

ANNEX A

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A.I. PURPOSE

This annex provides information on the facility, personnel, procedures, and support requirements for activating the county EOC and for directing and controlling emergency operations from that center, or from an alternate facility, in large-scale emergency situations.

A.II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation.

1. The Liberty County EOC is located in the basement of the County Courthouse. Emergency services dispatching operations are normally carried on there, and local government communications are permanently installed.

2. Many of the hazards which exist in or about Liberty County have the potential for causing disasters of such magnitude as to make centralized command and control desirable or essential.

3. Liberty County is designated an "Operational Area" by the Emergency Services Act of the State of Columbia and has various emergency management coordinative responsibilities with respect to the State, neighboring operational areas, and municipalities within the county.

B. Assumptions.

1. Most emergency situations are handled routinely by the emergency services agencies of Liberty County.

2. Most major emergencies can be managed at the field level under established procedures of local government emergency services agencies.

3. In most major emergency situations, many management activities can be carried on at the EOC, thereby allowing field forces to concentrate on essential on-scene tasks.

4. In most large-scale disaster situations, centralized direction and control--i.e., activation of the local emergency management organization and EOC--is the most effective approach to management of emergency operations.

A.III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General.

1. Because emergency services dispatching is carried on at the Liberty County EOC on a 24-hour-per-day basis, and because terminals for receiving warnings from the State and Federal levels of government are located in the EOC, the communications watch officer is likely to be aware of any major emergency situation affecting the county. Emergency situations vary markedly in speed of onset and in their potential for escalation to disaster proportions. The extent to which the EOC is activated and when it assumes command of emergency operations depends upon the type of emergency situation, its potential for escalation, its geographical extent, and other factors. The communications watch officer and the emergency services field commander may call for activation of the whole or any part of the EOC staff. Such action will be reported immediately to the Emergency Program Manager (EPM) or an alternate.

2. The EOC will ordinarily be fully activated and executive groups will assume control of emergency operations in any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require mobilization of elements of local government other than those principally involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis.

3. In any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require emergency services personnel to establish a field command post and to initiate control under Incident Command procedures, some activities will be carried on at the EOC. Typically, these would include calling in an Operations Officer, a Public Information Officer, and an analysis team. These personnel would monitor the situation and determine the need for additional actions. The alerting of key officials may be ordered by the communications watch officer, the EPM, or any of their superiors in the Direction and Control Organization. The procedure for alerting key officials is included in the EOC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which is included as Tab 3 to this annex.

B. Interjurisdiction Relationships. The levels of government which have statutory responsibility for emergency management in the State of Columbia are the county and the State. The county has the authority to assume command of emergency operations in any emergency situation, as does the State if circumstances warrant. In practice, however, the level of government nearest the scene of the emergency with jurisdiction encompassing all of the threatened area manages emergency operations. If the emergency situation is confined to one or two Planning and Operations (P&O) Zones, the County will not ordinarily become involved in the response operations unless assistance is requested. The County is obligated, however, to closely monitor any serious emergency situation within its jurisdiction.

C. Continuity of Government. Continuity of Direction and Control may become problematical in some large-scale disaster situations.

1. Slowly Developing Disasters. If it is foreseen that the Liberty County EOC will become untenable, operations will be shifted to an alternate facility. If time permits, this will be a phased relocation with the off-duty shift moving to the safer location, making preparations and assuming control from that site so that the personnel remaining at the primary EOC can evacuate. The following alternate emergency operating facilities are given in order of suitability or level of capability already in place for carrying out Direction and Control. The selection must be made based not only on the general suitability but on vulnerability to the prevailing hazard environment. Additional information is included in the hazard-specific appendixes.

- a. Central City EOC;
- b. Fisherville EOC;
- c. ...

All available alternate emergency operating facilities should be listed.
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2. Disaster with Immediate Onset.

a. If the Liberty County EOC is destroyed, severely damaged, or isolated by loss of communications, Direction and Control of countywide emergency management activities will be assumed by the emergency management organization of one of the P&O Zones. This organization will be augmented as necessary by personnel drawn from the other P&O Zones or from the private sector. The following order of succession applies to Direction and Control organizations:

- (1) Liberty County;
- (2) Central City;
- (3) Fisherville;
- (4) Harvest Junction; and
- (5) Kingston.

b. If county and all P&O Zone emergency organizations are out of action, State of Columbia officials will establish a Direction and Control organization for surviving field forces, drawing personnel from the Mutual Aid Region.

A.IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. County Direction and Control Organization. The Liberty County Direction and Control Organization has three basic groups--policy, coordination, and operations--as shown in the chart in Tab 1.

1. Policy Group. The ultimate authority for emergency management in Liberty County is the Chairperson of the County Board of Supervisors, who heads the policy group. The policy group exercises broad control over emergency operations, gives guidance on matters of basic policy, and provides official information and instructions to the public.

2. Coordination Group. The coordination group analyzes all available information on the situation, develops and refines a joint response and recovery strategy, plans the deployment of field units to ensure the availability of appropriate force to deal with the situation at particular locations, and makes certain that the operating forces of various agencies work together in a mutually supportive way.

3. Operations Group. The operations group implements the strategy and plans of the coordination group. It communicates with field forces and keeps a record of their status; it issues instructions to particular units and keeps track of their progress in carrying out the instructions.

B. Responsibilities.

1. Department of Emergency Management.

a. Develops and maintains an EOC-SOP, coordinating with all agencies and organizations having emergency management responsibilities.

b. Provides training for the EOC staff.

c. Provides personnel for the Direction and Control Organization. (See Tabs 1 and 2.)

2. Sheriff's Department.

a. Provides physical security for the EOC.

b. Provides personnel for the Direction and Control Organization. (See Tabs 1 and 2.)

Provide lists of task assignments for all organizations with responsibilities relating to Direction and Control or the emergency operating facility.

A.V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The Liberty County Sheriff's Department administers the emergency services dispatching operation 24 hours per day in the EOC. Adjoining office space is used by the County Department of Emergency Management. The maintenance of the physical facility is the responsibility of the Facilities Management Division of the Office of Management and Budget. These and several other county agencies have administrative and logistical responsibilities related to the EOC and Direction and Control. The County Manager, therefore, is responsible for overseeing Direction and Control Administration and Logistics. Under his or her supervision, the Department of Emergency Management develops and coordinates all necessary procedures for operations, internal communications, organization, staffing, physical requirements, equipment, supplies, training, etc., for large-scale disaster response and recovery Direction and Control. These procedures are detailed in the EOC-SOP, which is attached to this annex as Tab 3.

A.VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This annex is a responsibility of the Liberty County Department of Emergency Management. It is coordinated throughout the County emergency management organization. All organizations with emergency management responsibilities must make provision in their annexes or SOP's to support Direction and Control Operations as described in this annex and its appendixes.

A.VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authorities. Not used. See item VII of the Basic Plan.

B. Reference.

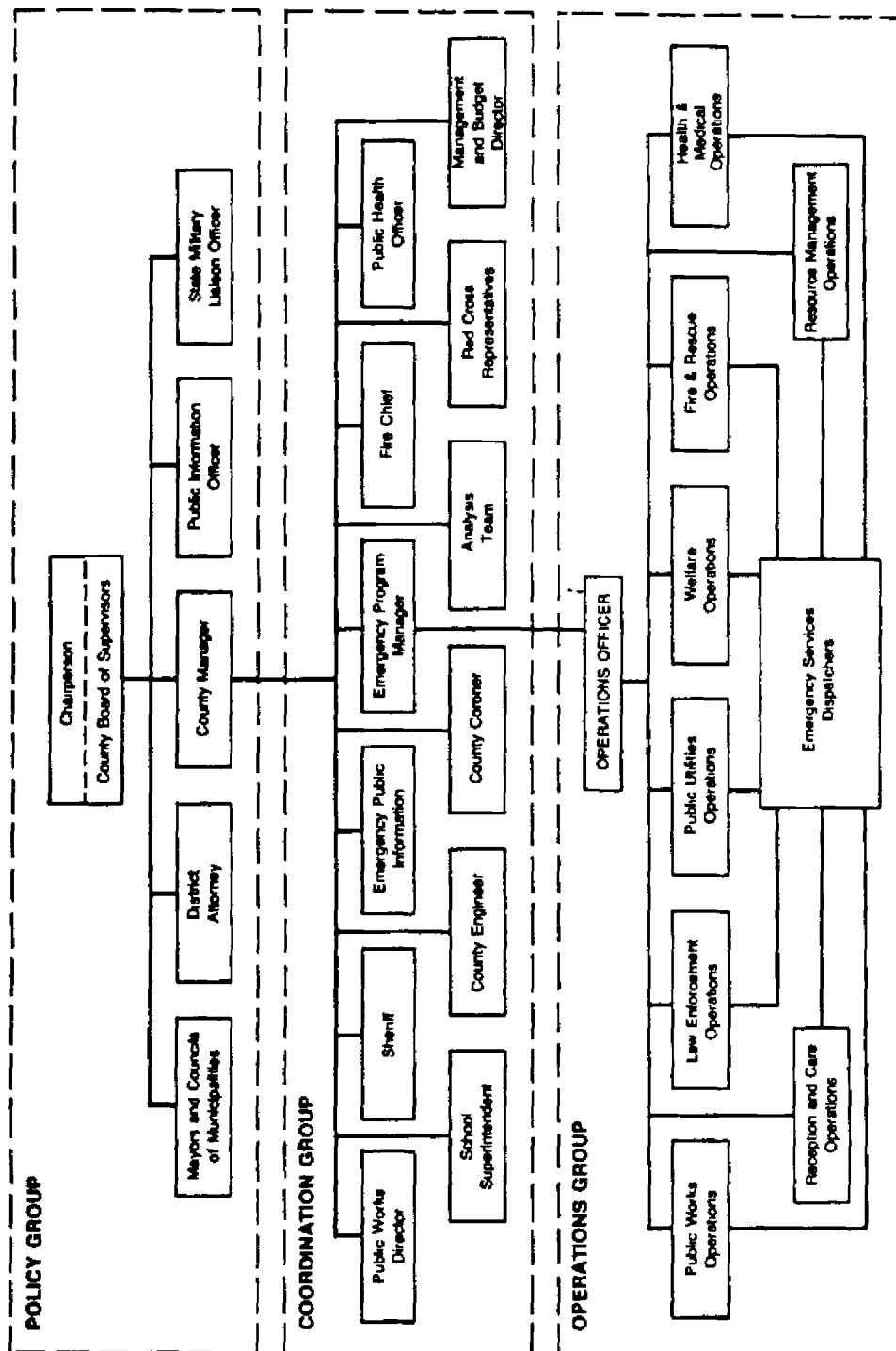
Federal Emergency Management Agency, CPG 1-20, Emergency Operating Centers Handbook. Washington, DC, 1984.

A.VIII. DEFINITION

Emergency Operating Center (EOC). The protected site from which civil government officials (municipal, county, State, and Federal) exercise direction and control in an emergency.

Tab 1 to Annex A

Liberty County Direction and Control Organization



Tab 2 to Annex A

STANDING EOC STAFF ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Alternate</u>
1. Policy Group		
Chairman	Bob Bland	Ethel White
Supervisors	All	N/A
District Attorney	Les Quire	Bret Sauer
County Manager	Harden Nales	Lester Finn
Public Information	Alice Nown	Estelle Nunn

Provide a complete list.

2. Coordination Group

Emergency Manager	Mary Smith	Fred Jones
Sheriff	Sue Munoz	Ben Banks
Public Works	Herb Taney	Gene Grand
Public Health	M. D. Ross	Karen Kelley
Disaster Analysis Chief	Hayes Abbott	Gary Baker

Provide a complete list.

3. Operations Group

Operations Officer	Will Uttley	Ann South
Law Enforcement	Mack Magee	Greta Gordon
Fire & Rescue	Lars Lord	Harry Hunt
Plotter	Marie Scrawls	Sam Davis
Emergency Services Dispatcher	Gail Speaks	Otis Wood

Provide a complete list.

Tab 3 to Annex A

Emergency Operating Center Standard Operating Procedure
(EOC-SOP)

The EOC-SOP is a critically important part of the jurisdiction's EOP. It should be included as an attachment to the Direction and Control Annex. Guidance on the development of the EOC-SOP, including a sample document, is included in FEMA publication, CPG 1-20, Emergency Operating Centers Handbook. Among the important topics covered in that guide are maps, displays, operations room layout, message forms, message handling, and procedures for alerting key officials.

APPENDIX A.1**DIRECTION AND CONTROL FOR NUCLEAR ATTACK
OR OTHER THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY****A.1.I. PURPOSE**

This appendix treats the augmentation of the Direction and Control organization for situations that require large-scale civilian mobilization.

A.1.II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation. If it should ever become necessary to mobilize our country to deal with a threat to national security, Liberty County would function as a local Operational Area in a nationwide effort in accordance with Federal, State, and local emergency management plans.

B. Assumptions.

1. In the nuclear age, emergency management planning for a national security emergency must focus on the possibility of nuclear attack. War-caused disasters, however, might result from other hostile actions such as biological warfare and terrorist attack.

2. In a nuclear attack threat or other national security emergency situation, the entire emergency organization of Liberty County would be activated or in the process of activation. Liberty County would function as an Operational Area reporting directly to the State. All seven of the county's P&O Zones would be active and operating as elements of the county emergency organization.

A.1.III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Stages of a Nuclear Defense Emergency. A nuclear defense emergency may have three stages: (1) preemergency, (2) emergency, and (3) postemergency. Preemergency is the normal peacetime situation. Liberty County will carry out a broad range of preparedness activities, such as planning, organizing, systems development, training, and exercising to develop a high level of capability to cope with any major emergency. The emergency stage is associated with a period of heightened international tension and hostility that could escalate to warfare. This stage may have several phases--increased readiness (during a period of international crisis), attack warning, transattack, and postattack. Increased readiness actions, as described and categorized in FEMA Publication CPG 1-7, Guide for Increasing Local Government Civil Defense Readiness During Periods of International Crisis, will be carried out. At an acute level of crisis, it may be necessary to implement evacuation and in-place shelter plans. This stage may or may not be followed by a nuclear attack.

B. Decentralized Control in Transattack and Postattack Phases. If there is a nuclear attack, communications may be disrupted for an unknown period of time. It will be necessary for response actions to be controlled independently by each P&O Zone. Possible and necessary response and recovery actions in the transattack and postattack phases depend on the proximity of detonations and the level of danger from such effects as fire and radiation. These actions and conditions are covered in nuclear attack defense action checklists.

C. Crisis Resolution. If the emergency is resolved before a nuclear exchange and it is determined that there is no longer a serious threat of attack, postcrisis actions will be required to facilitate an orderly transition back to a normal situation.

A.1.IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization. In a state of war emergency, Liberty County will be one of about 3,400 local "Operational Areas." All eight of the county's P&O Zones, described in the Basic Plan, will be fully activated. A chart showing the emergency organization used at the county level and in all P&O zones is included in a Tab of the Basic Plan.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities.

1. When the countywide emergency management organization is fully activated, the Central City Fire Chief serves as Chief of the Fire Service and commands all fire suppression forces in the county.

2. In a state of war emergency, the in-place protective shelter system is activated as a high-priority function. The Liberty County Department of Emergency Management, under supervision of the policy group, provides the Direction and Control staff for this function. Field personnel and equipment are provided by all elements of the emergency organization, but primarily by Reception and Care, Resources and Supply, and Public Works and Utilities. Details are included in the In-Place Protective Shelter Annex to this plan.

3. In a state of war emergency, the radiological protection system is activated as a high-priority function. The Liberty County Department of Emergency Management, under supervision of the Policy Group, provides the Direction and Control staff for this function. Field personnel and equipment are provided by all elements of the emergency organization. Details are included in the Radiological Protection Annex to this plan.

Include any additional task assignments related to Direction and Control in a nuclear attack defense emergency.

A.1.V. Not used. See A.V and Annex A-Tab 3, EOC-SOP

A.1.VI. Not used. See A.VI

A.1.VII. Not used. See A.VII

A.1.VIII. Not used.

Additional appendixes should be developed to cover unique aspects of Direction and Control for other specific hazards.

ANNEX C**WARNING****C.I. PURPOSE**

This annex provides for a capability to warn the public of any highly probable and immediate danger.

C.II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation.**

1. The need to warn the general public is common to all hazards.
2. Hazards vary markedly in predictability and speed of onset. Time available for warning may vary, therefore, from ample to none.

B. Assumption.

1. A good warning system is one of the community's most valuable emergency management assets, having great potential for saving lives and preventing injuries.

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Include any additional assumptions considered significant
for planning or operations.

C.III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**A. General.**

1. The concept of warning includes activation of the emergency management organization, i.e., notifying organizations and individuals with emergency management responsibilities, and communicating with the general public to ensure that they are aware of a dangerous situation. There are clearly substantial overlaps in the functions of Direction and Control, Communications, Warning, and Emergency Public Information. This plan focuses the Warning Annex on notifying the general public, frequently through organizations such as schools and employers, of an immediate threat to their safety. The alerting of local officials and of local organizations and individuals having emergency management responsibilities is covered in the Direction and Control Annex, especially the EOC-SOP.

2. When designated authorities (see "Direction and Control" below) determine that it is necessary to warn the people of a threat to public safety, a strategy appropriate to the situation will be selected or developed and immediately implemented. This strategy will involve the use of as many of the facilities and techniques given in paragraph D as necessary to ensure complete coverage of the affected area. The strategy will also be affected by the source and credibility of the report of the threat. Sources of information are covered in paragraph C.

B. Direction and Control.

1. When time permits, e.g., in slowly developing disasters, the decision to disseminate warning will be made by the Direction and Control organization. The Warning Officer is the individual responsible for implementation. The Operations Officer of the Liberty County Department of Emergency

Management is also designated Warning Officer. The Warning Officer is supervised by the Emergency Program Manager, who reports to the County Manager, who is in turn responsible to the Board of Supervisors. The Chairperson of the Board is the ultimate authority in major emergency situations.

2. Warning must frequently be initiated by field personnel or by a watch officer in the EOC. Any situation calling for a substantial number of private citizens to be warned will be reported to emergency management officials in sufficient detail to permit them to evaluate the action that has been taken.

3. Fire and law enforcement officials are authorized to carry out large-scale warning, evacuation, and shelter operations on their own initiative in accordance with Incident Command procedures. Requirements for coordination of such operations throughout local government are covered in Incident Command Procedures and in this plan.

C. Sources of Information that May Necessitate Warning of the Public. Reports of situations that may endanger the public come from a variety of sources, including private citizens, responding emergency services personnel, the National Warning System (NAWAS), teletype circuits of the National Weather Service, the major news wire services, government agencies, industries, and utilities.

D. Dissemination of Warning. Depending on the characteristics of the hazard and on the size and population of the area threatened, one or more of the following facilities and techniques will be used to warn the public:

1. Outdoor Warning Systems, e.g., sirens, horns, whistles, and bells;
2. Mass media, i.e., radio and television, through the Emergency Broadcast System;
3. Mobile sirens of police and fire department vehicles;
4. Door-to-door sweeps by emergency services personnel; and
5. Telephone fan-out to schools and major employers.

C.IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization. The organization for warning in Liberty County and in all P&O zones is the same as the emergency organization. See Section IV of the Basic Plan and Section A.IV in the Direction and Control Annex.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities.

1. Warning is a function of the Liberty County Department of Emergency Management.
2. The Liberty County Sheriff's Department coordinates the development of a countywide system for using siren equipped police and fire vehicles for warning people outside the range of fixed sirens. Points where sirens will be sounded and areas covered are shown in the map in Tab 2 to this annex.

Include assignments of responsibilities for other organizations as required.
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C.V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Fixed Sirens.

1. Maintenance of the system of sirens in Liberty County is carried out by the Department of Emergency Management. A listing of the locations of these sirens is given in Tab 1.

2. Agreements have been reached with several volunteer fire departments and industrial facilities to incorporate their sirens and whistles in the outdoor warning system. The map in Tab 2 shows the areas covered by both the county owned sirens and the privately owned systems that are committed under agreements

B. Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) Agreements for use by the local government of the EBS Common Program Control Station and the primary relay station are maintained on file by the Liberty County Department of Emergency Management.

C.VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This annex is maintained by the Liberty County Department of Emergency Management. All organizations with emergency management functions will develop and maintain procedures for performing in accordance with the responsibilities assigned in paragraph C.IV.

C.VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authorities. Not used, see Section VII of the Basic Plan.

B. References.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. Principles of Warning and Criteria Governing Eligibility of National Warning Systems (NAWAS) Terminals, CPG 1-14. Washington, D.C.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. National Warning System (NAWAS) Operations Manual, CPG 1-16, Washington, D.C.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. Objectives for Local Emergency Management, CPG 1-5, Washington, D.C.

C.VIII. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). A voice radio communications system consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). It is designed for use by the President and other national, State, and local officials to broadcast emergency information to the public in time of war, public peril, disaster, or other national emergencies, as provided by EBS Plans. The EBS system is regulated by the FCC in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

National Warning System (NAWAS). The NAWAS is a dedicated, commercially leased, nationwide voice telephone warning system operated on a 24-hour basis, with a National Warning Center (NWC) and an Alternate National Warning Center (ANWC) staffed by attack warning officers. Special purpose telephone circuits connect the NWC and the ANWC to the following: FEMA headquarters and regional offices; selected Federal departments and agencies; military installations; and State, county, and city warning points. NAWAS is the only national system designed and maintained to warn the public of a nuclear attack or a natural or man-made disaster.

Tab 1 to Annex C

Provide an inventory of fixed sirens including locations and operating characteristics.

Tab 2 to Annex C

Provide a map with areas plotted to show range of fixed outdoor warning devices and areas to be covered by law enforcement agencies' mobile sirens.

APPENDIX C.1

WARNING OF UNAUTHORIZED OR ACCIDENTAL LAUNCH OF A NUCLEAR WEAPON

C.1.I. PURPOSE

This appendix covers procedures for warning specifically applicable to accidental launch of a nuclear weapon.

C.1.II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation.

1. A US-USSR agreement exists for the purpose of reducing the risk of nuclear war because of an accidental, unauthorized, or any other unexplained incident involving a possible detonation of a nuclear weapon.

2. In the highly unlikely event of such an incident (for example, an accidental missile launch) which could threaten the US with a possible nuclear detonation, warning would be disseminated over the National Warning System (NAWAS).

B. Assumptions

1. The time available to warn the public of danger from the accidental launch of a nuclear weapon would be very short, probably a matter of minutes, in the area threatened by the impact of the weapon.

2. More time would be available to warn the public outside the projected impact area.

C.1.III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The concept of operations for this contingency is summarized in Tab 1 to this appendix.

C.1.IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization. Not used.

B. Responsibilities. The Liberty County Department of Emergency Management maintains a procedure for the warning point staff covering this contingency. This procedure is given in Tab 2.

C.1.V. Not used.

C.1.VI. Not used.

C.1.VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authorities. Not used.

B. References.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Operations--A Handbook for Local Government, CPG 1-6, Washington, D.C.

C.1.VIII. Not used.

Tab 1 to Appendix C.1

NAWAS Message:	Jurisdictions in Threatened Area	Jurisdictions in Rest of U.S.	
		Within about 500 Miles of the Threatened Area	Elsewhere in the U.S.
1. Initial Warning of Accidental Launch	--Warn citizens to take cover IMMEDIATELY --Activate the EOC and secure phone line(s) to broadcast station(s)	All U.S. jurisdictions: --Activate EOC and secure phone line(s) to broadcast station(s) --Advise citizens to take no protective actions but to stand by for further instructions	
2. Nuclear detonation (NUDET) has occurred (minutes after initial warning)	--Citizens remain under cover --Conduct emergency operations as feasible	--Advise citizens to prepare <i>promptly</i> to protect themselves from fallout (if NUDET proves to have been a surface burst) --Mobilize RADEF system --Prepare to provide support for impact area if requested by State	--All areas provide Emergency Public Information (EPI) --Areas of possible low-level fallout threat mobilize RADEF system, and prepare to take countermeasures
3. Impact occurred without NUDET (minutes after initial warning)	--Advise citizens to remain under cover until further notice --Seek assistance through State to determine if a hazard exists from weapon material	--Advise citizens that fallout protection will <i>not</i> be required --Phase down EOC staffing as instructed by the State	--Advise citizens that no NUDET occurred and that there will be no fallout threat anywhere --Phase down EOC staffing as instructed by the State
4. NUDET identified as air burst (no fallout resulted). (This information may be received from State or Region, one to several hours after initial warning)	--Citizens remain under cover --Conduct emergency operations as feasible	--Advise citizens to suspend actions to protect themselves from fallout --Provide support for impact area, if requested by State	--Advise citizens there will be no fallout threat anywhere

Priority Actions in Case of Unauthorized or Accidental Launch of a Nuclear Weapon

Tab 2 to Appendix C.1

[Note: This appendix outlines procedures for warning of accidental missile launch or similar emergency. These procedures are illustrative only and should be adapted to the local situation. All telephone numbers included in these procedures are fictitious examples. Rapid warning would be critically important to reduce casualties in an area threatened by an accidental launch, because warning time would be a matter of minutes. In potential fallout areas, it would also be essential to get instructions to the public without delay on actions for fallout protection if a nuclear surface burst had occurred. Written instructions of the type below should be prepared for local warning point personnel in all jurisdictions. In addition to providing warning and instructions for the public, it would be essential to provide for (1) alerting key officials; and (2) securing and keeping open telephone line(s) to local broadcast station(s) before telephone circuits were overloaded. See CPG 1-6, Disaster Operations: A Handbook for Local Government. Note that the warning point procedures below extend into operations sometimes thought of as Emergency Public Information--because of the need for rapid response.]

PROCEDURES UPON WARNING OF UNAUTHORIZED OR ACCIDENTAL LAUNCH OF A NUCLEAR WEAPON

This appendix establishes procedures for the Liberty County Warning Point staff in case NAWAS warning is received of an accidental, unauthorized, or any other unexplained incident involving a possible detonation of a nuclear weapon anywhere in the United States. Procedures below are for an accidental missile launch and will be modified as necessary for other emergencies involving a possible nuclear weapon detonation.

1. If NAWAS warning is received of an accidental missile launch (or any other unauthorized or unexplained incident involving possible detonation of a nuclear weapon) which THREATENS LIBERTY COUNTY OR THE CENTRAL CITY METROPOLITAN AREA, the Liberty County Warning Point operator will IMMEDIATELY:

a. Sound the Attack Warning signal on all fixed sirens and instruct police vehicles to augment fixed siren coverage.

b. Call station WQID (telephone: 436-8582 or 436-2242) and instruct them to broadcast the emergency public instructions below *immediately*, repeating the message until instructed otherwise; also, *keep open the telephone line to WQID*. The emergency public instructions are:

WE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL WARNING CENTER THAT AN ACCIDENTAL
MISSILE LAUNCH THREATENS THIS AREA AT (LOCAL TIME). A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION
COULD OCCUR. TAKE COVER IMMEDIATELY--BY LYING DOWN IN A BASEMENT, OR IN
THE CENTRAL PART OF A BUILDING, OUT OF LINE OF FLYING GLASS.

[Note: The above emergency public instructions should also be prepositioned with broadcast station(s) serving the area and should be kept at the local warning point.]

c. Alert key officials as follows:

[List key officials including the Chief Executive, Emergency Program Manager, Radiological Defense Officer, and EOC staff--with day and night telephone numbers.]

Tab 2 to Appendix C.1
(Continued)

2. If NAWAS warning is received that an accidental missile launch or other incident threatens some part of the US NOT in the Liberty County-Central City area, *immediately*:

a. Call station WQID (telephone: 436-8582 or 436-2242) and instruct them to broadcast the emergency public instructions below; also, *keep open the telephone line to WQID.*

WE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL WARNING CENTER THAT (CITY, STATE) IS THREATENED BY AN ACCIDENTAL MISSILE LAUNCH. YOU NEED NOT TAKE COVER OR TAKE OTHER PROTECTIVE ACTION AT THIS TIME. WE WILL GIVE YOU ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ADVICE AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE. STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

[Note: The public instructions should be prepositioned with broadcast station(s), also kept at the warning point.]

b. Alert key officials per 1c above.

3. If NAWAS warning is received that a nuclear detonation has occurred AND that fallout can be expected in the Liberty County-Central City area "WITHIN ONE HOUR":

a. Sound Attack Warning per 1a above.

b. Instruct station WQID (telephone line should still be open) to broadcast the emergency public instructions below immediately, repeating the message until instructed otherwise; also, *keep open the telephone line to WQID.*

WE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL WARNING CENTER THAT AN ACCIDENTALLY-LAUNCHED NUCLEAR WEAPON EXPLODED IN (CITY, STATE) AT (LOCAL TIME). THE NUCLEAR EXPLOSION MAY HAVE PRODUCED DANGEROUS RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT.

FALLOUT MAY ARRIVE HERE BY (LOCAL TIME). IF FALLOUT DOES ARRIVE, YOU WILL NEED PROTECTION TO AVOID DEATH OR SERIOUS RADIATION SICKNESS.

DO NOT USE THE TELEPHONE.

LISTEN CAREFULLY TO THE LIFESAVING INSTRUCTIONS WE WILL NOW BROADCAST. WE WILL KEEP REPEATING THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS *IMMEDIATELY* TO PROTECT YOURSELF IN CASE FALLOUT ARRIVES HERE:

(1) LOCATE THE BEST FALLOUT PROTECTION AVAILABLE THAT YOU CAN REACH IN 20 TO 30 MINUTES OR LESS.

Tab 2 to Appendix C.1
(Continued)

(2) IF YOU ARE AT HOME AND YOUR HOUSE HAS A BASEMENT, THE BASEMENT PROVIDES FAIR TO GOOD FALLOUT PROTECTION NOW. TAKE THESE ACTIONS TO MAKE THE PROTECTION BETTER: PUT A WORK BENCH OR LARGE, STURDY TABLE IN THE CORNER OF THE BASEMENT THAT IS FARTHEST BELOW GROUND (AND FARTHEST FROM AN EXPOSED OUTSIDE WALL OF THE BASEMENT, IF THERE IS ONE). THEN PUT *BOXES OR DRESSER DRAWERS FILLED WITH EARTH* ON TOP OF THE TABLE AND ON THE TWO EXPOSED SIDES. BRICKS OR OTHER HEAVY MATERIALS CAN ALSO BE USED.

ON THE TABLE, *PILE AS MUCH HEAVY MATERIAL AS IT WILL HOLD WITHOUT COLLAPSING*. AROUND THE TABLE, PLACE AS MUCH SHIELDING MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE.

(3) IF YOU ARE AT HOME AND YOUR HOUSE DOES NOT HAVE A BASEMENT, YOU HAVE THREE CHOICES: (a) PREPARE TO GO TO A *NEARBY LARGE BUILDING* THAT HAS A BASEMENT (PREFERABLY ONE MARKED WITH THE YELLOW-AND-BLACK "FALLOUT SHELTER" SIGN), OR (b) SEE IF YOU HAVE A NEIGHBOR WHOSE HOUSE HAS A BASEMENT WHO IS WILLING TO *SHARE HIS BASEMENT* WITH YOU AND YOUR FAMILY FOR ONE TO TWO WEEKS; OR (c) PREPARE A FALLOUT SHELTER *IN YOUR HOUSE*.

(4) IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A BASEMENT AND YOU DECIDE TO STAY AT HOME, IT IS *ESSENTIAL* TO PREPARE A FALLOUT SHELTER IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HOUSE. DO THIS BY SELECTING A PLACE IN THE CENTER OF THE HOUSE, AWAY FROM WINDOWS AND DOORS, AND PUTTING A LARGE, STURDY TABLE THERE. THEN PUT *BOXES OR DRESSER DRAWERS FILLED WITH EARTH* (OR OTHER HEAVY RADIATION SHIELDING MATERIALS) ON TOP OF THE TABLE--AND ON ALL FOUR SIDES AROUND IT. ON THE TABLE, *PILE AS MUCH HEAVY SHIELDING MATERIAL AS IT WILL HOLD WITHOUT COLLAPSING*. AROUND THE TABLE, PLACE AS MUCH SHIELDING MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE.

(5) RAPIDLY GATHER *SUPPLIES* YOU WILL NEED TO STAY IN SHELTER FOR ONE TO TWO WEEKS. SUPPLIES SHOULD INCLUDE:

(a) AS MUCH DRINKABLE LIQUIDS (WATER, FRUIT OR VEGETABLE JUICES) AND READY-TO-EAT FOOD AS YOU CAN CARRY TO THE SHELTER AREA (AT HOME OR ELSEWHERE). WATER IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN FOOD.

(b) A BATTERY-POWERED RADIO, FLASHLIGHT, EXTRA BATTERIES FOR EACH, AND PAPER AND PENCIL FOR TAKING NOTES ON INFORMATION GIVEN OVER THE RADIO.

(c) SPECIAL MEDICINES OR FOOD REQUIRED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY--SUCH AS INSULIN, HEART TABLETS, DIETETIC FOOD, OR BABY FOOD.

(d) A BLANKET FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER.

(e) A METAL CONTAINER WITH A TIGHT-FITTING LID TO USE AS AN EMERGENCY TOILET; PLASTIC BAGS TO LINE THE TOILET CONTAINER; TOILET PAPER; SOAP; WASH CLOTHS AND TOWELS; A PAIL OR BASIN; SANITARY NAPKINS.

Tab 2 to Appendix C.1
(Continued)

(6) REMEMBER THAT FALLOUT MAY ARRIVE HERE BY (LOCAL TIME). KEEP LISTENING TO THIS STATION FOR INFORMATION ON WHETHER FALLOUT HAS STARTED TO ARRIVE. TAKE ACTIONS FOR FALLOUT PROTECTION *WITHOUT DELAY*.

(7) IF FALLOUT DOES ARRIVE HERE, YOU MAY NEED TO STAY IN SHELTER FOR ONE TO TWO WEEKS. LISTEN TO THIS STATION FOR CIVIL DEFENSE INSTRUCTIONS ON WHEN YOU CAN LEAVE SHELTER.

[Note: Modify the suggested EPI instructions above if or as required for your community. The public instructions should be prepositioned with broadcast station(s), also kept at the warning point.]

c. Continue alerting key officials (not already reached) per 1c above.

4. If NAWAS warning is received that a nuclear detonation has occurred, but fallout is NOT expected in the Liberty County-Central City area "within 1 hour":

a. Continue alerting key officials (not already reached) per subparagraph 1c.

b. Instruct station WQID (telephone line should still be open) that they are to continue broadcasting the public instructions in 2a above; also, *keep open the telephone line to WQID.*

[Note: Depending on local circumstances--such as how much time is estimated to be needed to contact the Chief Executive, Emergency Program Manager, or Radiological Protection Officer--it MAY be considered desirable to assign additional SOP-type duties to the local warning point operators. If so, the following is suggested as a point of departure for local warning point instructions.]

c. If the NAWAS warning places the nuclear detonation within 500 miles of Central City--**AND IF** the Mayor, Emergency Program Manager, or Radiological Defense Officer *does NOT instruct otherwise within 30 minutes of the time of the nuclear detonation*--instruct station WQID (telephone line should still be open) to broadcast emergency public instructions in 3b above.

[Note that the foregoing instruction for the warning point operator provides a "fail-safe" approach. If the operator is not instructed otherwise within half an hour of the time of the NUDET, instructions will be broadcast to the public to start preparing for fallout protection. Obviously, this will alarm the public; and protection could be unnecessary in areas not threatened by fallout--or in all areas if the NUDET were later determined to be an air burst, with no fallout produced. Against this must be weighed the undesirability of not having instructed the public to start preparing for fallout protection, within half an hour of the burst, if the community did suffer fallout. It should be remembered that in the highly unlikely event that an accidental launch--with a nuclear detonation--ever occurred, it would undoubtedly occur with no warning, and the Chief Executive, Emergency Program Manager, or Radiological Defense Officer might be difficult to locate.]

5. If a NAWAS message is received that the accidentally-launched weapon has impacted *WITHOUT* causing a nuclear detonation:

a. Instruct station WQID (telephone line should still be open) to broadcast the following immediately, IF the impact was in the Liberty County-Central City area.

THE ACCIDENTALLY-LAUNCHED MISSILE HAS IMPACTED IN THIS AREA. A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DID NOT--REPEAT--DID NOT OCCUR. HOWEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME DANGER MAY EXIST FROM MATERIALS INCLUDED IN A NUCLEAR WEAPON. THEREFORE, YOU MUST REMAIN UNDER COVER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. THIS MAY BE FOR A NUMBER OF HOURS. KEEP LISTENING TO THIS STATION FOR FURTHER CIVIL DEFENSE INSTRUCTIONS.

Tab 2 to Appendix C.1
(Continued)

b. Instruct station WQID to broadcast the following immediately, *if the impact was NOT in the Liberty County-Central City area:*

WE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL WARNING CENTER THAT THE ACCIDENTALLY-LAUNCHED MISSILE IMPACTED IN (CITY, STATE) AT (LOCAL TIME). A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DID NOT--REPEAT--DID NOT OCCUR. YOU NEED NOT TAKE COVER OR TAKE OTHER PROTECTIVE ACTION. MORE INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED ON REGULAR NEWS BROADCASTS.

[Note that the foregoing example of warning point procedures for an accidental launch does not include follow-on operational actions that could be required--such as mobilizing the local RADEF system or preparing to provide operational support for the impact area. Such actions would be appropriate for key local officials--not the warning point staff--to take, as the EOC was activated. Accordingly, they should be covered elsewhere in the local plan.]