levels of the structure, above the anticipated flood level;
2. Construct berms around the facility;
3. Install or have de-watering pumps;
4. Provide emergency generators and potable water storage;
5. Install blowout plugs in floor slabs whose elevation is below anticipated flood elevation.
6. Install master shutoff valve controls for sewer, gas, and water above anticipated flood elevation;
7. Reinforce walls to carry hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads;
8. Install floodproof electrical systems and utility cores in areas subject to flooding; and
9. Install safety glass in windows.
10. Assess the feasibility of developing a volunteer corp who can assist the Harbormaster secure vessels during the phase or maintain security patrols after an event.

Coordination

Memorandum of Agreement shall be entered into with the Department of Public Works to establish the working relationship between it and the Harbormaster for completing the following activities:

preparing public waterfront property
hauling and storing the Harbormaster vessel

SH-B-7

The harbor commission shall work with the planning board and planning department to establish redevelopment policies for shoreline areas. These policies will be consistent with CRMC and DEM regulations.

In order to discourage redevelopment of critical shoreline areas and to reduce vulnerability of life and property to coastal hazards the Town of Warren should: (the following has been adapted from Florida Department of Environmental Protection)

1. encourage and participate in the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of beaches and dunes.
2. limit development and redevelopment in hazardous coastal areas to protect lives and property from coastal storms and hazards. Post storm development shall avoid extensive rebuilding and intensification of land uses in critical areas and encourage reductions in the amount and intensity of development in order to reduce exposure of lives and property to coastal hazards.
3. attempt to minimize public expenditures and reduce risk to public infrastructure and facilities through redevelopment
4. encourage relocation of structures landward of critical areas. This can be done by influencing State policies, expenditures, and programs to reduce the amount and intensity of development and redevelopment
5. require shorefront areas replacement of non-conforming uses and eliminate unsafe conditions and inappropriate uses as opportunities arise
6. identify shorefront areas that shall be subject to post-storm regulations and acquisition in order to reduce loss of life and damage to property.

In order to further coordinate local policies contained in the comprehensive land use plan for resource protection, coastal management, the town should consider the following policies:

1. The town should work with appropriate state agencies to ensure that Post-storm shoreline management options for shoreline areas shall be consistent, to the extent possible, with use, density and other land uses policies and standards contained in the comprehensive land use plan.

SH-B-8

2. Create local priorities for acquiring coastal properties to promote hazard mitigation, public recreation, and resource management objectives contained in the comprehensive plan.
3. Post-storm redevelopment options should consider impacts to evacuation routes, as determined by emergency management officials.
4. Maintain and or adopt minimum parcel size and configuration requirements on the subdivision of critical shoreline features.
5. Discourage platting of shoreline properties and encourage replatting to accommodate post-storm relocation of structures landward.

IV. WARNING

The Town of Warren will receive any alerts or warnings from the National Weather Service (NWS) regarding possible flooding or tidal waves, etc. In addition to the NWS and/or the River Forecast Center there are volunteer observers who will monitor water levels. These volunteer observers would be residents and occupants of shore-front properties both of a commercial nature and homes. Much of this type of warning is of an informal nature, however, in the Town of Warren such volunteer activity is responsible and reliable to a high degree. The usual methods of public information dissemination will be used by police and fire departments and any other of the agency's of the Town to alert the members of the public subject to the risks.

V. EVACUATION AND MASS CARE

In the event that evacuation is necessary and affects large numbers of the populace of the Town, certain considerations are to be addressed. Pick up points and transportation to move the evacuees will be delineated and a sufficient number of mass care or shelter locations will be delineated.

SH-B-9

TOWN OF WARREN EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT C HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

THE HAZARD

I. Definition of Hazardous Materials

This attachment will use the term “hazardous materials” in a broad sense and it includes materials which are:

- explosive
- flammable
- combustible
- corrosive
- oxidizing
- toxic
- infectious, or
- radioactive

Also, are considered hazardous when any of those materials are involved in an accident and are released in quantities which put some portion of the general public in immediate danger from

- exposure
- contact
- inhalation or

- ingestion

II. Risk Area

While any of the highways and roads in the Town of Warren could be considered at risk for hazardous material transportation incidents, the Town is fortunate that there are not a great number of locations where hazardous materials are stored.

SH-C-1

Two known hazardous material storage locations in the Town are as follows:

1. An ammonia tank on the water side of the Blount Seafood complex on Water Street; and
2. The natural gas distribution point at the end of Brown Street.

Based upon the historical record of releases and/or incidents, the risk assessment for the Town may be considered low.

HAZARD PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Direction and Control

Federal regulations require that an ICS (incident command system) be used for response activity at a hazardous materials incident. Since the Town of Warren is required to have a designated emergency coordinator, that falls on the shoulders of the professional fire chief/emergency management director. He performs the duties of numerous positions since the Town of Warren does not employ sufficient permanent personnel to act in the many and varied capacities of emergency management personnel.

The volunteer fire department members in the Town of Warren are a dedicated group of highly capable individuals who rank high in seriousness of purpose and capability to perform in all kinds of emergencies. The rescue unit personnel are likewise both dedicated, capable and equal to full time units in the larger municipalities.

It is fortunate for the Town of Warren that most fire department members have been trained to identify hazardous materials which is of importance when a response operation is required.

IV. Response Actions

After an identification of the hazardous material involved in the incident has been determined and after the severity of the accident has been determined, a response to the situation will be initiated by the Director of Emergency Management/Fire Chief/Incident Commander.

SH-C-2

The manager will perform any or all of the following tasks:

- assume the role of incident commander
- be certain that any response personnel have and are wearing the appropriate protective gear
- take all the usual steps to protect the incident location
- keep unnecessary people from the site
- contain the hazardous material if such is possible to do considering the nature of the material and the degree of danger involved.

V. Mutual Aid or Assistance

If the accident is determined to be of a sufficiently serious nature and of the type which cannot be properly handled by the personnel of the Town of Warren, then in that event, the Emergency Management Director will call upon the HAZMAT Team for assistance. That team includes personnel from the following localities:

- City of East Providence
- City of Providence; and
- Newport Naval Base

VI. Notifications

Various federal laws and regulations on hazardous materials require notifications from the users of such hazardous materials when and if there are chemical releases or accidents involving the substances. The Emergency Management Director will ensure that such notifications are made by the appropriate persons when and if an incident occurs.

VII. Warnings and Public Information

The magnitude of the accident or incident involved will dictate the type of warnings and the amount of public information to be transmitted. When the incident or occurrence is of a small scale, then warnings and public information will be made by door to door notification by the usual emergency personnel, that is, police and fire and any other town personnel. Mobile public address systems and portable megaphones may also be used in such instances.

SH-C-3

When the hazardous material incident is of larger scale, then radio and television will be the appropriate choice as well as all the local resources for notifying people in the general area of the incident. It is important to inform the public of the health hazards which may be associated with the hazardous material involved in the accident and so survival tips and information on what to do to protect themselves is most important and will be carried out.

VIII. EVACUATION

As has been stated in other sections of the plan, evacuation is a possibility under extreme circumstances although it may not always be necessary or advisable. In-place protection may be the preferred option. That holds true even in the situations where there are chemical hazards. If the Emergency Management Director acting as the IC determines that evacuation is necessary, whether for a small area or a large area, he or she will determine the following:

1. The evacuation route to be used in order to avoid any risk zone around the accident area.
2. The pick up point and the method of transport to move the evacuees, if there is to be government assisted transport of evacuees.
3. The location of any shelter so that it is out of range and far enough from the risk area.

IX. HEALTH AND MEDICAL

The Emergency Management Director will designate a medical facility for care and treatment of exposed persons. The usual emergency healthcare units

of the Town will be activated. If de-contamination is required, the director will make the appropriate arrangements for such procedures by selecting the appropriate facility.

X. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Town of Warren does not have a stockpile of essential HAZMAT response items and in the event that much equipment is required it will call upon the mutual aid from other communities and from the State and Federal authorities.

SH-C-4

TOWN OF WARREN EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT D HURRICANE

THE HAZARD

I. Nature of the Hazard

A hurricane is a severe tropical cyclone which has winds of 74 mph or more and usually occurs along the Gulf Coast or the East Coast of the United States and in the Caribbean or in the Pacific Ocean along the West Coasts of Mexico and California or also near Hawaii.

The hurricane season is usually from June 1 through the end of November of each year, however, hurricanes have occurred in every month of the year.

Hurricanes usually have high winds which are sustained together with flooding and heavy waves which sometimes are tidal waves. The flooding can be caused by a storm surge of rivers and bodies of water, or can also come from the heavy rains. A common occurrence in hurricanes is the tidal surge which causes the coastline and/or river banks to overflow and water travels into cities and towns in populated areas.

Hurricanes cause electric power outages and contamination of water supplies along with flooding of sewage treatment facilities.

Hurricane Categories

Hurricane Category

Wind Speed (mph)

1	74-95
2	96-110
3	111-130
4	131-155
5	156+

SH-D-1

II. Risk Area

The Town of Warren has been subjected to hurricanes over the years as well as wind storms and gales which were not classed hurricanes but where wind speeds did approach hurricane velocity.

Following is a listing of significant Rhode Island Hurricanes from the year 1938 which affected the Town of Warren:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>MAXIMUM WINDS</u>	<u>PROPERTY DAMAGE</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	
9/21/38	N/A	115 mph	\$100 million		262
9/14/44	N/A	95 mph	2 million		0
8/31/54	Carol	110 mph	90 million		19
9/11/54	Edna	75 mph	.1 million	0	
8/19/55	Diane	75 mph	170 million		0
9/12/60	Donna	75 mph	2.4 million		0
9/27/85	Gloria	90 mph	19.8 million		1
8/19/91	Bob	75 mph	115 million		0

Hurricanes of Categories I, II & III have struck the Town of Warren in the past and all the areas along the shoreline of the rivers have been identified as parts of Warren that are subject to flooding caused by a storm surge.

HURRICANE SPECIFIC PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Response Schedule

Since hurricanes are typically slow moving storms, sufficient warning time will probably be available so that a hurricane response schedule can be adhered to by the appropriate government resource personnel and agencies.

SH-D-2

The time phases in a response schedule for the Town of Warren are as follows:

- Awareness - 72 to 60 hours before the arrival of gale force winds (32-63 mph)
- Stand-by - 60 to 48 hours before the arrival of gale force winds
- Response - 48 hours before the arrival of gale force winds through the whole period of the emergency

IV. Direction and Control

When it appears likely from reports and other information provided that a specific storm could threaten the Town of Warren, the Emergency Management Director will prepare the list of response agencies and personnel to receive the appropriate information when the awareness phase begins.

The Emergency Management Director shall:

3. Determine when response personnel should be placed on standby
4. Determine which response personnel should be placed on standby
5. Determine if or when day-to-day functions and services should be suspended
6. Ensure that response personnel can perform their operational tasks by securing operation centers, vehicles, equipment, vital records and any other essential resources
7. Determine what is the right time to alert the public
8. Determine the right time for closing schools and businesses
9. Determine when and if access should be restricted to any town areas
10. Determine what mass care facility will be available
11. Determine when an order for evacuation might be necessary
12. Make assignments for specific tasks to each response unit or to the personnel

13. Decide the proper timing to request mutual aid
14. Request and receive status reports from all response personnel or units

5. Warning and Public Information

The President of the Town Council may be the spokesperson for the government or may delegate that duty to the Director of Emergency Management. In view of the availability by radio and television of storm warnings and information, the necessity for a government spokesperson may be vitiated.

SH-D-3

It is necessary that the public in the Town of Warren be notified of the locations of any mass care facilities that have been opened and that information will be provided to the media, however, if the storm has caused power outages, the electronic media will be insufficient so the written media must convey the information.

During the awareness and standby phases, instructions for preparing homes and businesses to weather the storm will be provided by police, fire and public works employees as ordered by the Emergency Management Director. It is noted that even without such instructions, home owners and business owners in the Town of Warren are cognizant of actions to be taken in order to weather storms.

VI. EVACUATION AND MASS CARE

Evacuation of all residents and businesses along the shoreline areas in the Town of Warren will be indicated when there are reports of storm surges during the response phase. As always, it is expected that 80% or more of evacuees will seek shelter with their friends or family in other areas and will not require the use of a mass care facility.

VII. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Town of Warren has certain resources available for use in the event of a hurricane.

Ice machines are available at:

- Central Fire Headquarters

- Kickemuit Middle School

The Town of Warren has a water purification system located at the pumping station in Warren. There is no purification system within the fire department.

The highway department of the Town of Warren has resources available stored at their location:

- Sandbags
- Polyethylene sheeting

SH-D-4

The Town of Warren has back-up generators:

- The Highway Department has a back-up generator for fuel
- The Fire Department has several generators and portable light sets
- The Town Fire Stations each have a generator:
 - Station 1 has a 10,000 kw generator with 100 gallons of diesel fuel*
 - Station 2 has a 5,000 kw generator which operates on natural gas*
 - Station 3 has a 5,000 kw generator which operates on diesel fuel*
 - Station 5 has a 5,000 kw generator which operates on natural gas*
 - Station 6 has a 10,000 kw generator with 100 gallons of diesel fuel*
 - Rescue Unit has a 5,000 kw generator which operates on natural gas*

The fire department has four (4) portable generators of 2,500 kw each which are gas operated and are stored in the fire department shed.

The fire department has portable 25 gallon per minute pumps on each piece of fire apparatus.

The fire department has a portable 80 gallon per minute gas operated pump on the Special Hazards Vehicle.

SH-D-5
TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT E
LETHAL UNITARY CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS

THE HAZARD

I. Nature of the Hazard

Congress of the United States some years ago directed that the United States dispose of lethal chemical agents and munitions which had been stored at a number of army installations.

The process has been going on for some years, however, from time to time some chemical munitions with chemical agents have been found in old military installations or dump sites, etc.

II. Risk Area

It does not appear that the Town of Warren is located in a risk area since the chemical munitions were stored in areas of the continental United States far from Warren.

LETHAL UNITARY CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS SPECIFIC PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Direction and Control

The Town of Warren is not equipped to make assessments of any chemical events related to lethal unitary chemical agents and munitions. The total responsibility would be placed upon FEMA and the Department of Defense if by any chance an event occurred involving lethal unitary chemical agents and munitions.

The emergency management personnel of the Town of Warren will be available to assist FEMA and the Department of Defense teams whatever way requested and within the limits of their capabilities.

SH-E-1
TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT F RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

THE HAZARD

I. Nature of the Hazard

The possibility of a nuclear conflict involving the United States may be somewhat remote. Our nation's relationships with foreign governments that possess nuclear weapons remain fluid. The scope of nuclear conflict threat can vary from a single accidental launch or detonation by terrorists to a large scale strike against the United States.

Nuclear radiation is the major effect that is unique to nuclear weapons. The other effects differ from conventional weapons only in degree. A brief description of the weapons effects that are of concern to the planner follows.

About half of the energy produced in the detonation of a nuclear weapon results from nuclear fission, a process in which radioactive substances are produced. When detonations occur on or near the earth's surface, the debris produced by the explosion becomes radioactive. Much of this debris is carried high into the atmosphere by the rising fireball. After the debris cools, it subsequently falls back to earth in the form of particles commonly called "fallout".

The radiation emitted from these particles is called gamma radiation. The health consequences of exposure to gamma radiation include:

- *Radiation sickness.* The immediate consequence of human exposure to gamma radiation is called radiation sickness. The effects may occur within hours or days following exposure. Depending on the amount and duration of exposure, health problems range from nausea, fatigue, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of hair, hemorrhages, infections, to death.
- *Somatic effects.* Radiation injuries that may occur months to years after exposure are categorized as somatic effects. They include sterility or reduced fertility, leukemia, and other forms of cancer.

SH-F-1

The energy released by a nuclear detonation alters the environment in several ways. In the immediate area of the detonation, the main effects are due to the blast wave, thermal pulse, and electromagnetic pulse.

- *Blast wave.* The force of wind caused by the blast wave destroys or damages structures and other objects. It propels and spreads the debris that is created by the explosion. Deaths and injuries result from people being thrown about or struck by the things that were turned into projectiles or missiles by the force of the wind associated with the explosion.
- *Thermal pulse. (heat flash).* The thermal pulse ignites exposed combustible materials, causing many fires. People in the open may be severely burned by the heat from the detonation.
- *Electromagnetic Pulse.* When the radiation energy generated by a high altitude (60 miles and above) nuclear detonation interacts with the earth's atmosphere it produces low frequency electromagnetic waves. These waves are referred to as the EMP. When EMP interacts with the electric and electronic equipment components of radio and television systems, the resulting "energy surge" can cause severe damage. EMP is not a threat to most people. Only those who rely on an electrically driven life support system (e.g. pacemaker) are at risk.

II. Risk Area

The end of the cold war and collapse of the military alliance between the Soviet Union and its allies have significantly diminished the possibility of a massive coordinated attack on the United States. Control of a significant portion of the former Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal is in the hands of several independent nations. These nations now chart their own foreign policy and are not obligated to support any military action in which the new "Russia" may become involved. There are now upwards of twenty nations that may possess the capacity to use nuclear weapons. However, it is unlikely that any one of them possesses or controls a large enough stockpile to carry out the kind of massive attack on the United States that was previously envisioned.

However, if an attack did occur, areas potentially at risk might include:

1. Military Installations that support our nation's nuclear retaliatory capabilities.

SH-F-2

15. Large densely populated Metropolitan areas that play a significant role in our governmental or financial management activities.

The diminutive Town of Warren has no direct connection with a military installation or nuclear retaliatory site. Likewise, it is not a large densely populated Metropolitan area and it appears that it would not be a preferred target for a nuclear attack. There is always the possibility that the Town could be exposed to radiological consequences as the result of overlap from an adjoining State or jurisdiction. Radiological exposure and fallout contamination can result from the following:

- terrorist detonation of nuclear devices
- military accidents
- accidental launch
- nuclear attack; or
- nuclear power plant accident

Warren has vulnerability as follows:

4. Warren, as part of the East Coast of the United States, could be affected by fallout effects from overseas nuclear conflict, terrorism, accident, etc., even though not specifically targeted
5. There is always the possibility for a radiological accident in transportation of radioactive materials and at a nuclear power plant in an adjoining state.

RADIOLOGICAL HAZARD PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Direction and Control

It is vital for emergency response personnel to be able to detect and quantify the location and amount of gamma radiation present in the jurisdiction.

It is important that personnel with expertise in dealing with radiological hazards are present in the EOC. If the Town of Warren is subjected to the radiological hazards, the Emergency Management Director will have notified the Rhode Island EMA which will then assume the role of incident command.

SH-F-3

The Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency and the Rhode Island Atomic Energy Commission and the Nuclear Science Center and the Department of Health are agencies which will provide the analysis, assessments, testing and surveys which may be necessary in the event of a radiological incident.

The Town of Warren and the Emergency Management Director may be called upon to perform various types of support of radiological monitoring and reporting of effects and decontamination duties as well when directed or requested by State and Federal agencies.

The Emergency Management Director will take every step possible by all means available to warn the public of a radiological hazard. Some guidance will come from the State and Federal agencies as to the appropriate time to put the public in Warren on notice of the impending hazard. The usual broadcast methods will be used, that is, by radio and television and also the door-to-door and neighborhood notification by the police and fire vehicles and any other vehicles which have the portable broadcast capabilities.

IV. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

In addition to simple warnings being provided to the public in the event of a radiological hazard, it is important that the Emergency Management Director communicates to all of those persons in the areas which are vulnerable to the radiological hazards that there are steps to be taken in order to protect themselves in their own homes, if at all possible. The Emergency Management Director will cause instructions for immediate protective actions to be taken by all those in the vulnerable areas.

5. EVACUATION

The Emergency Public Information will also include instructions and advice from the Emergency Management Director as to the location of any facility which will be used for mass care which offer the best protection available from the radiological hazard which is expected.

The Emergency Management Director will notify those persons to be evacuated of the location of any pickup point in the event that government transport is required.

SH-F-4

VI. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Town of Warren has Gamma Radiation detection devices in various locations. There are nine dosimeters in the following locations:

- 3 at the Central Fire Headquarters, Railroad Avenue
- 1 at Station 3, Vernon Street
- 1 at Rescue Headquarters, Miller Street
- 1 at Station 5, Metacom Avenue
- 1 at Station 2, Water Street
- 1 at Station 6, Touisset
- 1 at 47 Coomer Avenue

The Town has a designated radiological officer, Joseph Giusto, who can be reached at (401)245-6375. In the event of a radiological emergency incident, Mr. Giusto will inform and advise the Emergency Management Director and will make the necessary contact with the RIEMA.

SH-F-5

TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT G
TERRORISM INCIDENT

THE HAZARD

I. Purpose

As demonstrated by the terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, DC on September 11, 2001, it is now evident that the potential scope of destruction is limited only by terrorists' imagination.

The purpose of this terrorist incident appendix (TIA) is to develop a consequence management plan for responding to and recovering from a terrorist initiated incident, particularly also, one involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). This TIA supplements any other sections of this Emergency Operations Plan for the Town of Warren.

The Town of Warren, as a local government, does have primary responsibility along with the State of Rhode Island in planning for and managing the consequences of a terrorist incident by using its available resources in those critical hours before federal assistance can arrive on the scene. Accordingly, this TIA will facilitate the quick integration of the federal, state and local responses to a terrorist incident.

II. The Hazard

Nature of the Hazard

Terrorist hazards may be of different types which include WMD and other means of attack.

Conventional explosives, secondary devices and combined hazards as well as low tech devices and attacks on infrastructure and cyber-terrorism are all possible hazards.

SH-G-1

A. WMD Hazard Agents.

A weapon of mass destruction is any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals; disease organisms; radiation or radioactivity; or explosion or fire.

1. **Biological Agents as a WMD**

If a terrorist incident involves the use of a biological agent it will have the potential to cause a wide-spread medical emergency and because it would most likely be a covert incident, it would be released without warning. The nature of such an attack would go undetected for a while since many biological agents produce normal flu symptoms. Such a bio-terrorism incident would be detected as more and more people seek medical care and finally health practitioners will recognize the unusual event. The nature of the biological incident will vary with the type of agent that is used and the method used to deliver it.

There are two broad types of biological agents:

Pathogens and Toxins.

Pathogens are disease causing living organisms and are also called *live agents*. They have the ability to multiply, however, they begin to decay when exposed to wind, rain and sunlight. Pathogens infect people primarily through inhalation.

Toxins are poisons derived from plants, animals or micro-organisms and they do not grow, reproduce or die after they have dispersed and relatively few are suitable for use as weapons. In general, toxins have severe effects and can cause injury or death with very small

doses and in addition to exposure by inhalation, toxins can penetrate unbroken skin. Toxins may attack specific systems of the body, such as nervous system, kidneys, liver or digestive tract.

a. Assessment of Risk

Biological agents as terrorist weapons may be disseminated through air, water or food and once released, the diseases they cause may be spread by vehicles and carriers. Anthrax has been enclosed in mail which when opened dispersed the spores into the air so a mail delivery system itself could become a means to spread the disease.

SH-G-2

We can take the position that the Town of Warren is not a very serious potential target for bio-terrorism because it is not a highly populated area nor does it have a great deal of enclosed public spaces such as shopping malls, office buildings, sports and entertainment arenas or mass transit. It does, however, have some areas of food crops and some livestock which could be targeted.

The Town also has some water supply system facilities which could be a potential target although an attempt to contaminate the water supply may be difficult because the purification processes will kill most biological agents.

One could consider the Blount Food Processing Plant as a potential target for biological terrorism.

2. Chemical Agents as a WMD

In the context of terrorism, chemical agents are combinations of chemicals that yield a toxic or poisonous effect upon exposure. They are designed to kill, sicken or harm people when they are released and only a relative few are used as chemical agents in weapons of terrorism.

Chemical agents differ from biological agents in that they do not have a "live" biological component so the spread of disease is not an issue with chemical agents.

a. Assessment of Risk

Since chemical agents can produce mass casualties with unusual numbers of sick or dying people with symptoms such as nausea, disorientation, difficulty breathing, convulsions, localized sweating, red eyes and red or blistered skin, it would seem that a small town such as Warren would not be a preferred target for such a chemical attack. One of the advantages of using a chemical agent as a weapon of terrorism is the disruption it can cause to

society. It appears that the potential economic toll on society for response, treatment, recovery and counter-measures would be astronomical in large population concentrations but certainly not in a town the size of Warren. All in all, it appears that Warren would not be a likely target for attack by chemical agent terrorism.

3. Nuclear/Radiological Incident as WMD

Radiological incidents are events that disperse ionizing radiation into the atmosphere. That is often called radioactive fallout. The result of radiological incidents would be large numbers of casualties and long term poisoning of the environment.

SH-G-3

Radiation hazards have a different characteristic than other disaster hazards such as floods, hurricanes or other kinds of explosions. The distinguishing characteristic is that radiation cannot be detected by human senses, but rather by radiation detection instruments.

Another important distinction between a conventional explosion and one involving radiation is the long-term after effects. Rebuilding can begin almost immediately after a conventional blast or explosion but if there is a radioactive aftermath of a nuclear or radiological incident, the situation could last many years and leave a large area essentially uninhabitable as well as a population of survivors who would be afflicted with long-term health problems.

An example of a radiological incident would be detonation of a “dirty bomb” in a heavily populated area such as downtown Manhattan in New York. Such an incident would cause thousands of deaths and leave many thousands of people suffering from radiation poisoning because even a small detonation would spread radioactivity across the Metropolitan area and would also create serious health problems and panic.

A “dirty bomb” is a radiological dispersal device which has conventional explosives packaged with nuclear materials which upon detonation will spue deadly radioactive particles into the atmosphere. The explosives could be plastic explosives, dynamite, TNT, a grenade, rocket or other common munitions. The nuclear materials packaged with the explosive would most likely be nuclear waste by-products such as would be salvaged from nuclear reactors. Dirty bombs are actually multi-hazard weapons because in addition to radiation exposure, they can inflict thermal and explosive hazards as well as mechanical hazards from shrapnel which could be included in the munitions.

TYPES OF RADIATION

radiation. There are three main types of radiation. Alpha, beta and gamma

A. **Alpha Radiation**

Alpha radiation is the heaviest and most highly charged of the nuclear radiation, however, alpha particles do not travel more than a few inches in air and are easily stopped even by an ordinary sheet of paper. Exposure to alpha radiation outside the body is not a serious hazard, but if it is ingested through eating, drinking or breathing contaminated materials, it can become an internal hazard and cause damage to internal organs.

SH-G-4

B. **Beta Radiation**

Beta particles are smaller and travel faster than alpha particles. They can travel several millimeters through tissue but usually do not penetrate far enough to reach the vital inner organs. Exposure to beta particles from outside the body is normally thought of as a slight hazard. If human skin is exposed to large amounts of beta radiation for long periods of time, it can result in burns. Beta particles can damage internal organs if they are ingested by eating, drinking or breathing contaminated materials or by going through unprotected open wounds.

C. **Gamma Radiation**

Gamma rays are a type of electro-magnetic radiation which travels through space in the form of waves traveling at the speed of light. The gamma rays are pure energy and therefore are the most penetrating type of radiation. They can travel great distances and can penetrate most materials. This creates a problem for humans because gamma rays can attack all tissues and organs.

a. **Assessment of Risk**

The threat of terrorists using weapons of mass destruction is increasing. Among the most likely potential methods of creating a radiological terrorist incident are nuclear weapons, radiological dispersal devices and attacks on nuclear power plants.

Nuclear Weapons

A nuclear blast is different from a conventional blast or explosion for several reasons:

1. It is caused by a fission reaction not a chemical reaction
9. It is millions of times more powerful than a conventional explosion
10. Much higher temperatures are created causing burns and fires at greater distances
11. Highly penetrating and harmful radiation is produced
12. Radioactive debris is spread so that there could be exposure long after the explosion

SH-G-5

If an actual nuclear bomb is detonated, there would be large numbers of casualties even from a relatively small nuclear weapon.

For the terrorist to use a nuclear weapon, it would be necessary to build or obtain an atomic bomb. The prospect of terrorists actually building an atomic bomb is not likely because of the difficulty of obtaining enough nuclear material and the advanced technology required to create a workable bomb. It is possible that an existing bomb could be obtained by terrorists, especially small bombs such as a suitcase or attache case bomb which means that it is a somewhat greater threat than the large atomic bomb.

Radiological Dispersal Device (“Dirty Bomb”)

The radiological dispersal device or “dirty bomb” is a conventional explosive packed with nuclear materials which upon detonation will spue the deadly radioactive particles into the atmosphere.

The risk from “dirty bombs” is thought to be higher than a nuclear bomb because it can be developed cheaply, simply and quickly. Radioactive materials are relatively easy to obtain and a “dirty bomb” can be built with a very small amount of that. Supposedly there are more than 10,000 possible sources of radioactive material around the world which a terrorist might get to in order to steal a portion. That situation makes clear that there is a risk that terrorists could obtain the radioactive materials to combine with the conventional explosive to create a “dirty bomb”, so called. In the United States alone, there is radioactive waste at more than seventy commercial nuclear power sites which are located in 31 different states and generally radioactive waste is not as well guarded as actual nuclear weapons. Accordingly, the risk is present.

Attacks on Nuclear Power Plants

There is no danger of a nuclear explosion at a nuclear power plant because of the safeguards and shield which exist, however, there is potential for an attack on a nuclear power plant to be used as a weapon of mass destruction or terrorism.

Some ways that an attack could be carried out are as follows:

1. Crashing a hijacked airplane into the plant
2. A commando style raid to sabotage the plant
3. Detonate heavy munitions near the plant
4. Detonate explosives near radiological cargo in transit
5. Cause an intentional accident such as bringing down the power grid

SH-G-6

If any of those situations occurred, it could cause the power plant to be the source of radiological contamination.

Generally, the degree of risk to a particular location may be determined by several factors or points related to population, economic impact, importance to everyday life and accessibility.

Since the Town of Warren does not have an airport, is not the hub of transportation activity, has not trains or subways, has not substantial government facilities and has no nuclear facilities, it does not appear to be a location at any substantial risk to radiological attack. There is however, always the risk of exposure to radioactive fallout from an attack in the neighboring states or cities such as Providence, Rhode Island.

4. **Explosives/Incendiaries as a WMD**

Explosions can be heard and seen. Fires are easily recognized. No special equipment is required to recognize and determine that there has been an explosion and/or a fire as the result of a terrorist act. It is clear that there can be large numbers of casualties both of death and injury whenever there is an explosion or a fire involving a heavy concentration of population.

Conventional explosions can be the result of use of TNT, dynamite, plastic explosive materials and numerous other explosive and combustible liquids.

Fires can result from the use of combustible and explosive liquids and other materials.

a. Assessment of Risk

The Town of Warren presents as a fairly limited risk area relative to its vulnerability as a terrorist target for explosives/incendiaries. In

terms of the desire of terrorists to affect the everyday life of persons, it appears that little benefit would result from causing loss of life, injury and destruction of property in the Town of Warren. As always, the risk cannot be totally ignored, however, in terms of probability, the risk is small.

At the same time, it is recognized that conventional explosive devices or improvised bombs which can be used to cause much damage, destruction and harm to persons is still the easiest of all weapons to obtain and use.

The components for bombs are readily available along with instructions for constructing such devices.

SH-G-7

Explosions and fires also can be caused by projectiles and missiles including aircraft used against high profile targets such as buildings, monuments and special events. Bombs and fire bombs are cheap and easily constructed and do not involve a high degree of technology and are the terrorist weapons most likely to be encountered.

B. OTHER TERRORISM HAZARDS

There is the possibility that terrorist attacks may employ unusual or unique types of incidents which previously were not considered probable.

Some possible other hazards are:

1. Low Tech Devices and Delivery
1. Assaults on Public Infra-Structure
2. Cyber Terrorism

· Low Tech Devices and Delivery

It is likely that most explosive and incendiary devices used by terrorists would fall outside the definition of a WMD. Small explosive devices can be left in packages or bags in public areas or they can be attached directly to a suicide bomber and the relatively small size of these devices and absence of specific security measures in most areas make these type of terrorist attacks extremely difficult to prevent. Small explosive devices can be brought onto planes or in areas in the Town where there is no security activity at all. Cars and trucks can bring larger quantities of explosive materials into the Town so it is reasonable to consider possible use of security of restricted areas.

a. Assessment of Risk

While the risk is present, it is small. The consideration remains that we address just what part of the Town is vulnerable and what location in the Town might a terrorist desire to destroy. The risk appears to be minimal.

- Infra-Structure Attacks

The Town of Warren is concerned about its networks and systems that serve the populace. Accordingly, the gas distribution location in the Town is an area of the infra-structure where appropriate security should be observed. The same security should be observed relative to all the government records and services.

It is definitely important that protective considerations be given to the infra-structure so that there will be no incapacitating damage to electric power, telecommunications, transportation and banking and finance.

SH-G-8

Protection of the infra-structures usually is focused on security, deterrence and law enforcement rather than on emergency consequence management preparedness and response.

Waiting for a disaster to occur is a dangerous strategy as it applies to the infra-structure.

- Cyber Terrorism

Terrorists can maliciously damage the electronic information technology.

Security measures are necessary to protect computer systems against intrusions so the appropriate backups should be employed as well in the event that terrorists have been able to attack or invade the electronic information system of the Town.

III. Situation and Assumptions

1. SITUATION

The Town of Warren is a somewhat typical New England town which has a population of almost 12,000 persons. It is a generally flat land area with no mountains or hills of consequence. It has a number of businesses and residences which are located on the banks of two rivers. There are extensive areas of what is considered to be inland neighborhoods.

The Town experiences the seasonal weather changes of Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

Two main state highways bisect the Town of Warren: one is State Route 114 (Main Street) and the other is State Route 136 (Metacom Avenue). Both of those highways run north and south and are available for travel if it becomes necessary to evacuate the Town.

The location of those facilities where persons may not be able to care for themselves and require assistance has been listed elsewhere in this Plan.

There are no areas where large concentrations of the population are located and there are no sports arenas or major transportation centers.

In the Town, there are no airports, train stations, tunnels or sizeable military installations.

SH-G-9

In Warren, there are some items of critical infra-structure such as the access roads to the Mt. Hope Bridge which is a link to Aquidneck Island. There are also government facilities such as post office, law enforcement, fire and rescue, town hall, with all of the important town records. Additionally, there is the important natural gas distribution facility which is a critical location requiring special attention. The same special attention is required for the sewage treatment plant and the water resources and purification plant.

In the event of a terrorist act or threat, the Town must have a rapid and decisive capability to resolve the situation. Whether the terrorist act involves biological, chemical or radiological attack, the reaction of the Town and its officials will be speedy and will depend upon the first responders who will identify that aspect of the incident. Basically, that means that the first responders will have to recognize the signs and symptoms exhibited by victims and will report them accurately.

Coordination:

First responders in the Town of Warren after identifying aspects of the incident will make it possible for coordination with State and Federal agencies and departments to manage the crisis using all of the functions and technical expertise across all levels of government.

No single Federal, State or local government agency has the capability to respond independently to mitigate the consequences of a threat to national security.

2. POTENTIAL TARGETS

Notwithstanding the fact that the Town of Warren does not have extensive potential areas of vulnerability or areas at risk as are situated in other

metropolitan communities and larger cities, still there are some potential target areas which require attention and consideration of existing security measures and also what measures may be needed for determining a response to a terrorist incident.

The Town of Warren maintains a list of particular locations and areas of vulnerability as potential targets.

SH-G-10

3. INITIAL WARNING

If a terrorist act is perpetrated in Warren, whether the WMD is biological, chemical, radiological or conventional explosives, the first call for help or assistance or to report the incident would no doubt be a 9-1-1 call. The local first responders will be dispatched to the scene to begin the process of determining what has occurred and make their attempt to recognize whether such a terrorist incident has taken place. At that point, the first responders will probably not be able to determine or detect and identify a biological or chemical agent which has caused the problem.

4. INITIAL DETECTION

In the Town of Warren, the fire and rescue personnel have been trained to recognize and identify when certain hazardous materials have affected victims. Accordingly, they have been trained to take appropriate actions necessary in the event of exposure to certain hazardous agents. In those cases, first responders as well as members of the medical community will be able to identify the WMD.

If there is a terrorist attack using biological agents and some chemical agents, it will not be a simple matter to recognize and identify the WMD which was used. Biological agents which have been used will most likely be recognized and identified by medical and hospital personnel in their clinical settings. In some cases, it will take days or weeks for the biological agent to be identified.

DETECTION OF FIRST RESPONDERS:

Warren personnel will don their appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to a terrorist act.

Warren first responders will make use of their detection equipment for chemical, biological, nuclear or explosive materials in the effort to identify the hazard.

5. RELEASE AREA

When it has been determined in the Town that there has been the release of a nuclear, chemical or biological incident, the Town will have made its immediate contact with the State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency and that state agency will determine the effects and the size of the area affected and the consequences to the population, resources and infra-structure.

SH-G-11

6. INVESTIGATION AND CONTAINMENT OF HAZARDS

Once the first responders in the Town of Warren have provided an initial assessment of a hazard caused by an act of WMD terrorism, the proper state and federal authorities capable of dealing with and containing the hazard will be alerted to the suspected WMD attack. The protocol will be followed as delineated in the subsequent section IV, 1., Direction and Control.

The Town of Warren first responders will assess the situation and request assistance as quickly as possible from the State Emergency Management Agency.

The State Emergency Management Agency will then contact the appropriate federal agencies to obtain the necessary assistance.

The incident command system will be used.

7. ASSUMPTIONS

First responders from the Town of Warren, police, fire or health and medical personnel will be the first to detect and evaluate the incident. They will assess casualties, if any, and determine whether assistance is required. A state emergency management support will be requested if necessary and will be provided.

The incident may require federal support and possibly the attention of more than one federal agency. FEMA is the designated lead agency for

management of the consequences of terrorist acts within the United States. Accordingly, FEMA will coordinate the federal assistance which is required in the circumstance.

The federal response will provide the Town of Warren with all the experts necessary for the identification and containment and recovery from the WMD whether it is chemical, biological, radiological or explosive.

The federal consequence management response for the Town of Warren will involve FEMA and the American Red Cross as well as any other federal agencies needed.

SH-G-12

IV. **Concept of Operations**

This section includes and explains the overall concept of the Town of Warren for responding to a WMD incident. Local, State and Federal agencies all have responsibilities during a terrorist incident. This concept of operations section will set out and delineate the functional responsibilities of the persons who will be the decision makers.

1. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

In the Town of Warren, overall direction and control in the event of a terrorist incident is in the hands of the chief elected official (CEO). It happens that the emergency manager is the Fire Chief who is a full-time professional and of course there is a Police Chief who is also a full-time professional. Additionally, Warren has a Town Manager who is full-time and handles administrative duties for the Town.

In the event of a terrorist incident, the CEO may designate the Town Manager to act as spokesperson and to perform other duties commensurate with his position.

The overall direction and control in the event of a terrorist incident and response is as follows:

- Chief elected official — President of the Town Council
- Emergency Manager/Fire Chief

- Police Chief
- Town Manager

At the state level, the responsibility is set as follows:

- Governor's Office
- State Emergency Management Director

At the federal level, the responsibility is set as follows:

- FBI Special Agent in Charge
- FEMA Representatives
- Appropriate specialists in public health and other science related matters

SH-G-13

When Warren Emergency Units are first to respond to a terrorist incident scene, they will establish an Incident Command Post and will then make an appropriate and rapid notification to the Emergency Management Director who will then make the appropriate notification to the state authorities.

Protective action directives will be made by the CEO after receiving information from his Emergency Management Director. The governor of the State of Rhode Island and the FBI special agent in charge may issue protective action directives as well.

Whether an emergency operation center (EOC) is activated will be decided by the CEO based on information from the Emergency Management Director.

Whether there will be on-scene evacuations will be decided by the incident commander.

Whether there will be general evacuation of an area will be decided by the CEO based on information from the Emergency Management Director and the governor of Rhode Island at the state level likewise may make such a decision after information from the State Emergency Management Director. The FBI special agent in charge may also issue such evacuation orders.

Search and rescue activities will be the responsibility of the incident commander.

Emergency public information will be provided and presented by the CEO, the President of the Town Council or by the Town Manager so designated or such other person decided by the CEO.

The State of Rhode Island public information officer or the governor or such other person designated may present emergency public information.

Damage assessment will be carried out in the Town of Warren by the Public Works chief and any specialty engineers plus the Town Planner.

Debris clearance is the responsibility of the Warren Public Works chief and any specialty engineers he may have available to assist.

SH-G-14

2. COMMUNICATIONS

It is important that there be rapid communications in order to ensure a prompt and coordinated response to a WMD incident or other terrorist act.

There must be efficient communication capability among first responders, clinicians, emergency rooms, hospitals, mass care providers and emergency management personnel.

The Town of Warren has an emergency or around the clock communications net for public health responders including the following:

State of Rhode Island Health Department
Emergency Medical Services
Nearby hospitals
Clinics and Physicians
Medical Examiner
Medical Laboratories
Dispatch/911
Volunteer Organizations
Mental Health Professionals
Poison Center
Pharmacists
Veterinary Services

The communications net is set up for:

- Emergency reporting of biological agent related diseases or illness
- Fax, e-mail or other means of emergency dissemination of information to healthcare providers and the public
- Alerting and communicating with field response units
- Contact with other community partners for emergency response

Common radio frequencies have been identified and are active as follows:

- The police department has “inter-city” radio
- The fire department has “inter-city” radio

SH-G-15

The Town of Warren will use its various capabilities in order to communicate sensitive information between other local emergency management organizations and the State of Rhode Island Emergency Management and law enforcement officials concerning credible threats of terrorism activities.

3. WARNING

The Town of Warren may or may not receive a warning of a potential WMD or other terrorism incident.

- Law Enforcement or Intelligence Agencies might gather intelligence
- A terrorist individual or organization might make a notification of its intended act

The Emergency Management Director for the Town will make immediate notification to State and Federal law enforcement agencies.

The Town of Warren Emergency Management Director will notify the RI FBI Field Office of any suspected terrorist threats or incidents.

The Federal Government will notify of threats:

The United States Department of Homeland Security has created an advisory system for rating the risk of terrorist attacks and it is as follows:

The world has changed since September 11, 2001. We remain a nation at risk to terrorist attacks and will remain at risk for the foreseeable future. At all Threat Conditions, we must remain vigilant, prepared, and ready to deter terrorist attacks. The following Threat Conditions

each represent an increasing risk of terrorist attacks. Beneath each Threat Condition are some suggested Protective Measures, recognizing that the heads of Federal departments and agencies are responsible for developing and implementing appropriate agency -specific Protective Measures:

SH-G-16

1. **Low Condition (Green)**. This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures they develop and implement:

- Refining and exercising as appropriate preplanned Protective Measures;
- Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security

Advisory System and Homeland Security specific preplanned department or agency Protective Measures; and

- Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks, and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

2. **Guarded Condition (Blue)**. This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- a. Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations
- b. Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures; and
- c. Providing the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.

3. **Elevated Condition (Yellow)**. An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- a. Increasing surveillance of critical locations;
- b. Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions;

- c. Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of preplanned Protective Measures; and
- d. Implementing, as appropriate, contingency & emergency response plans.

SH-G-17

4. High Condition (Orange). A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Coordinating necessary security efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies or any National Guard or other appropriate armed forces organizations;
- Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation;
- Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing their workforce; and
- Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.

5. Severe Condition (Red). A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- a. Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs;
- b. Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources;
- c. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems; and
- d. Closing public and government facilities.

The Town of Warren, acting through its Emergency Management Director and other responsible officials, will take the action which is appropriate and fitting for the warning announced by the US Department of Homeland Security.

SH-G-18

4. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

Emergency public information involves providing information to the public about sheltering, decontamination, personal protection actions and such other activities necessary in the event of an actual terrorism incident.

The public officials of the Town of Warren must be able to transmit accurate information rapidly and in a way that will avoid panic and instill trust in the public that the government is in control of the situation.

The Warren town officials will calm the anxieties and reduce problematic public response such as panic by providing accurate, consistent and expedited information.

The Warren town officials will do the following in the event of an actual terrorist incident:

- Release accurate information to the community by using its direct announcement procedures with portable broadcast units
- Release accurate information to the local media
- Manage the information accurately so that rumors are controlled or eliminated
- Provide those persons directly impacted by the terrorist attack with accurate information on the hazard
- Provide accurate information rapidly about a public health emergency resulting from a terrorist incident

The Emergency Management Director together with any other town officials will designate the evacuation routes to be used from the various sections of the Town of Warren in the event of terrorism incidents which might require such actions. The public will be educated as to such routes by the appropriate signage.

SH-G-19

5. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

The local officials in the Town of Warren are primarily responsible for making protective action decisions affecting the population of the Town and such responsibility extends to the State of Rhode Island as well.

Fire personnel in the Town of Warren have received training as first responders to WMD incidents.

- Such personnel carry PPE (personal protective equipment)
- Such personnel will recognize the hazard material
- Such personnel will inform the Emergency Management Director
- The EM and CEO will inform the State Authorities

After consultation with the EM, the CEO will:

- Decide whether evacuation may be required from inside the perimeter of the terrorist incident scene
- Decide whether temporary in-place sheltering is appropriate in the event that is a safer course of action
- Determine whether it is necessary to isolate individuals and quarantine because of an infection hazard
- Decide whether public transportation should be halted

The EM and CEO will coordinate all protective actions with other neighboring affected jurisdictions.

6. MASS CARE

Mass care following a terrorist incident may require decontamination and medical services before sheltering is provided.

SH-G-20

The EM will:

- Decide upon a location for a decontamination station if required
- Decide upon a triage location for medical services
- Assign the necessary personnel to support sheltering

- Determine the safety perimeters
- Assign the necessary personnel to keep all patient records regarding possible medical treatments

7. HEALTH AND MEDICAL

A terrorist incident in the Town of Warren will create certain issues which are different from ordinary emergencies.

Some additional issues are as follows:

- Decontamination
- Safety of victims and responders
- In-place sheltering and quarantine
- Multi-hazard/multi-agent triage
- Large numbers of people with possible contamination
- Large numbers of people fearful about their medical well-being

Because of the above, the EM together with the CEO will take the following actions in the event of a terrorist attack:

A. Make immediate contact with the medical centers and walk-in medical facilities and medical offices in the Town of Warren and also in the Towns of Bristol and Barrington.

B. Notify the state public health authorities in the event there is a bio-terrorism incident.

C. Be certain that first responders are properly protected by PPE before entering the incident environment.

D. Obtain a risk assessment from first responders.

SH-G-21

In the event of a bio-terrorism incident, certain other issues or needs arise such as a larger group of patients requiring specialized care.

The Emergency Manager will:

- Isolate patients and use special precautions if an infectious agent is involved
- Contact the state health authorities immediately in order to obtain supplementary medical professionals and technicians
- Obtain mental health professionals to assist with emotional stress on the part of the population
- Request immunization if necessary
- Manage medical supplies and equipment which may be provided by the State or Federal authorities
- Perform patient tracking and record keeping

8. RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Town of Warren acting through its Emergency Management Director will make use of the resources which have been developed by the federal government if they are needed subsequent to a terrorist incident.

Such resources will be available to the Town of Warren through requests made to the State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency and are as follows:

Radiological

The special federal resources that are available for radiological incidents include:

- **Nuclear Emergency Search Teams** – these teams are equipped and trained to search for nuclear weapons and sources of radiological releases and to defuse or destroy nuclear material or weapons
- **The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center** which is a coordination point for radiological monitoring and evaluation, etc.
SH-G-22
- **The Advisory Group on Environment Food and Health** – analyzes data and makes recommendations on protecting the environment food and water supply and public health

Biological

The special federal resources that are available for biological incidents include:

- **The CDC Laboratories** — the Center for Disease Control is the leader in the identification of contagious diseases and bacterial infections
- **Disaster Medical Response Teams** – self-contained health and medical service providers who operate at a triage of disaster victims at a casualty collection point
- **US Army Technical Escort Unit** – an immediate response capability for chemical and biological warfare material
- **US Marine Corp. Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force** – Marine Corps. personnel who are experts in explosive materials disposal, chemical defense, microbiology and medical effects.

Chemical

The EPA operates a number of laboratories that can help in a chemical emergency:

- **The National Air and Radiation Environment Laboratory**
- **The National Center for Environmental Assessment**
- **The National Risk Management Research Lab**
- **The Air Pollution Prevention and Control Division**

In addition to the federal resources there are also Rhode Island National Guard sources which will be called upon by the EM/CEO.

The EM/CEO will use mutual aid resources where necessary to satisfy the unique response requirement.

SH-G-23

If there are mass fatalities, the federal government will supply **Disaster Mortuary Teams**.

The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile can provide antibiotics, vaccines and other medical supplies upon request made to the Center of Disease Control.

9. RECOVERY

Since a weapons of mass destruction incident is a criminal act then any victims or their families may apply to the State of Rhode Island for Victims Assistance Compensation.

In the event that there are victims of a WMD terrorist incident in the Town of Warren, the Emergency Management Director will notify such persons or their families of the availability of the State Victims compensation rights law.

In the event of a chemical, biological or radioactive material incident, to aid in the recovery process, the EM together with the public officials of the Town of Warren will take the following steps:

- Accomplish decontamination of any area as required
- Not allow re-occupation of any building until decontaminated
- Aid in relocation of persons from residences as necessary until they are decontaminated
- Aid in relocation of persons from offices until they are safely decontaminated

The Emergency Management Director and other officials of the Town of Warren will aid the victims and/or families who are impacted by the WMD by taking all steps necessary to obtain disaster assistance in the State of Rhode Island and from the Federal Government once there has been a declaration of the emergency by the President of the United States.

Disaster assistance is provided for in the State of Rhode Island Emergency Operations Plan Annex D and also in conformance with the RI State Statutes and what is referred to as the Stafford Act.

SH-G-24

10. URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

A WMD incident which causes damaged or collapsed buildings and structures will require specialized expertise and technique in order to locate, extricate and treat persons who may be trapped.

Due to the nature of such tasks, the Federal Response Plan has placed the responsibility for this function on the shoulders of FEMA.

There are 28 urban search and rescue task forces throughout the United States. Such a task force can be at an incident in Warren within 6 hours.

After first responders to a WMD incident location in the Town of Warren make their survey, they will notify the Emergency Management Director and the CEO who will then make their report to the State of Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency. That agency which will then make the request for the US&R Task Force. FEMA will make the decision as to whether or not the US&R Task Force will deploy in the Town of Warren.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

The first to respond to terrorist incidents in Warren would be fire, police and emergency medical units.

Police Department duties are as follows:

- Maintain the integrity of the crime scene
- Provide security at the disaster site and all other locations as requested
- Secure impassable roads
- Request assistance from public works with necessary barricades and signs
- Re-route traffic as necessary
- Conduct preliminary investigation

SH-G-25

- Issue security passes to personnel with authority to enter secured areas
- Implement any curfews officially ordered
- Enforce quarantine controls, if any
- Develop a lost and found service and inform the public of same
- Tow vehicles that are blocking essential routes
- Keep records of vehicle and personal property towed or stored
- Activate or request activation of mutual aid from neighboring towns

- Assist in notifying the public of any impending emergency
- Fire Department duties are as follows:
 - Maintain incident site safety
 - Decontaminate victims and rescuers where equipment is available
 - Request activation of search and rescue teams where necessary
 - Provide communications or other equipment supplies as needed
 - Assist the building inspector in performing inspections of facilities designated as shelters
 - Provide trained personnel to inspect damaged buildings after repairs have been done
 - Notify the public utilities where gas valves have been turned off so that the service can be coordinated
 - Activate radiological monitoring teams where needed
 - Coordinate the emergency medical services where needed
 - Report damage information to the Emergency Management Director as it is encountered
 - Assist the police with traffic control
 - Assist in warning the population if assigned by the Emergency Management Director
 - Keep the Emergency Management Director informed of existing dangers from the incident

Emergency medical services' duties are as follows:

- Ensure that responding emergency medical units keep in contact with the EMD
 - Ensure that personal protection protocols have been implemented
 - Establish a triage area close to the incident but out of danger
 - Ensure that the triage areas have adequate medical supplies
- SH-G-26
- Keep a medical supply inventory to determine what may be needed
 - Determine what medical resources and systems may be needed to assist the units on the scene
 - Direct on-scene volunteers to a volunteer registration area
 - Maintain a contact with the EOC to request additional medical personnel when necessary

- Implement hazardous materials procedures as needed

Public Works' Department duties are as follows:

- Provide barricade and signs for road closures and boundaries
- Provide vehicles and personnel to transport essential goods such as food or medical supplies where needed
- Notify law enforcement of the location of vehicles being towed
- Contact the appropriate department of transportation official regarding travel restrictions on state highways, if necessary
- Determine the extent of damages and outages faced by local utilities and report same to the EOC
- Coordinate with the utilities in restoration of services
- Provide debris clearance where necessary to expedite restoration of services
- Develop teams to inspect roads, buildings and infra-structures
- Provide accurate damage reports to the Emergency Management Director
- Coordinate the use of generators and fuel supplies
- Coordinate the use of emergency lighting
- Assist in identifying and obtaining the appropriate construction equipment to support response and recovery for the Town
- Determine where debris should be piled initially, then determine a permanent location for same

2. INTER-JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The local emergency responders for the Town of Warren would be first to arrive at the scene of a terrorist incident.

SH-G-27

The Town of Warren has mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities and they will be called upon where necessary.

The Rhode Island State Statutes and the State Emergency Operations Plan delineate the responsibilities of the State to the Town of Warren and other local jurisdictions.

The federal response where WMD incidents are involved is clearly set out in the Federal Response Plan.

3. STATE EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

When requested by the Emergency Management Director and/or the CEO of the Town of Warren, the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency will support the local emergency management authorities. The State of Rhode Island can provide:

- Law enforcement assistance
- National Guard assistance
- Public health assistance
- Public works assistance
- Expertise in engineering
- Medical examiner expertise

The State of Rhode Island special duties in event of a WMD attack are also set forth in the State's Terrorism Incident Annex.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The Town of Warren has no health department and the State of Rhode Island Health Department has the emergency powers which are of importance in the matter of a terrorist incident involving WMD.

SH-G-28

Some of the emergency powers in the hands of the State of Rhode Island are:

- To isolate areas of the Town
- To quarantine persons and/or buildings
- To compel vaccinations of the public
- To order other preventive measures such as wearing masks

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A terrorist incident involving WMD will require emergency response different from that where a natural disaster such as hurricane, flood or storm has occurred.

Special considerations are required in the response to a terrorist incident which involves biological, radiological or chemical weapons of mass destruction.

Some special considerations are:

- There may be no warning of the incident
- The release of a WMD may not be recognized
- There is extreme danger to first responders before identification of the WMD

Supplies needed to respond to a WMD incident are different from other emergencies. Some differences are as follows:

- Personal protective equipment is necessary
- Radiological testing equipment is necessary
- The Emergency Management Director has an inventory of special equipment

Location of Incident Command Post

The incident commander will set up the ICP at a location close enough to have a view of the incident but far enough away so that there is no danger from the WMD hazard involved to the Emergency Response Personnel.

SH-G-29

Federal Response

In the event of a terrorist incident in the Town of Warren, there will be a Federal response and the Emergency Management Director will work together with the Federal agencies involved to manage the consequences.

The Emergency Management Director and public officials of the Town of Warren will provide all the logistical support which the Federal agencies may require.

Volunteers

The Emergency Management Director will designate a volunteer coordinator who will perform the following tasks:

- Maintain a list of volunteers and their capacities
- Make assignments as directed by the Emergency Manager
- Inventory donated goods and equipment and locate the storage of donated goods

The Emergency Management Director has created a list of available locations for warehouse and storage space which may be necessary if there is a prolonged consequence management response and recovery effort which requires supplies and equipment to be available for an extended period of time.

SH-G-30

TOWN OF WARREN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT H
TORNADO

THE HAZARD

I. **Nature of the Hazard**

A tornado consists of violent whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud. Usually, tornadoes are associated with severe weather conditions such as thunderstorms and hurricanes. Tornadoes are very destructive. The average width of a tornado is 300 to 500 yards. Their path may extend up to fifty miles, and the funnel cloud moves at speeds between 10 and 50 mph. The wind speed within the funnel cloud has been estimated at between 100 and 500 mph. Roughly two percent of all tornadoes are “violent” tornadoes, with wind speeds of 300 mph or more, an average path width of 425 yards, and an average path length of 26 miles. Tornado season runs from March to August in the United States, with peak activity from April to June; however, tornadoes can occur year-round.

II. Risk Area

Tornadoes have occurred in every State. Historically, they have been most frequent in Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Colorado, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Georgia, North Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan. More than 50 percent of the land mass in the United States is within the area of significant tornado risk. Fortunately, the Town of Warren is not in a high-risk area for tornadoes. Historically, there have been a few instances of tornadoes reported in Massachusetts but none have actually set down and caused damage in the Town of Warren.

SH-H-1

TORNADO SPECIFIC PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

III. Direction and Control

The activity of emergency response personnel as related to a tornado is basically to gather the damage assessment information in any area which was impacted by the tornado. The emergency response personnel in the Town of Warren will follow the directions of the Emergency Management Director in order to gather the facts which will enable the Director to determine the number of injuries and the severity of the damage.

Tracking of the tornado in order to anticipate whether the Town of Warren is in the path will be accomplished by observers throughout Rhode Island.

The Director will implement response activity for search and rescue where necessary and the public works director will implement clearance of debris from any obstructed roads and streets and will make any temporary repairs which may be required for safety.

IV. WARNING

Since warning of the public is critical for a tornado, the National Weather Service does place areas under a Tornado Watch when there are favorable conditions for a tornado and subsequently issues a Tornado Warning when a tornado has actually been seen or picked up on radar. The broadcast media do notify the public. In addition to television, radio and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration radio, the Emergency Management Director will notify all institutions and facilities that a Tornado Watch or Tornado Warning has been issued. The Emergency Management Director will cause notice to be given to all schools, hospitals, nursing homes, factories of the tornado alert.

5. PUBLIC INFORMATION

At the time of the warnings being disseminated to the persons of the Town, advice will also be given as to the best methods to seek cover within their own home or other structures. Most people are aware of the things they should do in order to aid their survival in the event of a tornado, however, there may be some with language difficulties or differences which need attention and also others who may be generally unaware of survival tips.

SH-H-2

VI. EVACUATION

Evacuation is not a practical option so the Emergency Management Director will recommend to seek shelter-in-place.

SH-H-3

Town of Warren EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

IV. LINKING FEDERAL AND STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

I. PURPOSE

A. GENERAL

The purpose of this annex is to identify certain procedures to be followed which are contained in those sections of Public Laws (PL) 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act 1974) and 100-707 (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 1987), hereinafter referred to as the Stafford Act, that will enable local government to prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of an emergency or disaster upon both its individual citizens and the community as an entity.

B. Disaster Assistance

The Stafford Act, the State of Rhode Island “Disaster Preparedness Plan” and “Emergency Operations Plan” (and in particular, Annex D (Disaster Assistance) thereto) are the comprehensive documents upon which this annex is based. They describe in detail the purpose, and scope of response to emergencies and disasters, including the role of different levels of government, and the vulnerability of this State and local communities to different hazards; explain the response of Federal, State, local and volunteer agencies to particular tasks of warning and response, and cover all aspects of Federal and State aid. This local community Annex D must be used in conjunction with the State Annex D to provide for the combined Federal/State/Local Disaster Assistance Program. It is with the latter area, that is, to prepare for the efficient and expeditious provision of disaster relief in the form of Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA), to which this element of the plan will be dedicated.

- C. Definitions. See Annex D, RI EOP.
- D. Audits and Investigations. See Annex D, RI EOP.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The Town of Warren has the capability and resources to minimize or eliminate personal injury, loss of life and damage to property in the event of emergency or disaster.

LFS-1

B. Assumptions

Through mutual aid agreements with surrounding cities and towns, there will likely be available outside assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster. Obviously, the amount of such support will be significantly affected to the degree that the same disaster may have visited upon the neighboring locale. Private relief agencies and Federal and State resources may be called upon to assist in the preparation and recovery phases of the emergency, however, this community must plan for and be prepared to execute those operations on an independent basis.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Disaster relief and assistance are provided in many different forms, ranging from direct dollar payments to individuals and families, crisis counseling and temporary housing assistance, to grants for public labor, equipment and property damage costs, to Community Disaster Loans. A number of Federal agencies (e.g., Small Business Administration; Depts. of Labor and Agriculture;

Corps of Engineers, etc.) will also likely be involved in providing assistance. They have on-going programs within their respective purview to assist affected individuals and communities. Public Assistance under the Stafford Act is not normally available for work that other Federal agencies may fund on their own statutory authority. When they have the authority and funds available to perform disaster-caused restoration, repair or reconstruction, that funding authority will take precedence over FEMA funding. This annex will deal primarily with those PA and IA programs funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (NOTE: Other Federal agencies involved in the assistance programs will have representatives located in the Disaster Field Offices (DFO) and Disaster Application Center(s) (DAC) which will be established in or as close as practicable to the stricken area. These individuals will provide information on their respective programs to interested applicants.)

IV. THE DECLARATION PROCESS

A. See Section IV, State EOP Annex D

B. Preliminary Damage Assessment

1. The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole. Information collected by local communities, State agencies and private nonprofit (PNP) organizations is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request, and by FEMA to document the recommendation made to the President in response to the Governor's request.

LFS-2

a. Preeassessment by the State.

When an incident occurs, or is imminent, which the State official responsible for disaster operations determines may be beyond the State and local

government capabilities to respond, the State will request the Regional Director to perform a joint FEMA-State preliminary damage assessment.

It is not anticipated that all occurrences will result in the requirement for assistance; therefore, the State will be expected to verify their initial information, in some manner, before requesting this support. This will be accomplished using data furnished by local PDA teams.

b. The following is the local damage assessment team:
Alexander R. Galinelli - Fire Chief/EMA Director

514 Main Street, Warren, RI 02885
John Massed - Superintendent, Warren Highway Dept.
25 Birch Swamp Rd., Warren, RI 02885
William Hanley - Warren Building Official
514 Main Street, Warren, RI 02885

c. Federal/State damage assessment teams. Damage assessment teams will be composed of at least one representative of the Federal Government and one representative of the state. A local government representative, familiar with the extent and location of damage in his/her community, should also be included. Other State and Federal agencies and voluntary relief organizations may also be asked to participate as needed. It is the State's responsibility to coordinate State and local participation in the PDA and to ensure that the participants receive timely notification concerning the schedule. A FEMA official will brief team members on damage criteria, the kind of information to be collected for the particular incident, and reporting requirements.

C. Request for Utilization of Dept. of Defense (DOD) Resources.

1. See Section IV, State EOP Annex D.

D. Requests for Emergency or Major Disaster Declarations.

1. See Section IV, State EOP Annex D.
2. The following, extracts from Title 30, Chapter 15 of the General Laws of Rhode Island are published below.

LFS-3

"30-15-12: Local Emergency Management.

(a) Each city and town of the state, shall establish through local ordinance, a comparable agency, headed by a director, similar to the statewide disaster agency, with powers and duties within their respective jurisdictions similar to those of the agency. Such an agency shall be known as the "(here insert the name of the city or town) emergency management agency." Local agencies shall co-operate with and assist the agency and shall perform such services as may be requested by it. Local agencies may act jointly with other such agencies.

(b) The chief executive officer of each city or town has powers and duties with respect to emergency management within their city or town similar to those of the governor on the state level, not inconsistent with other provisions of law.

“30-15-13: Local Disaster Emergencies

(a) A local disaster emergency may be declared only by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision. It shall not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of seven days except by or with the consent of the governing board of the political subdivision. Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a local disaster emergency shall be given prompt and general publicity and shall be filed promptly with the city or town clerk.

(b) The effect of a declaration of a local disaster emergency is to activate the mitigation response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local disaster emergency plans and to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance thereunder.”

V. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. See Section V, State EOP Annex D.

VI. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE. See Section VI, State EOP Annex D.

VII. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. See Section VII. State EOP Annex D.

LFS-4

ACRONYMS

AFB	Air Force Base
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
ANSIR	Awareness of National Security Issue & Response Program
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARG	Accident Response Group
ARS	Agriculture/Research Group
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATSD(CS)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support
BDC	Bomb Data Center

CBIAC	Chemical & Biological Defense Information & Analysis Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Material or High- Yield Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine
CIRG	Crisis Incident Response Group
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CM	Consequence Management
CMU	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
CRU	Crisis Response Unit
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education & Extension Service
CST	Civil Support Teams
CW/CBD	Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DPP	Domestic Preparedness Program
DTCTPS	Domestic Terrorism/Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI HQ)
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center

ACR-1

EM	Emergency Management
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
ERT	Emergency Response Team (FBI)
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team - Advance Element
ERTU	Evidence Response Team Unit
ESF	Emergency Support Function

EST
EU

Emergency Support Team
Explosives Unit

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Foreign Emergency Support Team
Food and Nutrition Service
Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
Federal Response Plan
Forest Service

HQ

Hazardous Materials
Department of Health and Human Services
Hazardous Materials Response Unit
Headquarters
Hostage Rescue Team (CIRG)
Hazardous Technical Information Services (DoD)

Incident Commander
Incident Command System
Improvised Nuclear Device

Joint Information Center
Joint Operations Center
Joint Task Force for Civil Support

ACR-2

Local Emergency Planning Committee
Lead Federal Agency
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

MEDCOM
MMRS
MOA
MSCA

Medical Command
Metropolitan Medical Response System
Memorandum of Agreement
Military Support to Civil Authorities

NAP
NBC
NCP

Nuclear Assessment Program
Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution
Contingency Plan

NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDPO	National Domestic Preparedness Office
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OFCM	Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
OIG	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSLDPS	Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service
POC	Point of Contact
PT	Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate (FEMA)
R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA	Research Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
ACR-3	
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S. Army)
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEB	State Emergency Board
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
SLG	State and Local Guide
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TIA	Terrorist Incident Appendix
TRIS	Toxic Release Inventory System

UC
UCS
USC
USDA
USFA

Unified Command
Unified Command System
U.S. Code
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Fire Administration

Department of Veterans Affairs

Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMD Civil Support Team

CST

