

Town of Seabrook, NH



***Emergency Operations Plan
Executive Summary
2023***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The publication of the Town of Seabrook Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) represents a concerted effort on the part of town government to provide a mechanism for effectively responding to and recovering from the impact of natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies.

The purpose of the Emergency Operations Plan is to facilitate the delivery of all types of emergency response and to help deal with the consequences of significant disasters. The Plan outlines the planning assumptions, policies, concept of operations, organizational structures and specific assignments of responsibility to the town departments and agencies involved in coordinating the local, state and federal response activities.

For security purposes the complete EOP is distributed to a select number of town officials and is not publicly available.

SCOPE

1. The *EOP* addresses the emergencies and disasters likely to occur, including those natural disasters identified in the Seabrook Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. The EOP includes those actions that support local and state government efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property.
3. The Town maintains a Continuity of Operations/Government Plan to ensure continuation of essential functions.
4. Comprises all local departments and agencies assigned one or more functions, activities, and/or tasks, to provide response and recovery activities in support of local operations during an emergency or disaster.
5. Provides for the integration and coordination between government, the private sector, and volunteer organizations involved in emergency response and recovery efforts.
6. Describes how state and federal resources will be coordinated to supplement local resources in response to a disaster.
7. Where possible, the *EOP* corresponds with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) of March 1, 2004. The Seabrook EOP establishes the basic elements of the NIMS, including the Incident Command System (ICS).

STRUCTURE

The Seabrook **EOP** is structured in the following format:

1. The format of the **EOP** is consistent with the State of New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan as well as the Federal Response Plan (FRP) using the ESF concept and approach to providing assistance.
2. The **Base Plan**, which describes the purpose, scope, situations and assumptions, hazard analysis, concept of operations, plan management, and authorities of the State departments and/or agencies in response to an emergency or disaster.
3. **Administrative Appendices** that include: a list of acronyms/abbreviations, terms and definitions, which serve as points of reference and information for the users.
4. **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)** that delineate primary and/or co-primary and support agencies and describe policies, situations, concept of operations, and responsibilities; necessary standard operating procedures/guides (SOPs/SOGs) to implement functions.
5. **Annexes**, which includes: Hazard Specific Annex, EOC Guideline Annex and Vulnerable Populations Annex.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

An emergency or disaster can occur in the town at any time, any place. It may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage and economic hardship to individuals, local government, and the business community. The Town of Seabrook assumes that there are many emergency situations that may directly produce severe consequences and the varying degrees of impact will affect the response. Hence, the following assumptions are valid:

1. The town, in conjunction with the state, is primarily responsible for natural, manmade, and technological emergency preparedness and has shared responsibilities with the state and federal government for national security preparedness.
2. These responsibilities necessitate the development of a multi-hazard plan, with functional ESFs and detailed procedures.
3. That a disaster, producing a great number of casualties and wide spread damage, may occur with little or no warning.
4. Depending upon the severity of the situation, the Town of Seabrook may be quickly overwhelmed with the emergency.
5. Each level of government will respond to an incident using its available resources, to include the use of mutual aid, and may request assistance from the next higher level of government, if required (i.e., municipality to state and state to federal government).

6. The state will modify normal operations and redirect resources to assist and support our local government in saving lives, relieving human suffering, sustaining survivors, protecting property, and re-establishing essential services.
7. Private and volunteer organizations, (i.e., American Red Cross, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), etc.) will provide life-sustaining relief to individuals and families, not normally available from government resources. Local and/or state agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance, and coordination of relief efforts.
8. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the principal on-scene incident management system to direct and control response and initial relief actions and activities.
9. Local government will continue to function under all disaster and emergency conditions.
10. Citizens expect governments to keep them informed and to provide assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster. All levels of government share the responsibility for working together in mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster.
11. If the situation warrants, the Governor of New Hampshire may declare a STATE OF EMERGENCY and request immediate federal assistance to augment efforts in relieving major emergency or disaster related problems beyond the capabilities of state and local government.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) DESCRIPTIONS

ESF #1 – Transportation: addresses emergency-related transportation issues that include assessing damage, restoring and maintaining land, air and water transportation routes during disasters or emergencies in, coordination with governmental and private organizations, as required. In addition, ESF #1 supports evacuation and re-entry operations for impacted areas and the transportation of response personnel, materials, goods and services to emergency sites.

ESF #2 – Communications and Alerting: addresses the provision of communication resources and coordination to support local collaboration and information sharing. ESF #2 is also responsible for the provision of emergency warning and notifications to the public and response personnel, as well as the back-up, restoration and repair of some communication infrastructure.

ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering: addresses most engineering concerns that are not related to transportation systems and becomes involved in a wide array of mission types in response and recovery efforts. These missions include inspection and assessment; debris removal management; demolition and stabilization; reconnaissance; emergency repairs; and, temporary and permanent construction.

ESF #4 – Firefighting: addresses fire suppression in rural, urban and wild-land settings that result from naturally-occurring, technological or man-made disasters or emergencies. Local jurisdictions have the responsibility of providing basic fire service protection.

ESF #5 – Emergency Management: addresses the coordination of local incident management and response efforts to support local efforts. It encompasses the coordination of activities identified in the EOP; the activation and operation of the EOC; incident action planning; situational awareness and information-sharing; and, provides direction and control over the use of local resources.

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services: addresses, coordinates and reports on the emergency mass care activities of local and partner NGOs responsible for sheltering, feeding, counseling, temporary housing and related social services and welfare activities required to assist disaster clients. In addition, this ESF is responsible for the safety and well-being of household pets in shelters.

ESF #7 – Resource Support: addresses support to local entities involved in emergency response and recovery. This support includes locating, procuring and issuing resources including equipment, supplies, facilities, and services required by emergency responders and disaster survivors.

ESF #8 – Health and Medical: addresses public health and medical services concerns during disaster or other emergencies. Public health concerns include, but are not limited to: assessment and surveillance of health needs of the affected communities; provision of health-related services and supplies; identification of areas where health problems could occur; testing of products for public consumption; and environmental testing. Medical services' concerns include, but are not limited to: logistical support for local health personnel in the field; supply and restocking of health-related equipment and supplies; testing and/or disposal of food, medicine and other related products affected by the disaster/emergency; assistance in assessing potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues and coordination of equipment; assessment of medical needs; provision of medically related services and supplies that support the affected communities; and assistance and support for mass fatality and triage sites.

ESF #9 – Search and Rescue (SAR): addresses the provision of guidance and organization of Local agencies that may be employed during SAR operations, in both urban and rural scenarios. SAR operations include, but are not limited to: the location, recovery and extrication of victims who have become lost or entrapped as a result of a disaster or life-threatening emergency, and includes swift water rescue.

ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response: addresses different types of hazardous materials events/incidents. In a hazardous materials event, responsibilities include: providing a coordinated local response in accordance with ICS; assisting in the assessment of, response to and recovery from hazardous materials incidents; ensuring that prompt measures are taken to contain, remove and dispose of spilled hazardous materials; and, advising the public, in concert with local agencies, of the situation, potential dangers and protective actions they should take.

ESF #11 – Agriculture, Cultural and Natural Resources: addresses concerns regarding agricultural functions during a disaster as well as the effect of an incident upon the natural and cultural resources of the community. These concerns include: assessment and surveillance of agriculture needs within affected areas; provision of agriculture-related services and supplies; identification and application of appropriate agriculture assistance programs; and obtaining and delivering emergency food supplies. In addition, this ESF is responsible for the care and well-being of large animals and livestock during an incident. It also addresses concerns regarding cultural resources and historic properties, their protection and restoration.

ESF #12 – Energy: addresses the coordination of utilities and related governmental and private organizations to provide information for local-level assessment, response and recovery operations related to fuel shortages, power outages and capacity shortages that may impact residents. This ESF also provides information on the transportation of fuel, sources for the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations, and the restoration of normal energy supplies.

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Law Enforcement: addresses response and recovery activities that include, but may not be limited to, the following: maintaining law and order within legal authority; assisting with the dissemination of alerts, warnings and notifications; coordinating law enforcement activities from command centers and EOC, as needed, to manage resources and personnel; staffing for traffic control points and other sites; conducting law enforcement investigations; providing evacuation/relocation support; supporting the relocation and temporary detention of persons confined to correctional and/or high risk institutions; and, maintaining and protecting logs, records, digests and reports essential to government and emergency operations.

ESF #14 – Volunteer Management: addresses the support of local jurisdictions in the restoration of communities damaged by a disaster or emergency by coordinating the efficient and effective delivery of donated goods and volunteer services to the impacted areas. This ESF will also be the liaison for those voluntary organizations that provide disaster services within the community, so that capabilities and resources will be effectively integrated with other local, State and federal agencies to meet the needs of the disaster or emergency.

ESF #15 – Public Information addresses support in providing residents with timely and potentially lifesaving information during major disasters or other emergencies. This ESF is also responsible for the development and dissemination of a variety of information, education, and instructions to the general public, government officials and the news media through direct contact, briefings, presentations, news releases and advisories, websites, social media postings, and oversight of public inquiry lines established in or for the support of emergency management activities.

ESF #16 –Military Support Coordinates National Guard Support of Civil Authorities (NGSCA) and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) through the Director of Military Support (DOMS) office in accordance with the New Hampshire State Emergency Operations Plan (NHSEOP) and existing New Hampshire National Guard (NHNG) All Hazards Operations Plans.

ESF #17 – Cybersecurity provides a centralized entity for responding to a cyber incident that affects the State of New Hampshire. ESF 17 provides a means of defining, specifying, and maintaining the functions and resources required to ensure timely and consistent actions, communications, and response efforts. Additionally, ESF 17 ensures appropriate coordination and inclusion of necessary state, federal, and local agencies and private industry, in order to minimize the impact of a cybersecurity incident. Significant cybersecurity incidents may occur independently or in conjunction with disaster emergency operations and potentially could impact public health, safety, or critical infrastructure.

ESF #18 – Business and Industry provide a framework for coordination and cooperation among public and private sector partners before, during and after disasters, emergencies or planned events in New Hampshire. Close collaboration between public and private sector partners throughout all phases of emergency management improves community resilience and ensures effective use of resources during emergencies. Concept