

**CLUSTER 9 / CLUSTER 25 / CLUSTER 26 / CLUSTER 27
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**



I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Goal: The goal of this Community Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to assist the residents of the District of Columbia in preparing themselves, their families, their communities and their neighborhoods to cope with any and all types of emergencies.
- B. Purpose: To establish emergency management functions and responsibilities within 39 neighborhood clusters within the District of Columbia. This document will augment the District Response Plan (DRP) dated April 4, 2002.

II. APPLICATION AND SCOPE

The CEMP will apply to any public emergency, which is defined in D.C. Code 72301 as a disaster, catastrophe, or an emergency situation where the health, safety or welfare of persons in the District are threatened. This plan considers the emergencies and disasters likely to occur as described in the District of Columbia Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Study (HIVS).

III. ORGANIZATION

- A. Framework: The DRP provides the framework for how the District of Columbia will respond to any and all emergencies. This plan takes an all-hazards approach to disaster response, plus unifies and coordinates the efforts of the District's organizations in order to provide a comprehensive and effective approach for responding to and reducing the impact of an emergency. The DRP describes the functions and activities necessary to implement the four phases of emergency management – mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, as well as, the use of community, volunteer, private sector and government resources.
 - 1. The Mayor established the Mayor's Emergency Preparedness Council (EPC) in order to maintain, exercise, and review the DRP. The Mayor also established an Emergency Preparedness Group (EPG) to support the EPC and establish the framework for ongoing disaster preparedness planning.
 - 2. The District's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by the Operations Officers of the District of Columbia Emergency Management Agency (DCEMA). During an emergency or disaster, the EOC assumes enhanced operations under the incident command system. The level of enhancement is dependent upon the severity of an event. Detailed EOC procedures outlined by the District and an organizational chart are in the DCEMA Emergency Operations Procedures, which can be found in the DRP.

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(Framework, Continued)

3. The DRP employs an Emergency Support Function (ESF) approach that groups direct assistance and operational support that the wards and clusters may need in order to accomplish hazard mitigation and preparedness, plus emergency and disaster response and recovery. The plan consists of:
 - a. The Basic Plan presents the policies and concepts of operations that guide how the District agencies will conduct mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
 - b. The Emergency Support Function Annexes (ESF) organizes the various District agencies and departments into 15 different support functional areas. The ESFs describe the mission, policies, concept of operations, and responsibilities of the primary and support agencies involved in implementation of activities.
 - c. The Appendices contain additional pertinent information such as authorities, catalog of agreements, definitions, acronyms, and hazards affecting the District of Columbia.
 - d. The Supporting Annexes include additional annexes that are relevant to the DRP.

IV. HAZARD ANALYSIS

- A. The District's Hazard Analysis has indicated that there are 15 hazards that could potentially affect the District. The hazards that could potentially affect the District are not limited to, but could include: terrorism, severe weather, urban fires, transportation, special events, demonstrations, urban floods, water supply failure, critical resources shortages, utility and power failures, hurricanes, radiological and hazardous materials incidents, prison/jail incidents, civil disorders, explosions, and earthquakes.
- B. Hazards/issues within the neighborhoods of Cluster 9 identified by residents are:
N/A
- C. Hazards/issues within the neighborhoods of Cluster 25 identified by residents are:
 - Trash Transfer Station: 3rd Street & M Street NE
 - Train Tracks at Barney Circle: Concern over transport of hazardous materials
 - RFK Stadium- During annual Auto Races, there is a large storage of fuel for the cars participating in these events.
 - Flooding-under Railroad overpass: K Street NE, between N. Capitol St. and 2nd Street
 - DC General Hospital
- D. Hazards/issues in the neighborhoods of Cluster 26 identified by residents are:
 - Flooding at:
 - 13th Street and South Carolina Avenue
 - 12th and C streets
 - Pennsylvania Avenue and G
 - Delaware Avenue and M Street at Canal
 - 8th & C streets
 - Leaning utility pole: 1300 block of Massachusetts Avenue

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(Hazard Analysis Continue)

- E. Hazards/issues within the neighborhoods of Cluster 27 identified by residents are:
- Traffic Congestion
 - Problems with restoring power after storms (15th near Sousa)
 - Snow removal plan needs improvement
 - Sewer system cannot handle water during storms, suggested cleaning
 - Tree limbs are hiding street lights

V. SPECIFIC CLUSTER RESPONSE GUIDELINES AND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Cluster 9 is formed by the neighborhoods of **Southwest Employment Area, Southwest Waterfront, Buzzard Point and Fort McNair**. The neighborhood has an approximate population of 11,851 or roughly 2% of the District's total population (2000 data).

The District of Columbia's Office of Planning has compared the estimated data for Cluster 9 with citywide data and found some interesting differences. For example, Cluster 9 has:

- A population with a high percentage of working age adults
- A high percentage of large apartment buildings.

Neighborhood Cluster 25 is formed by the neighborhoods of **Near Northeast, Stanton Park and Kingman Park**. The neighborhood has an approximate population of 27,376 or roughly 5% of the District's total population (2000 data).

The District of Columbia's Office of Planning has compared the estimated data for Cluster 25 with citywide data and found some interesting differences. For example, Cluster 25 has:

- An age distribution similar to the citywide age distribution
- A higher percentage of owner-occupied housing than the citywide percentage

Neighborhood Cluster 26 is formed by the neighborhoods of **Capitol Hill, Lincoln Park, and Capitol East**. The neighborhood has an approximate population of 18,479 or roughly 3.3% of the District's total population (2000 data).

The District of Columbia's Office of Planning has compared the estimated data for Cluster 26 with citywide data and found some interesting differences. For example, Cluster 26 has:

- An age distribution with distinct differences to the city's age distribution
- A higher percentage of owner-occupied housing

Neighborhood Cluster 27 is formed by the neighborhoods of **Near Southeast, Navy Yard, Arthur Capper and Carrollsburg**. The neighborhood has an approximate population of 4,643 or roughly .8% of the District's total population (2000 data).

The District of Columbia's Office of Planning has compared the estimated data for Cluster 27 with citywide data and found some interesting differences.

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(Hazard Analysis Continued)

For example, Cluster 27 has:

- An age distribution similar to the citywide age distribution
- A greater percentage of single-family attached units and large (50+ units) apartment buildings than the citywide percentage.

Facts about the Alert DC Citizen Emergency Notification System

DCEMA announced the city's new citizen emergency notification system, Alert DC, at the Mayor's press conference on Wednesday, July 7, 2004.

The new system has four major components:

Text Alert DC allows citizens to receive emergency messages about an event on text-capable devices - cell phone, computer email, pager and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). Citizens must enroll online at Alert.dc.gov and be able to identify the types of their devices and their access numbers or addresses. They must also select the neighborhoods and/or schools about which they wish to receive messages (They can select as many schools and neighborhoods as they wish).

Voice Alert DC allows emergency managers to notify citizens by telephone of an actual or impending incident that may require them to take some protective action (evacuate, shelter-in-place, etc.). Emergency managers can select very precise geographic areas and call the phones in that area to deliver emergency instructions. Instructions can be delivered in multiple languages and formatted for devices for the hearing impaired. Home and most business lines are automatically registered; the system will be modified at a future date to register cell phone numbers.

An enhanced **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** and **the Emergency Information Center** website are the other two components.

The District Emergency Management Agency (DCEMA) is installing and testing new equipment in conjunction with the Maryland Emergency Management Agency at several area radio and television stations as part of its management of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), the partnership with local media outlets.

The new equipment is being provided to a number of local stations including WBIG-FM, WASH-FM, WWDC-FM, WMZQ-FM, WTEM-AM, WWRC-AM, WIHT-FM, WPGC-FM & AM, WTOP-AM, WGMS-FM, WMAL-AM, WRQX-FM, WJZW-FM, WHUR-FM and News Channel 8/WJLA TV Channel 7. DCEMA is also in the process of installing equipment at the National Weather Service that will allow broadcast over the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather alert radio system. The new equipment will allow DCEMA to transmit via satellite or the Internet, emergency messages or priority news information simultaneously to each of the stations and NOAA for broadcast to the public and for relay of the information to other local stations for their use. This replaces the old system under which DCEMA notified one station, which then notified other stations one by one.

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The Emergency Information Center (EIC) web site (alert.dc.gov) is a cross-agency portal for emergency preparedness information that also serves as the official D.C. government source of information during an emergency or disaster. During non-emergency conditions the EIC portal provides links to DC and national sites that have preparedness information. It also allows citizens to use specially prepared District maps to quickly find medical, police, fire and other information.

During emergencies the site provides immediate information about closures and other conditions pertaining to the emergency, including location specific information in both text and mapping format. This website is currently available and was used during Hurricane Isabel to display emergency information.

You may receive questions from the public about the new system. Here are some possible questions and answers.

Q. Can persons who do not reside in the District receive alerts through the Alert DC voice and text systems?

A. For the text system, yes. Anyone, whether they reside in the District or not, can register to receive alerts through Alert DC. This includes commuters. For the voice system, currently, no. Calling is based on the phone line service address, which must be in the District of Columbia. The District is not legally entitled to phone data for customers outside the District. We hope in the future to be able to identify any cell phones within the effected area and be able to notify the cell phone user automatically along with landline users.

Q. How do I sign up for the alert system?

A. The voice alert system – Voice Alert DC – does not require sign up. To receive text alerts through Text Alert DC, you must sign up on line. From your Internet provider home page, type in alert.dc.gov. Then, click on Text Alert and follow the prompts.

Q. I don't have a computer or an email address. Can I still sign up for the text alert system?

A. Yes. You can use any computer (at work, at school, at the library, at a friend's house) to sign up. If you don't have an email address, the system will create a "dummy address" for you to use as part of the sign up process.

Q. How many neighborhoods and/or schools can I sign up to receive message about?

A. You can sign up to receive messages about as many neighborhoods or schools as you wish.

Q. How many devices can I register to receive messages on?

A. You can register to receive messages on as many devices as you wish – cell phone, computer email, pager and PDA. You can register any device that can receive a text message.

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TEXT ALERT REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Log onto <http://alert.dc.gov>
- Click on the “Text Alert” button under Receive Emergency Alerts.
- Type your name
- Enter your e-mail address
- Select devise(s), if relevant (you must choose a service provider in the box to the left and put in a phone number or e-mail address to the right)
- Enter a password (it will ask you to do this twice to confirm)

- Select communities (pick one or as many as you like. By choosing a school, you are sent information from the community that school is located in)
- Click Register (on the bottom of the page)
- Response to questions, when appropriate or just click no to all
- Click Finish registration

CLUSTER 9 SOUTHWEST EMPLOYMENT AREA, SOUTHWEST WATERFRONT, BUZZARD POINT, and FORT MCNAIR

Recreation Centers

King Greenleaf Recreation Center, 201 N Street, SW
Randall Recreation Center, South Capitol & I Street Intersection SW

DC Public Schools

Amidon Elementary School, 401 Eye Street, SW
Bowes Elementary School, 101 M Street, SW
Jefferson High, 801 7th Street SW

Medical Care Facilities

Public Benefits Corporation: Southwest Clinic, 850 Delaware Ave, SW

Senior Facilities

Greenleaf Senior Nutrition Center, 1200 Delaware Avenue, SW

Libraries

Southwest, 900 Wealey Place SW

Fire and EMS Stations

Station 7, 1101 Half Street, SW
Station 13, 450 6th Street, SW

Police Stations and Police Service Areas

First District Station, 415 4th Street SW
First District Substation, 500 E Street SE
PSA 104

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Neighborhood Organizations and Groups*

SW Neighborhood Association
SW Community Homeowners Association
Washington Waterfront Association
Capitol Square Homeowners Association
4th Street Neighborhood Group
SW Collaborative
Cavalier's Benevolent Association
Capitol Park Homeowners Association
Carrollsborg A Association
Carrollsborg Square Condo Association

CLUSTER 25 Near Northeast, Stanton Park and Kingman Park

Recreation Centers

J.O. Wilson Recreation Center, 700 K St., NE
Ludlow Taylor Recreation Center, 700 G St., NE
Rosedale Recreation Center, 1701 Gales St., NE
Sherwood Recreation Center, 1000 G St., NE

DC Public Schools

Phelps Vocational High School, 704 26th St., NE
Stuart Hobson Middle School, 410 E St., NE
Browne Junior High School, 850 26th St., NE
Gibbs Elementary School, 500 19th St., NE
Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School, 659 G St., NE
Miner Elementary School, 601 15th St, NE
Peabody Elementary School, 425 C St., NE
Wilson, J.O Elementary School, 660 K St., NE
Charles Young Elementary School, 820 26th St., NE

Private Schools

St Benedict the Moor School, 330 21st St., NE
Edison Private Academy, 725 19th St., NE

Medical Care Facilities

Blair, 635 I St., NE
House of Ruth Shelter Clinic, 651 10th St., NE

Senior Facilities

Capital Hill Towers Senior Program, 900 G St., NE
Medlink Nursing Center, 700 Constitution Ave., NE

Libraries

Northeast, 330 7th St., NE
RL Christian, 1300 H St., NE

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Fire and EMS Stations

Engine 10 Station, 1342 Florida Ave., NE
Engine 3 Station, 439 New Jersey Ave. NW

Police Stations and Police Service Areas

First District Station, 415 4th Street SW
First District Substation, 500 E Street SE
PSA 102
7-11, 8th Street and Maryland Avenue, NE

Neighborhood Organizations and Groups

Orange Hat Patrol for PSA 106
Near NE: Citizens Against Crimes & Drugs
SPNA : Stanton Park Neighborhood Association
Public Interest Civic Association
Kamen Park Civic Association

CLUSTER 26 CAPITOL HILL, LINCOLN PARK, and CAPITOL EAST

Recreation Centers

Hine Recreation Center, 7th and C streets, SE
Payne Recreation Center, 15th and C streets, SE

DC Public Schools

Hine Junior High School, 335 8th St., SE
Brent Elementary School, 330 3rd St., SE
Randle Highlands Elementary School, 1650 30th St., SE

Private Schools

Capital Hill Day School, 210 South Carolina Ave., SE
St. Peters Interparish School, 422 3rd St., SE
Holy Comforter – St. Cyprian School, 1503 East Capitol St., SE

Medical Care Facilities

DC General Hospital, 19th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, SE

Senior Facilities

Arthur Cappers, 601 L St., SE

Libraries

Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave., SE
Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 East Capitol St., SE

Fire and EMS Stations

Engine Co. #8, 1520 C St., SE
Engine Co. #18, 414 8th St., SE

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(Cluster Services Continued)

Police Stations and Police Service Areas

First District Station, 415 4th Street SW
First District Substation, 500 E Street SE
PSA 103

CLUSTER 27 Near Southeast, Navy Yard, Arthur Capper and Carrollsburg

Recreation Centers

Randall Recreation Center, 820 South Capital Street, SW
Lincoln-Capper Recreation Center, 555 L Street SE
Virginia Avenue Recreation Center, 901 Virginia Avenue, SE

DC Public Schools

Van Ness Elementary School, 1150 5th Street SE
Watkins Elementary School, 420 12th Street SE
Tyler Elementary School, 1001 G Street SE
Payne Elementary School, 305 15th Street SE

Private Schools

Holy Comforter, 15th and East Capital
Friendship Edison, 15th and Potomac

Medical Care Facilities

Greater Southeast Community Hospital, 1310 Southern Avenue SE

Senior Facilities

Arthur Cappers Senior Center, 701 L Street, SE

Libraries

Southeast Library, 403 7th Street SE
Fire and EMS Stations
Engine 18 Station, 414 8th Street SE

Police Stations and Police Service Areas

First District Station, 415 4th Street SW
First District Substation, 500 E Street SE

Neighborhood Organizations and Groups

Capitol Hill Association of Merchant Professionals (CHAMPS)
ANC 6B
Bonnie Circle Neighborhood Association
Boy Scout troop out of Eastern High School
PARDOE (Caldwell Banker)
8th Street Group

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VI . CLUSTER EMERGENCY REPONSE PROGRAM

A. Objectives:

The overall objective of the Cluster Emergency Response Program (CERP) is to provide the capability for stabilization and recovery within the first few hours to the first few days (72 hours) of a disaster; when governmental services may be unable to respond to all requests for assistance and/or public telephone facilities are not available for communicating requests for aid.

The plan entails a Neighbor-to-Neighbor self-help program. It provides the primary link between citizens and the professional response personnel of the responsible government agencies. When individuals and their neighborhoods are prepared to mutually assist each other immediately after a disaster, lives can be saved, property can be spared and emergency services can focus on responding to the most devastated areas.

This program places a great deal of emphasis on organization, team operations and information gathering. These details are necessary because emergency response procedures are unfamiliar to most people, and only occasionally practiced. Underlying it all though, is the primary objective of assisting our neighbors.

The kind of disasters in which a Cluster ERP response includes earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, terrorism, power outages, and major fires.

B. Organization:

1. Preparedness

a. Individual Preparedness:

While the overall goal of the Cluster Emergency Response Program is to develop neighborhood self-sufficiency during times of disaster, preparedness efforts must focus on individuals and families in their homes. A city whose population is prepared at home will see a significant reduction in the need for police, fire and rescue support. All individuals should be prepared to be self sufficient for the first 72 hours after a disaster. Additional information on individual and family preparedness can be obtained from the DC Emergency Management Agency and other organizations such as the Red Cross.

Immediately after September 11, DC Mayor Anthony A. Williams convened an interagency Domestic Preparedness Task Force to examine the city's overall preparedness, existing emergency plans and procedures and related training efforts to determine short- and long-term action recommendations. The task force has evolved into a permanent Emergency Preparedness Council (EPC) that provides a framework to support the city's ongoing effort to develop preparedness policy and coordinate preparedness activities in the District. The District also helps residents prepare for an emergency in the following ways:

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(Preparedness, Continued)

Ward Days—These community events provide citizens with the opportunity to take part in two training courses, “Basic Emergency Management for the District of Columbia” and “Terrorism: A Citizen’s Awareness”. These courses are designed to:

- Help prepare residents to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters
- Teach them how to develop a family preparedness plan
- Inform them about the District Response Plan

Training—Citizens and District emergency response personnel can take emergency preparedness training courses in a broad range of disciplines, including:

- Personal safety and protection
- Community and Emergency Response Teams
- Emergency response to terrorism
 - Bioterrorism
 - Hazardous materials
 - Debris management
 - Shelter operations
- Earthquakes, floods, and inclement weather

Services to residents

- Operation of cooling centers during heat advisory days
- Operation of community-based emergency shelters
- Operation of Community Emergency Service Sites where residents can request public safety assistance

Before An Emergency Strikes

An emergency can occur without warning, leaving little or no time for you and your family to plan what to do next. The following information will tell about the things you can do to be prepared—before an emergency occurs:

Prepare an Emergency Go Kit

Often during an emergency, electricity, water, heat, air conditioning, or telephone service may not work. Preparing an Emergency Go Kit ahead of time can save precious time in the event you must evacuate or go without electricity, heat, or water for an extended period of time. You can gather water, food, first-aid supplies, clothing, bedding, tools, and other essential items to store at any time. You should consider including the following items:

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(Preparedness, Continued)

Emergency Go Kit

1. At least a 3-day supply of water (1 gallon per person per day). Store water in sealed, unbreakable containers. Replace every 6 months.
2. A 3- to 5-day supply of non-perishable packaged or canned food and a non-electric can opener.
3. A change of clothing, rain gear, and sturdy shoes.
4. Blankets, bedding, or sleeping bags.
5. A first aid kit and prescription medications (be sure to check the expiration dates).
6. An extra pair of glasses or contact lenses and solution (be sure to check the expiration dates).
7. A list of family physicians, important medical information, and the style and serial number of medical devices such as pacemakers.
8. Special items for infants, the elderly, or family members with disabilities.
9. A battery-powered radio, flashlight, and plenty of extra batteries.
10. Identification, credit cards, cash, and photocopies of important family documents including home insurance information.
11. An extra set of car and house keys.

Pets and Animals in Disasters

The following information has been prepared by the Humane Society of the United States in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

The best way to protect your family from the effects of a disaster is to have a disaster plan. If you are a pet owner, that plan must include your pets. Being prepared can save their lives. In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do to protect your pets is to evacuate them, too. Leaving pets behind, even if you try to create a safe place for them, is likely to result in their being injured, lost, or worse. So prepare now for the day when you and your pets may have to leave your home.

1. Identify veterinarian practices; animal clinics or hospitals are in the cluster.
2. Identify animal-related businesses (pet stores, pet supplies, etc.) in the cluster.
3. Identify kennels, animal breeders, and boarding facilities in the cluster.
4. Identify facilities that could serve as emergency shelters for pets, such as empty warehouse.

For more information regarding animals and pets, contact the Humane Society of the United States, Disaster Services, 2100 L STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037 or 202-452-1100.

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VII. HAZARDS AND EMERGENCIES

A. Technological Hazards Emergencies

If you are notified or become aware of a technological hazards emergency such as a chemical, biological, or radiological emergency as well as a fire or explosion, do not panic. The best defense from any of these emergencies is education and awareness. In the unlikely event that there is a technological emergency, knowing how to respond will greatly reduce panic and fear. If you need to get out of the surrounding area or are directed to evacuate, do so immediately and:

- Take your Emergency Go Kit.
- Lock your home.
- Travel on routes specified by local authorities.
- Travel with car windows up and air vents, air conditioner, and heater turned off.
- Head up-wind of the incident.

Emergency personnel are trained to respond to these situations. They will tell you what to do, either at the incident site, or via TV or radio. Emergency Broadcasts can be received via the Emergency Alert System (EAS) from WTOP at 1500 AM.

If you are sure you have time:

- Close and lock windows and doors and close all vents and fireplace dampers.
- Turn off all fans and heat or air conditioning. (Continued, on next page)
- Shut off water, gas, and electricity before leaving.
- Post a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Make arrangements for your pets.

For information regarding the different types of chemical and biological agents and the supply of antibiotics available for each, visit the Centers for Disease Control [website](#) and the DC Health Department [website](#)

If you are instructed to stay inside and not to evacuate: Shelter-in-place

What Shelter-in-Place Means:

One of the instructions you may be given in an emergency where hazardous materials may have been released into the atmosphere is to shelter-in-place. This is a precaution aimed to keep you safe while remaining indoors. (This is not the same thing as going to a shelter in case of a storm.) Shelter-in-place means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building. If you are told to shelter-in-place, follow the instructions below provided by the American Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Why You Might Need to Shelter-in-Place:

Chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may be released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Should this occur, information will be provided by local authorities on television and radio stations on how to protect you and your family. Because information will most likely be provided on television and radio, it is important to keep a TV or radio on, even during the workday. The important thing is for you to follow instructions of local authorities and know what to do if they advise you to shelter-in-place.

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How to Shelter-in-Place

At Home:

- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.
- Close the fireplace damper.
- Get your family **disaster supplies kit** and make sure the radio is working.
- Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case of a chemical threat, an aboveground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.
- Bring your pets with you and include additional food and water supplies for them.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select. Call your emergency contact and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.
- Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.
- If you suspect chemical or biological agents have entered your house, move to a safe room and the interior of the house on a higher floor if possible. Many harmful agents that could enter a house will fall and accumulate at lower levels.
- If harmful vapors do enter the house, covering your nose and mouth with a cloth can provide minimal breathing protection. Stay inside until authorities say it is safe to leave.
-

How To Shelter-in-Place At Work:

Close the business.

- If there are customers, clients, or visitors in the building, provide for their safety by asking them to stay – not leave. When authorities provide directions to shelter-in-place, they want everyone to take those steps now, where they are, and not drive or walk outdoors.
- Unless there is an imminent threat, ask employees, customers, clients, and visitors to call their emergency contact to let them know where they are and that they are safe.
- Turn on call-forwarding or alternative telephone answering systems or services. If the business has voice mail or an automated attendant, change the recording to indicate that the business is closed, and that staff and visitors are remaining in the building until authorities advise it is safe to leave.
- Close and lock all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings to the outside.
- If there is danger of explosion, close window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Gather essential disaster supplies, such as nonperishable food, bottled water, battery-powered radios, first aid supplies, flashlights, batteries, duct tape, plastic sheeting, and plastic garbage bags.

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(Sheltering Continued)

- Have employees familiar with your building's mechanical systems turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Some systems automatically provide for exchange of inside air with outside air – these systems, in particular, need to be turned off, sealed, or disabled.
- Select interior room(s) above the ground floor, with the fewest windows or vents. The room(s) should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit in. Avoid overcrowding by selecting several rooms if necessary. Large storage closets, utility rooms, pantries, copy and conference rooms without exterior windows will work well. Avoid selecting a room with
- mechanical equipment like ventilation blowers or pipes, because this equipment may not be able to be sealed from the outdoors.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room(s) you select. Call emergency contacts and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door(s) and any vents into the room.
- Bring everyone into the room(s). Shut and lock the door(s).
- Write down the names of everyone in the room, and call your business' designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you, and their affiliation with your business (employee, visitor, client, customer.)
- Keep listening to the radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

How to Shelter-in-Place At School:

- Close the school. Activate the school's emergency plan. Follow reverse evacuation procedures to bring students, faculty, and staff indoors.
- If there are visitors in the building, provide for their safety by asking them to stay not leave. When authorities provide directions to shelter-in-place, they want everyone to take those steps now, where they are, and not drive or walk outdoors.
- Provide for answering telephone inquiries from concerned parents by having at least one telephone with the school's listed telephone number available in the room selected to provide shelter for the school secretary, or person designated to answer these calls. This room should also be sealed. There should be a way to communicate among all classrooms where people are sheltering-in-place.
- Ideally, provide for a way to make announcements over the school-wide public address system from the room where the top school official takes shelter.
- If children have cell phones, allow them to use them to call a parent or guardian to let them know that they have been asked to remain in school until further notice, and that they are safe.
- If the school has voice mail or an automated attendant, change the recording to indicate that the school is closed, students and staff are remaining in the building until authorities advise that it is safe to leave.
- Provide directions to close and lock all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings to the outside.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, direct that window shades, blinds, or curtains be closed.

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(Sheltering Continued)

How to Shelter-in-Place At Work:

- Have employees familiar with your building's mechanical systems turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Some systems automatically provide for exchange
- inside air with outside air – these systems, in particular, need to be turned off, sealed, or disabled.
- Gather essential disaster supplies, such as nonperishable food, bottled water, battery-powered radios, first aid supplies, flashlights, batteries, duct tape, plastic sheeting, and plastic garbage bags.
- Select interior room(s) above the ground floor, with the fewest windows or vents. The room(s) should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit in. Avoid overcrowding by selecting several rooms if necessary. Classrooms may be used if there are no windows or the windows are sealed and cannot be opened. Large storage closets, utility rooms, meeting rooms, and even a gymnasium without exterior windows will also work well.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room(s) you select. Call emergency contacts and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Bring everyone into the room. Shut and lock the door.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door(s) and any vents into the room.
- Write down the names of everyone in the room, and call your schools' designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you.
- Listen for an official announcement from school officials via the public address system, and stay where you are until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

How to Shelter-in-Place In Your Vehicle:

If you are driving a vehicle and hear advice to “shelter-in-place” on the radio, take these steps:

- If you are very close to home, your office, or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the shelter-in-place recommendations for the place you pick described above.
- If you are unable to get to a home or building quickly and safely, then pull over to the side of the road. Stop your vehicle in the safest place possible. If it is sunny outside, it is preferable to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot, to avoid being overheated.
- Turn off the engine. Close windows and vents.
- If possible, seal the heating/air conditioning vents with duct tape.
- Listen to the radio regularly for updated advice and instructions.
- Stay where you are until you are told it is safe to get back on the road. Be aware that some roads may be closed or traffic detoured. Follow the directions of law enforcement officials.

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(Sheltering Continued)

Local officials on the scene are the best source of information for your particular situation. Following their instructions during and after emergencies regarding sheltering, food, water, and clean up methods is your safest choice.

Remember that instructions to shelter-in-place are usually provided for durations of a few hours, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate.

B. Natural Hazards Emergencies

The District is vulnerable to a variety of types of severe weather including thunderstorms, hurricanes, flash floods, snowstorms, and tornadoes. Because of this, it is important for you to understand the difference between a watch and a warning for severe weather. A severe storm watch means that severe weather may develop. A severe weather warning means storms has developed and is on its way—take cover immediately!

The safest place to ride out any storm is inside of a secure building or well built home. Even in a well-built apartment building you should:

- Listen to weather updates and stay •Keep away from windows and informed. doors.
- Be ready to evacuate if necessary. •Have Emergency Go Kit handy.

Heat Wave

The government of the District of Columbia implements a heat emergency plan when the heat index reaches 95 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat index is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when the effects of humidity are added to high temperature. The DC Emergency Management Agency in cooperation with other city and private agencies developed the city's heat plan.

Key components of the city's heat plan include:

- Activation of street showers in selected locations
- Opening of cooling centers in senior citizen facilities, District government buildings and other locations
- Extension of public swimming pool hours
- Distribution of fans to special needs populations
- Street Showers:

During a heat emergency, street showers will be activated at DC Housing Authority (DCHA) facilities and public locations:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
East Capitol Dwellings	140 57th Place, SE
Lincoln Heights	223 51st St., NE (front)
Hopkins Apartments	1000 12th St., SE (rear)
Carrollsborg	4th and L streets, SE
Garfield Terrace	2381 11th St., NW (front)
Benning Terrace	605 46th Place, SE

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COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**

(District Facilities Continued)

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Park Morton	620 Morton St., NW
Public Locations:	21st and I street
	901 21st St., NE (front)

Cooling Centers:

During heat emergencies, United Planning Organization (UPO) vans will canvass various areas throughout the city to identify persons suffering from the heat and transport them to cooling centers. Persons who need transportation to cooling centers can call the hypothermia hotline at (202) 399-7093.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
One Judiciary Square	441 4th St., NW
Frank D. Reeves Center	2000 14th St., NW (lobby)
King Office Building	3720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave, SE
CCH/Friendship Place	4713 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Georgetown Ministries	4713 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Rachael's Women Center	1222 11th St., NW
4th District Police Station	5601 Connecticut Ave., NW
1st Congregational Church	945 G St., NW

Emergency Homeless Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Home of Ruth/Madison Facility (women)	651 10th St., NE
Crummell Trailer (men)	1912 Gallaudet St., NE
Emery Trailer (men) 1725	Lincoln Road, NE
La Casa Trailer (men)	1436 Irving St., NW
Martin Luther King, Jr., Trailer (men)	2700 Martin Luther King, Jr., Ave. SE
Randall Shelter (men)	1st and I Streets, SW

DC Housing Authority Senior Citizens Cooling Sites

Seniors who live in non-air-conditioned buildings are encouraged to go to an air-conditioned senior center or other public facility.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Arthur Capper	601 L St., SE
Capitol View 5901	East Capitol St.
Carroll Apartments	410 M St., SE
Fort Lincoln	2855 Bladensburg Road, NE
Garfield	2301 11th St., NW
Horizon House	1150 12th St., NW
James Apartments	1425 N St., NW
Knox Hill	2700 Jasper St., SE
LeDroit	234 W St., NW

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Cooling Centers within the Senior Service Network Facility Address

WARD 1

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Barney Senior Center	1737 Columbia Road, NW
Campbell Heights Senior Nutrition	2001 15th St., NW Center

WARD 2

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
EOFULA Spanish Senior Center	1844 Columbia Road, NW
Columbia Senior Center	1250 Taylor St., NW
Asbury Dwellings Senior Program	1616 Marion St., NW
Asian Senior Center	477 G Place, NW
St. Mary's Court Senior Program	725 24th St., NW
Washington Urban League Senior Center for the Homeless	1310 Vermont Ave., NW

WARD 3

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Adas Israel Senior Program	2850 Quebec St., NW
Breckinridge Center	4125 Albemarle St., NW
St. Albans Senior Program	Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, NW

WARD 4

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Christian Reformed Church	5911 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Colony House	930 Farragut St., NW
First Baptist Senior Center	715 Randolph St., NW
Ft. Stevens Recreation Center	1327 Van Buren St., NW
Kennedy Street Senior Program	504 Kennedy St., NW

WARD 5

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Bethesda Baptist Church	1808 Capitol Ave., NE
Israel Baptist Church Senior Program	1251 Saratoga Ave., NE
Model Cities Senior Wellness Center	1901 Evert St., NE

WARD 6

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Capitol Hill Towers Senior Program	900 G St., NE
Services to Blind/Visually Impaired Senior Center at Logan	2800 Newton St., NE
School Greater Washington Urban League Hearing Impaired Senior Center	2900 Newton St., NE

WARD 7

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Allen House Senior Program	3760 Minnesota Ave., NE
Dwelling Place Senior Center	2812 Pennsylvania Ave., SE
KEMP Senior Center	4300 Anacostia Ave., NE
Michaux Senior Center	3700 Hayes St., NE
Phillip T. Johnson Senior Center,	First 4323 Bowen Road, SE

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COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**

(Shelters Continued)

WARD 7

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
United Methodist Church	3601 Alabama Ave. SE
St. Timothy Senior Program	
Washington Senior Wellness Center	3001 Alabama Ave SE
Emergency Shelter for the Abused, Exploited or Neglected Elderly	2812 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, 2nd floor

WARD 8

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>
Claiborne Senior Program	2632 Martin Luther King, Jr., Ave., SE
Congress Heights Senior Wellness	3500 Martin Luther King, Jr., Ave., SE
Center Knox Hill Senior Program	2700 Jasper St., SE
Senior Citizens Counseling and Delivery	2451 Good Hope Road, SE

Fans for Special Needs Populations:

The DC Energy Office, through its Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, has a limited number of fans for distribution to District households that meet the following criteria:

- Have at least one member age 5 or below, or;
- Have at least one member age 60 or above, or;
- Have at last one member who has a documented respiratory condition or a statement from a doctor or medical facility describing a need for some type of cooling assistance.

Eligible households must also meet the federal income guidelines for energy assistance. For more information, contact the DC Energy Office Hotline at (202) 673-6750.

If You Need Clean Water

Flooding can cause contamination of water supplies. Bad water can contain microorganisms that cause diseases such as dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis. If you think your water may be contaminated, you should purify it before using it. This includes water used for drinking, cooking, cleaning dishes, or bathing. The best way to purify water is to boil it.

Boiling is considered the safest method of purifying water. Bring water to a boil for 3-5 minutes, and then allow it to cool before drinking. Pouring water back and forth between two containers will improve the taste by putting oxygen back into the water.

Emergency Food Supplies

It is possible for a healthy person to survive on half of their usual food intake for an extended period and without any food for many days. It is also important to keep in mind that you do not have to go out and buy unfamiliar foods to prepare an emergency food supply. Here are some helpful tips:

- Use canned foods, dry mixes and other staples you use every day.
- Foods that require no refrigeration, preparation, or cooking are best.

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(Food Supplies Continued)

- Make sure you have a manual can opener and disposable utensils in your emergency food supply.
- Individuals with special diets and allergies will need to be considered as well as toddlers and the elderly.

Don't forget nonperishable foods for your pets

Recovering from an Emergency

Recovery continues even after you return home, as you and your family face the emotional and psychological effects of the event. Reactions vary from person to person, but may include:

- Restless sleep or nightmares
- Anger or wanting revenge
- Numbness or lack of emotion
- Needing to keep active, restlessness
- Needing to talk about your experiences
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss or gain
- Headaches
- Mood swings

Crisis, grief, and stress counseling is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for you or a family member suffering persistent emotional or psychological problems related to an emergency. To access counseling services call the Department of Mental Health Access HelpLine at (888) 793-4357

All of the above are normal reactions to stressful events, and it is important to let people react their own way. It may be helpful to:

- Talk with your family and friends about what happened and how you feel about it, and try to evaluate and plan for the chance it could happen again
- Volunteer at a local shelter, blood bank, or food pantry to assist emergency victims
- Spend time doing things other than watching or listening to news of the disaster
- Consult your minister or spiritual advisor

In particular, children may need reassurance and extra attention. It is best to encourage them to share their feelings, even if you must listen to their stories repeatedly—this is a common way for children to grasp what they've experienced. You may also want to share your feelings about the event with them

b. Cluster Preparedness

Experience has shown that after a major disaster, police, fire, rescue and other emergency support agencies may not be available to many people during the first 72 hours of a disaster. Therefore, neighborhoods must be prepared to care for themselves if necessary during this critical time period. A neighborhood that is organized prior to a disaster will know what to do when the disaster occurs and not waste precious time figuring out who can do what. People and

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(Preparedness Continued)

neighborhoods that are prepared will know what to expect during times of disaster, what to do, and how to come together in an organized, timely response (consequently saving lives). In order to assist a cluster with preparedness efforts prior to a disaster, a cluster should establish a cluster emergency preparedness committee (CEPC). The primary purpose of the cluster emergency preparedness committee is to facilitate the development of community and neighborhood based volunteers into a cadre of organized partners who can come together during a disaster. The Emergency Coordination Center should be responsible for:

1. Coordination of the development of the cluster emergency preparedness plan.
2. Registration of residents who wish to actively participate in the neighborhood or condominium/apartment program.
3. Pre-identifying neighbors and residents who have special skills.
4. Pre-identifying resources that can be shared within the neighborhood or complex in times of disaster.
5. Pre-identifying people with special needs.
6. Identifying neighborhood residents, tenants or owners wishing to assume leadership positions within the neighborhood or condominium/apartment program.
7. Organizing a system of block or neighborhood captains to disseminate urgent disaster information.
8. Supporting the creation of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).
9. Establishing an emergency management organization consisting of neighborhood disaster coordinators and liaisons.
10. The cluster emergency preparedness committee should bring together leaders from the various sectors of the community to coordinate the emergency preparedness efforts. Membership may include elected officials, volunteer groups, community service groups, faith-based groups, advisory neighborhood commissions, wards, voting districts, educational leaders, businesses, and environmental groups. Other representatives could come from specific segments of the community, such as elderly or non-English speaking populations.
 - 1) Identify the locations of facilities that could serve food. Facilities should have capability to store food. Facilities should also have a preparation area and service area that is appropriate for its intended use according to established public health regulations and requirements.
 - 2) Identify facilities that could serve as bulk distribution sites for goods and materials such as bottled water, ice, tarps, rolls of plastic, work gloves, trash bags, other items.

If available, emergency services personnel are the best resource in an emergency. They are trained and equipped to handle emergency situations. However, following a catastrophic disaster, individuals and the communities may be on their own for a period of time because of the size of the area affected, lost communications, and impassable roads.

Each Neighborhood Corps member is trained in Incident Command System. This training allows Neighborhood Corps members to better understand, contribute to the planning, and implement their Community Emergency Management Plans. The Neighborhood Corps model is incumbent upon Neighborhood Corps trained members implementing their Community Emergency Management Plan established for their cluster.

How is Neighborhood Corps organized?

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(Preparedness Continued)

Neighborhood Corps (NC) is organized by community members. To establish a NC, members are encouraged to utilize the checklist below in establishing their Neighborhood Corps teams.

Prior to an emergency

- Recruit as many community participants as possible within the same geographical zone.
- After recruiting members, Neighborhood Corps members register with DC Citizen Corps, ESF#15 and connect with their Cluster Emergency Coordination Center so they can be located and identified in their communities.
- Neighborhood Corps members utilize an operational communication system based on the Emergency Medical Rapid Volunteer Corps (EMT) model that illustrates how corps members communicate during deployment.
- Neighborhood Corps members strengthen their readiness infrastructure by familiarizing themselves with their neighborhood's Community Emergency Management Plans. These plans can be accessed through the DC Emergency Management Agency (DCEMA).

Members identify community associations and/or leaders and initiate a dialogue to increase operational connectivity of emergency preparedness plans under the direction of the Cluster

DCEMA. These community liaisons are central collaborators in the community emergency preparedness process because of their accessibility to residents and can provide critical preparedness information.

Community Emergency Management Plans (CEMP) should be developed, well documented and readily accessible to corps members.

Members hold periodic planning meetings under the direction of the DC Emergency Management Agency where the emergency response plans are reviewed and updated.

Identify a pre-determined location, such as a Cluster Emergency Coordination Center (Cluster ECC) for Neighborhood Corps members to meet. As discussed in the Community Emergency Management Plans, this location should have access to necessary communications such as a telephone, radio, television, and computer access. Neighborhood Corps members should access the functionality of these centers prior to an emergency.

Be prepared to handle unaffiliated volunteers (volunteers who have not received training in emergency preparedness) who spontaneously appear on the scene. To avoid additional chaos on the scene divert unaffiliated volunteers to Citizen Corps partner Greater DC Cares.

NOTE: Neighborhood Corps are always encouraged to receive additional training. Neighborhood Corps members can register for training through Greater DC Cares at <http://www.dc-cares.org> to learn strategies to incorporate unaffiliated volunteers in emergency response.

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(Preparedness Continued)

A. The Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in domestic incident management activities. It is used for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, to include acts of catastrophic terrorism. ICS is used by all levels of government-Federal, State, tribal, and local, as well as by many private sector and non-governmental organizations. ICS is usually organized around five major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. A sixth functional area, Intelligence, may be established if deemed necessary by the Incident Commander based on the requirement of the situation at hand. Some of the more important "transitional steps" that are necessary to apply ICS in a field incident environment include the following:

Recognizing and anticipating the requirement that organizational elements will be activated and taking the necessary steps to delegate authority as appropriate.

Establishing incident facilities as needed, strategically located, to support field operations.

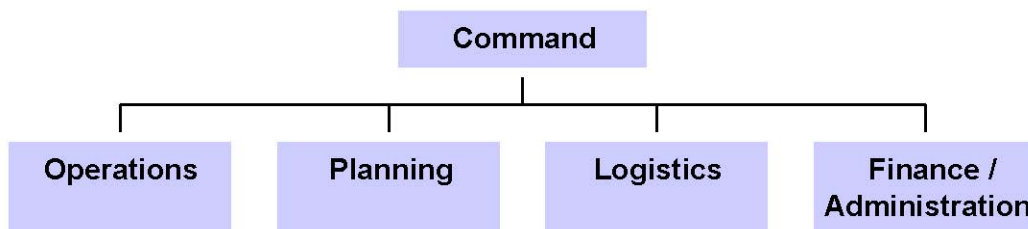
Establishing the use of common terminology for organizational functional elements, position titles, facilities, and resources.

- Rapidly evolving from providing oral direction to the development of a written Incident Action Plan.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

Functional Structure

Figure A-1— Incident Command System: Basic Functional Structure The ICS organization is comprised of five major functional areas (Figure A-1): command,



operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. (A sixth area, intelligence, may be established)

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(Functional Structure Continued)

Modular Extension

The ICS organizational structure is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. The IC structural organization builds from the top down; responsibility and performance begin with the incident command element and the IC. When the need arises, four separate sections can be used to organize the staff. Each of these may have several subordinate units, or branches, depending on the management requirements of the incident. If one individual can simultaneously manage all major functional areas, no further organization is required. If one or more of the functions requires independent management, an individual is assigned responsibility for that function.

The responding IC's initial management assignments will normally be one or more Section Chiefs to manage the major ICS functional areas (operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration). The Section Chiefs will further delegate management authority for their areas as required. If a Section Chief sees the need, he or she may establish branches or units (depending on the section). Similarly, each functional unit leader will further assign individual tasks within the unit as needed.

The modular concept described above is based upon the following considerations:

- Developing the form of the organization to match the function or task to be performed;
- Staffing only those functional elements that are required to perform the task;
- Observing recommended span-of-control guidelines;
- Performing the function of any non-activated organizational element at the next highest level; and Deactivating organizational elements no longer required

During an emergency

The first Neighborhood Corps member on the scene becomes the Incident Commander (IC). The Incident Commander is the lead person at the incident until the first responder arrives and should be able to obtain Essential Elements of Information (EELs) such as who, what, where, and information on injuries, damages, etc. This information should be collected and transferred to Cluster Emergency Coordination Center.

As an incident develops the Incident Commander may need to delegate tasks. Incident Command Structure separates its tasks into Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Administration. Management or the Incident Commander "is in charge", Operations are the "doers", Logistics are the "getters", and Planning are the "thinkers", and Administration are the "recorders."

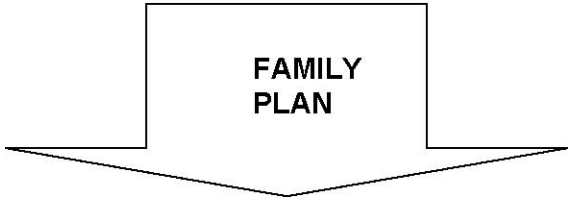
Identify two "runners" to assist with the transfer of information. The "runners" are used to enhance the flow of communication.

Avoid a large span of control. An IC span of control should not exceed 3-5 people. A team leader can be delegated to assume authority over a specific task given by the IC.

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Neighborhood Corps should have the opportunity to test the operability of the Community Emergency Management Plans through practice exercises administered through the coordination of the DC Emergency Management Agency.

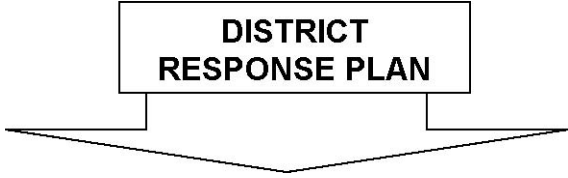
**HOW NEIGHBORHOOD CORPS SUPPORTS THE FOLLOWING
OPERATIONAL PLANS**



Neighborhood Corps provides training in emergency preparedness and response to help develop a family plan



Neighborhood Corps provides structure to exercising and mobilizing trained citizens in the Incident Command System to perform necessary tasks at the time of an emergency



Neighborhood Corps has an integral role in the District Response Plan in the time of a declared emergency or high city priority through ESF #15, Donations and Volunteer Management

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Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

CERTs provide direct assistance to neighbors in distress, and will constitute the majority of Cluster Emergency Response Program members. Neighborhoods within the District of Columbia should be encouraged to develop CERT programs.

Each team should have a team leader and several members. Its primary responsibility is to its own neighborhood. Teams should have basic personal safety gear (hard hat, gloves, flashlight, whistle, etc.), gas shut off tool, small first aid kit, "occupants OK" tags with duct tape and markers, food and water.

In the event of a major disaster when government assistance may be delayed, CERTs may have to perform the following functions:

Locate and care for the injured and provide basic first aid.

Perform rescues within the ability of the team (CERTs are not expected to engage in hazardous rescue activities).

Shut off customer level gas and electric utilities to reduce hazards.

Communicate needs for outside assistance to government agencies via the Cluster Emergency Coordination Center (CECC) structure.

Identify and tabulate damaged structures, roads, and utilities.

Assist neighbors who are unable to occupy their homes in finding temporary shelter.

Check on persons with disabilities, the elderly or vulnerable populations.

CERTs should be prepared to manage convergent volunteers, that is, people who have not been trained under the CERT program but want to help. They should be asked to identify special skills and where possible, paired up with experience CERT members.

D. RESPONSE

Cluster Emergency Coordination Center (CECC)

Each cluster should have a fixed location that can serve as a Cluster Emergency Coordination Center (Cluster ECC). This should be a location that community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, educational, business, labor, and ethnic) can gather to respond to or obtain assistance and information in the event of a disaster.

Ideally, the ECC should be located at a facility, which has emergency power (e.g. generator).

The ECC should have a telephone, fax machine, television, copy machine, and computer with internet/email access. Additionally, the ECC should have a kit with emergency supplies, such as an AM/FM radio and batteries, flashlights, identification tags, first aid kit, clipboards, pens, paper, neighborhood maps and a neighborhood information book.

A supply of operational forms should be included, such as personnel check-in forms, damage and injury tally forms, incident status, and CERT Team Assignment Record.

Plans should be made for backup radio communications capability with the District's Emergency Operations Center.

The primary purpose of the Cluster ECC is to:

- Collect information from the neighborhood CERTs and develop a comprehensive understanding of the emergency situation throughout the cluster.
- Provide disaster situation information to the District's Emergency Operations Center.
- Forward specific requests for assistance to the Emergency Operations Center.

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COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**

(Cluster Emergency Coordination Center, Continued)

Receive information from the District on the emergency situation, and make this available to the neighborhood CERTs, community organizations and neighborhoods.

Establish a system of runners to disseminate information to neighborhoods in the event normal communication systems fail.

Assist neighborhood teams with locating needed supplies and equipment, either in the cluster, from government agencies or other sources.

Utilize the skills and knowledge that the neighborhood currently possesses.

Cluster ECCs shall maintain contact with the Community Outreach Coordinator or designee at the District's Emergency Operations Center. The Community Outreach Coordinator is part of ESF #14, Media Relations and Community Outreach. In the event of a widespread disaster, ward based Emergency Command Centers may be established, in such cases cluster ECCs should coordinate with these centers. Additionally, the Community Outreach Coordinator may assign field team representatives

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COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**

VIII. GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Emergency Management Agency



**CLUSTER 9 / CLUSTER 25 / CLUSTER 26 / CLUSTER 27
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Emergency Management Agency



Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

Barbara Childs-Pair
Acting Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dear DC Residents or Business Owners/Managers

FROM: DC Emergency Management Agency

SUBJECT: District of Columbia Threat Warning Advisory System

We are pleased to provide the attached document outlining District of Columbia's newly developed Homeland Security Terrorist Threat Conditions System. This District-specific advisory system mirrors the national system and provides a mechanism for designating threat levels without compromising sensitive information. The District system, like its federal equivalent, is color coded for easy understanding. Unique in our District-specific program are suggested precautions (guidelines) for each threat. These suggested precautions provide general guidance only. They can assist organizations and families with internal development of specific actions best tailored for their individual needs. Potentially affected sectors for which precautions are provided include:

Citizens and Residents of the District of Columbia, and
Businesses in the District of Columbia.

Adjustments to the District's threat level can be influenced by decisions of federal officials about the national program as well as by District officials in instances when threats specific to the District warrant a change. Notification of threat level changes will be communicated to citizens, government and others via multiple communication pathways (Television, Radio, newspaper, e-mail, mass fax etc.).

We ask that you share this information within your family or organization. The District also has developed similar actions for various government agencies and law enforcement organizations. You may also find this information on the DCEMA web sites (<http://dcema.dc.gov>). Please share these precautions with your family and employees.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY
TERRORIST THREAT CONDITIONS

LOW THREAT – GREEN LEVEL – LOW RISK

Definition: Low risk of terrorism. Routine security is implemented to preclude routine criminal threats.

Resident Actions	<p>Residents are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to enjoy individual freedom. Participate freely in travel, work, and recreational activities ▪ Be prepared for disasters and family emergencies. ▪ Develop a family emergency plan. ▪ Keep recommended immunizations up-to-date. ▪ Know how to turn off your power, gas, and water service to your house. ▪ Know what hazardous materials are stored in your home and how to properly dispose of unneeded chemicals. ▪ Support the efforts of your local emergency responders (fire fighters, law enforcement and emergency medical service). ▪ Know what natural hazards are prevalent in your area and what measures you can take to protect your family. Be familiar with local natural and technological (man made) hazards in your community. ▪ Volunteer to assist and support the community emergency response agencies. ▪ Become active in your local Neighborhood Crime Watch program. ▪ Take a first aid or Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) class.
Businesses	<p>Business owners/managers are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop emergency operations and business contingency plans Encourage and assist employees to be prepared for personal, natural, technological, and homeland security emergencies. ▪ Conduct emergency preparedness training for employees and worker's families. ▪ Develop a communications plan for emergency response and key personnel. ▪ Conduct training for employees on physical security precautions. ▪ Budget for physical security measures

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY
TERRORIST THREAT CONDITIONS

GUARDED THREAT – BLUE LEVEL – GENERAL RISK

Definition: General risk with no credible threats to specific targets.

<p>Resident Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, residents are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue normal activities but be watchful for suspicious activities. report suspicious activity to local law enforcement ▪ Review family emergency plans. ▪ Avoid leaving unattended packages or brief cases in public areas. ▪ Increase family emergency preparedness by purchasing supplies, food, and storing water. ▪ Increase individual or family emergency preparedness through training, maintaining good physical fitness and health, and storing food, water, and emergency supplies. ▪ Monitor local and national news for terrorist alerts
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<p>Business Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, business owners and managers are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that key leaders are familiar with the emergency operations and business contingency plans. ▪ Review, update, and routinely exercise functional areas of plans. ▪ Review and update the call down list for emergency response teams. ▪ Develop or review Mutual Aid agreements with other facilities and/or with local government for use during emergencies. ▪ Review physical security precautions to prevent theft, unauthorized entry, or destruction of property. ▪ Have you provided for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employee picture ID badges? ▪ Background checks on all employees (as applicable) ▪ Access control and locking of high security areas at all times ▪ All security keys marked with “Do not Duplicate?” ▪ Surveillance Cameras? ▪ Backup power? ▪ An alarm system?
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**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY
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ELEVATED – THREAT – YELLOW – ELRVATED RISK

Definition: Elevated risk of terrorist attack but a specific region of the USA or target has not been identified

<p>Resident Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, residents are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue normal activities, but report suspicious activities to the local law enforcement agencies. ▪ Network with your family, neighbors, and community for mutual support during a disaster or terrorist attack. ▪ Learn what critical facilities are located in your community and report suspicious activities at or near these sites. ▪ Contact local officials to learn about specific hazards in your community. ▪ Develop your family preparedness kit and plan and check the contents of your “go kit”. This information can be found online at http://dcema.dc.gov/info/guide.shtm. Individual or family emergency preparedness should be maintained through training, good physical fitness and health, and storing food, water, and emergency supplies. ▪ Monitor media reports concerning situation.
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<p>Business Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, business owners and managers are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Announce Threat Condition ELEVATED to employees. ▪ Review vulnerability and threat assessments and revise as needed ▪ Identify and monitor government information sharing sources for warnings and alerts. ▪ Update and test call down list for emergency response teams and key employees. ▪ Review, coordinate, and update mutual aid agreements with other critical facilities and government agencies. ▪ Establish and monitor more active security measures. ▪ Review employee training on security precautions (bomb threat procedures, reporting suspicious packages, activities, and people). ▪ Conduct communications checks to ensure contacts can be maintained.
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TERRORIST THREAT CONDITIONS

HIGH THREAT – ORANGE LEVEL – HIGH RISK

Definition: Credible intelligence indicates that there is a high risk of a local terrorist attack but a specific target has not been identified.

<p>Resident Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, residents are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resume normal activities but expect some delays, baggage searches, and restrictions as a result of heightened security at public buildings and facilities. ▪ Continue to monitor world and local events as well as local government threat advisories. ▪ Report suspicious activities at or near critical facilities to local law enforcement agencies by calling 9-1-1. ▪ Inventory and organize emergency supply kits and test emergency plans with family members. Reevaluate meeting location based on threat. ▪ Consider taking reasonable personal security precautions. Be alert to your surroundings, avoid placing yourself in a vulnerable situation, and monitor the activities of your children. ▪ Maintain close contact with your family and neighbors to ensure their safety and emotional welfare.
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<p>Business Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, business owners and managers are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Announce Threat Condition HIGH to all employees and explain expected actions. ▪ Place emergency response teams on notice. ▪ Activate the business emergency operations center if required. Establish ongoing liaison with local law enforcement and emergency management officials. ▪ Monitor world and local events. Pass on credible threat intelligence to key personnel. ▪ Ensure appropriate security measures are in place and functioning properly. ▪ Instruct employees to report suspicious activities, packages, and people. ▪ Search all personal bags, parcels, and require personnel to pass through magnetometer, if available. ▪ Inspect intrusion detection systems and lighting, security fencing, and locking systems. ▪ Inspect all deliveries and consider accepting shipments only at off-site locations. ▪ Remind employees to expect delays and baggage searches. ▪ • Implement varying security measures (see Attachment I).
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SEVERE THREAT – RED LEVEL – IMMINENT RISK

Definition: A terrorist attack has occurred or credible and corroborated intelligence indicates that one is imminent. Normally, this threat condition is declared for a specific location or critical facility.

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOLLOW-MUST READ

<p>Resident Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, residents are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report suspicious activities and call 9-1-1 for immediate response. ▪ Expect delays, searches of purses and bags, and restricted access to public building. ▪ Expect traffic delays and restrictions. ▪ Residents should have their emergency “GO KITS” stocked and in place ready to go (medicines and medical supplies, glasses, contacts, important legal and financial papers) and emergency supplies kits (first aid kits, duct tape, blankets, non-perishable food, water) for sheltering in place, if requested to do so. ▪ Take personal security precautions to avoid becoming a victim of crime or terrorist attack. ▪ Avoid participating in crowded optional public gatherings, such as sporting events and concerts. However, do not avoid going to public emergency gathering locations such as hospitals and shelters, if directed or necessary. These locations will have developed and initiated a strong security plan to protect the residents. ▪ Do not travel into areas affected by the attack or that are likely to become an expected terrorist target. ▪ Keep emergency supplies accessible and automobile fuel tank full. ▪ Be prepared to either evacuate your home or shelter-in-place on order of local authorities. ▪ Be suspicious of persons taking photographs of critical facilities, asking detailed questions about physical security or dressed inappropriately for weather conditions. Report these incidents immediately to law enforcement. ▪ Closely monitor news reports and Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio/TV stations. ▪ Assist neighbors who may need help. ▪ Ensure that pets can be readied quickly for boarding or evacuation, if necessary. ▪ Avoid passing unsubstantiated information and rumors. ▪ Prepare to activate your personal Family Emergency Plan.
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TERRORIST THREAT CONDITIONS**

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOLLOW-MUST READ

<p>Business Actions</p>	<p>In addition to all previously mentioned precautions, residents are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Announce Threat Condition SEVERE and explain expected outcomes▪ Deploy security personnel based on threat assessments▪ Close or restrict entry to the facility to emergency personnel only and restrict parking areas close to critical buildings.▪ Maintain a skeleton crew of emergency employees.▪ Deploy emergency response and security teams.▪ Activate Operations Centers (if applicable)▪ Maintain close contact with local law enforcement, emergency management officials and business consortium groups (Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, etc...)▪ Be prepared to implement mutual aid agreements with government and with other similar/neighboring businesses/industries.▪ Provide security in parking lots and company areas.▪ Report suspicious activity immediately to local law enforcement.▪ Restrict or suspend all deliveries and mail to the facility. Emergency supplies or essential shipments should be sent to an off-site location for inspection.▪ Activate your business emergency/contingency plan
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**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY
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ATTACHMENT I

VARYING SECURITY MEASURES

These measures incorporate a comprehensive list of security actions, some of which may need to be implemented at lower levels. They are designed to respond to the elevation to High Risk (Orange) of terrorist attacks.

Little or No Cost Actions

- Increase the visible security personnel presence wherever possible.
- Rearrange exterior vehicle barriers (traffic cones) to alter traffic patterns near facilities.
- Institute/increase vehicle, foot, and roving security patrols.
- Implement random security guard shift changes.
- Arrange for law enforcement vehicles to be parked randomly near entrances and exits.
- Approach all illegally parked vehicles in and around facilities, question drivers and direct them to move immediately, if owner cannot be identified, have vehicle towed by law enforcement.
- Limit the number of access points and strictly enforce access control procedures.
- Alter primary entrances and exits if possible.
- Implement stringent identification procedures to include conducting 100% "hands on" checks of security badges for all personnel, if badges are required.
- Remind personnel to properly display badges, if applicable, and enforce visibility.
- Require two forms of photo identification for all visitors.
- Escort all visitors entering and departing.
- X-ray packages and inspect handbags and briefcases at entry if possible.
- Validate vendor lists for all routine deliveries and repair services.

Actions that May Bear Some Cost

- Increase perimeter lighting.
- Remove vegetation in and around perimeters, maintain regularly.
- Institute a vehicle inspection program to include checking under the undercarriage of vehicles, under the hood, and in the trunk. Provide vehicle inspection training to security personnel.
- Conduct vulnerability studies focusing on physical security, structural engineering, infrastructure engineering, power, water, and air infiltration, if feasible.
- Initiate a system to enhance mail and package screening procedures (both announced and unannounced).
- Install special locking devices on manhole covers in and around facilities

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A. District Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The DCEMA operates the District's EOC in order to coordinate the District's actions during an emergency or disaster. The primary EOC is located at the Frank D. Reeves Center (2000 14th St., NW, 8th Floor) with a 24-hour-a-day warning and communications capability. The location of the Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) is the Metropolitan Police Department Headquarters at 300 Indiana Ave., NW.

Emergency Communications-Radio and TV

Getting information during an emergency situation is vital. Radio and television stations provide the quickest means to obtain information. If you have electrical power and cable television, turn to the D.C. Government cable channels, 13 and 16, for frequent updates. Have a battery-operated radio tuned to a local all-news or talk-radio station. For the District of Columbia the following station has been designated the primary Emergency Alerting System (EAS) radio station: WTOP (1500 AM). Consider purchasing a battery-operated weather alert radio.

Emergency Sheltering Program

When conditions warrant, the DC Emergency Management agency will operate the established community-based emergency shelters for residents. Persons needing shelter are asked to bring clothing and sanitary supplies, pre-filled prescriptions and other medical needs, denture and eye care materials, and special dietary supplies or requirements. With the exception of guided dogs, pets are not permitted in the shelters.

(More on Shelters see next

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District Emergency Shelters

WARD 1

Banneker Senior High School
800 Eclid St., NW

Washington, DC
20001

Reed Elementary School
2200 Chaplain St. NW
Washington, DC
20009

WARD 5

Browne Junior High

850 26th St, NE
Washington, DC
20002

Taft Junior High School
1800 Perry St, NE
Washington, DC
20018

Langdon Park Recreation Center.

2901 20th St, NE
Washington, DC
20018

Wheatly Recreation Center
1200 Morse St. NE
Washington, DC
20002

WARD 2

Francis Junior High School
2425 N St., NW

Washington, DC
20001

Terrell Junior High
1000 1st St., NW
Washington, DC
20001

WARD 6

Eastern High School

1700 East Capitol St
Washington, DC
20003

Brent Elementary School
330 3rd St., SE
Washington, DC
20019

DC Center for Therapeutic Recreation
3030 G St., SE
Washington, DC
20019

WARD 3

Chevy Chase Community Center
5601 Connecticut Ave., NW

Washington, DC
20015

Filmore/Hardy
1819 35th St., NW
Washington, DC
20007

WARD 7

Woodson High School

5500 Eads St., NE
Washington, DC
20019

Winston Elementary School
3100 Erie St., SE
Washington, DC
20020

Kenilworth Parkside Recreation Center

4300 Anacostia Ave.,
Washington, DC
20019

WARD 4

Roosevelt Senior High School
4301 13th St., NW

Washington, DC
20011

Coolidge High School
6315 5th St., NW
Washington, DC
20011

WARD 8

Ballou Senior High School

401 4th St., SE
Washington, DC
20032

Wilkinson Elementary School
2330 Pomeroy Rd., SE
Washington, DC
20020

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(Shelters, Continued)

Shelters should be located in facilities that:

- Have adequate capacity. Multiply the number of people expected to be sheltered at the facility by 40 square feet (20 square feet in an extreme emergency) to determine the size of the sleeping area required for the shelter.
- Can provide for the evacuees' basic needs (e.g., a facility with a kitchen, toilets, showers, areas for sleeping, generator, etc.).
- Are free of building and fire code violations.
- Do not have vulnerable building features, such as:
 - First floor lower than the FIRM base elevation.
 - Long, open roof spans Excessive overhangs.
 - Large glass areas.
 - Construction of un-reinforced masonry.
- Do not contain stored hazardous materials.

Intermediate and high schools are usually good choices for shelters because they can accommodate a large number of people and have a broader range of facilities than other structures. Church facilities may be a good choice for short-term sheltering because they are normally used only one or two days each week and usually have well-equipped kitchens and available staff, but typically have limited restroom and shower facilities.

In the event of a Presidential Declared Disaster, residents may report property losses and receive assistance for other needs by contacting the FEMA Helpline at 1-800-621-FEMA.

B. Department of Health (DOH)

The D.C. Department of Health (DOH) is the lead agency for Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF#8) of the District Response Plan (DRP). DOH is responsible for providing a range of services to the residents and for coordinating all health and medical activities in the aftermath of a disaster or other emergency.

DOH provides emergency preparedness and response services that include:

- Assessment of disaster/emergency impact upon the health and safety of residents
- Health surveillance including infectious disease surveillance
- Technical assistance with issues impacting the environment and environmental health
- Monitoring, assessment and support for patient care in hospitals and in alternative treatment sites
- Public health information and risk communication
- Health Alert Network (HAN), an emergency notification and communication system
- Strategic National Stockpile
- Public Health Laboratory
- Emergency Healthcare Reserve Corps (EHRC) an organization of healthcare volunteers
- Health Emergency Coordination Center and Health Incident Command System
- Health Emergency Call Center
- Liaison with Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the Emergency Management Agency (EMA)
- Liaison with National Capital Area regional and federal agencies
- Training

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COMMUNITY-BASED CLINICS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

The District has more than 60 community-based clinics that provide a wide range of medical services to the residents including primary care, specialty care, social services support, etc. The Community-Based Clinics Emergency Preparedness Plan (CBCEPP) organizes the network of clinics into a system designed to provide outreach from DOH into the community at a grass-roots level. This plan will provide DOH a set of “eyes” at the community level that will allow for the rapid identification of needs and an expedited response.

With full plan implementation the clinics will be linked with one or more neighborhood clusters to:

- Assist with emergency preparedness plans and exercises
- Assist with assessments of health and medical impact of disaster/emergency
- Provide health and medical technical support to the neighborhood clusters
- Provide public health information/education
- Provide clinical services during an emergency
- Assist with health and medical resource allocations

The organizational structure of the CBCEPP is similar in format to the Incident Command System (ICS) that is used throughout the District to manage disaster/emergency response. This allows for rapid, effective communications that enhance coordination among various governmental and non-governmental response agencies.

Further, when fully operational with trained EHRC personnel in place, in the various neighborhood clusters, there should be a seamless transfer of Incident Command functions during the ensuing days, without degradation of services, as “burn out” becomes an expected sequelae.

C. THE ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES’ (DHS) IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (An Overview)

The role of Department of Human Service is to promote and ensure a coordinated local capability to provide mass care assistance to victims that have been impacted by local emergency. Initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of disaster victims (this includes special populations’ – elderly, children, and the disabled) on a mass care basis. These services could include, but not limited to providing shelter, food, and emergency first aid assistance to those impacted by local incident or emergency.

Additionally, DHS in coordination with other organizations (such as the Red Cross, local churches and other civic groups and including federal government agencies) supports the establishment and maintenance of systems to provide distribution of emergency disaster relief food to disaster victims and response personnel.

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(DHS Role Continued)

DHS' Primary role encompasses the following:

Shelter-designation of emergency shelter for disaster victims that includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters, and the use of similar facilities outside the disaster – affected – area as needed in cooperation with communities and adjacent local governments, should evacuation be necessary.

Food-DHS will provide food to disaster victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, and distribution of food and portable water. It will apply sound nutritional standard and will, to the extent possible, meet requirements of disaster victims with special dietary needs.

Emergency First Aid- DHS will provide emergency first aid to victims and emergency workers at mass care facilities and designated sites within the local incident or emergency area. This service is in conjunction with other health and medical care services provided by other agencies and local civic group established to meet the needs of disaster victims.

Family Well-being Inquiry – DHS will collect and provide information to immediate family members or individuals who reside within the affected area. It will provide aid in uniting of family members within the affected area who were separated at the time of public emergency.

Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Items-DHS will establish sites within the affected area for bulk distribution of emergency relief items to meet the urgent needs of disaster victims. These items may include clothing, blankets, food, dietary supplements, etc.

DHS in coordination with American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other local and regional civic groups will operate designated shelters and will also coordinate the delivery of food, cots, blankets, and other supplies for sheltered victims. DHS, as necessary, will authorize emergency issued food stamps and vouchers to individuals and families to purchase food on the open market as required.

DHS will provide private sector food sources and distributors to procure storage, transport, make provisions for food stamps, and feeding assistance before, during, and after local and regional emergency.

DHS will coordinate and assist with emergency feeding both inside and outside of shelter environment. DHS staff will assist in the feeding process by coordinating purchases for emergency food during the crisis period. It will also provide services for persons in the emergency shelters with special needs.

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D. Metropolitan Police Department

The District of Columbia has 44 police service areas (PSAs), seven police districts, and three regional operations commands (ROCs). The PSA is the smallest geographical subdivision of the city; its size and shape usually follow neighborhood and natural boundaries.

Every resident lives in a PSA and every PSA has a team of police officers and officials assigned to it. Residents should get to know their PSA team and learn how to work with them to fight crime and disorder in their neighborhoods.

Emergency Service Sites (ESS)

In the event people are unable to contact the police because of telephone or electricity failures, the Metropolitan Police Department will have more than 125 Emergency Service Sites (ESS) situated throughout the District -- in fire stations, community centers, local businesses, and other locations.

People can go to their nearest ESS to report a crime or to request any other type of public safety assistance. There will be a minimum of one ESS in each police service area; many police service areas (PSAs) will have several sites.

E. DC Water and Sewer Authority (WASA)

The Water and Sewer Authority's primary responsibility during a city emergency is to maintain the operation of the water and sewer system for the city. The Authority also provides support to a number of Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) as defined in the District of Columbia Emergency Response Plan. In the event of a city emergency, WASA will send a representative to the District of Columbia - Emergency Management Agency's Command Center. The individual sent to DC-EMA is commonly referred to as an Emergency Liaison Officer (ELO) and is responsible for coordinating with city officials emergency response activities involving WASA.

Although, WASA supports a number of Emergency Support Functions as defined in the DC Emergency Response Plan the primary support is to ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering. ESF#3 is directed by the Department of Public Works and is responsible for the following emergency support activities: Structural Assessment, Emergency Power and the Distribution of Bottled Water and Ice. WASA has also developed an internal emergency command center that can be activated during an emergency event, which was done during the Isabel storm. The internal emergency command center is located on the Blue Plains Plant and will also coordinate emergency response activities with DCEMA.

For additional information about this community emergency management plan, contact the District of Columbia Emergency Management Agency at (202) 727-6161 or write to: DCEMA, 2000 14th Street NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20009.