

**ATTACHMENT 8: COMMUNITY RESOURCES (TOWN AND PRIVATE)**

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**PRIVATE RESOURCES**

<u>Type</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Air Supply Equipment		
Animal Feed		
Appraisal Services		
Automotive Service/Parts		
Back Hoes		
Barricades		
Boats/Equipment		
Building Contractors/Equipment		
Bull Dozers		
Business Products & Services		
Carry All Vehicles		
Caterpillar Equipment		
Chemical Resource Inf. Churches	Higher Ground Baptist Church Goodwill Industries Red Cross Salvation Army	
Clothing		
Clubs & Organizations		

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**PRIVATE RESOURCES**

<u>Type</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Compressed Air		
Communication Equipment		
Computer Products & Services		
Construction Products & Services		
Convenience Stores/Gasoline		
Cranes		
Cutting Torches		
Diving Equipment		
Dump Trucks		
Emergency Management Consulting Engineers		
Environmental Consultant Services		
Equipment Rental		
Excavation		
Food Service, Equipment &Supplies	Northwood Hannaford Northwood Food Pantry Higher Ground Baptist Church Food Pantry Salvation Army	
Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles		
Forklifts		
Front End Loaders		
Fuel/Gasoline		
Generators		
Gravel, Sand, Salt & Stone	DL Docko Concord Sand Fillmore Industries Morton Salt	
Heaters		
Heavy Equipment	DL Docko Hodgdon & Son MD Tasker Double A Construction	
Helicopters		

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Hydraulic Jack  
Hoists  
Hotels  
Lumber

Metal Cutting Tools  
Oil Spill Removal  
Pipe Cutting  
Pipe Sealers & Equipment

Plumbing Tools & Consultants  
Protective Clothing  
Propane Sales & Services  
Restaurants

Saws  
Senior Housing  
Signs & Screen Printing  
Snowmobiles

Sprinkler Systems  
Sports Facilities  
Storage Facilities  
Surveying

Tires  
Tools  
Tree Services

LaValley Northern Services  
Jay Turmel

Trucks & Hauling

Well Services

Private Resources listed above *may* be available and are **not** currently under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Town of Northwood.

**TOWN OF NORTHWOOD DEPARTMENT RESOURCES**

**Fire Department**

<b>Engine 1</b>	2008 HME 1750 GPM Pumper 1000 Gal Tank Class A foam system with 35 gal foam tank
<b>Engine 2</b>	2004 Valley/International 1750 GPM Pumper, 1000 Gal Tank
<b>Engine 3</b>	1997 Valley/Spartan 1500 GPM Pumper 1000 Gal Tank Class A foam system with 35 gal foam tank
<b>Tanker 1</b>	1994 US Tanker/International 500 GPM PTO Pump 2000 Gal Tank.
<b>Forestry 1</b>	1968 Military 5/4 Ton M715 125 GPM Pump 250 Gal Tank.
<b>Forestry 2</b>	1971 Military 2-1/2 Ton M135 250 GPM Pump 550 Gal Tank.
<b>Rescue 1</b>	1997 Excellance/International Jaws of Life, Air Bags HazMat Rescue Equipment
<b>Ambulance 2</b>	2007 AEV/Ford E-450 Type III ALS at Paramedic Level
<b>Car 1</b>	2006 Ford Explorer (Command vehicle)

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**Ice/Water Rescue Trailer** Enclosed Trailer housing 15 foot Seawolf Inflatable rescue boat with 30 hp outboard and associated equipment.

**TOWN OF NORTHWOOD DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES**

**Non-Fire Department Vehicles**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Make</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>V.I.N</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Miles/Hrs</b>
1993	International			Dump Truck	
2006	International			Dump Truck	
2007	Chevy			1 Ton	
1990	Chevy			Pickup	
2000	JCB			BACKHOE	

*\*\*\*7 Police Department Vehicles not otherwise specified\*\*\**

**Additional Equipment**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Power</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Department</b>
	7500 Watt		Portable Generator	Highway
			Chain Saws	Highway
			Brush Cutters	Highway
			Firearms	Police

**Communications Equipment by Department**

**Human Services**

None Specified

**Finance/Administration**

- 1 Cellular Phone
- 1 Landline Phone
- 1 Internet Connection (Wireless)

**Highway**

- 1 Cellular Phone (Nextel)
- 1 Portable Radio belonging to Fire

**Fire Department**

- Motorola Digital Mobile Radios installed in Departmental Vehicles
- 23 Digital Portable Radios (assigned to officers and apparatus)

**Police Department**

- 1 Base Unit
- 5 Mobile Radios
- 12 Portable Radios
- Multiple Laptops
- Multiple Desktop Computers
- Multiple Printers
- 1 Bullhorn

**ATTACHMENT 9: SOGS FOR REPORTING DOWNED POLES AND WIRES**



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**NORTHWOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT**

**NUMBER: WIRES-1**

**STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE**

**DATE: JANUARY 2011**

**NAME: WIRES**

1. Electrical distribution wires present varying levels of danger when involved in an incident. This SOG is meant to provide general guidelines for response and disposition of these incidents.
2. The vast majority of this type of call involves a very localized area that is affected. This includes wires down on the ground or tree and/or branches on the wires. Response for this type of call should include 1 piece of apparatus to investigate the nature and report of the exact location, using either a street address or pole number, to Fire Alarm for reporting to PSNH or NH Coop for their response. Officer on scene shall determine the necessity to remain on scene based on the hazard presented and possible hazard to the general public.
3. Occasionally, this department responds to incidents that are wide spread and affecting the entire region. During this type of response, Fire Alarm and the power companies can be quickly overloaded with incoming information. Therefore, this department will limit the initial information to include general areas affected, such as road names and whether the road is open or closed, and whether or not power lines are involved or only trees in the roadway. As roads are opened to emergency traffic, this information shall also be forwarded to Fire Alarm. If the Town of Northwood's EOC is open, all communication shall go through the EOC for inclusion in a single report to fire alarm, rather than each unit making separate reports.

## APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AFB</b>	Air Force Base
<b>AMS</b>	Aerial Measuring System
<b>ANSIR</b>	Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program
<b>APHIS</b>	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
<b>ARAC</b>	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>ARES</b>	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
<b>ARG</b>	Accident Response Group
<b>ARS</b>	Agriculture Research Service
<b>ATC</b>	Air Traffic Control
<b>ATSD (CS)</b>	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support
<b>BDC</b>	Bomb Data Center
<b>EM</b>	State Emergency Management
<b>CAP</b>	Civil Air Patrol; also Corrective Action Program
<b>CATS</b>	Consequence Assessment Tool Set
<b>C/B</b>	Chemical/Biological
<b>CBIAC</b>	Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center
<b>CBRNE</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>CDRG</b>	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
<b>CEPPO</b>	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CHEMTREC</b>	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
<b>CHPPM</b>	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
<b>CIAO</b>	Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office
<b>CIRG</b>	Critical Incident Response Group
<b>CM</b>	Consequence Management
<b>CMU</b>	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
<b>COG</b>	Continuity of Government; also Council of Governments
<b>COOP</b>	Continuity of Operations
<b>CPG</b>	Civil Preparedness Guide
<b>CRU</b>	Crisis Response Unit
<b>CST</b>	Civil Support Teams
<b>CW/CBD</b>	Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection
<b>DES</b>	Department of Environment Services
<b>DEST</b>	Domestic Emergency Support Team
<b>DFO</b>	Disaster Field Office

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<b>DMAT</b>	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
<b>DMORT</b>	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>DHHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security
<b>DMCR</b>	Disaster Management Central Resource
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation
<b>DPP</b>	Domestic Preparedness Program
<b>DRC</b>	Disaster Recovery Center
<b>DRED</b>	Department of Resources and Economic Development
<b>DTCTPS</b>	Domestic Terrorism/Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI HQ)
<b>DWI</b>	Disaster Welfare Inquiry System
<b>EAS</b>	Emergency Alert System
<b>ECBC</b>	Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (formerly SBCCOM)
<b>EHS</b>	Extremely Hazardous Substance
<b>EMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>EM</b>	Emergency Management
<b>EMI</b>	Emergency Management Institute
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Services
<b>EO</b>	Executive Order
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOD</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EPCRA</b>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
<b>EPI</b>	Emergency Public Information
<b>ERT</b>	Emergency Response Team
<b>ERT-A</b>	Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>EST</b>	Emergency Support Team
<b>EU</b>	Explosives Unit
<b>FAD</b>	Foreign Animal Disease
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FCC</b>	Federal Communications Commission
<b>FCO</b>	Federal Coordinating Officer
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FNF</b>	Fixed Nuclear Facility
<b>FNS</b>	Food and Nutrition Service
<b>FOC</b>	Field Operations Center
<b>FOG</b>	Field Operating Guide
<b>FRERP</b>	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

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<b>FRMAC</b>	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
<b>FRP</b>	Federal Response Plan (to become the National Response Plan)
<b>FS</b>	Forest Service
<b>GAR</b>	Governors Authorized Representative
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information Systems
<b>HazMat</b>	Hazardous Material(s)
<b>HEPA</b>	High-Efficiency Particulate Air
<b>HMRU</b>	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
<b>IAP</b>	Incident Action Plan
<b>IC</b>	Incident Commander
<b>ICC</b>	Incident Command Center
<b>ICP</b>	Incident Command Post
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>IMS</b>	Incident Management System
<b>IND</b>	Improvised Nuclear Device
<b>IST</b>	Incident Support Team
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>JCAHO</b>	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>JOC</b>	Joint Operations Center
<b>JTF-CS</b>	Joint Task Force for Civil Support
<b>MA</b>	Mutual Aid
<b>MHz</b>	Megahertz
<b>MMRS</b>	Metropolitan Medical Response System
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSCA</b>	Military Support to Civil Authorities
<b>NAP</b>	Nuclear Assessment Program
<b>NAWAS</b>	National Warning System
<b>NBC</b>	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
<b>NCP</b>	National Contingency Plan
<b>NDMS</b>	National Disaster Medical System
<b>NEST</b>	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
<b>NETC</b>	National Emergency Training Center
<b>NFA</b>	National Fire Academy
<b>NFIP</b>	National Flood Insurance Program
<b>NHC</b>	National Hurricane Center
<b>NIPC</b>	National Infrastructure Protection Center

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<b>NMRT</b>	National Medical Response Team
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>NRC</b>	National Response Center or Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>NRT</b>	National Response Team
<b>NSC</b>	National Security Council
<b>NTIS</b>	National Technical Information Service
<b>NWS</b>	National Weather Service
<b>ODP</b>	Office for Domestic Preparedness (DHS)
<b>OIG</b>	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
<b>OSC</b>	On-Scene Commander
<b>PA</b>	Public Assistance
<b>PDA</b>	Preliminary Damage Assessment
<b>PDD</b>	Presidential Decision Directive
<b>PHS</b>	Public Health Service
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>PL</b>	Public Law
<b>POC</b>	Point of Contact
<b>POD</b>	Point of Distribution
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Announcement
<b>PUC</b>	Public Utilities Commission
<b>RACES</b>	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
<b>RAP</b>	Radiological Assistance Program
<b>RCRA</b>	Research Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>RDD</b>	Radiological Dispersion Device
<b>REACT</b>	Radio Emergency Assistance Communications Team
<b>REAC/TS</b>	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center – Training Site
<b>RERP</b>	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
<b>RNAT</b>	Rapid Needs Assessment Team
<b>ROC</b>	Regional Operations Center
<b>RRIS</b>	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
<b>RRT</b>	Regional Response Team
<b>RSA</b>	Revised Statutes Annotated
<b>SA</b>	Staging Area
<b>SAC</b>	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (also known as EPCRA)
<b>SBCCOM</b>	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S. Army) (now known as ECBC)
<b>SCBA</b>	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
<b>SCO</b>	State Coordinating Officer

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<b>SEB</b>	State Emergency Board
<b>SERC</b>	State Emergency Response Commission
<b>SERT</b>	State Emergency Response Team
<b>SIOC</b>	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
<b>SITREP</b>	Situation Report (Also SitRep)
<b>SLG</b>	State and Local Guide
<b>SOG</b>	Standard Operating Guide
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SP</b>	State Police
<b>SWP</b>	State Warning Point
<b>UC</b>	Unified command
<b>UCS</b>	Unified Command System
<b>UHF</b>	Ultra High Frequency
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>US&amp;R</b>	Urban Search and Rescue
<b>VA</b>	Department of Veterans Affairs
<b>VHF</b>	Very High Frequency
<b>VS</b>	Veterinary Services
<b>WMD</b>	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
<b>WMD-CST</b>	WMD Civil Support Team
<b>WS</b>	Wildlife Services
<b>WTC</b>	Word Trade Center

## **APPENDIX B: TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

**Aerosol** – Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, for example, fog or smoke.

**Amateur Radio** – A service of radio communications, performed by persons interested in the radio art solely for personal gain and without pecuniary interest. Operates in the public interest, convenience or necessity, therefore is available for use in emergency situations.

**Biological Agents** – Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

**Catastrophic Disaster** – For the purposes of this plan, a catastrophic disaster is defined as an event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction to facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities.

**CERCLA Hazardous Substance** – A Superfund Hazardous Substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302.4, which mandates facilities to comply with specific release notification requirements under CERCLA and Title III. (Reportable Quantity Chemicals).

**Chemical Agent** – A chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Generally separated by severity of effect: lethal, blister, and incapacitating.

**Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)** – A chemical information center provided by the Federal Government as a source of first response advice in substance/chemical spills. CHEMTREC can usually put those on scene at an emergency in touch with the product shippers.

**Civil Air Patrol (CAP)** – A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. The CAP provides volunteer pilots, aircraft, communications and ground personnel for emergency use in search and rescue, messenger service, light transport flights, airborne communications, ground search and reconnaissance support.

**Civil Disturbance** – The degeneration of a law-abiding group into an unruly, unmanageable and law challenging mob.

**Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG)** – A FEMA Publication which provides guidance to State and Local Emergency Preparedness Directors and others with emergency responsibilities.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980**

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**CERCLA** – Legislation (PL 96-510) covering hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. CERCLA established the "Superfund" to provide resources for these cleanups. Amended and extended by SARA. (See CERCLA).

**Consequence Management** – Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism (Source: Federal Response Plan [FRP] Terrorism Incident Annex, page TI-2, April 1999). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the lead agency for consequence management to ensure that the FRP is adequate to respond to terrorism. Additionally, FEMA supports the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in crisis management.

**Continuity of Government (COG)** – Efforts to maintain the governmental body and identify emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable laws, during emergencies or disasters. COG planning ensures continued line of governmental authority and responsibility.

**Continuity of Operations (COOP)** – Efforts in which individual departments and agencies ensure the continuance of essential functions/services during emergencies or disasters. COOP also includes activities involved with relocation to alternate facilities.

**Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan** – A contingency plan that provides for the deliberate and planned deployment of pre-identified and trained personnel, equipment and supplies to a specific emergency relocation site and/or the transfer of essential functions to another department, agency or organization.

**Crisis Management** – This is the law enforcement aspect of an incident that involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat of terrorism. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management for such an incident. (Source: FBI) During crisis management, the FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The FBI also coordinates with other Federal authorities, including FEMA (Source: Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999.)

**Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team (CISD)** – CISD is a counseling and educational group process designed specifically for emergency response workers to mitigate the impact of a critical incident on personnel and to accelerate recovery in normal people experiencing normal reactions to totally abnormal events.

**Cyber-terrorism** – Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation's critical infrastructures, such as energy, transportation, or government operations in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population, or any sequence thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

**Dam Failure** – Full or partial collapse of a dam constructed to hold back large volumes of water.



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**Damage Assessment (DA)** – The conduct of on the scene surveys following any disaster to determine the amount of loss or damage caused by the incident. Extent of damage is assessed in all types of disasters such as flash flood, tornado, winter storm, hurricane, nuclear power incident and chemical explosion.

**Decontamination** – The process of making people, objects, or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

**Disaster** – An event that creates an inability to provide critical functions/services for a significant period of time. Normally this is a widespread event causing destruction and distress; however, while this may include a large-scale event, as in a “natural disaster”, a localized event may present sufficient impact to a jurisdiction to be classified as a disaster.

**Disaster Field Office (DFO)** – The office established in or near the designated area to support Federal and State response operations.

**Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)** – Team from The Office of the Assistant Secretary for U.S. Health/Office of Emergency Preparedness - National Disaster Medical Assistance (OASH/OEP-NDMS), that assists in providing care for the ill and injured victims at the site of a disaster or emergency.

**Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT)** – Is a federalized team of private citizens associated with the National Foundation for Mortuary Care, that respond under ESF-8, Health and Medical Services through FEMA. The DMORT is responsible for maintaining temporary morgues, victim identification and processing, preparing, and disposing of remains. DMORT also provides technical assistance and personnel to recover, identify, and process deceased victims.

**Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)** – A center established in or near a disaster area to provide information and/or deliver assistance to disaster victims. DRCs are established when a Presidential Disaster Declaration is issued. Local, State, and Federal agencies will staff the DRC (i.e., social services, State public health, and the IRS).

**Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) System** – System set up by the American Red Cross to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist the family with reunification within the disaster area.

**Distribution Centers** – Facilities operated by local governments, local churches, community based organizations, and voluntary agencies for providing donated goods directly to disaster victims.

**Donations Coordination Center** – An area designated for the coordination of goods, services and volunteers. The Donations Manager/Coordinator, the Volunteer Coordinator, State Donations/Volunteer Coordinator and representatives of participating volunteer agencies will operate from this center. In the event of a declared disaster, the FEMA Donations/Volunteer Coordinator may also operate from this center.

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**Donations Coordinator/Manager** – The person designated by the Director of Emergency Management who will coordinate the donations effort. This person will oversee the phone bank, Donations Coordination Center and coordinate efforts of the reception and distribution center(s).

**Emergency** – An unexpected situation or event, which places life and/or property in danger and requires an immediate response to protect life and property. Any occasion or instance in which the Governor determines that State assistance is needed to supplement local response efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat or impact of a catastrophe in any part of the State.

**Emergency Alert System (EAS)** – A voluntary network of broadcast stations and inter-connecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to disseminate information during an emergency, as provided by the Emergency Alert System plan. EAS is made up of AM, FM, and TV Broadcast Stations and non-governmental electronic communications operating in a voluntary organized manner during natural/man-made emergencies or disasters at National, State or local levels.

**Emergency Management (EM)** – A system of organized analysis, planning, decision-making, assignment, and coordination of available resources for the mitigation of preparedness for, response to or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and State emergency legislation.

**Emergency Management Director/Coordinator** – The individual who is directly responsible on a day-to-day basis for the jurisdiction's effort to develop a capability for coordinated response and recovery from the effects of disaster.

**Emergency Medical Services (EMS)** – Local medical response teams, usually rescue squads or local ambulance services, which provide medical services during a disaster.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** – A protected site from which government officials and emergency response personnel exercise direction and control in an emergency. The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) is normally an essential part of the EOC.

**Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)** – An all-hazards document, which briefly, clearly, and concisely specifies actions to be taken or instructions to be given in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or nuclear attack. The plan identifies authorities, relationships, and the coordinated actions to be taken based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

**Emergency Public Information (EPI)** – Information disseminated to the public primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency as a means of warning the public of impending danger and/or to provide instruction as to emergency preparedness action to be taken.

**Emergency Response Team (ERT)** – FEMA group, composed of a headquarters element and a regional element that is deployed by the Director, FEMA, to the scene of an extraordinary situation to coordinate the overall Federal response.

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**Emergency Support Function (ESF)** – A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of State or Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.

**Environment** – Water, air, and land, and the interrelationship, which exists among and between them and all living things.

**Evacuation** – Relocation of civilian population to safe areas when disaster, emergencies or threats thereof necessitate such action.

**Exercise** – Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of emergency plan (EOP).

**Facility** – As defined by section 101 of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly-owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. For the purpose of the emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

**Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)** – The senior Federal official appointed in accordance with P.L. 93-288, to coordinate the overall Federal response and recovery activities.

**Federal Response Plan (FRP)** – The FRP establishes a process and structure for the systematic, coordinated, and effective delivery of Federal assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S. Code [USC] et seq.). The FRP Terrorism Incident Annex defines the organizational structures used to coordinate crisis management with consequence management (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999).

**Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)** – Nuclear power plants, reactor fuel fabrication or processing plants, test and research reactors or any other facility using or producing large quantities of radioactive material.

**Functional Areas of Responsibility** – Numerous ESFs are tasked with the responsibility of providing a variety of essential services/functions during emergencies/disaster in support of local response operations. Each of the ESFs should identify those areas of responsibility within their portion of the *Bow EOP*. The ESFs should identify the services/functions provided (e.g., traffic control, disaster relief services), and the department/agency responsible for providing those services/functions, and the primary tasks/activities associated with the particular service/function (e.g., coordinate the provision of temporary housing assistance). If an ESF has developed a team structure to provide those services the team(s) should be identified. However, the composition and specific of the team(s) should be addressed in an SOP/SOG for each essential

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service/function identified. Any specialized teams (i.e., Search and Rescue teams, EOD, etc.) are to be addressed in the section of the ESF template labeled Specialized Units/Teams.

**Governors Authorized Representative (GAR)** – The representative (usually the Director of Emergency Management) of the Governor who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government.

**Hazard** – Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and the environment.

**Hazard Analysis** – A process used by emergency managers to identify and analyze crisis potential and consequences.

**Hazardous Material (HazMat)** – A substance or material, which may pose an unreasonable risk to safety, health or property.

**Hazardous Waste** – Materials declared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be toxic, corrosive, ignitable or chemically reactive.

**Incident Action Plan** – The plan that is usually prepared at the beginning of each operational period that contains general control objectives reflecting the overall operational strategy and specific action plans for the next operational period.

**Incident Command Post** – The location where primary command functions are made. May be the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Disaster Field Office (DFO), or Logistical Staging area. As command function transfers so does the Incident Command Post (ICP).

**Incident Command System (ICS)** – A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident. The structure can be expanded, as situation requires larger resource, without requiring new, reorganized command structure.

**Infrastructure Protection** – Proactive risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to or succeeding at destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures. For instance, threat deterrence and vulnerability defense.

**In-kind Donations** – Donations of goods or materials, such as food, clothing, equipment, and building materials instead of money.

**Job Aid (JA)** – A document or checklist designed to provide the user with help in completing a specific task.

**Joint Information Center (JIC)** – A combined public information office that serves two or more levels of government or Federal, State, local agencies.

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**Joint Operations Center (JOC)** – A centralized operations center established by the FBI Field Office during terrorism-related incidents to provide a single point of direction, control, and coordination for emergency response operations. The JOC resolves conflicts in prioritization of resource allocations involving Federal assets.

**Lead Agency** – The Federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility under U.S. law to manage and coordinate the Federal response in a specific functional area. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management, and FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management. Lead agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA) during all phases of the response.

**Lead Federal Agency (LFA)** – The agency designated by the President to lead and coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. In general, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to provide an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities under U.S. law and supports the LFA in carrying out the President’s relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency’s unique statutory authorities.

**Local Emergency Management Director/Coordinator** – The local government official responsible for the emergency management program at the local level, county or municipal.

**Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** – A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with hazardous materials within its jurisdiction.

**Local Government** – A political subdivision of the State that is usually at the County or municipal levels.

**Major Disaster** – As defined under P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

**Mass Care** – Efforts to provide shelter, feeding, water, first aid and distribution of relief supplies following a catastrophic or significant natural disaster or other event to disaster victims.

**Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU)** – A document negotiated between organizations or legal jurisdictions for mutual aid and assistance in times of need. A MOA/MOU must contain such information as who pays for expense of operations (financial considerations), the party that will be liable for personal or property injury or destruction during response operations (liability considerations), and appropriate statements of non-competition of government resources with private enterprise (commercial considerations).

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**Mitigation** – Mitigation actions eliminate or reduce the probability of some disaster occurrences and also include 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 disasters and to reduce the vulnerability of people to disasters that may strike. Hazard mitigation should follow all disasters.

**Mobilization** – The rapid assembly, procurement, production or deployment of resources to meet the requirements of a disaster/emergency situation including war.

**Multi-Hazard** – A functional approach to planning, which treats the numerous emergency management requirements that are present in any disaster situation as common functions. This reveals a broad base foundation of recurring disaster tasks that are common to most disasters. In this manner, planning which concerns an application of the recurring tasks can be used in response to any emergency.

**Mutual Aid Agreement** – A formal or informal understanding between jurisdictions pledging the exchange of emergency or disaster assistance.

**National Contingency Plan (NCP)** – Term referring to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Regulations prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the response systems of the Clean Water Act (sec. 311); refer to 40 CFR Part 300.

**National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)** – A nation-wide medical mutual aid network between the Federal and non-Federal sectors that include medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care.

**National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC)** – The EOC for DHS/FEMA, which provides a centralized point of direction and control for Federal response operations. (Formerly the National Interagency Emergency Operations Center (NIEOC)).

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** – A Federal program to provide flood insurance coverage in those communities, which enact and enforce floodplain management regulations.

**National Hurricane Center (NHC)** – A Federal tracking center that forecasts and plots the formation and movement of tropical storms. It also alerts appropriate areas of the danger.

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce, which deals in ocean survey/exploration and atmospheric studies in coastal storms and lower atmospheric disturbances. Emergency Management relies heavily on the coastal hazards office of NOAA for storm surge modeling.

**National Response Center (NRC)** – Established under the Clean Water Act and CERCLA, and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases, disseminates reports when appropriate, and provides facilities for use in coordinating a national response action when required.

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**National Response Team (NRT)** – Organization of representatives from 14 Federal agencies with responsibility for national planning and coordination (interagency and inter-jurisdictional) of CERCLA objectives.

**National Security** – Measures taken to protect the Nation from the direct or indirect acts of war, sabotage, or terrorism directed at the United States. These acts include but are not limited to, conventional and unconventional war, chemical, biological and nuclear war or terrorism.

**National Warning System (NAWAS)** – The Federal warning system, used to disseminate warnings of imminent natural disaster or enemy attack to a regional warning system, which passes to the State warning points for action.

**National Weather Service (NWS)** – A Federal agency tasked with forecasting weather and providing appropriate warning of imminent natural disaster such as hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, etc.

**New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP)** – The State plan designed to cover all natural and man-made emergencies and disasters that threaten the State.

**Non-persistent Agent** – An agent that, upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate, is lighter than air, and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard; however, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

**Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** – The Federal agency tasked with oversight and regulation for all domestic nuclear devices, plant processes and construction.

**Operational Period** – A period of time set for execution of operational actions specified in the Incident Action Plan. Traditionally these periods are initially 12 to 24 hours in length. As the incident winds down, they may cover longer periods of activity.

**Persistent Agent** – An agent that, upon release, retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air; therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

**Plume** – Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors, and aerosols into the atmosphere.

**Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)** – An assessment of damage taken immediately following a disaster or potential disaster. Emphasis is on high-level infrastructure such as roads and power production.

**Preparedness** – Preparedness activities develop emergency response capabilities. Planning, exercising, training, mitigation, developing public information programs and alerting and warning 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

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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. Procedures and agreements to obtain emergency supplies, material, equipment, and people are developed.

**Primary Agency** – An agency, organization or group designated as an ESF primary agency serves as the executive agent under the ***Bow EOP*** to accomplish the assigned ESF Mission. Such a designation is based on that agency having performed that function on a day-to-day basis or by direction of a statutory mandate and/or regulatory requirements. Certain ESFs may have more than one agency designated in which cases they would be identified as “co-primary” agencies.

**Promulgate** – To promulgate, as it relates to the Local Emergency Operation Plan (EOP), is the act of the jurisdiction officially proclaiming, declaring and/or adopting, via local ordinance, Executive Order (EO), or etc., the ***Bow EOP*** as the emergency operations plan for the jurisdiction.

**Public Health** – A common function in multi-hazard planning, which focuses on general health and medical concerns, under emergency conditions, including provisions for accomplishing those necessary actions related to disease and vector control activities. Concerns extend to sanitation and preventing contamination of food and water.

**Public Information Officer (PIO)** – The person tasked with preparing all information for dissemination to the media or to the public.

**Radiation** – High-energy particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom, as the substance undergoes radioactive decay. Particles can be either charged alpha or beta particles or neutral neutron or gamma rays.

**Radio system** – A combination of electrical and electronic equipment, including but not limited to radios, consoles, mobile units, towers, antennas, generators, etc., which together enable communications between desired points.

**Reception Center** – A donations management facility to receive specific, undesignated or unsolicited goods such as food, water, clothes, and building supplies.

**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 assess damages, restore vital services to the community, and provide for basic needs to 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.

**Release** – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including abandonment or discarding barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any Hazardous Chemical, Extremely Hazardous Substance, or CERCLA Hazardous Substance.



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**Resource Agencies, Organizations or Groups** – Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, not assigned as primary or support to an ESF may have authorities, expertise, capabilities, or resources required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF, and/or provide services and resources. (Resources provide personnel and/or staff (equipment, resources or supplies)).

**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.

**Revised Statutes Annotated (RSAs)** – The specific form of State Law, codified and recorded for reference.

**Shelter** – A facility to house, feed, and care for persons evacuated from a risk area for periods of one or more days. For the risk areas the primary shelter and the reception center are usually located in the same facility.

**Staging Area (SA)** – A pre-selected location having large parking areas such as a major shopping area, schools, etc. The SA is a base for the assembly of personnel and equipment and resources during response operations. A SA can also serve as an area for assembling people to be moved by public transportation to host jurisdictions and a debarking area for returning evacuees.

**Standard Operating Guide (SOG)** – A SOG is a complete reference document focused on the collection of actions and activities established to accomplish one or more functions. The document user is afforded varying degrees of latitude in accomplishing functional actions or activities. As necessary, SOGs can be supported by one or more standard operation procedures (SOPs).

**Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)** – A SOP is an instructional document constituting a directive that provides prescriptive steps towards accomplishing a specified action or task. SOPs can supplement SOGs by detailing and specifying how assigned tasks are to be carried out.

**State Coordinating Officer (SCO)** – The representative of the Governor (usually the Director/Coordinator of Emergency Management) who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government. See GAR Governor’s Authorized Representative.

**State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)** – Designated by the Governor, the SERC is responsible for establishing HazMat planning districts and appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC).

**State Emergency Response Team (SERT)** – A team of senior representatives of State agencies, State level volunteer organizations, and State level corporate associations who have knowledge of their organization resources and have the authority to commit those resources to emergency response. SERT operates from the State EOC and the Director/Coordinator of EM serves as the SERT leader.

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**State Warning Point (SWP)** – The State facility (NH State Police Communications Center) that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with current directives.

**Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)** – Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, have authorities, technical expertise, and/or capabilities required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF, and/or provide services.

**Superfund** – Trust fund established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and extended under the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to provide money for cleanups associated with inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. (See CERCLA) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL99-499) SARA. Extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning and Right-To-Know systems.

**Support Agency** – An agency, organization or group that provides an essential function or service critical to the ESF and has a requirement in the decision process for the conduct of the operation using its authorities and determines priorities in providing cognizant expertise, capabilities, and resources.

**Task Force** – A group of resources with shared communication and leader. It may be pre-established and sent to an incident or it may be created at the incident.

**Terrorism** – The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and U.S. territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population.

**Title III (of SARA)** – The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986." Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens. (42 USC annotated, sec. 1101, et. seq.-1986) Trans-species Infection - An infection that can be passed between two or more animal species. This may include human hosts.

**Toxicity** – A measure of the harmful effects produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism.

**Ultra high frequency (UHF)** – Ranges from 300 MHz to 3000 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 450-512 MHz and 800-900 MHz. Also includes 960 MHz and 2 GHz microwave sub bands.

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**Undesignated/Unsolicited donation** – Unsolicited/undesignated goods are those donations that arrive in the State but have not been requested by an agency.

**Unified Command** – A team that allows all agencies (with geographical or functional responsibility for the incident) to co-manage an incident through a common set of objectives and strategies. Agencies' accountability, responsibilities, and authorities remain intact.

**Very high frequency (VHF)** – Ranges from 30 MHz to 300 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 30-50 MHz and 150-174 MHz.

**Vital Records** – Records or documents, for legal, regulatory, or operational reasons, cannot be irretrievably lost or damaged without materially impairing the organization's ability to conduct business or provide essential services.

**Vulnerability** – Susceptibility to a physical injury or attack. Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility to hazards.

**Vulnerability Analysis** – A determination of possible hazards that may cause harm. Should be a systemic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) emergency management, emergency services, security, and safety systems at a particular facility or within a jurisdiction.

**Warning Point** – A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a prearranged plan.

**Weapons-Grade Material** – Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes uranium enriched to above 90 percent uranium-235 or plutonium with greater than about 90 percent plutonium-239.

**Weapon of Mass Destruction** – Any destructive device as defined in 18 USC 921; 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, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Source: 18 USC 2332a). In 18 USC 921, a destructive device is defined, with certain exceptions, to mean any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or a missile having an explosive incendiary charge of more than 0.25 ounce, or a mine, or a device similar to the above; any type of weapon by whatever name known that will, or that may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and that has any barrel with a bore of more 0.5 inch in diameter; any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described above and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

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**APPENDIX C: AUTHORITY OF STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES**

<b>Authorities</b>	<b>Authorities</b>	<b>AUTHORITY</b>
GOVERNOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Delegation of Authority to Northwood Emergency Management Director</li> <li>* Declaration of State of Emergency</li> <li>* Ordering Evacuation</li> <li>* Ordering other Protective Actions</li> </ul>	RSA 107
AMERICAN RED CROSS	* Provisions for Mass Care Sheltering.	LOA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Regulation of Food Handling, Preparation, Storage, &amp; Distribution.</li> <li>* Environmental Sampling.</li> </ul>	RSA 426 RSA 107
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	* Assist in Coordination of Emergency Response Activities of School Districts.	RSA 107 RSA 200
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY	* Actions & Provisions as Specified in the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.	RSA 108
Department of Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* CONTROL OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.</li> <li>* Environmental Sampling.</li> </ul>	RSA 149
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Radiological Waste Disposal.</li> <li>* Transportation of Patients and Use of Vehicles as Ambulances.</li> <li>* Response Expenses.</li> <li>* Reciprocal Agreements.</li> </ul>	RSA 125 RSA 151 RSA 161
<u>Division of Community &amp; Public Health Services</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* EMERGENCY SOCIAL SERVICES.</li> <li>* Referral services for Evacuees.</li> <li>* Emergency Shelter.</li> </ul>	RSA 161 RSA 126
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	* Access & Traffic Control in State Parks & Forests.	RSA 218 RSA 12
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY <u>DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY &amp; EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Direction of Emergency Response Organization.</li> <li>* Control of Emergency Communications.</li> <li>* Request Federal and Regional Assistance.</li> <li>* Actions &amp; Provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.</li> <li>* NH Radiological Emergency Response Plan.</li> </ul>	RSA 21 RSA 108 RSA 21 / 125

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<b>APPENDIX C: AUTHORITY OF STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES</b>		
<b>Authorities</b>	<b>Authorities</b>	<b>AUTHORITY</b>
<u>Pupil Transportation</u>	* Direct Resources of Bus Services.	RSA 265
<u>State Police</u>	* Access Control.	RSA 106
	* Support to Local Police.	
	* Support to Traffic Control.	
	* Crime Prevention & Control.	
	* Request for Regional Law Enforcement Assistance.	NESPAC
<i>RSA = (New Hampshire Revised Statues Annotated) of the State Emergency Management Act</i>		

**Appendix C**  
**Authority of State Emergency Response Agencies**

<b>Authorities</b>	<b>Authorities</b>	<b>AUTHORITY</b>
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Utilize Traffic Control Devices.</li> <li>* Clearing Roads of Vehicles, Debris, &amp; Snow.</li> <li>* Installing Evacuation Route Signs.</li> </ul>	RSA 228
FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Support DPHS Special Environmental Sampling &amp; Monitoring of Shellfish.</li> <li>* Access &amp; Traffic Control in Remote Areas.</li> <li>* Notification &amp; Evacuation of Individuals in Outdoor Recreational Areas.</li> </ul>	RSA 206 RSA 211 RSA 208
NH NATIONAL GUARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Mobilization of Reserves for Protracted Emergency Period. General Support.</li> </ul>	RSA 110
Public Utilities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Consider Implementation of Emergency Regulations.</li> <li>* Provide State Emergency Response Organization additional Nuclear Facility Onsite Information.</li> <li>* Monitor Performance of Utilities Emergency Response.</li> </ul>	RSA 107
Rockingham County Dispatch Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* OPERATE MULTI-CITY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS.ACTIVATE EMERGENCY SIREN SYSTEM.</li> </ul>	RSA 154 LOA
Southwestern NH Fire Mutual Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Operate Multi-City Emergency Communication Systems.</li> <li>* ACTIVATE EMERGENCY SIREN SYSTEM.</li> </ul>	RSA 154 LOA
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Transportation of Passengers &amp; Equipment.</li> <li>* Aerial Reconnaissance of Surface Traffic.</li> <li>* Air &amp; Ground Search and Rescue.</li> <li>* Airborne Damage Assessment.</li> <li>* Aerial Radiological Monitoring.</li> <li>* Radio Communication Support.</li> <li>* COURIER &amp; MESSAGE SERVICE.</li> </ul>	LOA

*RSA = (New Hampshire Revised Statues Annotated) of the State Emergency Management Act*

**Appendix C**  
**Authority of State Emergency Response Agencies**

<b>Authorities</b>	<b>AUTHORITY</b>	
U.S. COAST GUARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Controlling Access to EPZ by Sea.</li> <li>* Marine Emergency Notification to Commercial &amp; Pleasure Craft.</li> </ul>	TITLE 33, CFR PARTS 165.20 & 160.111
FEDERAL AGENCIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Authorities of Public Law 93-288, as amended, <i>the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief &amp; Emergency Assistance Act.</i></li> </ul>	PL 93-288
TOWN OF NORTHWOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Flood Plain Development</li> </ul>	00-7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Hazardous Material Control Containment</li> </ul>	00-8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* N.H. Rules for Sanitary Production and Distribution of Food HEP 2300 – State Health</li> </ul>	00-17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Regulate and Control the Kindling, Guarding and Safekeeping of Fires</li> </ul>	00-25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Emergency Management</li> </ul>	00-30

*RSA = (New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated) of the State Emergency Management Act*