

Town of Rye, NH



Hurricane / Coastal Storm Plan

2008

FOREWORD

May 2008

The Rye Emergency Management Agency is continually striving to improve hurricane / severe coastal storm preparedness throughout Town of Rye. These efforts include the compilation and periodical revision of the Town's Hurricane Emergency Action Plan. They also include incorporating the lessons learned from previous events, results of research studies on storm surge potential, clearance time requirements, inland wind-fields and behavioral analyses of attitudes toward evacuation as well as the particular requirements of the Special Needs population.

Over the last few years there has been a marked increase in the public's awareness of hurricanes and the very significant threats they present. This has been matched by a renewed dedication on the part of government, public safety and disaster response officials to work collaboratively to protect lives and property from the threat of tropical systems. However, the planning process remains ongoing. Due to the great potential for personal harm, property damage, economic loss and disruption of community activities, everyone with a role in hurricane preparedness must remain perpetually vigilant and proactive; we can never be over-prepared. It is only through our continued efforts that the Town of Rye can prepare for, respond to and manage the potentially devastating effects of a major hurricane / coastal storm.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms Used In This Plan

Forward

Introduction

- Purpose
- Assumptions
- Implementation
- Scope

Responsibility

Operations

- Concept
 - Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale
- Direction and Control
 - National Incident Management System
 - Emergency Operations Center
 - State and Local Coordination
- Emergency Communications And Warning

Action Phases

- Public Information
- Evacuation
 - Authority & Responsibilities
 - Levels & Types
 - Decision Points
 - Phases
 - Evacuation Routes and Destinations
 - Traffic Control Points
- Sheltering
 - Transportation
 - Special Needs
 - Home Care
 - Nursing Homes and Special Care Facilities
- Recovery and Reentry
 - Authority, Responsibilities & Coordination
 - Post-Storm Reentry
 - Search and Rescue
 - Damage/Needs Assessment
 - Debris Clearance & Removal
 - Public Health
 - Public Safety
 - Communications Restoration

Utilities Restoration
Transportation Restoration
Staging of Equipment & Personnel
Disaster Relief Check-In/Information Centers

Annexes

Organizational Chart
Emergency Operations Center Chart
Function Responsibility Chart
Hurricane Readiness & Response Notifications Template
Hurricane Response Timelines Chart
Hurricane Readiness Checklist
Hurricane/Flood Evacuation Areas Map
Evacuation Routes Map
Traffic Control Points Map
Refuges of Last Resort Template
Road Clearing Priorities Template
Post-Storm Life Support and Comfort Centers Template
Disaster Assistance Center Locations Template
Applicable Statutes
 Local Organization for Emergency Management- RSA 21-P:39
 Mutual Aid Agreements- RSA 21-P:40
 Immunity- RSA 21-P:41
 Private Liability- RSA 21-P:42
 Appropriations- RSA 21-P:43
 Enforcement- RSA 21-P:45
 State of Emergency Declaration; Powers- RSA 4:45
 Taking of Private Property- RSA 4:46
 Emergency Management Powers (State)- RSA 4:47

Acronyms Used In This Plan

EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMD	Emergency Management Director
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
DOT	Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NWS	National Weather Service
PIO	Public Information Officer
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
TCP	Traffic Control Points

INTRODUCTION

The destructive potential of hurricanes poses a serious threat to the coastal areas of the United States. Although the New Hampshire coast has not been directly struck by a Category 3 -5 hurricane in the past century, the possibility of such an occurrence is not remote. It is essential, that the population be informed of the potential danger of a severe hurricane, as well as the actions they should take to save lives and protect property. It is equally important that government officials are prepared to take appropriate protective, response and recovery actions.

PURPOSE

This is a comprehensive plan of action through which the Town of Rye has prepared for the threat and destructive impact of a hurricane. The purpose of this plan is to serve as a guide for local officials to ensure effective hurricane preparedness and response in conjunction with other emergency plans and procedures. This plan sets forth actions to be taken to save lives and protect property, including notification of emergency response personnel, evacuation of the public, designation of shelter areas and actions to mitigate damage from a storm.

This Plan should be considered one part of the Rye Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and used in conjunction with the support material contained in the EOP.

ASSUMPTIONS

This plan is designed to accommodate the worst hurricane conditions assumed to be possible for New Hampshire's coast, as well as any lesser storms of hurricane intensity, including post-landfall storms from the Northern Atlantic Ocean. Operational actions and decisions during a hurricane will be based to a large degree on the forecast intensity of the storm, likelihood of hurricane conditions and the lead-time available for evacuation and sheltering operations. This plan assumes three governmental levels of emergency preparedness and response: local, State and Federal. Preparedness, warning, protection and relief are general responsibilities of all levels of government. However, emergency operations are initiated at the local level utilizing all available resources to assure effective response. State assistance is supplementary to local activation of resources and is made available in response to local requests for assistance.

This plan is based on several specific assumptions:

1. Executive decision-makers will be well acquainted with the plan and its decision-making considerations and will take appropriate action when circumstances warrant.
2. All parties with roles and responsibilities for hurricane preparedness, response and recovery will maintain a state of readiness throughout hurricane season, will actively participate in emergency operations when called to do so and will work collectively in a spirit of teamwork as circumstances require.
3. Local government emergency response agencies may not be able to provide for all the immediate needs of the community especially when time is critical. Therefore, prioritization of response efforts may become necessary.
4. Citizens, businesses and others at risk will generally take personal responsibility to follow instructions from local officials and take protective actions. However, this does not assume 100% participation and compliance will actually occur.
5. State and Federal assistance will neither be expected nor requested until local resources and capabilities are known or prove to be insufficient to satisfy emergency needs. However, such assistance may or may not be made readily available when requested.
6. Sufficient lead-time will exist to implement this plan and mobilize available resources. This assumes a Hurricane Watch will be issued approximately 36 hours before expected landfall and/or a Warning approximately 12-24 hours prior.

IMPLEMENTATION

This plan will be implemented upon the recommendation of the Rye Emergency Management Director (EMD) with the approval of the Board of Selectmen. Any level of activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) due to a hurricane or severe coastal storm shall constitute implementation of this plan.

SCOPE

This plan is intended for town-wide application of hurricane emergency operations affecting the Town of Rye. The effects of both storm surge and inland wind have been considered for hurricanes entering the region from either the Atlantic Ocean or via landfall south and west of the area. Although flooding is a damaging effect from hurricanes, it is likely that the effects of flooding may occur in the Town of Rye from other than just hurricanes. Therefore, this plan shall also be implemented to the degree necessary for severe coastal storms (Nor'easters)

and lesser systems. This plan is an annex to the Town's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), and is to be used in conjunction with the EOP under the direction of the Rye Emergency Management Agency (EMA), with the approval of the Board of Selectmen.

RESPONSIBILITY

In accordance with the Town of Rye EMD, the Rye EMA will prepare and update this Hurricane / Coastal Storm Plan to respond to the threat of hurricane related conditions. Local officials, organizations and agencies, with roles in implementing this plan will revise and update their responsibilities, duties and operating procedures associated with this annex, the EOP, available resources, notification and EOC staffing lists, and specific needs on an annual basis, or as necessary. They will also participate in planning sessions, training and exercises associated with the annex. Through this annex / plan local officials will use all available resources to protect against a threatening situation. They will establish intergovernmental mutual aid agreements as necessary for effective emergency operations response. Appropriate public officials specified in this plan will exercise direction and control.

When local resources are not adequate to deal with a hazard, State assistance may be requested by the Rye EMA through the State Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center (State EOC). Local requests must be routed through the Rye EOC prior to being submitted to the State. State emergency services supplement local efforts outlined in this plan. Upon request for assistance, the Governor may declare a State of Emergency and direct execution of the State Emergency Operation Plan. Heads of State Departments and agencies will execute emergency service functions as appropriate to assist local officials.

Upon occurrence of an emergency or disaster beyond the capabilities and resources of both the Town of Rye and the State of New Hampshire, the Governor may request assistance from the President of the United States or other officials of the Federal government. Federal assistance will supplement State and local efforts and shall be provided under governing statutory authorities.

OPERATIONS

CONCEPT

Upon the recommendation of the Rye EMA, emergency operations shall commence at the discretion of the EMD and/or the Town of Rye Board of Selectmen. The extent of emergency operations conducted, including evacuations, sheltering and protective measures, will depend on the severity, magnitude, track and timing of the storm. The National Weather Service (NWS) will monitor and report on the status of the storm using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale to categorize the severity. The scale is as follows:

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Category	Winds	Effects
1	74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
2	96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
3	111-130 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtain wall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet Above Sea Level (ASL) may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
4	131-155 mph	More extensive curtain wall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
5	greater than 155 mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

* BASED ON COASTAL STORM SURGE NORMS AT MEAN TIDE.

**BASED ON COUNTY STORM SURGE (SLOSH) PROJECTIONS AT MEAN AND HIGH TIDES. This figure does not represent wave action on top of storm surge.

Early alerting of local officials and agencies with emergency operations responsibilities is essential. Information regarding warning or response actions will be coordinated with local agencies in conjunction with the Rye EMA. Increased readiness and mobilization actions will be initiated progressively as the threat increases. Status reports will be made to the Rye EMA regarding events and activities that occur for the purposes of State-local coordination, and possible requests for a State of Emergency.

Whenever Emergency Operations are in effect they will be assigned the highest priority and take precedence over all other forms of routine government business. They shall be maintained at the appropriate levels until the threat has passed and reported as such by the NWS. In the event that the Town is struck by a storm, emergency operations will be continued until the threat has been eliminated, essential government, transportation and utility services have been restored and the basic survival needs of the citizens have been met. Emphasis will then shift from emergency operations to long-term recovery operations, which are not specifically provided for in this annex / plan.

History has shown that hurricanes can rapidly intensify at the last moment before landfall. This can render emergency operations geared up for one level of hurricane threat, largely inadequate when a more severe storm actually arrives. The result greatly increases the danger because local shelters become unsafe and longer evacuation times leave people stranded on the roads when the storm hits. At the recommendation of the NWS, emergency operations conducted under this plan may be based on the requirements for the next higher category of hurricane than actually expected. In other words, subject to recommendation of the Rye EMD and approval of the appropriate elected officials, if the storm is anticipated to arrive at a Category 2 level the local response may be for a Category 3 storm.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. STATE LEVEL:

The Governor's statutory authority in emergencies is derived from RSAs 4:45, 4:46 and 4:47. (see Annex)

Under his/her statutory emergency powers, the Governor has the authority to establish a safe level of hurricane preparedness. This includes voluntary or mandatory evacuation of the general public, protective Executive Orders, martial law or other specific actions. However, such steps will not generally be taken, particularly if local governments are willing and able to exercise direction and control necessary to manage the emergency.

2. LOCAL LEVEL:

The statutory authority for the local Emergency Management Director is derived from RSA 21-P:39. (see Annex)

The Town of Rye provides authority to the Rye Emergency Management Director, and / or elected officials to order evacuation when deemed necessary to protect lives. The Town of Rye specifically authorizes that: The Director, or in his/her absence the legally appointed successors, may determine that an emergency or disaster exists and thereafter shall have and may exercise for such period as such emergency or disaster exists or continues, the following powers:

- a) To enforce rules, laws and regulations relating to emergency management, and assume operational control over all emergency management resources;
- b) To seize or take for temporary use, any private property for the protection of the public;
- c) To take such emergency actions as may be necessary to promote and secure the safety, protection and well being of the inhabitants of the town. Within this context the ultimate responsibility and authority for overall direction and control rests with the Director and his successors. Critical decisions such as evacuation, emergency declaration or protective ordinances, will be made at their level, but may be assisted by other government officials of their choosing.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Nationally-mandated method for organizing and structuring large-scale emergency operations is the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which will be utilized in the implementation of this plan. NIMS is particularly suited for multi-jurisdictional multi-agency operations because it transcends organizational boundaries while leaving individual Department/Agency chains-of-command and reporting relationships basically intact. Overall emergency operations are organized around five general functional areas: Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning and Finance. Furthermore, a Unified Command version of NIMS will be employed which allows critical decision making authority and responsibility to be shared at the top levels of government. (See Annex , Functional NIMS/ICS [EOC] Organization and Annex , EOC/ICS Interface Assignments.)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Direction and Control functions will be conducted in the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) under the general direction of the Rye EMD, and will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Rye EMA EOP.

STATE AND LOCAL COORDINATION

Emergency operations throughout the Town will be communicated to and coordinated with the State to ensure a smooth regional and statewide response. Interactions with the State will be made through the EOC. The State EMD, acting on behalf of the Governor, is responsible for direction and control of operational response and coordination of the activities of the State and any other local governments. Through his/her designated representatives in the State EOC, situation reports will be received and disseminated, requests for assistance will be considered and processed and specific assets and resources will be allocated to assist local officials. The Rye EMD, the EOC Operations Staff or designated liaison officials, will make all requests for assistance from the EOC.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS & WARNING (Also see EOP ESF-COMMUNICATIONS & ALERTING)

RECEIVING HURRICANE INFORMATION:

Severe weather and hurricane information originates from the NWS and is disseminated to Local and State Emergency Management Agencies by:

- National Warning System (NAWAS)
- Satellite Weather Wire
- NOAA Weather Alert Monitors
- State EMA may communicate hurricane information directly to Rye EMA by:
 - GEMA Radio Network
 - NAWAS
 - Facsimile
 - Telephone
 - Computer Network

Rye EMA may also receive hurricane information from other sources:

- Internet (NOAA et al.)
- HURREVAC
- HURRTRAK (Subscription Downloading Program)
- Storm Sentry (Satellite Subscription Weather Service)
- National Hurricane Center (Direct Phone Line)
- National Weather Service, Gray, Maine (Direct Phone Line)
- Local Meteorologists

(Also see Annex , Hurricane Readiness & Response Notifications)

Information received by Rye EMA will be disseminated by a variety of methods:

- Internet
- E-mail
- Telephone
- Facsimile
- Cellular telephone
- A variety of radio equipment is located in the EOC for communicating with public safety and emergency response agencies operating within the Town. This includes:
 - All Low Bands
 - VHF
 - Amateur (Ham) radio

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM:

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is the primary public system to provide citizens information on storm intensity, location and direction of travel. This information is provided to the media by the NWS. Until the EAS is activated, citizens rely upon routine broadcasts for weather bulletins and advisories. The NWS, State EMA can activate the EAS on a regional or selective-area basis. It is the primary system for disseminating evacuation and reentry information to the general public.

OTHER LOCAL ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEMS:

In addition to EAS, NOAA Weather Alert Monitors and self-initiated broadcasts by local media, the EOC has several capabilities for communicating directly to the public with warnings, evacuation orders and instructions, as well as other information. These include:

- Warning Sirens
- Town of Rye web page (www.town.rye.nh.us)
- Town of Rye e-mail "list serve"

ACTION PHASES

Hurricanes tend to develop more slowly than most other natural disasters; therefore local governmental agencies have the opportunity to systematically mobilize and apply resources necessary to ensure effective response. In order to control and coordinate response efforts within and between the various levels of government, multi-levels of readiness or Action Phases have been established. (See **ANNEX : Hurricane Response Timelines.**) **ANNEX : (Action Phases)**, provides a detailed outline of Action Phases related activities and timetables. Individual plans and standard operating procedures should be developed around this framework, as applicable to each organization.

PUBLIC INFORMATION (Also see EOP ESF)

The timely, accurate dissemination of information and the control of rumors are vital to effective emergency operations, particularly when evacuation and sheltering issues are time critical. Both the EOP and Town of Rye assign this responsibility to Rye EMA. In this regard the EMD, will exercise direction and control over all emergency public information functions and may assign Public Information Officers (PIO) to the EOC. Upon implementation of this plan, all official public statements, interviews, press conferences and news releases will be scheduled, conducted and issued either by or through the PIO to ensure uniformity, consistency and accuracy. Official spokespersons representing individual agencies and senior government officials wishing to make independent public statements must coordinate those statements with the PIO. A regular schedule of press conferences, situation reports and news releases will be established. Special announcements, instructions, advisories, alerts and warnings will be made as necessary. The media will be expected to adhere to procedural guidelines that will be provided in advance and will be restricted from access to the EOC. Issues of concern, unconfirmed reports and unsubstantiated rumors will be directed to the PIO to be addressed, investigated and responded to as soon as possible. Misinformation will be promptly corrected. If questions by either the media or the public cannot be immediately answered they will be researched and followed up with correct responses.

EVACUATION (Also see LEOP ESF)

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rye EMA may recommend that an evacuation is conducted to protect lives and property. When a hurricane threat increases to the point that the NWS may issue a Hurricane Watch, the Rye Emergency Management Director (EMD) will request the Board of Selectmen in the EOC or via conference call, to assess the threat and consider options for a possible evacuation. After a Watch, but prior to and in anticipation of a Hurricane Warning for the Town of Rye, the Director and

Board of Selectmen will deliberate on the need for evacuating all or any portion of the Town. This may occur at periodic intervals and actually extend into the Warning period. Any joint decision to evacuate or not to evacuate will be the sole responsibility of these officials. In the event that any of these officials is unavailable personally, in writing or by telephone or cannot send a representative to act on their behalf, the decision making process will proceed without that individual when an ultimate decision is critical and cannot be delayed. Before reaching a decision, the Board of Selectmen will be briefed by the Rye EMD. They will be afforded the opportunity to discuss the situation by telephone with State EMA, the NWS, FEMA and the National Hurricane Center. Any decision to evacuate will be immediately communicated to and coordinated with State EMA and other agencies in the EOC. The Rye EMD will then ensure that evacuation and sheltering operations are successfully carried out as described in this plan, by authorizing and committing available resources, personnel and facilities to this effort.

LEVELS AND TYPES:

The threat of storm surge, fresh water flooding and damaging winds caused by a hurricane requires that persons in Hurricane Warning areas seek shelter and take protective actions in sufficient time to escape the effects of the storm. The actual number of people who need to evacuate and the distances they must travel will be determined by the severity and track of the storm.

There are two levels of evacuation, Partial and Full.

LEVEL	AREAS TO BE EVACUATED
Partial	All islands All waterfront properties All low-lying areas adjacent to marshes, wetlands, etc. (see Storm Surge Map) All flood prone areas (including rainfall flooding) All mobile/manufactured type parks and homes
Full	Entire Town: No exceptions for the general public

There are two types of evacuation, Voluntary & Mandatory.

TYPE	INTERPRETATION
------	----------------

Voluntary	Government officials strongly urge persons in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer areas. Personal discretion allowed, but not advised.
Mandatory	Government officials order persons in designated evacuation areas to relocate. Personal discretion is not a deciding factor. Persons who refuse to comply with a mandatory evacuation order will neither be arrested nor forcibly removed from their homes, but they should not expect rescue or other lifesaving assistance after the onset of gale force winds. A mandatory evacuation order will apply to the general public. Exceptions include public safety officials, disaster response personnel and Critical or Essential workforce. However, these individuals will be expected to eventually seek adequate shelter prior to the onset of hurricane conditions.

Each storm will dictate its own combination of levels and types of evacuation:

CATEGORY	TYPE	LEVEL
Tropical Storm Or Severe Nor'Easter	Voluntary	Partial
Cat. 1-3	Voluntary	Partial
Cat. 4-5	Mandatory	Full

CLEARANCE TIME

Clearance time is the time necessary to clear evacuees from the evacuation area and the roadways of all vehicles evacuating. Clearance time begins when the first vehicle enters the evacuation network and ends when the last vehicle reaches a local shelter or the Town line on the way to inland shelter. Clearance time is developed to include the time required for evacuees to secure their homes and prepare to leave, the time spent by all vehicles traveling along evacuation routes and the additional time spent on the road caused by traffic and road congestion. Clearance time does not relate to the time that any one vehicle spends traveling along the evacuation routes. It also does not guarantee vehicles will safely reach their destination once outside the Town. Clearance time must be considered in respect to the arrival time of hurricane pre-landfall hazards.

Evacuation should be completed prior to the arrival of sustained 34-knot (39 mph) gale force winds or the onset of storm surge inundation, whichever occurs

first. It is critical to understand that NWS projections for landfall sometimes refer to the eye of the storm passing over the shoreline. Gale force winds may extend 100-200 miles ahead of the eye. Based on a storm with a radius of 100 miles, moving at 10 miles per hour, this could reduce the evacuation time for a projected landfall at 24 hours to only 14 hours. Winds will only increase as the storm approaches accompanied by rapidly deteriorating conditions such as: torrential rain, storm surge and fresh water flooding.

Clearance time is based on:

- Number of people evacuating (including tourists/visitors)
- Number of vehicles on roadways
- Number and capacity of evacuation roadways
- Potential roadway choke points
- Response times after evacuation orders
- Time of day

DECISION POINTS

The practical decision point or deadline for an evacuation decision is approximately one hour before the time gale force winds arrive, minus the clearance time required to safely evacuate all the people in a high-risk area. For example: gale force winds are possible at 10:00 PM, clearance time is 14 hours, therefore the deadline is 7:00 AM. If an evacuation decision has not been tentatively agreed upon, it will need to be made at this time. Officials should be assembled 15-30 minutes prior to the decision point in order to allow sufficient time to reach an appropriate decision, notify emergency operations personnel, and if appropriate, prepare a news release and press conference before the evacuation order is publicly announced.

PROBABILITIES

The probability that a storm will actually make landfall or at least pass close enough to the Town of Rye to endanger lives and property must also be factored into the decision making process. Probabilities are expressed as percentages around the official forecast track of a storm up to 72 hours or more into the future. They are provided by the NWS every six hours and are useful in assessing the potential threat to a particular location as the storm approaches. However, they can be over relied upon as the primary criteria in deciding if an evacuation is warranted. While common sense dictates that there must be a reasonable probability of a direct hit to justify an evacuation decision, there is no objective standard for determining what specific level of probability constitutes an acceptable or unacceptable risk.

The nearer a storm gets, the more accurate the predicted probability becomes. The maximum theoretical probabilities for a direct storm strike are:

PROBABILITY	HOURS BEFORE LANDFALL (Eye)
10%	72
13-18%	48
20-25%	36
35-45%	24
60-70%	12

It is extremely unlikely that the probability of a hurricane strike will ever exceed 25-35% at the Decision Point required to make a timely evacuation decision. If gale force winds arrive seven hours or more before the eye, it will be virtually impossible to have as much as a 50% probability at that time. Therefore, any evacuation order will almost always be issued while uncertainty is relatively high. Delaying a decision to evacuate beyond the decision point when the probability is better than 50-50 will be too late, even for a Category 1 or 2 storm.

PHASES

Prior to evacuation decision-making meetings, Rye EMA will prepare a proposed evacuation schedule for phased evacuation. The exact nature of the schedule will vary based on the immediacy of the threat, time of day involved and levels and types of evacuation. In a townwide Mandatory-Full evacuation, the schedule will include:

TIME	ACTION
WATCH	Decision-making begins. Decision Point reached. Outcome shared with appropriate personnel. Voluntary-Full Evacuation orders issued. Announcement that additional orders may be issued. Evacuation needs reviewed. Decision Point reached. Outcome shared with appropriate personnel.
WARNING	New evacuation order issued. (Possibly before Warning) Mandatory-Partial Evacuation needs reviewed. Decision Point reached. Outcome shared with appropriate personnel. Mandatory-Full New evacuation order issued.

Gale Force Winds Evacuation orders canceled.
Refuges announced open.

If the threat of the storm diminishes over time, the entire schedule may not be implemented. However, if the storm increases speed or strength rapidly or unpredictably, some portions may have to be time-compressed or even eliminated in favor of an immediate Mandatory Town wide evacuation. Every effort will be made to coordinate the schedule with the periodic issuance of NWS Advisories at 11:00 and 5:00, and consideration for clearance time requirements.

EVACUATION ROUTES AND DESTINATIONS

Once an evacuation order is issued, all major roadway networks within the Town will be considered evacuation routes for local travel from the Town to inland areas.

ANNEX I:

(Routes Inside Town of Rye), shows evacuation routes: Can also be found in RERP Traffic Plan

TRAFFIC CONTROL (Also see LEOP ESF)

Outside of the Town of Rye, traffic control will be the responsibility of State and local jurisdictions through which the routes travel. However, within Rye's boundaries, the Rye Police Department will staff traffic control points at critical intersections, bridges and potential choke points. Towing vehicles will be on standby at strategic locations under the direction of the Rye Police Department.

ANNEX J-1 through 7: (Traffic Control Points / RERP Plan), identifies assignments, locations, and agencies responsible for staffing during a full-scale evacuation. The ultimate decision regarding staffing of specific points is the responsibility of the Rye Police Chief or his designee. All traffic control points will be activated after a Mandatory-Full evacuation order is issued. A lesser number may be activated after a Voluntary or Mandatory-Partial evacuation order is issued, depending on the volume of traffic experienced and the discretion of the Police Chief. The traffic control points will remain activated until no longer required to control traffic flow. However, once gale force winds arrive, officers will be released to seek shelter in accordance with department procedures.

SHELTERING (Also see EOP ESF)

a) TYPES OF SHELTERS

A variety of shelters may be utilized once a hurricane threat requires evacuation; these vary both in terms of location and purpose:

- Local Shelters
- Critical Workforce
- Inland Shelters
- Pet Shelters
- Special Needs Shelters

b) LOCAL

During a hurricane evacuation it is the National policy of the American Red Cross to not open any shelter in a coastal community regardless of the category of the storm.

c) CRITICAL WORKFORCE & FAMILY

Essential personnel needed to carry out evacuation and post-storm reentry and recovery operations will be expected to take shelter before gale force winds arrive. The shelter will not be staffed like local public shelters, but may receive feeding assistance from the Red Cross and/or Salvation Army. It will be opened for use after a Hurricane Warning has been issued. However, equipment staging may begin after a Hurricane Watch has been issued. They will be used for all categories of hurricane.

CRITICAL WORKFORCE SHELTER

LOCATION	ADDRESS	CAPACITY
Rye Public Safety Building	555 Washington Rd	25

INLAND

During hurricanes, inland public shelters will be opened at the direction of the New Hampshire EMA. These shelters may be opened and announced immediately after Hurricane Warning and Mandatory-Full evacuation orders have been issued. They will be staffed with personnel coordinated by NH EMA and Towns. Evacuees will be instructed to follow inland evacuation routes and report

to inland Evacuation Centers where they will be provided information about motels, restaurants and other services in the community. In the event that a shelter begins to reach capacity, the shelter manager will communicate the need to local authorities. The local EOC will notify the State so they can plan how future evacuees will be directed to other shelters.

REFUGES OF LAST RESORT

It would be unrealistic to expect that everyone in an evacuation area will follow instructions and seek shelter in time to avoid the full effects of a hurricane strike. Some people will either choose not to leave at all or to leave too late and incur additional risk by being on the road. To provide a final alternative to public shelters for those stranded on the road or that could or would not take shelter before the storm arrives, refuges of last resort have been designated. They are not full service shelters; they are only equipped with survival resources. There is no guarantee that these refuges will be safe from the effects of storm surge and high winds; they should only be considered as safe as an average home.

Locations of Refuges of Last Resort (Potential Locations):

Rye Public Safety Building 555 Washington Road
Rye Jr. High School – Washington Road
Rye Congregational Church – Washington Road
Webster At Rye Retirement Home- Washington Road

PETS (Also see EOP ESF)

There will be no local shelters for pets during any category of hurricane. Most, if not all veterinary clinics and kennels, as well as the Regional Humane Society and Town of Rye Animal Control, will not accept animals prior to a storm. A Pet Information hotline may be staffed in the EOC to answer questions about out-of-area pet sheltering and provide care instructions. Many hotels and motels along the Route 16 corridor may accept pets with guests during hurricane emergencies; public shelters may become operational upon notification by the NH EMA. Owners will be informed of these locations upon reporting to the evacuation centers. Evacuees requiring public transportation to reach shelters will be allowed to bring the pets on buses if they are in travel carriers. In all cases when pets are evacuated the owners must bring carriers, ID tags, food, immunization records and medicines.

TRANSPORTATION (Also see EOP ESF)

A. TYPES

Citizens requested or ordered to evacuate should either have their own transportation or arrangements to evacuate with others that do have transportation. A limited number of public transportation vehicles and drivers will be available to assist those who cannot evacuate on their own.

B. SHELTERS

Some public transportation may be provided to inland shelters. Scheduled bus routes will be operated with a schedule established and announced after Hurricane Warning and Mandatory-Full evacuation orders are issued. Evacuees may be transported by bus to the designated school bus agency for the Rye School District where they will board school buses for transport to designated inland shelters.

SPECIAL NEEDS (Also see EOP ESF-Mass Care & Shelter / Health & Medical)

A. TYPES

Special Needs is defined as any person requiring comprehensive assistance with daily living and/or under the part or full-time care or charge of others. This definition goes beyond health-related or medical applications and is used for those requiring unusual or enhanced evacuation and sheltering assistance.

a. HOME CARE

For persons residing at home requiring transportation, a higher level of medical care than that provided in a public shelter and who do not have anyone to provide that care, evacuation and sheltering may be provided to the degree that resources permit. NH EMA,

Rye EMA, and with the assistance of Rockingham County VNA and Rye SERVE and local churches will develop and maintain a Special Needs Registry for persons that are not affiliated with local hospital health care systems. Immediately after a Hurricane Watch is issued and the EOC is fully activated, registrants will be contacted regarding their status and will be informed to begin preparing for possible evacuation if and when Warning and Mandatory evacuation orders are issued. Once orders are imminent, they will be re-contacted and instructed to be ready to evacuate. They will be expected to have extra clothing, medical equipment, supplies and medicines, ready to take with them. If they have a personal caregiver, that person must be ready to accompany them. A variety of transportation resources may be used: Area Bus Contractors will provide buses for wheelchair passengers. Ambulances will be used for horizontal transport. Other resources will be used as available; Requirements beyond local capabilities will be directed to the NH EMA / NH EOC.

b. NURSING HOMES & CARE FACILITIES

Nursing homes, personal care homes, assisted living facilities and related licensed entities are required to have emergency and disaster plans appropriate for hurricane conditions. As a rule they will be expected to discharge patients or residents into the care of guardians and to transfer the remainder to a safer and similar facility if they are located in a mandatory evacuation area. Due to the lead-time requirements for transporting patients or residents, these facilities should be prepared to evacuate prior to a Mandatory evacuation order. Transportation for patients or residents, staff and family members is the responsibility of the individual facility. Commercial transport services are contractually available to the nursing home and personal care facility industry. Separate arrangements must be made by each facility to transport patients or residents. Similar arrangements must also be made to transport supplies and equipment. Facilities are encouraged to commence evacuation upon issuance of a Voluntary evacuation order but must be prepared to evacuate immediately upon issuance of a Mandatory evacuation order; unnecessary delays may result in a lack of transportation.

c. TRANSPORTATION

Simple lack of transportation does not constitute a Special Need that entitles someone to receive extra consideration and assistance. As a rule, it is not practical to use public mass transportation vehicles to pick up individual evacuees. However, if time and available transportation permit, exceptions may be made.

For persons residing at home who require transportation, a higher level of medical care than can be provided in a public shelter, and do not have anyone to provide the care needed, evacuation and sheltering assistance may be provided to the degree that resources permit. Where possible, individuals registered with the State / Town Special Needs Registry, not requiring a Special Needs shelter at the time of the storm because their conditions do not require a higher level of care than a public shelter can provide, will be contacted and arrangements made for transport to a public shelter. Other persons who request transportation will be entered on a standby list for possible pickup if they are unable to reach a transportation pickup point on their own due to age, infirmity, health condition or disability and have no one to assist them. This list will be prioritized on the basis of geographic threat and condition of the person requesting assistance. Individuals will not be guaranteed assistance but every effort will be made to reach them if circumstances permit. For specific areas where there are substantial numbers of residents living closely together without transportation such as senior citizen complexes and public housing clusters, attempts will be made to provide public transportation. Residents should organize together in advance through neighborhood or building management associations so that a designated central pickup point and time can be established. Concerned resident groups or organizations must coordinate for assistance in advance with the Rye EMD. Transportation assistance cannot be guaranteed but every effort will be made to provide it after Hurricane Warning and Mandatory evacuation orders have been issued.

d. SHELTERS

Special Needs shelters may be activated at the Webster at Rye Nursing Home. Shelters will be staffed by either State designated personnel or other trained volunteers who will oversee general operations. Volunteers will be used to help load, unload and move evacuees into the shelters. If additional personnel or supplies are needed they will be requested through the State EOC. Feeding will be provided by the Red Cross.

RECOVERY AND REENTRY

AUTHORITY, RESPONSIBILITIES & COORDINATION

Local elected officials have the authority and responsibility to take action necessary to protect lives and property during and immediately following a hurricane. It is the duty of the Town Officials to employ their assets to restore the community to pre-storm status as quickly and safely as possible. Realistically, a disaster of hurricane magnitude will quickly overwhelm those capabilities. When this becomes apparent, the State will commit its resources in support of local efforts. When State assistance proves to be insufficient, the Federal government can be requested to assist. While local officials are preparing for emergency response operations as the storm approaches, the State EOC will be preparing to deploy resources necessary to facilitate recovery. After the storm passes local officials assess needs and make appropriate requests to NH EMA. NH EMA will process requests and coordinate assistance between State and local levels. Several NH EMA employees, including the Town's Representative may respond to the Town's EOC and coordinate with local officials.

POST-STORM REENTRY

As soon as practical, local officials will establish reentry restrictions to protect lives, prevent looting, and facilitate recovery operations. As deemed necessary, law enforcement officers will staff checkpoints to restrict re-entry to authorized individuals. As a general rule, only personnel who can contribute to search and rescue, damage assessment, or other recovery operations will be allowed access into damaged areas.

Until safety and order have been reestablished, reentry will be permitted on the basis of need-to-return and an ability to contribute to the recovery process.

POST STORM REENTRY CHECK POINTS

LOCATION

To Be Determined

STAFFING

As Required

As recovery operations proceed, vehicle dashboard passes may be used to verify authorization in the area. Government, disaster relief, utilities and other Critical workforce personnel may be required to display personal identification at reentry checkpoints.

SEARCH & RESCUE (Also see EOP ESF)

As soon as possible after the storm, public safety officials under the direction of the Rye Fire Department will commence search and rescue operations in those areas known or suspected to have victims. As necessary, additional State and Federal resources will be requested through the State EOC. The Rye Fire Department and any agencies providing mutual aid will be initially responsible for coordinating search and rescue operations within the Town.

The Coast Guard will coordinate marine operations.

DAMAGE/NEEDS ASSESSMENT (Also see EOP ESF Resource Support)

Damage/needs assessment will commence concurrent with reentry and search and rescue operations, particularly with respect to infrastructure, transportation routes and utility services. State assistance for preliminary damage assessment may be requested by the Rye EMA through the State EOC. Returning aircraft from the NH Air National Guard and the Coast Guard may provide aerial assessments and forward them to the EOC for processing. Unsafe conditions or potential hazards will be reported to the EOC. Also, private disaster relief agencies such as the Red Cross and the Salvation Army will be allowed to begin needs assessments for storm victims followed by damage assessments for their property.

Damage assessment efforts will initially focus on:

- a. Extent and boundaries of the affected area.
- b. Extent of damage to public facilities.
- c. Infrastructure: Power, water, sewer, and safety of shelter facilities and major structures.
- d. Transportation: Ability to drive in any area of Town.
- e. Communications: Ability to conduct emergency response operations and advise the public (TV, radio, and phone).
- f. Continuity of Government: Ability to control movement, looting, access to Town/commerce.
- g. Extent of damage to individual homes and businesses.

Needs assessments will use damage assessment data to determine:

- a. To what extent are the immediate emergency needs of the public being met, and additional State and possible Federal assistance requirements?
- b. Are people in the area suffering from medical/health/food/water issues and what is necessary to relieve/mitigate this suffering?
- c. Are there conditions that could cause suffering or significant additional damage if not responded to immediately?
- d. Do conditions warrant assistance to maintain legal/lawful practices?

DEBRIS CLEARANCE & REMOVAL (Also see EOP ESF Resource Support)

The removal of debris is a high priority to allow movement of emergency units into the area and to restore services for transportation, utilities, and communications. Debris clearing and removal along State and Federal reentry routes will be the primary responsibility of the State DOT. Other debris clearance within the Town will be the responsibility of Rye Public Works. State support will be coordinated through the State EOC and provided as required by NHDOT and other State, Federal and private agencies. As cleanup operations proceed and short-term recovery efforts near completion, there will be a considerable amount of accumulated debris. To facilitate long-term recovery this debris may have to be temporarily relocated. Temporary sites will be identified on the basis of geographic need within the Town.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Also see EOP ESF Health & Medical Services)

It is essential to protect the health of the public in the aftermath of a hurricane. Problems may develop due to contamination of water, failure of sewage systems, decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, vector-borne disease carriers and rabid animals. The Town of Rye Health Officer is responsible for assessing public health threats and coordinating precautionary response measures and related public statements. Local water/sewer departments and Mosquito Control will work closely with Public Health officials in this regard. If additional assistance is needed it will be requested from the State Department of Health and Human Services through the State EOC.

PUBLIC SAFETY: (Also see EOP ESF-Law Enforcement)

Law Enforcement, establishes procedures for the command, control and coordination of local, county and state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support emergency/disaster operations. If police, fire and EMS services require augmentation after a hurricane/storm strike, requests for assistance will be made through the local EOC to the State EOC.

COMMUNICATIONS RESTORATION

Local public safety agencies will assess the status of their communications systems at the earliest opportunity and report their capability as well as major problems to the EOC. As necessary, State assistance should be requested to restore communications systems and control points. Amateur radio operators may augment initial response communications in areas that require support. Restoration of commercial telephone service is the responsibility of the local provider (s). Priority should be given to those facilities vital to public safety, medical care and recovery operations. Restoration of mass media communications is a private enterprise responsibility. If transmission towers are

operable, direct radio broadcasts may be made from the EOC until regular services are restored. As required by each department, activity and situation reports must be submitted to departmental representatives in the EOC.

UTILITIES RESTORATION (Also see EOP ESF Resource Support)

Commercial gas and electric providers will restore electricity and gas services. Priority should be given to the restoration of service in those facilities vital to public safety, medical care, victim sheltering, mass communications and recovery operations. Water and sewer services should be restored in accordance with emergency plans of the districts and local jurisdictions. As required by each department, activity and situation reports must be submitted to departmental representatives in the EOC.

TRANSPORTATION RESTORATION

New Hampshire DOT has primary responsibility for the repair and restoration of State highways and bridges. Highways and bridges that are not State maintained are the responsibility of the Town and possibly with assistance from the NH DOT and State agencies as required and requested by the Town of Rye through the State EOC. As required by each department, activity and situation reports must be submitted to departmental representatives in the EOC.

EQUIPMENT & PERSONNEL STAGING:

Identifies tentative, unconfirmed, post-storm locations that may be suitable for staging equipment for recovery operations:

Rye Public Safety Building
555 Washington Road
Rye, New Hampshire

Rye Department of Public Works
Grove Road
Rye, New Hampshire

Rye Junior High School
Washington Road
Rye, New Hampshire

Rye Elementary School
Sagamore Road
Rye New Hampshire

Wallis Sands State Park
Ocean Boulevard
Rye, New Hampshire

Rye Congregational Church
Washington Road
Rye, New Hampshire

St. Theresa's Church
Central Road
Rye, New Hampshire

Odiorne Point State Park
Route 1-A
Rye, New Hampshire

Bethany Church
Breakfast Hill Road
Greenland, New Hampshire

Rye Airfield Skatepark
4 Airfield Drive
Rye, New Hampshire

Rye Recreation Area
Recreation Road
Rye, New Hampshire

DISASTER RELIEF CHECK IN & INFORMATION CENTERS:

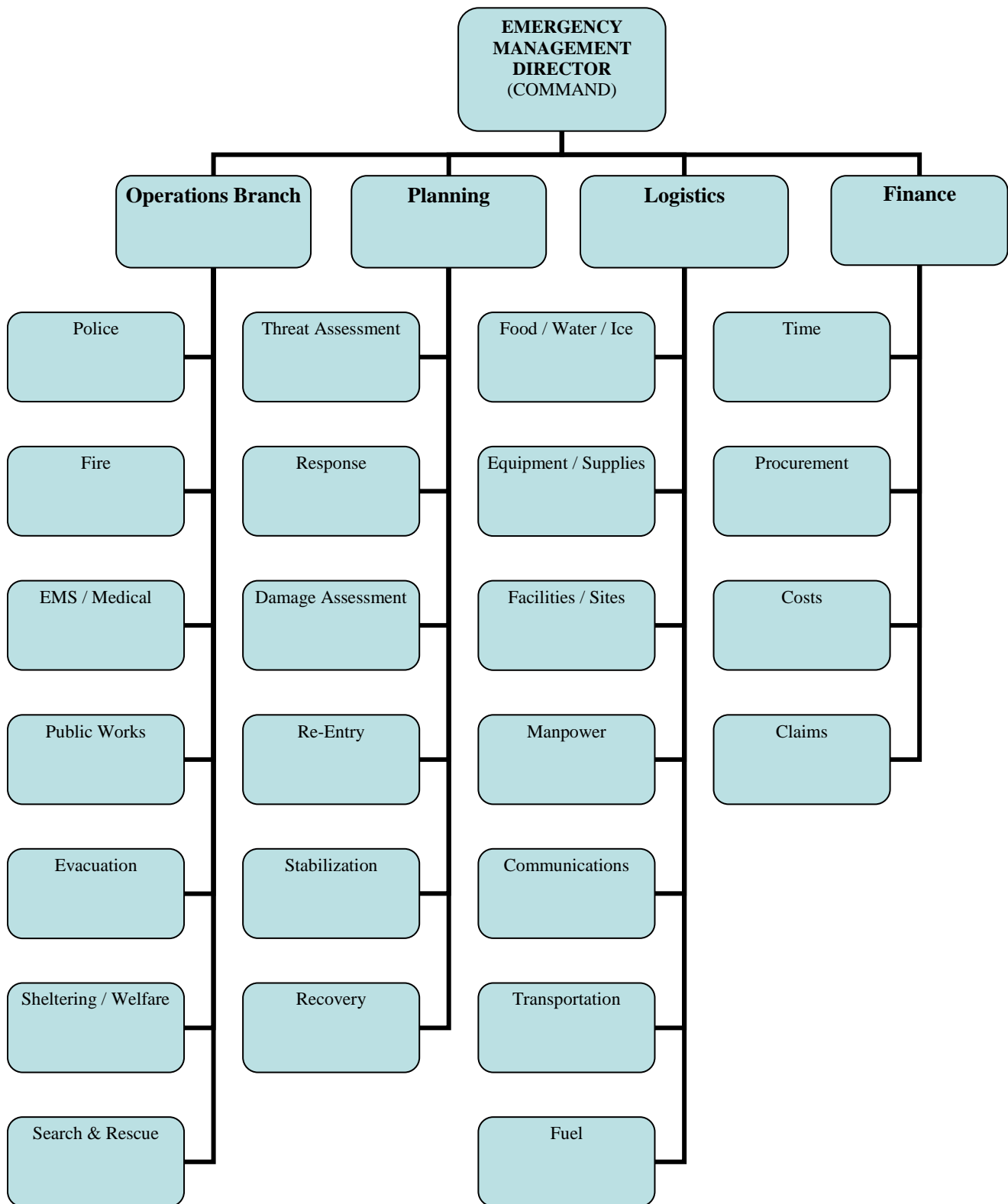
Identifies locations where disaster relief supplies may be staged and personnel should initially report to receive information and directions before entering the Town:

Rye Public Safety Building
555 Washington Road
Rye, New Hampshire

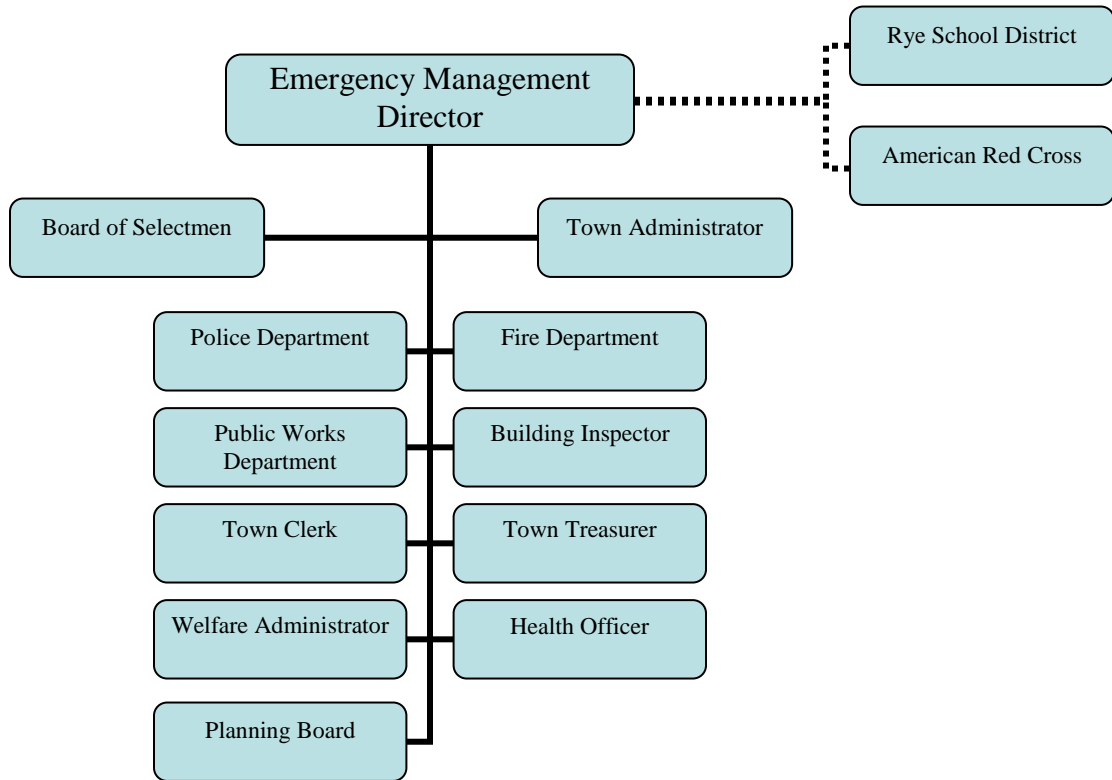
Also, see above **Equipment and Personnel Staging**

ANNEX A

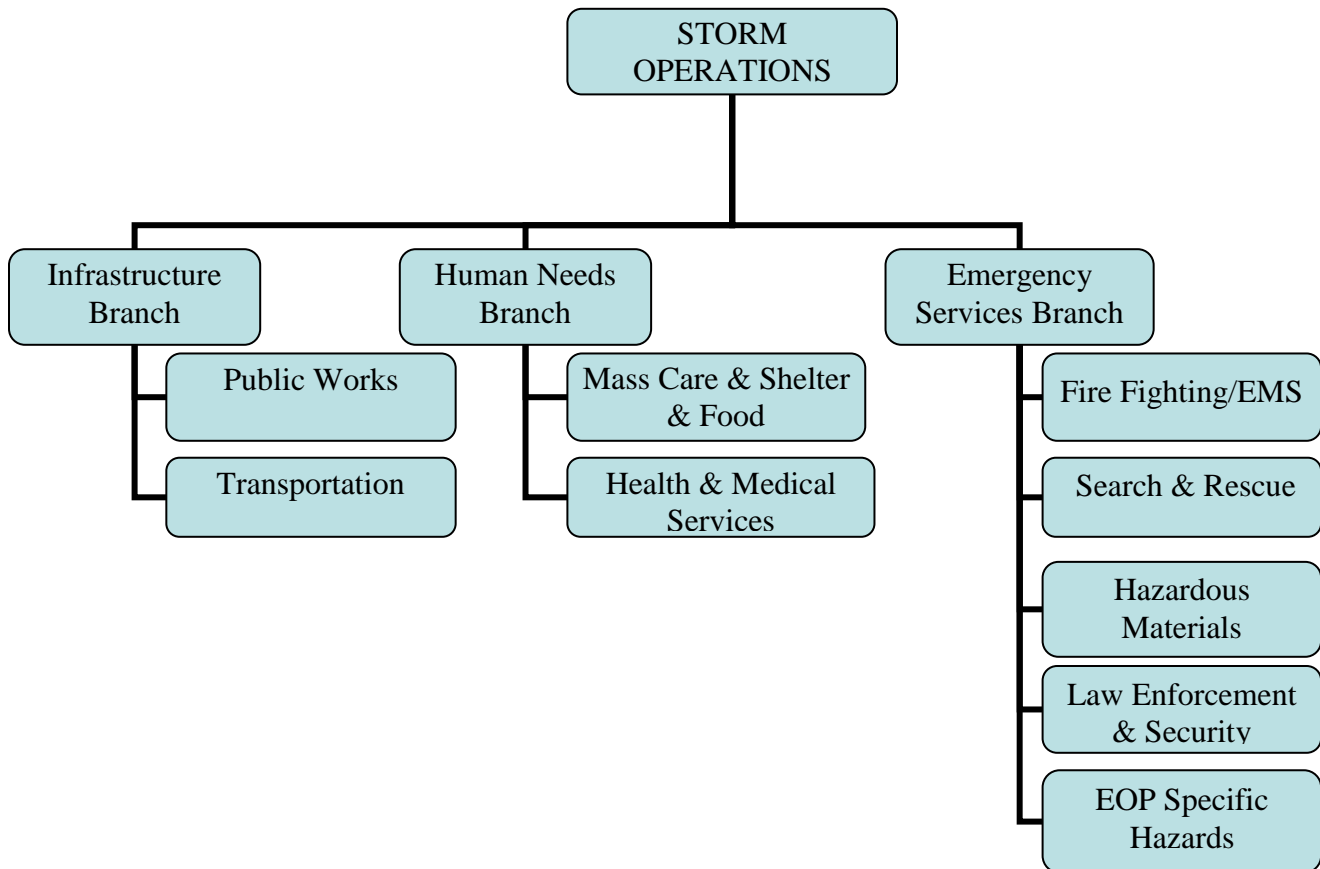
FUNCTIONAL EOC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ANNEX B
EOC INTERFACE ASSIGNMENTS



ANNEX C
FUNCTION RESPONSIBILITY (ESFs)



ANNEX D
HURRICANE READINESS & RESPONSE NOTIFICATIONS

**TIME
FRAMES**

GROUPS

72 – 48 Hours

48 – 24 Hours

12 - 24 Hours

Less than 12 Hours

ANNEX E
HURRICANE RESPONSE TIMELINES

ANNEX F

ACTION PHASE RELATED ACTIVITIES

ACTION PHASE ACTIVITIES

PRE-SEASON

Emergency Management Sponsored Severe WX Conference (TBD)
Pre-season planning with all organizations & local agencies
Revisions/Updates of: Town-wide Severe Storm / Hurricane Plan
Individual Hurricane Plans (i.e. schools / nursing home)
Individual Department SOPs / SOGs
Mutual Aid agreements (Police / Fire / Public Works)
Notification lists
Resource inventory lists
Public education

Preparedness

Routine operations
Hurricane Season Regular monitoring of tropical developments
Continued public education

Monitoring

Monitor Weather agencies for potential impact of hurricane / severe coastal storm that would affect the Town of Rye.
Notification of all agencies and officials on Emergency Notification List.

ANNEX G

CATEGORY 1 & 2 EVACUATION AREAS

Note: All mainland area general storm surge boundaries have been identified. Low lying areas less than 15'MSL within these areas should be evacuated to higher ground. Outside but adjacent areas may also be subject to storm surge and if in doubt, should be evacuated.

EVACUATION ROUTES INSIDE TOWN OF RYE

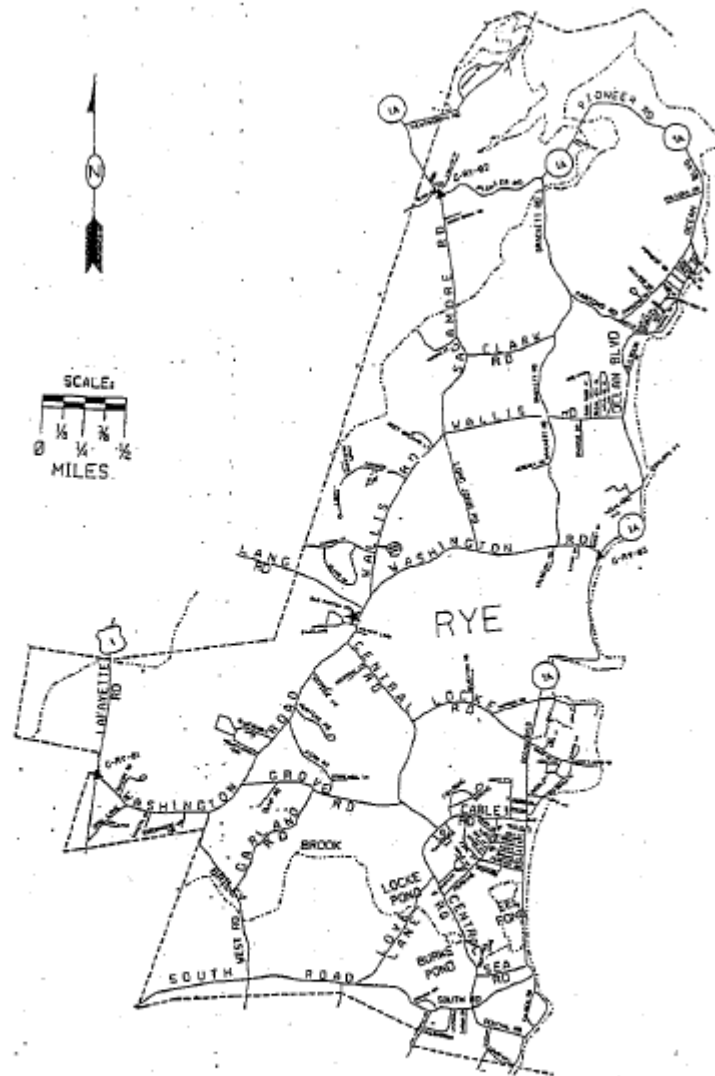
NOTE:
* THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO ENSURE THAT ILLEGIBLE PORTIONS, IF ANY, DO NOT AFFECT THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE PRODUCT WHEN UTILIZED FOR ITS INTENDED PURPOSE.*

ANNEX I

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

Primary Roadway Intersection

ANNEX I-1



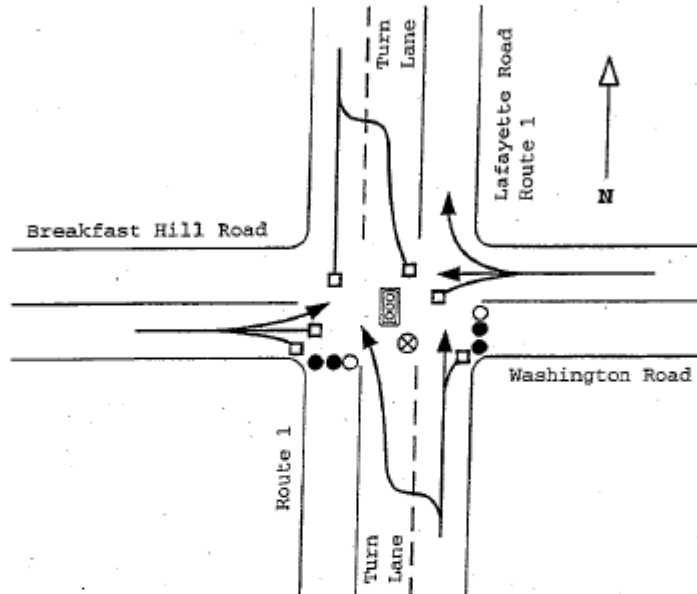
NOTE:
* THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO ENSURE THAT ILLEGIBLE PORTION(S), IF ANY, DO NOT AFFECT THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE PRODUCT WHEN UTILIZED FOR ITS INTENDED PURPOSE.*

LEGEND
--- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
★ EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER/
LOCAL STAGING AREA
(FIRE STATION)
▲ TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

ANNEX I-2

RYE TRAFFIC CONTROL POST NO. G-RY-01

Location: Intersection of Breakfast Hill Road, Washington Road, and Lafayette Road (Route 1)



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced apart minimum 8 feet
- ⓧ Traffic Light

Description:

1. Facilitate northbound traffic along Route 1 and traffic turning north onto Route 1 from cross streets.
2. Facilitate traffic electing to turn west onto Breakfast Hill Road from Route 1.
3. Discourage southbound and eastbound traffic movements.

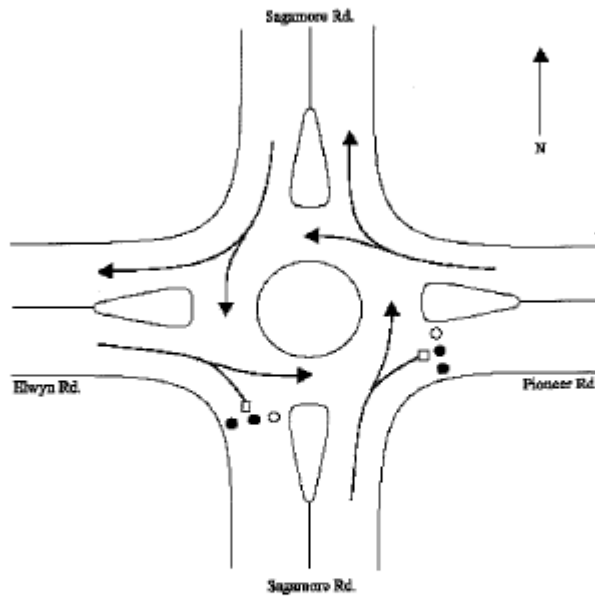
Manpower/Equipment:

- 1 traffic guide
- 6 traffic cones

ANNEX I-3

RYE TRAFFIC CONTROL POST NO. G-RY-02

Location: Intersection of Sagamore Road and Pioneer Road
(Foye's Corner)



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced apart minimum 8 feet

Description:

1. Facilitate northbound and westbound traffic movements.
2. Discourage southbound and eastbound traffic movements.

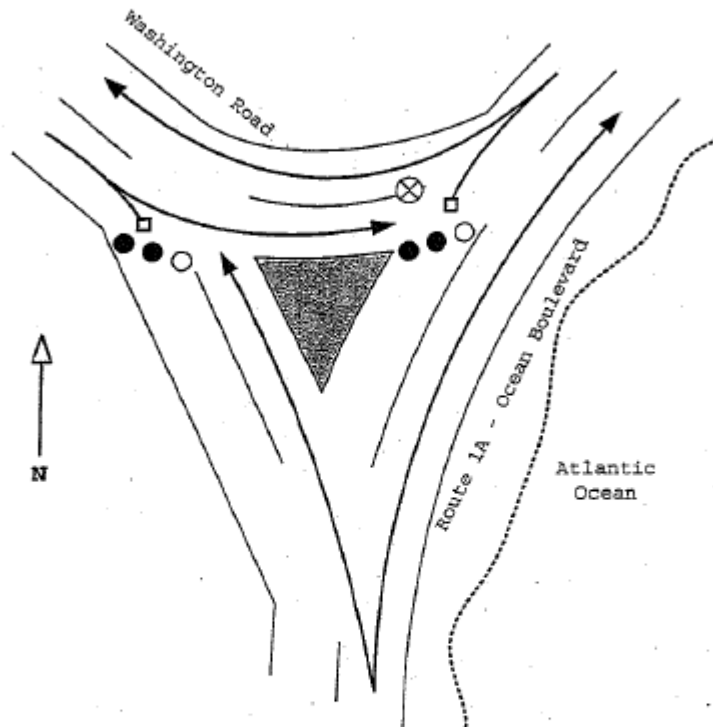
Manpower/Equipment:

- 1 traffic guide
- 6 traffic cones

ANNEX I-4

RYE TRAFFIC CONTROL POST NO. G-RY-03

Location: Intersection of Route 1A and Washington Road



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced apart minimum 8 feet

Manpower/Equipment:

1 traffic guide
6 traffic cones

Description:

1. Facilitate traffic movements westbound onto Washington Road and northbound along Route 1A.
2. Discourage traffic movements southbound along Route 1A.

Description for Beach Closing
(May 15 - September 15):

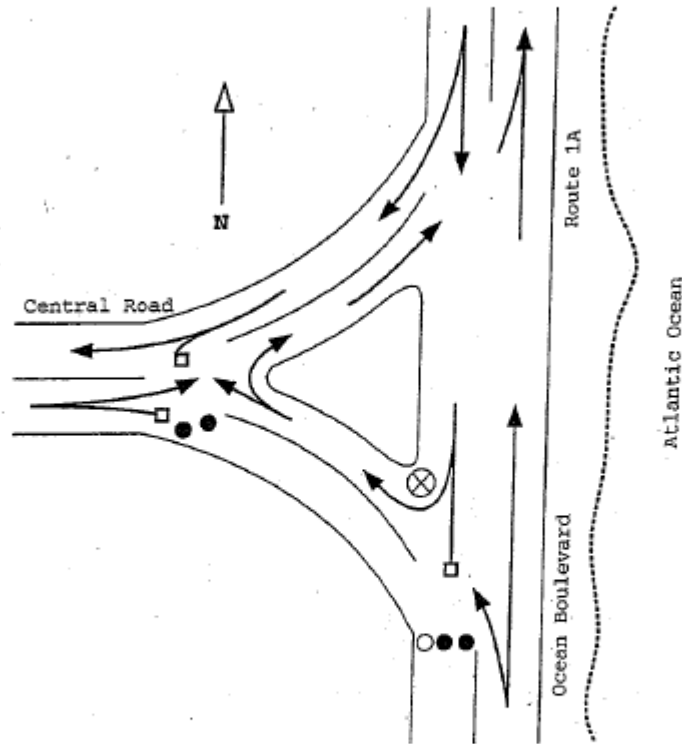
Discourage access to southbound Route 1A at Washington Road.

ANNEX I-5

RYE SUPPLEMENTAL ACCESS CONTROL POST NO. RY-04

Location: Intersection of Route 1A and Central Road

Condition of Activation: North Hampton is evacuated, but Rye is not.



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced apart minimum 8 feet

Description:

1. Discourage traffic movements onto southbound Route 1A.
2. Facilitate all other traffic movements.

Manpower/Equipment:

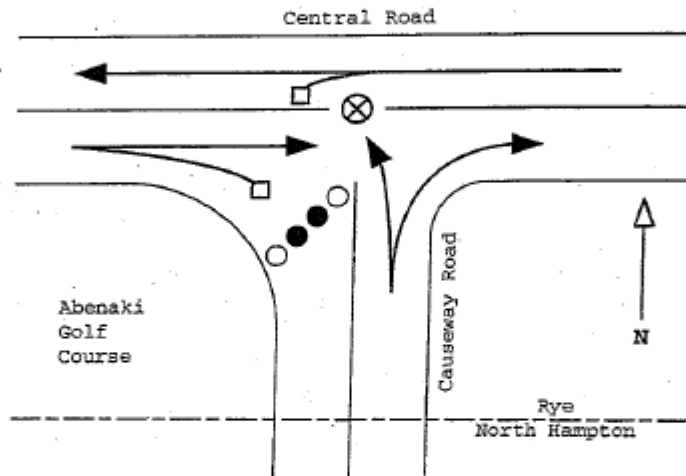
- 1 traffic guide
- 5 traffic cones

ANNEX I-6

RYE SUPPLEMENTAL ACCESS CONTROL POST NO. RY-05

Location: Intersection of Central Road and Causeway Road

Condition of Activation: North Hampton is evacuated, but Rye is not.



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced apart minimum 8 feet

Description:

1. Discourage traffic movements onto southbound Causeway Road.
2. Facilitate all other traffic movements.

Manpower/Equipment:

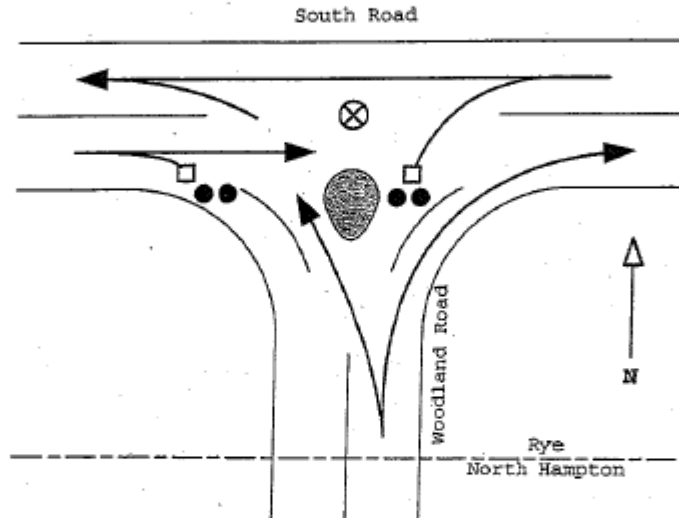
- 1 traffic guide
- 4 traffic cones

ANNEX I-7

RYE SUPPLEMENTAL ACCESS CONTROL POST NO. RY-06

Location: Intersection of South Road and Woodland Road

Condition of Activation: North Hampton is evacuated, but Rye is not.



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced apart minimum 8 feet

Description:

1. Discourage traffic movements onto southbound Woodland Road.
2. Facilitate all other traffic movements.

Manpower/Equipment:

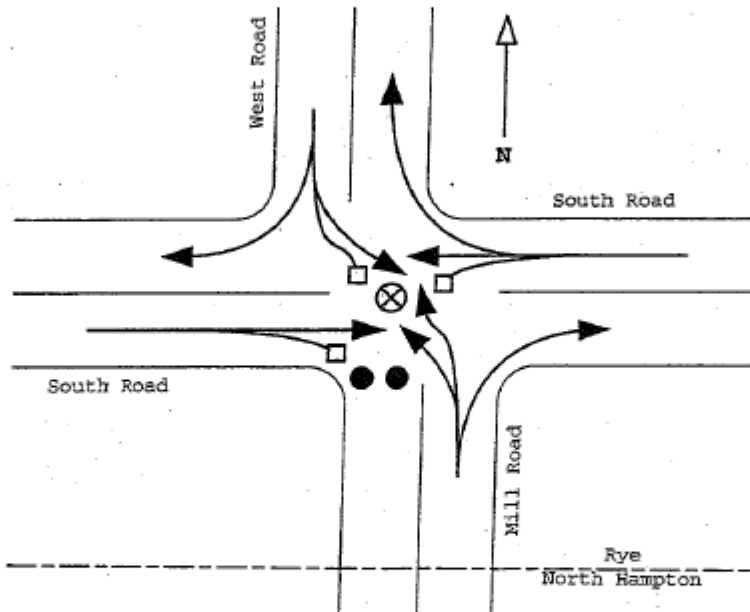
- 1 traffic guide
- 4 traffic cones

ANNEX I-8

RYE SUPPLEMENTAL ACCESS CONTROL POST NO. RY-07

Location: Intersection of South Road, West Road, and Mill Road

Condition of Activation: North Hampton is evacuated, but Rye is not.



Key:

- ← Movement facilitated
- Movement discouraged
- ⊗ Traffic Guide
- Traffic Cone
- ● Traffic Cones spaced
apart minimum 8 feet

Description:

1. Discourage traffic movements onto southbound Mill Road.
2. Facilitate all other traffic movements.

Manpower/Equipment:

- 1 traffic guide
- 2 traffic cones

ANNEX J

REFUGES OF LAST RESORT

(NOT FOR PUBLIC DISSEMINATION PRIOR TO STORMS)

FACILITY

ADDRESS

ELEV

ANNEX K

ROAD CLEARING PRIORITIES

PRIORITY 1

STREET	FROM	TO
--------	------	----

PRIORITY 2

STREET	FROM	TO
--------	------	----

PRIORITY 3

STREET	FROM	TO
--------	------	----

ANNEX L

POTENTIAL POST- STORM LIFE SUPPORT & COMFORT CENTER LOCATIONS

LOCATION

NOTE: UNDAMAGED SCHOOL BUILDINGS COULD ALSO BE USED.
* NOT FOR USE OF TENT SHELTERS

ANNEX M

POTENTIAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE CENTER LOCATIONS

Section 4:45

4:45 State of Emergency Declaration; Powers. –

I. The governor shall have the power to declare a state of emergency, as defined in RSA 21-P:35, VIII, by executive order if the governor finds that a natural, technological, or man-made disaster of major proportions is imminent or has occurred within this state, and that the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state require an invocation of the provisions of this section. The general court shall have the same power to declare a state of emergency by concurrent resolution of the house and senate. An executive order or concurrent resolution declaring a state of emergency shall specify the:

- (a) Nature of the emergency;
- (b) Political subdivisions or geographic areas subject to the declaration;
- (c) Conditions that have brought about the emergency; and
- (d) Duration of the state of emergency, if less than 21 days.

II. (a) A state of emergency shall terminate automatically 21 days after its declaration unless it is renewed under the same procedures set forth in paragraph I of this section. The governor may, by executive order, renew a declaration of a state of emergency as many times as the governor finds is necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state.

(b) If the governor finds that maintaining the state of emergency is no longer justified, the governor shall issue an executive order terminating the state of emergency.

(c) The legislature may terminate a state of emergency by concurrent resolution adopted by a majority vote of each chamber. The governor's power to renew a declaration of a state of emergency shall terminate upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution under this subparagraph; provided, however, that such resolution shall not preclude the governor from declaring a new emergency for different circumstances under paragraph I of this section.

III. During the existence of a state of emergency, and only for so long as such state of emergency shall exist, the governor shall have and may exercise the following additional emergency powers:

(a) To enforce all laws, rules, and regulations relating to emergency management and to assume control of any or all emergency management forces and helpers in the state.

(b) To sell, lend, lease, give, transfer, receive, or deliver materials or perform services for emergency management purposes on such terms and conditions as the governor shall prescribe and without regard to the limitations of any existing law, and to account to the state treasurer for any funds received for such property.

(c) To provide for and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area or areas within the state and to take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of such evacuees.

(d) Subject to the provisions of the state constitution, to remove from office any public officer having administrative responsibilities under RSA 21-P:34 through 21-P:48. Such removal shall be upon charges after service upon such person of a copy of such charges and after giving him or her an opportunity to be heard in his or her defense. Pending the preparation and disposition of charges, the governor may suspend such person for a period not exceeding 30 days. A vacancy resulting from removal or suspension pursuant to this section shall be filled by the governor until it is filled as

otherwise provided by law.

(e) To perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as are necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.

(f) To declare an emergency temporary location or locations for the seat of state government at such place or places within this state as the governor may deem advisable under the circumstances and to take such action and issue such orders as may be necessary for an orderly transaction of the affairs of state government to such emergency temporary location or locations. Such emergency temporary location or locations shall remain the seat of government until the legislature shall by law establish a new location or locations or until the state of emergency is declared to be ended by the governor and the seat of government is returned to its normal location.

Source. 2002, 257:4, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 4:46

4:46 Taking of Private Property; Compensation and Use. –

I. Whenever a state of emergency is declared or invoked and the taking of real or personal property is required, the governor with the advice and consent of the executive council may, by warrant specifying the particular real property and the personal property by specification of the types, quantities, and general location, together with the names of the owners, when known, authorize the commissioner of safety, by his or her agents, to:

(a) Take possession of any private real estate and the improvements on it for a limited period.

(b) Take title in the name of the state to any such improvement when the exigencies of the situation require its destruction.

(c) Take possession or title in the name of the state to:

(1) Any high explosives.

(2) Any horses, vehicles, motor vehicles, aircraft, ships, boats, or any other means of conveyance, including the rolling stock of railroads or of motor bus transportation.

(3) Any cattle, poultry, provisions for man or beast, clothing, bedding, medicines and medical supplies in excess of the reasonable and immediate needs of the owner and the owner's household.

(4) Any fuel for heating or other necessary purposes.

(5) Any gasoline or other means of engine propulsion, or any communications equipment or systems.

I-a. Under no circumstances shall this section be construed to authorize the taking, confiscation, or seizure of firearms, ammunition, or ammunition components.

II. Takings under this section shall be strictly limited to the necessities of the situation. The person proposing to take possession of any such property in the name of the state shall present to the owner or person in possession or control of the property a copy of the warrant under which the person purports to act certified by the commissioner of safety. Upon taking possession or control of such property the person shall present a receipt specifically listing the property so taken and specifically referring to the warrant authorizing the taking.

III. Whenever possession of any real estate or title to any personal property is taken

under this section, its owner or possessor, hereinafter referred to as the claimant, shall be entitled to damages on account of such taking. Upon the taking of any such property, the chief justice of the superior court is authorized to appoint a commission of 3 suitable persons to assess fair and just compensation in cases in which the amount cannot be determined by agreement. The chief justice shall fix the per diem compensation of the members of the commission and fill any vacancies which may occur. The commission shall determine what sum shall justly compensate the claimant for the property so taken and may in the performance of its duties hire, and the state shall pay for the services of, such skilled and disinterested appraisers as the commission shall deem necessary to assist it in the performance of its duty.

IV. Any claimant aggrieved by the award made by the commission may appeal to the superior court from the decision within 60 days from the granting of the award. All final awards of judgments entered against the state in such proceedings and the fees and expenses of the commission shall be promptly paid by the state treasurer, on warrant of the governor and council, from any money in the general fund of the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

V. The property taken under this section shall be used in such manner as the governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council, shall deem in the best interests of the state, its inhabitants or the United States, which manner may include the sale at the prevailing market price or the gratuitous distribution of the articles enumerated in subparagraphs I(c)(3), (4) and (5). All moneys derived from the sale of any such property shall be paid over to the state treasurer and deposited in the general fund of the state.

VI. Any person who willfully takes possession of, or attempts to take possession of, property, purporting to act under this section but without authority to so act, whether by false pretense or otherwise, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a class B felony if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if any other person, and 1/2 of any fine imposed shall be paid to the owner of the property and 1/2 to the county.

Source. 2002, 257:4, eff. July 1, 2002. 2003, 319:99, 100, eff. Sept. 4, 2003. 2006, 124:1, 2, eff. July 14, 2006.

Section 4:47

4:47 Emergency Management Powers. – The governor shall have emergency management authority as defined in RSA 21-P:35, V, and pursuant to such authority may exercise emergency management powers including:

I. The power to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states relative to emergency management issues.

II. The power to provide for emergency lines of succession to such appointive offices in the state government as the governor in his or her discretion deems to be necessary to insure reasonable continuity of state government in the event of a disaster.

III. The power to make, amend, suspend and rescind necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subdivision in the event of a disaster beyond local control.

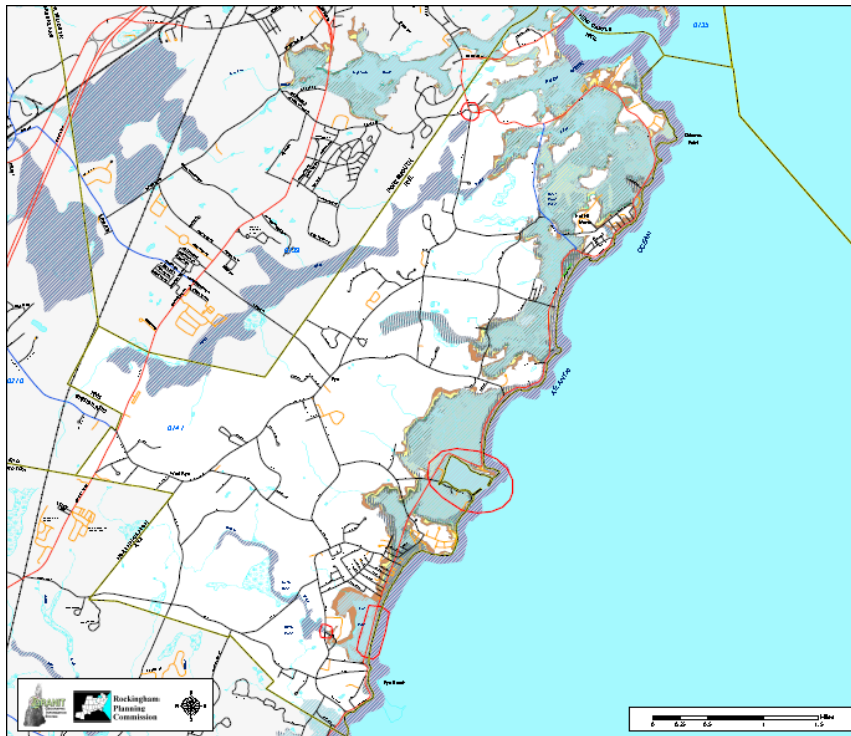
IV. The power to cooperate with the President of the United States and the commanders of the United States armed forces, the Emergency Management Agency of

the United States, and other appropriate federal officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to the emergency management of the state and nation, including the direction and control of:

- (a) Drills, mobilization of emergency management forces, and other tests and exercises;
- (b) Warnings and signals for drills or actual emergencies and the mechanical devices to be used in connection with them; and
- (c) The evacuation and reception of the civilian population.

Source. 2002, 257:4, eff. July 1, 2002.

ANNEX N



Map 2
Past and Future Hazards Map
Rye, New Hampshire
September 2015



This map and its associated data were prepared by the Rye Planning Commission. The map is a representation of the current state of knowledge and is not a guarantee of accuracy. The map is for informational purposes only and should not be used for legal or financial purposes. The map is subject to change without notice. The map is the property of the Rye Planning Commission and is not to be reproduced without written permission. The map is a representation of the current state of knowledge and is not a guarantee of accuracy. The map is for informational purposes only and should not be used for legal or financial purposes. The map is subject to change without notice. The map is the property of the Rye Planning Commission and is not to be reproduced without written permission.

ANNEX O
APPLICABLE LAW (FOLLOWING 8 PAGES)

TITLE I
THE STATE AND ITS GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 21-P
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

Division of Emergency Services, Communications, and Management

Section 21-P:39

21-P:39 Local Organization for Emergency Management. –

I. Each political subdivision of the state shall establish a local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state emergency management plan and program. Each local organization for emergency management shall have a local director who shall be appointed and removed by the county commissioners of a county, the city council of a city, or board of selectmen of a town, and who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of such appointing officials. Each local organization shall have jurisdiction only within its respective political subdivision, and the director appointed by that political subdivision shall be responsible to his or her appointing authority. The appointing authority may appoint one of its own members or any other citizen or official to act as local director and shall notify the state director in writing of such appointment. If a local director is removed, the state director shall be notified immediately. Each local organization for emergency management shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized.

II. Until a local director has been appointed, the chief elected official shall be directly responsible for the organization, administration, and operation of such local organization for emergency management.

III. In carrying out the provisions of this subdivision, each political subdivision in which any disaster as described in RSA 21-P:35, V occurs may enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. Each political subdivision may exercise the powers vested under this section in the light of the exigencies of the extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law, excepting mandatory constitutional requirements, pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, and the appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

IV. In carrying out the provisions of this subdivision, each political subdivision in

which any disaster as described in RSA 21-P:35, V occurs may meet at any place within or without the territorial limits of such political subdivision and shall proceed to establish and designate by ordinance, resolution, or other manner, alternate or substitute sites or places as the emergency temporary location or locations of such government where all or any part of the public business may be transacted and conducted during the emergency situation. Such sites or places may be within or without the territorial limits of such political subdivision, but shall be within this state.

Source. 2002, 257:7, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 21-P:40

21-P:40 Mutual Aid Arrangements. – The local director of each local organization for emergency management may, with the approval of the commissioner and in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this state, develop or cause to be developed mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such arrangements shall be consistent with the state emergency management plan and program, and in time of emergency it shall be the duty of each local organization for emergency management to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid arrangements. Parties shall be entitled to the same immunities and exemptions as provided in RSA 21-P:41.

Source. 2002, 257:7, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 21-P:41

21-P:41 Immunity and Exemption. –

I. All functions under this subdivision and all other activities relating to emergency management are hereby declared to be governmental functions. Neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions nor any agency of the state or political subdivision, nor any private corporations, organizations, or agencies, nor any emergency management worker complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with this subdivision, or any order or rule adopted or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to precautionary measures enacted by any political subdivision of the state, shall be liable for the death of or injury to persons, or for damage to property, as a result of any such activity. The provisions of this section shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits to which he or she would otherwise be entitled under this subdivision, under the workers' compensation law, or under any retirement law, nor the right of any such person to receive any benefits or compensation under any act of Congress.

II. Any requirement for a license to practice any professional, mechanical, or other skill shall not apply to any authorized emergency management worker who shall, in the course of performing his or her duties as such, practice such professional, mechanical, or other skill during an emergency.

III. As used in this section the term "emergency management worker" includes any full

or part-time paid, volunteer, or auxiliary employee of this state, other states, territories, possessions, the District of Columbia, the federal government, any neighboring country, or of any political subdivision of such entities, or of any corporation, agency or organization, public or private, performing emergency management services at any place in this state subject to the order or control of, or pursuant to a request of, the state government or any of its political subdivisions.

IV. Dentists licensed in this state, nurses registered in this state, student nurses undergoing training at a licensed hospital in this state, or emergency medical care providers licensed under RSA 153-A, during any emergency, shall be regarded as authorized emergency management workers and while so engaged may practice, in addition to the authority granted them by other statutes, administration of anesthetics; minor surgery; intravenous, subcutaneous, and intramuscular procedures; and oral and topical medication under the general but not necessarily direct supervision of a member of the medical staff of a legally incorporated and licensed hospital of this state, and to assist such staff members in other medical and surgical procedures.

V. Any emergency management worker, performing emergency management services at any place in this state pursuant to agreements, compacts or arrangements for mutual aid and assistance, to which the state or one of its political subdivisions is a party, shall possess the same powers, duties, immunities, and privileges the worker would ordinarily possess if performing his or her duties in the state or political subdivision in which normally employed or rendering services.

VI. Any emergency management worker shall:

(a) If the worker is an employee of the state, have the powers, duties, rights, and privileges and receive the compensation incidental to his or her employment;

(b) If the worker is an employee of a political subdivision of the state, whether serving within or without such political subdivision, have the powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities and receive the compensation incidental to his or her employment; and

(c) If the worker is not an employee of the state or one of its political subdivisions, be entitled to the same rights as to compensation for injuries as are provided by law for the employees of this state. The emergency management personnel shall, while on duty, be subject to the operational control of the authority in charge of emergency management activities in the area in which they are serving, and shall be reimbursed for all actual travel and subsistence expenses incurred under orders issued by the director.

Source. 2002, 257:7, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 21-P:42

21-P:42 Private Liability. – Any person owning or controlling real estate or other premises or private property who grants a license or privilege or otherwise permits the designation or use of the whole or any part or parts of such real estate or premises or private property for the purpose of compliance or attempting to comply with this subdivision during an actual or impending emergency or practice exercise, together with his or her successors in interest, if any, shall not be civilly liable for negligently causing

the death of, or injury to, any person on or about such real estate or premises or private property or loss of, or damage to, the property of such person.

Source. 2002, 257:7, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 21-P:43

21-P:43 Appropriations and Authority to Accept Services, Gifts, Grants, and Loans. – Each political subdivision may make appropriations in the manner provided by law for making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of such political subdivision for the payment of expenses of its local organization for emergency management. Whenever the federal government or any federal agency or officer offers to the state, or through the state to any of its political subdivisions, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan for purposes of emergency management the state, acting through the governor, commissioner, or such political subdivision, acting with the consent of the governor and through its executive officer, city council, or board of selectmen, may accept such offer, subject to the terms of the offer and the rules and regulations, if any, of the agency making the offer. Whenever any person, firm or corporation offers to the state or to any of its political subdivisions services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan for purposes of emergency management the state, acting through the governor, or such political subdivision, acting through its executive officer, city council, or board of selectmen, may accept such offer, subject to its terms.

Source. 2002, 257:7, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 21-P:45

21-P:45 Enforcement. – It shall be the duty of every organization for emergency management established under this subdivision and of the officers of such organization to execute and enforce such orders, rules, and regulations as may be made by the governor under authority of this subdivision or RSA 4:45.

Source. 2002, 257:7, eff. July 1, 2002.

TITLE I

THE STATE AND ITS GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 4

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL IN CERTAIN CASES

Section 4:45

4:45 State of Emergency Declaration; Powers. –

I. The governor shall have the power to declare a state of emergency, as defined in RSA 21-P:35, VIII, by executive order if the governor finds that a natural, technological, or man-made disaster of major proportions is imminent or has occurred within this state, and that the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state require an invocation of the provisions of this section. The general court shall have the same power to declare a state of emergency by concurrent resolution of the house and senate. An executive order or concurrent resolution declaring a state of emergency shall specify the:

- (a) Nature of the emergency;
- (b) Political subdivisions or geographic areas subject to the declaration;
- (c) Conditions that have brought about the emergency; and
- (d) Duration of the state of emergency, if less than 21 days.

II. (a) A state of emergency shall terminate automatically 21 days after its declaration unless it is renewed under the same procedures set forth in paragraph I of this section. The governor may, by executive order, renew a declaration of a state of emergency as many times as the governor finds is necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state.

(b) If the governor finds that maintaining the state of emergency is no longer justified, the governor shall issue an executive order terminating the state of emergency.

(c) The legislature may terminate a state of emergency by concurrent resolution adopted by a majority vote of each chamber. The governor's power to renew a declaration of a state of emergency shall terminate upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution under this subparagraph; provided, however, that such resolution shall not preclude the governor from declaring a new emergency for different circumstances under paragraph I of this section.

III. During the existence of a state of emergency, and only for so long as such state of emergency shall exist, the governor shall have and may exercise the following additional emergency powers:

(a) To enforce all laws, rules, and regulations relating to emergency management and to assume control of any or all emergency management forces and helpers in the state.

(b) To sell, lend, lease, give, transfer, receive, or deliver materials or perform services for emergency management purposes on such terms and conditions as the governor shall prescribe and without regard to the limitations of any existing law, and to

account to the state treasurer for any funds received for such property.

(c) To provide for and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area or areas within the state and to take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of such evacuees.

(d) Subject to the provisions of the state constitution, to remove from office any public officer having administrative responsibilities under RSA 21-P:34 through 21-P:48. Such removal shall be upon charges after service upon such person of a copy of such charges and after giving him or her an opportunity to be heard in his or her defense. Pending the preparation and disposition of charges, the governor may suspend such person for a period not exceeding 30 days. A vacancy resulting from removal or suspension pursuant to this section shall be filled by the governor until it is filled as otherwise provided by law.

(e) To perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as are necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.

(f) To declare an emergency temporary location or locations for the seat of state government at such place or places within this state as the governor may deem advisable under the circumstances and to take such action and issue such orders as may be necessary for an orderly transaction of the affairs of state government to such emergency temporary location or locations. Such emergency temporary location or locations shall remain the seat of government until the legislature shall by law establish a new location or locations or until the state of emergency is declared to be ended by the governor and the seat of government is returned to its normal location.

Source. 2002, 257:4, eff. July 1, 2002.

Section 4:46

4:46 Taking of Private Property; Compensation and Use. –

I. Whenever a state of emergency is declared or invoked and the taking of real or personal property is required, the governor with the advice and consent of the executive council may, by warrant specifying the particular real property and the personal property by specification of the types, quantities, and general location, together with the names of the owners, when known, authorize the commissioner of safety, by his or her agents, to:

(a) Take possession of any private real estate and the improvements on it for a limited period.

(b) Take title in the name of the state to any such improvement when the exigencies of the situation require its destruction.

(c) Take possession or title in the name of the state to:

(1) Any high explosives.

(2) Any horses, vehicles, motor vehicles, aircraft, ships, boats, or any other means of conveyance, including the rolling stock of railroads or of motor bus transportation.

(3) Any cattle, poultry, provisions for man or beast, clothing, bedding, medicines and medical supplies in excess of the reasonable and immediate needs of the owner and the owner's household.

(4) Any fuel for heating or other necessary purposes.

(5) Any gasoline or other means of engine propulsion, or any communications

equipment or systems.

I-a. Under no circumstances shall this section be construed to authorize the taking, confiscation, or seizure of firearms, ammunition, or ammunition components.

II. Takings under this section shall be strictly limited to the necessities of the situation. The person proposing to take possession of any such property in the name of the state shall present to the owner or person in possession or control of the property a copy of the warrant under which the person purports to act certified by the commissioner of safety. Upon taking possession or control of such property the person shall present a receipt specifically listing the property so taken and specifically referring to the warrant authorizing the taking.

III. Whenever possession of any real estate or title to any personal property is taken under this section, its owner or possessor, hereinafter referred to as the claimant, shall be entitled to damages on account of such taking. Upon the taking of any such property, the chief justice of the superior court is authorized to appoint a commission of 3 suitable persons to assess fair and just compensation in cases in which the amount cannot be determined by agreement. The chief justice shall fix the per diem compensation of the members of the commission and fill any vacancies which may occur. The commission shall determine what sum shall justly compensate the claimant for the property so taken and may in the performance of its duties hire, and the state shall pay for the services of, such skilled and disinterested appraisers as the commission shall deem necessary to assist it in the performance of its duty.

IV. Any claimant aggrieved by the award made by the commission may appeal to the superior court from the decision within 60 days from the granting of the award. All final awards of judgments entered against the state in such proceedings and the fees and expenses of the commission shall be promptly paid by the state treasurer, on warrant of the governor and council, from any money in the general fund of the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

V. The property taken under this section shall be used in such manner as the governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council, shall deem in the best interests of the state, its inhabitants or the United States, which manner may include the sale at the prevailing market price or the gratuitous distribution of the articles enumerated in subparagraphs I(c)(3), (4) and (5). All moneys derived from the sale of any such property shall be paid over to the state treasurer and deposited in the general fund of the state.

VI. Any person who willfully takes possession of, or attempts to take possession of, property, purporting to act under this section but without authority to so act, whether by false pretense or otherwise, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a class B felony if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if any other person, and 1/2 of any fine imposed shall be paid to the owner of the property and 1/2 to the county.

Source. 2002, 257:4, eff. July 1, 2002. 2003, 319:99, 100, eff. Sept. 4, 2003. 2006, 124:1, 2, eff. July 14, 2006.

Section 4:47

4:47 Emergency Management Powers. – The governor shall have emergency management authority as defined in RSA 21-P:35, V, and pursuant to such authority may

exercise emergency management powers including:

I. The power to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states relative to emergency management issues.

II. The power to provide for emergency lines of succession to such appointive offices in the state government as the governor in his or her discretion deems to be necessary to insure reasonable continuity of state government in the event of a disaster.

III. The power to make, amend, suspend and rescind necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subdivision in the event of a disaster beyond local control.

IV. The power to cooperate with the President of the United States and the commanders of the United States armed forces, the Emergency Management Agency of the United States, and other appropriate federal officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to the emergency management of the state and nation, including the direction and control of:

(a) Drills, mobilization of emergency management forces, and other tests and exercises;

(b) Warnings and signals for drills or actual emergencies and the mechanical devices to be used in connection with them; and

(c) The evacuation and reception of the civilian population.

Source. 2002, 257:4, eff. July 1, 2002.

ANNEX P
HURRICANE READINESS CHECKLIST (FOLLOWING 6 PAGES)

HURRICANE READINESS CHECKLIST

Hurricane preparedness - prior to June 1	PRIORITY LEVEL	PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE	STATUS OF TASK	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
Hurricane Planning				
*Update local hurricane operation and evacuation plans and resource lists				
*Revise Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)				
*Review local emergency management ordinances and update				
*Test Hurrevac and other hurricane technology				
*Review Stafford Act Policies with State Emergency Management				
*Mitigate Vulnerable Critical Facilities				
*Solidify and review mutual aid agreements				
*Review Evacuation Zones and Clearance Times				
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)				
*Replenish supplies and check equipment				
*Test communication lines				
Evacuation Routes				
*Review/update evacuation maps and add/change routes				
*Check status of county/city evacuation routes and post signage				
Emergency Alert Systems				
*Test National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios				
*Exercise county/local Emergency Alert System (EAS)				
*Participate in National Weather Service (NWS) conference calls/meetings				
Shelter Status				
Congregate Shelters				
*Review shelter list and update				
*Meet with Sheltering and shelter regulatory agencies				
*Work with DFACS/American Red Cross (ARC) to submit shelter updates				
*Prepare for temporary/permanent shelter signage				

Hurricane Preparedness - prior to June 1-continued	PRIORITY LEVEL	PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE	STATUS OF TASK	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
Special Needs Shelters				
*Update special needs shelter database				
*Meet with Public Health on shelter sites/staffing				
*Work with public health to submit correct shelter information to State Officials				
*Prepare for temporary/permanent shelter signage				
Pet Friendly Shelters				
*Review shelter list				
*Meet with local Humane Associations				
*Prepare for temporary/permanent shelter signage				
Medical Emergency Plans (voluntary)				
*Review hospital evacuation and preparedness plans				
*Review nursing home, personnel care homes and other community group evacuation plans				
Emergency Support Functions (ESF) - primary and support agencies				
*Meet with primary and support agencies and update ESFs:				
ESF 1 - Transportation				
ESF 2 - Communications				
ESF 5 - Information and Planning				
ESF 6 - Mass Care				
ESF 8 - Health and Medical				
ESF 16 - Evacuation				
ESF 17 - Public Information				
Public Information/Education				
*Develop and update educational materials (e.g., brochures and pamphlets)				
*Review and update press releases				
*Disseminate educational materials to community groups and media				
*Conduct interviews with media				
*Issue press release on or near June 1				

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]