COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

OZAUKEE COUNTY

January, 2013

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

For

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin

January, 2013

By

Tom Meaux
Ozaukee County Administrator

Maury Straub
Sheriff

Mark W. Owen
Emergency Management Director

Developed under contract by

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FOREWORD

Ozaukee County is continuously striving to protect our municipalities from the range of hazards that threaten our residents, visitors, businesses, and the environment. Responding to emergencies resulting from these hazards poses challenges that cannot be adequately addressed within the routine operations of government.

To meet these challenges, the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office, Division of Emergency Management created a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This plan is the result of the collaborative efforts between Ozaukee County and the many other governmental, non-profit, and private sector departments and agencies that have assigned roles and responsibilities.

The CEMP provides the framework for Ozaukee County government and partner entities to respond to public emergencies within the local jurisdiction and regionally. The CEMP establishes a unified command and control structure for emergency response operations to ensure a coordinated and effective response. The CEMP also incorporates the concepts and processes of the National Incident Management System as the standard for emergency response operations, as adopted by Ozaukee County resolution 05-11on June 1, 2005. The ultimate goal is to protect the public and respond efficiently and effectively to significant incidents that threaten life, property, public safety, and the environment in our communities.

The CEMP design was based on the Comprehensive and Integrated Emergency Management Model which modern emergency management is based. Comprehensive entails a four phase functional structure of: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This framework allows for a continuous and sustained process of pre-incident, trans-incident, and post-incident activities. Integration ensures a horizontal and vertical unity of effort among all levels of government and all elements of a community.

The CEMP, as a policy document, must remain a dynamic and flexible instrument that will change and mature with each update. In order for the plan to be effective, it must be challenged and tested through real-world operations and training exercises. Each updated version will reflect the knowledge gained from our experiences and lessons learned. Users of this plan are encouraged to recommend changes that will improve the clarity and use of the plan.

I am confident that it will perform its intended function as a tool to improve coordination and strengthen relationships among local, regional stakeholders, state, and federal agency partners.

Mark W. Owen, Director
Ozaukee County Emergency Management

PROMULGATION LETTER

RESOLUTION NO. 12-75

APPROVAL OF COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

WHEREAS, Chapter 323 of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the governing body of each county adopt an emergency management, plan and program that is compatible with the state plan of emergency management, in order that the state and its subdivisions will be prepared to cope with emergencies resulting from a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 323.13(1)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Adjutant General with the approval of the Governor, has developed and adopted the "Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan"; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Emergency Response Plan has been reviewed by the Public Safety Committee and is deemed appropriate for this County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, hereby adopt the Ozaukee County Emergency Response Plan as the official program of Ozaukee County.

FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that the County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to the County Director of Emergency Management, the Southeast Regional Director of Wisconsin Emergency Management, and the Administrator of the Division of Emergency Management with the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of February 2013.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Nancy Szatkowski				X
Jacob Curtis	X			
Gerald E. Walker	X			
Daniel P. Becker	X			
Joseph A. Dean	X			

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, County Clerk for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 12-75 adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on February 6, 2013.

(S E A L)

s/ Julianne B. Winkelhorst

Julianne B. Winkelhorst
Ozaukee County Clerk

Adopted Vote: Ayes – 23
Nays – 0
Absent - 3

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin has strategically structured this Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) around its programs that protect the community. CEMP includes performing mitigation/prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. The CEMP major components include:

CEMP Basic Plan	Provides a general overview and summary of the purpose, responsibilities, and operational concepts of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Program.
Annex I	Addresses the emergency management mitigation/prevention phase.
Annex II	Addresses the emergency management preparedness phase.
Annex III	Guides the County's response to an emergency. The County engages its staff and manages specific emergency activities, such as response efforts involving transportation or hazardous materials, through the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). All levels of government – federal, state and local – have adopted the ESF model. Under this model, the County has designated a primary department to coordinate certain emergency activities with other selected departments and the Emergency Operations Center staff. The CEMP also identifies other departments and partners outside County government that support the primary departments. The CEMP outlines the roles that the ESF primary and support departments have in emergency response. While basic response and the concept of operations will always remain the same, the ESFs activated will depend on the type and scope of the emergency.
Annex IV	Addresses the recovery phase. Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) identify critical recovery activities that may need to be activated and performed to restore the community back to normal after an emergency. A primary County department is designated to coordinate the emergency support functions as a part of the Emergency Operations Center staff. Support departments and partners outside County government are also identified along with likely tasks to be performed. While the concept of operations should always remain the same, the RSFs activated will depend on the type and scope of the recovery efforts needed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL OZAUKEE COUNTY EMPLOYEES AND NON–GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH A ROLE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY:

Please note, this plan refers to all County offices, agencies and departments universally as "departments."

1. Read the "Basic Plan," Section I through VI. Take note of your department's/agency's general responsibilities contained within the "Basic Plan, Part IV, Responsibilities."

2. Look at the "Primary/Support Matrix" found in "Section VI, Attachments," of the Basic Plan. Find the name of your department/agency. Note which ESF(s) your department/agency appears in. Within each ESF that your agency is a part of, you will find additional specific responsibilities and tasks.

3. Your department/agency must develop and maintain "Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)" in such detail as necessary that will result in successful activation and completion of your responsibilities as stated. Refer to the "Basic Plan Section III, Concept of Operations," for additional information and guidance.

   Helpful Hint: Make a list of your department's general responsibilities (found in Basic Plan Section IV) and specific responsibilities (found in each ESF with which your department is involved). The list of your department's responsibilities is the basis for developing internal, tactical SOPs and personnel action guides.

4. Each ESF contains a "cover tab page summary." This summary lists the departments/agencies/ organizations providing primary and secondary support to this function. The state and federal agencies, which would provide additional assistance, if requested, are also shown.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

BASIC PLAN

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

BASIC PLAN SECTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION.

II. SITUATION.

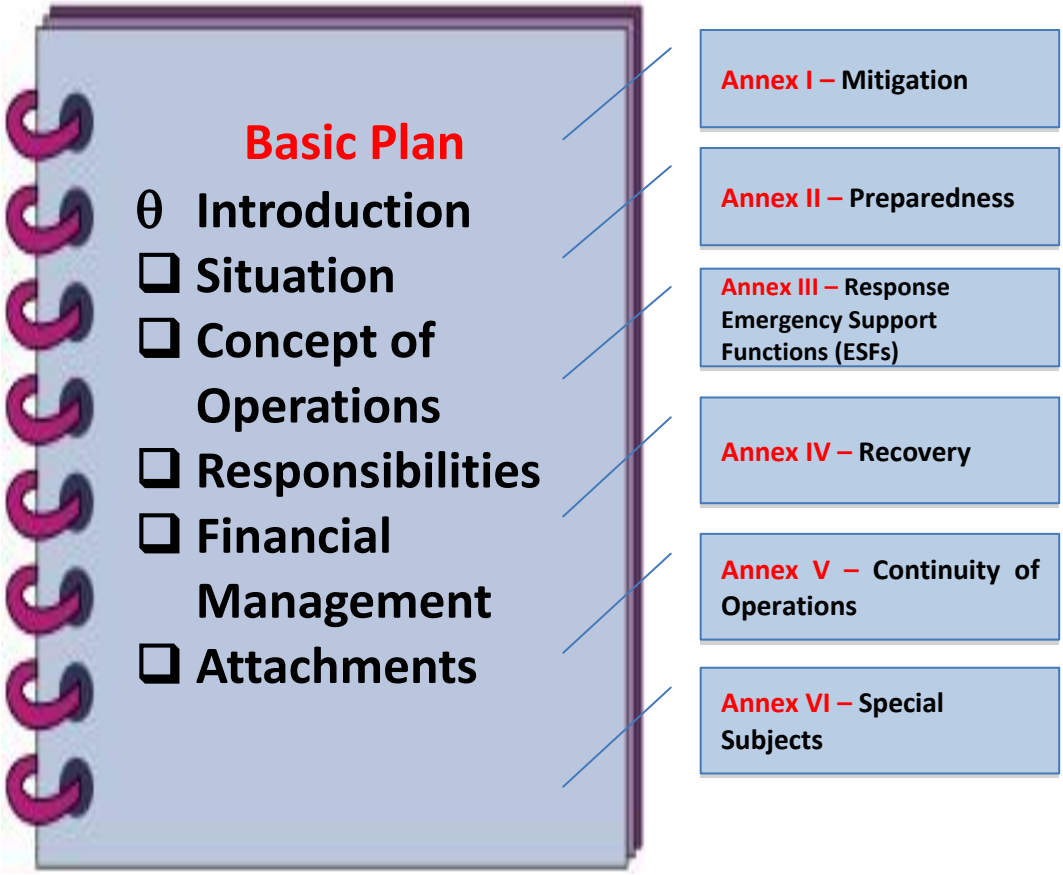
III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES.

V. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

VI. ATTACHMENTS.

CEMP COMPONENT PARTS



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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Basic Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. This CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which Ozaukee County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide, coordinate, and support local emergency management efforts. To facilitate effective intergovernmental operations, this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) adopts a functional approach that groups the type of assistance that the County provides under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary department, which the County has selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the functional area. ESFs are the primary mechanisms that manage assistance in an emergency.

2. Each department and non–governmental organization with a role or responsibility in the implementation of the CEMP must become familiar with this CEMP to ensure efficient and effective execution of emergency responsibilities. Each department and participating agency must develop and maintain departmental emergency plans and/or standard operating plans. By being prepared, Ozaukee County can better serve its citizens.

B. PURPOSE, SCOPE, ASSUMPTIONS.

1. Purpose.

   To provide:

   √ Guidance in all phases of emergency management: mitigating/preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies that threaten life or property within Ozaukee County.
   √ Organizational framework that will guide response and recovery actions.
   √ Mechanism for interagency and community–wide cooperation and coordination.

2. Scope.

   a. This CEMP:

      (1) Establishes fundamental policies, program strategies, and assumptions for a countywide comprehensive emergency management program.

(2) Establishes a method of operations that spans the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery, and mitigation.

(3) Defines the mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate assistance; including direction and control of intrastate, interstate and federal response and recovery assistance.

(4) Assigns specific functions to appropriate County agencies and organizations, as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector and voluntary organizations.

(5) Addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur, from local emergencies, to minor, major, or catastrophic disasters.

(6) Identifies the actions that the Emergency Management Director will initiate, in coordination with municipal, state, and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

(7) Establishes operational goals and objectives for the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of the County's emergency management process.

3. Assumptions.

a. This plan is based upon the concepts that emergency functions for various groups involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. It is generally true, however, that a disaster is a situation in which the usual way of doing things no longer suffices. It is desirable, and always attempted, to maintain organizational continuity and to assign familiar tasks to personnel. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. Efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency task by the agency concerned. Assumptions include, but are not limited to:

(1) While it is likely that outside assistance would be available in most major disaster situations affecting the County, and while plans have been developed to facilitate coordination of this assistance, it is necessary for Ozaukee County to plan for and to be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term recovery operations on an independent basis.

(2) A major emergency can exhaust the resources of a single jurisdiction or directly impact more than one jurisdiction. It may require resources from numerous agencies and levels of government.

(3) Incidents will be operated under the Incident or Unified Command System in accordance with the National Incident Management System or NIMS. In keeping with the nationwide strategy of the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS), this plan is concerned with all types of emergency situations that may develop. It also accounts for activities before, during, and after emergency operations.

C. OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of the Ozaukee County CEMP are to protect public health and safety and prevent loss of life, to preserve property and the environment, to assure continuity of government and government operations, to restore the community to normal, to mitigate/prevent the causes of damage, and prepare the County in advance of an emergency. Specifically, the County strives to:

1. **Protect Public Health and Safety and Prevent Loss of Life:** includes efforts to save human life, treat the injured, warn the public to avoid further casualties, evacuate people from impacted area, direct people to shelter and mass care, coordinate mass prophylaxis (prevention) if warranted, monitor and regulate safety of water.

2. **Preserve Property and the Environment:** includes measures to save property from destruction, prevent further loss, provide security for property, especially in evacuated areas, and, prevent contamination to the environment.

3. **Assure Continuity of Government and Government Operations:** provides for lines of succession for elected and appointed officials, and, assures that critical functions of government can be reconstituted and conducted with minimal interruption.

4. **Restore the Community to Pre-incident Conditions:** restore essential infrastructure, the social fabric, as well as the economic basis of the community.

5. **Mitigate/Prevent the Causes of Damage:** implement mitigation measures to prevent damage from a similar emergency that may occur in the future.

6. **Prepare the County in Advance of an Emergency:** includes developing action plans on how to respond to and recover from emergencies, training staff on how to perform the duties and responsibilities, exercising the plans and modifying the plans based on the experiences.

D. METHODOLOGY.

1. This plan was developed by a planning process coordinated by the Sheriff's Department Division of Emergency Management.

2. This plan is "approved and implemented" by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors.

3. Departmental letters of acknowledgment accepting the planning process and the plan responsibilities are on file in the County's Division of Emergency Management Office.

4. A distribution list containing department/agency names and the number of copies of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that were issued is on file in the County's Division of Emergency Management Office.

5. Plan maintenance and record of changes.

a. The County's Division of Emergency Management ensures that necessary changes and revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published and distributed.

b. This plan will undergo revision whenever:

(1) Information errors or omissions have been identified;
(2) New issues, requirements, or supplementary material have been identified which are not adequately addressed;
(3) There has been a change in information, data, or assumptions from those on which the plan was based;
(4) The nature or magnitude of identified risks has changed;
(5) There are implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies;
(6) Legislative changes affecting organizational structure of local or state agencies;
(7) Incorporate new state or federal guidelines or directives and /or to address significant operational issues;
(8) Exercises reveal deficiencies or shortfalls.

c. The Division of Emergency Management will maintain a list of individuals and organizations which have controlled copies of the plan (aka WEM change to distribution list). Only those with controlled copies will automatically be provided updates and revisions. Plan holders are expected to post and record these changes. Revised copies will be dated to show where changes have been made.

d. Following is a listing of agencies responsible for development and maintenance of each plan element:

CEMP MAINTENANCE ASSIGNMENTS	
CEMP SECTION	**ASSIGNED TO**
Basic Plan	Emergency Management
Annex I Mitigation	Emergency Management
Annex II Preparedness	Emergency Management
Annex III Response ESFs	
ESF #1 Transportation	Highway / Public Works
ESF #2 Communications and Information Technology (IT)	Law(Sheriff) Enforcement Agencies/ Radio Services, Technology Resources
ESF #3 Public Works	Highway / Public Works
ESF #4 Fire Fighting	MABAS Division 119
ESF #5 Information, Analysis & Planning	Emergency Management

CEMP MAINTENANCE ASSIGNMENTS	
CEMP SECTION	**ASSIGNED TO**
ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services	Human Services
ESF #7 Resource Support	Emergency Management
ESF #8 Public Health	Public Health
ESF #9 Search and Rescue	MABAS Division 119
ESF #10 Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Materials Team
ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	UW - Extension
ESF #12 Energy & Utilities	Highway / Facilities Division
ESF #13 Law Enforcement & Security	Sheriff's Office
ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery	Emergency Management
ESF #15 Public Information	County Administrator/County Board Chairperson and Sheriff's Office
ESF #16 Hospital & Medical Services	MABAS Division 119 Hospitals
ESF #17 Volunteer and Donation Management	Emergency Management
ESF #18 Animal and Veterinary Services	Humane Society
ESF #19 Functional and Access Needs	Human Services
ESF #20 Fatality Management	Coroner's Office
ESF #21 Damage Assessment	Emergency Management
ESF #22 Public Protection (Warning, Evacuation, Shelter)	Sheriff's Office
ESF #23 Evacuation Traffic Management	Sheriff's Office
ESF #24 Debris Management	Highway / Public Works
Annex IV Recovery	Emergency Management
Annex V COOP	Emergency Management
Annex VI Special Subjects	Emergency Management

E. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS.

1. The combined homeland security and emergency management authorities, polices, procedures, and resources or the County, regional and state partners, federal government, and other entities (e.g.,

voluntary disaster relief organization, the private sector) constitute an intergovernmental emergency response network for providing assistance following an emergency.

2. The CEMP may be implemented as the only response plan, or it may used in conjunction with local partner operational plans developed under statutory authorities and/or Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs). It is also supported by tactical policies and procedures of County operational roles. However, the CEMP shall remain the official and primary plan to guide response and recovery activities for Ozaukee County.

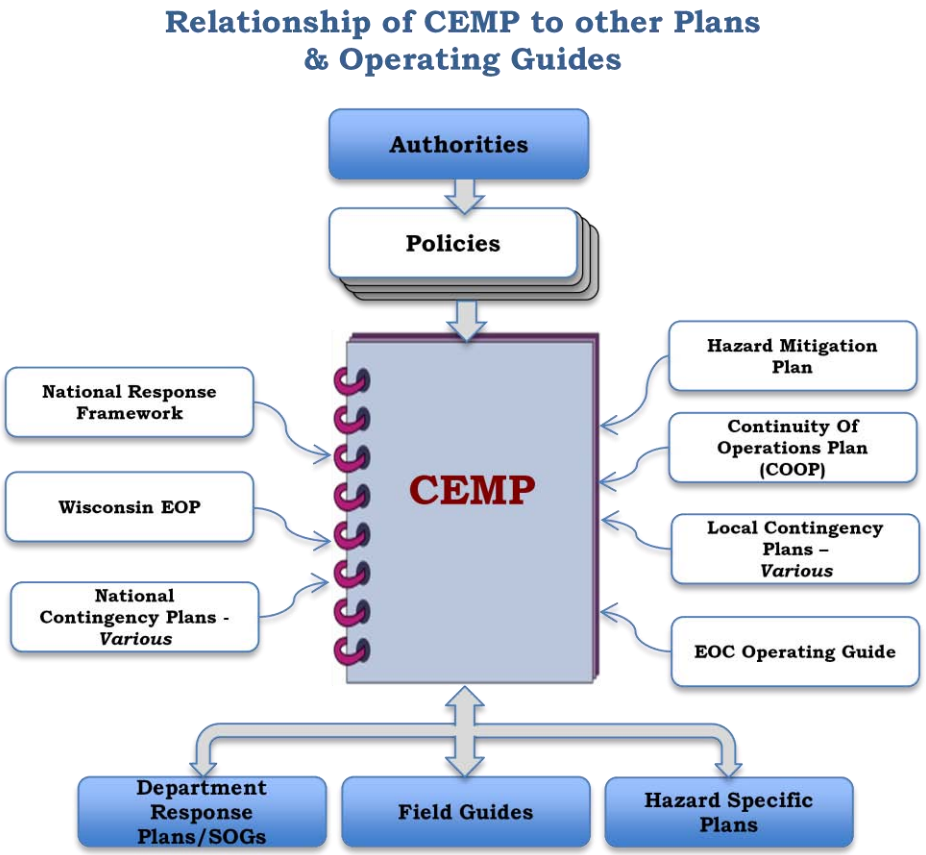

Figure 1: Relationship of the CEMP to other Plans

3. The structure of the CEMP is always in place and available for implementation. When a public emergency occurs, the framework of the CEMP is used to facilitate response of one or more Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as dictated by the requirements of the incident. The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) may be activated and staffed with a partial or full team at the direction of the EOC Manager. Individual ESF and support agencies may be employed in the response as needed to respond to the emergency situation.
4. Local CEMP and other Local, State or Federal Plans.

   a. The CEMP may also be implemented concurrently with a number of local, state, federal and regional emergency operation plans without a state or Presidential Declaration. (See Figure 1: Relationship of

the CEMP to other plans). Regardless, the response would be in accordance with the local CEMP, and in accordance with the senior state or federal official for the applicable plan.

b. In certain circumstances, state and/or federal agencies have statutory responsibility and authority to respond directly to incidents without a formal request for assistance from the County. In all cases, however, those agencies should immediately establish contact with the Division of Emergency Management and the local incident commander to coordinate the response and/or recovery efforts.

5. Local CEMP and the National Response Framework (NRF).

- The NRF is built upon the premise that incidents are typically managed at the lowest jurisdictional level. The CEMP was designed to be compatible with the NRF based on the planning assumption that for major incidents, it is likely the County Board Chair would declare a state of emergency, followed by a request for specific types of assistance from the Governor and/or President under the Stafford Act.

F. STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS.

1. Not all emergency situations can be foreseen. The community emergency management and response system must be able to adapt rapidly to unique conditions. This may include multijurisdictional situations as well as simultaneous events.

2. The multijurisdictional and multidiscipline approach reflected in this plan is a means of ensuring the best use of local response and recovery resources in time of community crisis. No attempt will be made in this document to specify all the possibilities and intricacies associated with every type of disaster that might conceivably develop.

3. Because the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan represents a county capability that is constantly altered by changes that occur in the law, public policy, organizations, program funding, systems, and the environment, it is impossible to create, maintain and promise the delivery of a perfect emergency management system.

4. County actions may also be constrained because hazards can create effects that may impair the availability and use of local government assets, along with other essential services provided by the private sector. The disaster response and relief activities of government may be limited by:

a. An inability of the general citizenry to survive on their own for more than three days without additional supplies of water, food, shelter and medical supplies.

b. A lack of law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services and public works and other response organizations due to damage to facilities, equipment and shortages of personnel.

c. The shortage of critical drugs and medicines at medical facilities.

d. The shortage of specialized response personnel and equipment needed to respond to a disaster.

e. Damage to or overload of lifelines, such as roads, utilities and communication networks.

f. The delay in the arrival of outside assistance from either the state or federal level.

g. The limited number of public safety responders in a rural environment.

6. Despite these potentially unavoidable limitations, the County will endeavor to make every reasonable effort within its capabilities to respond to the dangers and hardships imposed by emergency or disaster events, i.e., based on the situation, the information available, and the resources at hand.

7. This plan is adopted to protect and preserve the public peace, health, safety, and welfare. Its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes. Moreover, nothing contained in this plan is intended to be nor shall be construed to create or form the basis for any liability on the part of the County or its officers, employees or agents, for any injury or damage resulting from failure of any public official or employee to comply with the provisions of this plan, or by reason or in consequence of any act or omission in connection with the implementation or enforcement of this plan on the part of the County by any of its officers, employees or agents.

8. The plan is not intended to limit or restrict initiative, judgment, or independent action required to provide an appropriate and effective emergency and disaster response.

9. It is expressly the purpose of this plan to provide for and promote the health, safety and welfare of the general public. It is not intended to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by its provisions.

G. LEGAL BASIS.

1. Wisconsin statutes provide local government, principally the chief elected official, with emergency powers to control emergency situations. If necessary, Ozaukee County shall use these powers during emergency situations (See Basic Plan Section VI “References and Authorities). These powers include:

   a. When an emergency situation has caused severe damage, injury, or loss of life or it appears likely to do so, the County Board Chair and Board of Supervisors may by executive order or proclamation declare a local state of disaster. The County Board Chair may subsequently issue orders or proclamations referencing that declaration to invoke certain emergency powers in order to cope with the disaster. These powers include:

      (1) To assemble all department heads for the purpose of forming an advisory body to offer advice upon the need for and to supervise emergency services to the impacted area(s).
      (2) Without restricting the power of the sheriff to seek mutual aid, to contract with other units of government for the use of manpower, specialized services, and equipment.
      (3) To contract on a cost basis with private industry, leasing companies or contractors for services, manpower and equipment.
      (4) To order all county employees to immediate active duty.
      (5) To order county departments to concentrate their manpower and equipment in a given area or areas.
      (6) To authorize any county owned or leased property to be made available as emergency shelters, food and water dispensing areas, hospitals, morgues, bases of operations and the like.

(7) To order county employees and equipment to be utilized in the transportation of equipment, supplies, food, water, materials, messages and the like, from place to place to assist any governmental, Red Cross or like charitable agency operating within the county.
(8) To suspend ordinary county services.
(9) To suspend the operation of any county licensed business.
(10) Without restricting the power of the sheriff, to order a curfew for the general public or any segment of the general public in all or any portion of the county.
(11) To close any street, park or public facility within the county.
(12) To order the evacuation of citizens or take other protective actions deemed necessary within Ozaukee County.
(13) To declare a state of "Local Emergency" for all or part of Ozaukee County considered appropriate.
(14) To request further disaster declarations and assistance from the Governor of the State of Wisconsin and the President of the United States, and other agencies, as appropriate.
(15) To administer the county government effectively to meet the needs of the disaster relief. This includes the power to authorize the transfer of funds from and to individual departments and agencies until such time as this can be assumed by the county board or the appropriate committees; serve as chief spokesman for the county and take all steps required to keep the public informed on protection and survival steps that may be needed; take all necessary steps to provide for the safekeeping of all county records and documents essential to the function of government; establish priorities in the procurement of supplies and services; control the resources of all county departments and utilize these resources to the most advantage in dealing with the emergency or recovery efforts; provide for the accounting of all emergency disbursements and review their need based on the priority of the operation; direct the resources of Ozaukee County anywhere within the State of Wisconsin to insure the well being of county residents; administer the relocation of county government and provide for its functional ability during an emergency; appoint and direct special task groups as required for emergency operations.
(16) To take all steps reasonably necessary to preserve the public health, safety and welfare and property of the citizens and residents of Ozaukee County.

b. A local disaster declaration activates the recovery and rehabilitation aspects of this plan. A local disaster declaration is required to obtain state and federal disaster recovery assistance.

H. POLICIES.

1. In order to protect lives and property and in cooperation with other elements of the community (e.g. business, volunteer sector, social organizations, etc.), it is the policy of Ozaukee County, to strive to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all natural and man–caused emergencies and disasters.

2. Mitigate any harm to the citizens or property in the County.

3. Because of the nature of emergencies and disasters (causing damages, interruptions and shortfalls to County resources), it is the policy of Ozaukee County that citizens are encouraged to be self–sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours/3 days should an emergency or disaster occur.

4. NON–DISCRIMINATION. It is the policy of Ozaukee County that no services will be denied on the basis of

race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability, and no special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency or disaster over and above what normally would be expected in the way of municipal services. County activities pursuant to the Federal /State Agreement for major disaster recovery will be carried out in accordance with Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 206.11.—Non–discrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule. See Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances Chapter IV, 4.04.

I. LIABILITY IMMUNITY FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS.

1. See *"Responsibility for Workers Compensation and Liability of State or Local Unit of Government (formerly Personnel)) §323.40 §323.41,"* on the following page.

J. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES (PUBLISHED SEPARATELY).

1. County Resolution No. 12-75

2. Sheriff's Office including Division of Emergency Management Policies.

3. State Statute Ch 323, Emergency Management.

Responsibility for Workers Compensation and Liability of State or Local Unit of Government (formerly Personnel)) §323.40 §323.41

LIABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

323.40 Responsibility for worker's compensation.

(1) **EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT**. An employee of a local unit of government's emergency management program is an employee of that local unit of government for worker's compensation under ch. 102 unless the responsibility to pay worker's compensation benefits are assigned as provided under s. 66.0313 or under an agreement between the local unit of government and the state or another local unit of government.

(2) **STATE AGENCY VOLUNTEERS.** A volunteer who registers with a state agency to assist the agency without compensation, other than reimbursement for travel, lodging, or meals, during a disaster, an imminent threat of a disaster, or a related training exercise is considered an employee of the agency for worker's compensation under ch. 102, for purposes of any claim related to the assistance provided.

(3) **LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT VOLUNTEERS.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b), an individual who registers in writing with a local unit of government's emergency management program to provide his or her own labor without compensation, other than reimbursement for travel, lodging, or meals, during a disaster, an imminent threat of a disaster, or a related training exercise is considered an employee of the local unit of government for worker's compensation under ch. 102 for purposes of any claim relating to the labor provided.

(b) This subsection does not apply to an individual's provision of services if s. 257.03 applies. History: 2009 a. 42.

323.41 Liability of state or local unit of government.

(1) EMPLOYEE OF LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT. An employee of a local unit of government's emergency management program is an employee of that local unit of government under ss. 893.80, 895.35, and 895.46 for purposes of any claim, unless the responsibility related to a claim under ss. 893.80, 895.35, and 895.46 is assigned as provided under s. 66.0313 or under an agreement between the local unit of government and the state or another local unit of government.

(2) STATE AGENCY VOLUNTEERS. Except as provided in s. 323.45, a volunteer who registers with a state agency to assist the agency without compensation, other than reimbursement for travel, lodging, or meals, during a disaster, an imminent threat of a disaster, or a related training exercise is considered an employee of the agency under ss. 893.82 and 895.46, for purposes of any claim related to the assistance provided.

(3) LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT VOLUNTEERS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), an individual who registers in writing with a local unit of government's emergency management program to provide his or her own labor without compensation, other than reimbursement for travel, lodging, or meals, during a disaster, an imminent threat of a disaster, or a related training exercise is considered an employee of the local unit of government under ss.

893.80, 895.35, and 895.46 for purposes of any claim relating to the labor provided.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Basic Plan

II. SITUATION

II. SITUATION.

A. POTENTIAL EMERGENCY CONDITIONS.

1. A major natural, technological or terrorism related emergency may overwhelm the capabilities of Ozaukee County to provide prompt and effective emergency response and emergency short–term recovery measures. Transportation infrastructure may be damaged and local transportation services could be disrupted. There is the potential for widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities which would impair the ability of governmental response and emergency response agencies to communicate.

2. Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment may be destroyed or severely damaged. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. The movement of emergency supplies and resources could be seriously impeded. Public utilities may be damaged and either fully or partially inoperable. Some County emergency personnel would be victims of the emergency, preventing them from performing their assigned emergency duties. Numerous separate hazardous conditions as a result of the major event can be anticipated.

3. Thousands of emergency victims may be forced from their homes and large numbers of dead and injured could be expected. Many victims will be in life–threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care. There could be shortages of a wide variety of supplies necessary for emergency survival. Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other health/medical facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed. Medical and health care facilities that remain in operation will be overwhelmed by the number of victims requiring medical attention. Medical supplies and equipment will be in short supply.

4. Damage to fixed facilities which generate, produce, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Food processing and distribution capabilities may be severely damaged or destroyed. There could be minimal to total disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failure.

B. HAZARD ANALYSIS (SUMMARY).

1. The Ozaukee County “Hazard Analysis” is published separately in the County Hazard Mitigation Plan. It describes the potential threats to Ozaukee County, identifies hazard impacts, and proposes mitigation strategies.

2. Hazard Overview:

- Due to its location and geological features Ozaukee County is vulnerable to the damaging effects of certain hazards. A list of these hazards is found in Table 1: Hazards Affecting Ozaukee County and Table 2: Hazard Rating Summary.

3. Disaster response efforts are often hampered by equipment and facility damage, communication failures, inclement weather, responder injury and death, and many other limiting factors. In the event of an emergency or disaster that exceeds the available resources, the public should expect and be prepared for a minimum 72 hour delay for emergency response services.

OZAUKEE COUNTY HAZARDS		
NATURAL	**TECHNOLOGICAL**	**HUMAN**
• Agricultural/Hydrologic Drought • Earthquakes • Fire: Structural, Forest, Wildfires • Flooding • Storm, Ice/Hail • Storm, Lightning • Storm, Severe Thunder • Storm, Winter • Tornado	• Dam/Levee Failure • Explosions • Hazardous Material Accident/ Incidents • Mass Casualties • Power/Utility Outage • Transportation Accident: Aircraft/Railroad/Trucking/ Waterborne • Waterborne Emergencies	• Civil/Political Unrest/ Disturbances • Prison Disturbances • Terrorism: Bomb Blast/ Ecological/ Economic/ Incendiary/ Prolonged Multiple Hostage Situation/ Sabotage • War: Non–nuclear • War: Nuclear

Table 1: Hazards Affecting Ozaukee County

C. VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS.

1. Ozaukee County has a population estimated at approximately 86,395 people (2010 Census). The County could experience a loss of life and property of catastrophic proportion from a series of potential hazards. Specific hazard impacts to people, property, the economy and environment are detailed in the Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

D. PERSONS WITH ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS.

1. The County recognizes the need to undertake additional and reasonable efforts to protect and assist people with access and functional needs at the time of emergencies and disasters, and especially during evacuations, sheltering and re-entry operations.

HAZARD RATING SUMMARY

Catastrophic	• War: Non-nuclear • War: Nuclear			
Critical	• Terrorism: Bomb Blast/ Ecological/ Economic/ Incendiary/			
Limited				
Negligible	• Mass Casualties • Explosions • Civil/Political Unrest/Disturbances • Prolonged/ Multiple Hostage Situation/Sabotage	• Earthquakes • Ice/Hail Storm • Dam/Levee Failure • Prison Jail Disturbances	• Agricultural/ Hydrologic Drought • Power/Utility Outage,	• Winter Storms • Flooding • Structural/Wild Fires, • Lightning Storms Severe Thunder Storms • Hazardous Material Accident/Incidents, Transportation Accident, • Waterborne Emergencies
	Not Occurred	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*

Frequency		Severity	
High:	At least one occurrence every 1 – 4 years.	***Catastrophic:***	**More** than 50 deaths/injuries; Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more; More than 50% property damage; Severe long–term effects on economy; Severely affects state/local/private sectors capabilities to begin or sustain recovery activities; Overwhelms local and state response resources.
Medium:	At least one occurrence every 5 – 10 years.	***Critical: (Major)***	**10–50** deaths/injuries; Shutdown of critical facilities for 8–30 days; 25–50% property damage; Short–term effect on economy; Temporarily (24–48 hours) overwhelms response resources.
Low:	At least one occurrence every 11 – 100 years.	***Limited:***	**Less** than 10 deaths/injuries; Shutdown of critical facilities for 3–7 days; 10–25% property damage; Temporary effect on economy; No effect on response system.
N/O:	Has not occurred, but for planning purposes should be evaluated as part of jurisdictions HVA.	***Negligible:***	**Minor** injuries, no deaths; Shutdown of critical facilities for less than 3 days; Less than 10% property damage; No effect on economy; No effect on response system.

NOTE: *The Category of* ***Severity*** *is used if the hazard results in one or more of the qualifiers.*

Table 2: Hazard Rating Summary

E. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CRITICAL FACILITIES.

1. The elements listed on the "Essential Services, Critical Facilities and Infrastructure" in Table 3, comprise the likely available emergency management support facilities or systems. Ozaukee County has identified certain "critical facilities" that may be either emergency incident sites due to disaster impacts, or could be used as emergency management support facilities given that they are not impacted. Ozaukee County will strive to maintain certain "essential services" and maintain/restore the community's "infrastructure" during times of disaster.

2. This chart provides a "situation summary" of Ozaukee's essential services, critical facilities and infrastructure. These are defined as follows:

   a. Essential Services: Community services normally determined to be life-saving/preserving and those critical to the immediate economy of the region that needs to be maintained or restored immediately. Each of these services is dependent upon certain critical facilities and infrastructure. Ozaukee County will also strive to provide these services during disasters through activation of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as appropriate.

   b. Critical Facilities: Specific Ozaukee County public and private facilities essential for the delivery of vital services and for the protection of the community. The American Society of Engineers classifies critical facilities in the following categories:

      (1) **Category I** includes buildings and other structures whose failure would represent a low hazard to human life, such as storage facilities.

      (2) **Category II** includes all buildings not specifically included in other categories.

      (3) **Category III** includes buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure. They include buildings with higher concentrations of occupants, special population facilities, or special community events.

      (4) **Category IV** includes essential facilities such as hospitals, fire and police stations, rescue and other emergency service facilities, power stations, water supply facilities, aviation facilities, and other buildings critical for the national and civil defense.

   c. Infrastructure: "Systems" upon which critical facilities, and hence, essential services are dependent.

OZAUKEE COUNTY ESSENTIAL SERVICES, CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Essential Services

- Alert and Warning
- Commodities Distribution
- Communications
- Community EOC
- Continuity of Government Services
- Dispatch
- Emergency Medical Services
- Emergency Public Information
- Energy/Utilities
- Financial Services
- Fire Services
- Food/Water Distribution
- Health
- Law Enforcement
- Mass Care
- Public Health
- Public Works/Engineering
- Search and Rescue
- Shelter
- Support to Functional and Access Needs Populations
- Transportation

Infrastructure

- Computer Systems
- Electrical Systems
- Gas (Propane)
- Natural Gas
- Radio/TV/Print Media
- Roads/Highways
- Telephone Systems
- Water Supplies/Sewer
- Waterways, Navigable: Salt & Fresh Water

Critical Facilities

- Banks/ATMs/Credit Unions
- Bridges
- Business Establishments
- Clinics; Pharmacies
- Computer Data Bases/Service Centers
- Detention Center; Dispatch Center
- Dispatch Center
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Room/Building
- Fire Stations/Departments
- Food Storage Facilities
- Freeway Over/Under passes
- Government Offices
- High Occupancy Structures
- Hospital/Nursing Homes/Clinics/Pharmacies/Ambulance Stations
- Hotels/Motels
- Kitchens
- Light Industry
- Microwave Towers/Satellite Terminals
- Parks/Recreation Areas
- Police Station/Jail
- Power Plant/Sub Stations
- Public Assembly Areas: Civic Center/Theaters
- Pumping Stations
- Restaurants
- Schools
- Shopping Areas
- Sports Fields
- Telephone Switching/Relay Stations
- TV/Radio Stations
- Warehouse/Equipment Storage Complexes
- Wastewater/Sewage Treatment Facilities
- Water Treatment Facilities/Pumping Stations

Table 3: Essential Services, Critical Facilities and Infrastructure.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Basic Plan

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PHASES.

The Emergency Management Program is a comprehensive effort that requires County departments to work and cooperate effectively with many other governmental, non-governmental, and private organizations. Ozaukee will meet its responsibility for protecting life and property from the effects of emergency events by acting within each of the following four phases of emergency management. (Also see Table 4: Ozaukee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Program.)

1. Phase 1: Mitigation/Prevention.

   a. Mitigation is any action that prevents an emergency from occurring or reduces the impact of an emergency on people, property and the environment. Mitigation efforts include adopting and enforcing building codes, land use planning, training and education of the public on the need for mitigation, and implementing structural and non–structural safety measures.

   b. Prevention helps protect lives and property before an emergency occurs. Prevention measures help avoid emergencies, or they can intervene to stop an emergency from occurring. Measures involve applying intelligence and other analysis to a range of activities, such as heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source

of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring or preempting illegal activity.

c. All Ozaukee County departments are expected to actively participate in recommending to the Board of Supervisors mitigation/prevention strategies intended to improve the emergency resilience of Ozaukee County.

d. Ozaukee County departments will carry out mitigation/prevention duties in response to a threat. Annex I: Mitigation addresses mitigation and prevention in more detail.

2. Phase 2: Preparedness.

a. Preparedness activities consist of almost any pre–emergency action that will improve the safety or effectiveness of emergency response. Preparedness activities have the potential to save lives, lessen property damage, and increase individual and community control over the subsequent emergency response.

b. Ozaukee County departments will prepare for emergencies by maintaining emergency plans and procedures to accomplish the tasks expected of them. Plans and procedures will allow departments to integrate their individual capabilities into the county–wide emergency response and recovery effort. Ozaukee County departments will ensure that their employees are trained to implement emergency procedures. Departments will validate their readiness for an emergency through internal training drills and participation in exercises. Other governmental jurisdictions, private, and non-profit organization within and outside Ozaukee County boundaries may also be encouraged to participate in these exercises. Exercise results will be documented and recommendations implemented to improve the County's preparedness for an emergency. Ozaukee County Emergency Management will revise the CEMP based on continuous planning and exercising. Annex II: Preparedness addresses preparedness in more detail.

3. Phase 3: Response.

a. Response is the use of resources to address the immediate and short–term effects of an emergency. Emergency response efforts can minimize suffering, loss of life, and property damage, as well as maintain or hasten the restoration of essential government services. More information on the restoration of County functions can be found in the County's Continuity of Operations Plan in Section 5 of this plan.

b. When initiating the response operation, Ozaukee County will conduct an initial assessment of the situation, determine the need to alert others, and take appropriate actions to reduce the risks and potential impacts of the emergency.

c. Annex III: Response Functions and individual departmental plans describe detailed emergency response activities. Actions may involve activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for coordination of support.

d. Ozaukee County departments may assist with issuing and transmitting emergency alert and warnings,

supporting first responder efforts to protect lives and property, maintaining or restoring essential services, and protecting vital resources and the environment. Annex III: Response of this CEMP guides responses to declared emergencies.

4. Phase 4: Recovery.

   a. Recovery activities return Ozaukee County to a pre–emergency state. Examples of recovery efforts, which may include a continuation of ESFs, include conducting detailed damage assessments, removing debris, restoring essential services, critical facilities and infrastructure, rebuilding homes and providing assistance to businesses.

   b. There is not a definitive point after the emergency occurs where the response phase ends and the recovery phase begins. In general, most recovery and mitigation efforts occur after the deactivation of the EOC and when Ozaukee County departments return to normal operations. Many long–term recovery programs will be integrated into the day–to–day project activities of the departments, rather than be managed from the EOC. Annex IV: Recovery provides more information on recovery roles and responsibilities.

Table 4
Ozaukee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Program

Preparedness	Response	Recovery	Mitigation
• All hazards planning • Evacuation planning • Backup and redundant communications • Continuity of government • Emergency Alert System • Interoperable communications • Training and exercises • Mutual aid agreements • LEPC • Emergency partnerships • Warning systems • Strategic planning • Resource inventory • Public education • Public information • Intelligence • Individual responsibility • Corrective actions	• Direction and control • Disaster declarations • Emergency alert • Emergency debris removal • Emergency Operations Center • Emergency power • Emergency public information • Evacuations • Incident command • Mass care • Mass medication • Medical and social needs • Medical surveillance • Medical transport • Mutual aid • Protective actions • Search and rescue • Shelters • Situational awareness • Temporary repairs • Triage	• Claims • Crisis counseling • Damage assessment • Debris removal • Disaster assistance • Donations • Restoration • Disaster loans and grants • Temporary housing • Reconstruction • Public information • Security • Environmental cleanup • Historic Preservation • Long term recovery	• Building codes • Buyouts • Disaster insurance • Hazard analysis • Enforcement • Land use management • Litigation • Monetary Incentives/ • Disincentives • Statutes and ordinances • Vulnerability assessment • Research • Safety codes • Zoning • Planning • Law enforcement • Detection and monitoring • Access control • Outreach activities • Pre–disaster programs

B. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS).

1. Ozaukee County has formally adopted Resolution 05-11 on 6/1/05 and uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a consistent national approach for federal, state, and local governments and non–governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, and local capabilities, NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system; multi–agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

PREPAREDNESS	Effective incident management begins with a host of preparedness activities conducted on a "steady–state" basis, well in advance of any potential incident. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of planning, training, exercises, personnel qualification, and certification standards, and equipment certification standards.
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	Incident response and management rely upon communications and information systems that provide a common operating picture to all command and coordination sites. The NIMS describes the requirement for a standardized framework for communications, information management (collection, analysis and dissemination), and information sharing at all levels of incident management.
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Incident managers need resources to support critical incident objectives. The flow of resources must be fluid and adaptable to the requirements of the incident. The NIMS defines standardized mechanisms and establishes requirements for processes to describe, inventory, mobilize, dispatch, track, and recover resources over the life cycle of an incident.
COMMAND AND MANAGEMENT	The Command and Management system within NIMS is designed to enable effective and efficient incident management by providing standardized incident management structures. The structure is based on three key organizational systems; (1) the Incident Command System, (2) Multi–agency Coordination Systems, and (3) Public Information System.

2. NIMS provide Ozaukee County a framework for interoperability and compatibility, and maintain a balance between flexibility and standardization. NIMS is flexible because the system can be adjusted to manage all types of incidents, and is applicable to any incident regardless of cause, size, or complexity. NIMS provide standardization by using established organization structures (Incident Command System [ICS], Multi–agency Coordination System [MAC], Public Information System) and consistent terminology. The ICS component of NIMS is a toolbox from which incident managers may choose all or some applicable tools

necessary to fulfill their functional roles in a full range of events. The flexibility and standardization within NIMS is realized during an incident when Ozaukee County departments have previously trained and practiced using these tools.

3. NIMS Components. The NIMS components were not designed to stand alone. The components work together as a system to provide the national framework for incident management. The NIMS does not yield optimal results when one of its components is absent.

4. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is designed so that local jurisdictional authorities retain command, control and authority over responses. Adhering to the NIMS will allow local agencies to better utilize requested state and federal resources.

5. Incident Command System (ICS). This plan formalizes the NIMS incident command organization and structure as mandatory for all response activities by all departments identified in this plan.

C. OZAUKEE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.

1. This plan establishes the Ozaukee County comprehensive emergency management program. Upon promulgation of this plan all officers and employees of Ozaukee County are deemed part of the emergency preparedness and response organization.

2. The emergency management plan is always in effect and available for implementation, and works to ensure the County is continually ready to coordinate response activities without formal activation. This is due to the fact that it incorporates principles of response to basic, everyday incidents. However, it should be recognized that an order or proclamation of a local state of emergency or disaster by the County Board Chair and County Board of Supervisors or designee may activate special components of the emergency management plan when deemed necessary.

3. The County Board Chair is the ultimate authority for disaster preparedness and response and the Emergency Management Director has the responsibility for coordinating the entire emergency management program on behalf of the County Board Chair and County Board of Supervisors.

4. The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office, Division of Emergency Management implements, manages and reports on all actions authorized and taken pertinent to any emergency measures pursuant to this plan.

5. The Emergency Management Director duties include the ongoing planning for and coordination of actions necessary to prepare for and manage all four phases of the emergency management program. The Emergency Management Director also assures there is a duty officer available, on–call, 24 hours a day to oversee the emergency management response program.

6. The Emergency Management Director duties shall include the ongoing planning for and coordination of those actions necessary for the creation and maintenance of an effective emergency response capability to prepare for and manage emergency conditions.

7. By County Resolution and Wisconsin Code Annotated, the County Board Chair and County Board of Supervisors is delegated executive authority for all emergency operations and powers of Emergency Management.

8. The line of succession for the County Board Chair emergency authorities is:

   a. County Board Chair.
   b. Vice Chairperson.
   c. 2nd Vice Chairperson.

9. The County Board Chair, County Administrator or his/her designee may order special, temporary personnel assignments that require individuals to work outside their regular department or job classifications.

D. EMERGENCY/DISASTER DECLARATIONS.

1. The County Board may declare, by resolution, a state of emergency for Ozaukee County or any portion thereof if the County Board determines that an emergency resulting from enemy action or natural or man-made disaster exists. A copy of the resolution shall be filed with the Governor/WEM. The resolution may be revoked at the discretion of the County Board Chairperson, or in his/her absence, the Vice Chairperson of the County Board, or in his/her absence, the 2nd Vice Chairperson of the County Board by written order of the County Board of Supervisors by resolution.

   a. Emergency conditions include, without limitation because of enumeration: conditions arising by reason of war, flood, heavy snow storm, blizzard, catastrophe, disaster, riot, civil commotion, acts of God and conditions which impair transportation, food or fuel supplies, medical care, fire, health, or police protection or other vital facilities of the County.

   b. If, because of such emergency conditions, the County Board is unable to meet with promptness, the County Board Chairperson, or in his/her absence, the Vice Chairperson of the County Board, or in his/her absence, the 2nd Vice Chairperson of the County Board, shall exercise by proclamation all of the powers enumerated above conferred upon the County Board. Such proclamation shall be confirmed by resolution of the County Board at the next regular scheduled meeting.

E. EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES.

1. Emergency powers include the general authority to order, by ordinance, resolution or proclamation, whatever is necessary and expedient for the health, safety, welfare and good order of the County during such emergency.
2. The County Board may suspend required permits, price controls or other restrictions, under their control.

3. The County Board Chairperson may declare priority of emergency management contracts over other contracts, allocate materials and facilities in his or her discretion, and take, use and destroy private property for emergency management purposes.

4. The County Board Chairperson may issue such orders as he/she deems necessary for the security of persons and property.

5. The County Board Chairperson may contract on behalf of the county with any person to provide equipment and services on a cost basis to be used in disaster relief.

F. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Succession of Command.

   a. The procedures for Ozaukee County and municipal line of succession follow Chapter 59 and 17 of the Wisconsin State Statutes, as well as local charters, ordinances, and resolutions.

   b. The line of succession in Ozaukee County is:

      (1) County Board Chairperson.
      (2) County Board Vice Chairperson.
      (3) County Board 2nd Vice Chairperson.

   c. The line of succession for the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office Division of Emergency Management:

      (1) Emergency Management Director.
      (2) Sheriff's Office Shift Commander.
      (3) Captain Operations Division.

   d. The line of succession to each department head is according to the operating procedures established by each department.

2. Preservation of Records.

   a. Each Ozaukee County agency and department shall establish procedures to ensure the selection, preservation, and availability of records essential to the effective functioning of government and to the protection or rights and interests of persons under emergency conditions.

G. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFS).

1. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) represent groupings of types of assistance activities that Ozaukee County citizens are likely to need in times of emergency or disaster. During emergencies, the Division of Emergency Management and/or EOC Manager determine which ESFs are activated to meet the disaster response needs. See Annex III: Response, for further details.

2. The State Emergency Management plans and the National Response Framework are organized by related emergency functions commonly known as "Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)." The state and federal governments will respond to Ozaukee County requests for assistance through the ESF structure. Within the state emergency coordination center (EOC) requests for assistance will be tasked to the particular ESF(s) for completion. A lead agency/department for each ESF is indicated, and will be responsible for coordinating the delivery of that ESF to the emergency area. The lead agency/department will be responsible for identifying the resources within the ESF that will accomplish the mission, and will coordinate the resource delivery. State and federal efforts will be in "support" of Ozaukee County.

3. This plan is based upon the concept that the ESFs for the various Ozaukee County organizations involved in emergency operations will generally parallel their normal day to day functions. To the extent possible, the

same personnel and material resources will be deployed. The day–to–day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operations may be suspended for the duration of the emergency.

4. An Ozaukee County department or agency is normally designated as "the lead or co–lead" for an ESF due to a statutory responsibility to perform that function, or through its programmatic or regulatory responsibilities. In some agencies a portion of the agency's mission is very similar to the mission of the ESF, therefore, the skills to respond in a disaster can be immediately translated from the daily business of that agency. The "lead" agency also has the necessary contacts and expertise to coordinate the activities of that support function.

5. Upon activation of the Ozaukee County EOC, the activated ESF lead agencies will designate representatives in the EOC to coordinate their assigned ESF(s).

6. The lead agency for the ESF will be responsible for obtaining all information relating to ESF activities and requirements needed for the emergency and disaster response.

7. Ozaukee County will respond to requests for assistance through the ESF process. Within the EOC, requests for assistance will be tasked to the appropriate ESF's for completion. The lead agencies will be responsible for coordinating the delivery of that assistance.

   a. With concurrence from the Ozaukee County EOC Manager, ESF # 5 Information Analysis & Planning will issue mission assignments to the lead agency(s) for each ESF.

   b. The lead agency(s) for the tasked ESF's will be responsible for identifying and tasking the particular resource(s) and will coordinate the delivery of that resource(s).

H. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTION TEAM (EMAT).

1. Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the monitoring and analyzing any situation that may threaten public safety. As emergency situations threaten or occur, the Emergency Management may convene an "Emergency Management Action Team (EMAT)" to facilitate the process of incident evaluation and planning, and possible activation of the EOC and implementation of Emergency Support Functions and resources.

   - The EMAT may also be used to support Incident Commanders in forward or field command posts.

2. Core members of the EMAT are drawn from the departments who provide primary support to Emergency Support Functions (see primary support matrix.) However, any Ozaukee County department could be called upon to provide a representative to the EMAT. Exactly who is called and ultimately how many people will serve on the EMAT is dependent upon the situation and the functions that will be activated.

3. During EOC operations, EMAT members may be integrated into the EOC organization.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION MATRIX		
Emergency Support Function	**ESF Lead Agency**	**EOC Functional Area** *(Matched To EOC Diagram)*
ESF # 1 Transportation	Highway Public Works Utilities: Pipeline	Planning Section: Fleet Unit
ESF # 2 Communications & Information Technology (IT)	County Dispatch/Radio Service, Information Technologies	Planning Section: Information Technologies
ESF # 3 Public Works	Highway / Public Works	Operations Section: Infrastructure Services Branch
ESF # 4 Fire Fighting	MABAS Division 119	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 5 Information, Analysis & Planning	Emergency Management	Logistics Section: Incident Planning Branch
ESF # 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services	Human Services	Operations Section: Human Services Branch
ESF # 7 Resource Support	Emergency Management	Planning Section: Resource Support Unit
ESF # 8 Public Health	Public Health	Operations Section: Human Services Branch
ESF # 9 Search & Rescue	MABAS Division 119	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 10 Hazardous Materials	Emergency Management	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 11 Agriculture & Natural Resources	UW – Extension	Operations Section: Human Services Branch
ESF # 12 Energy & Utilities	Highway / Facilities	Operations Section: Infrastructure Services Branch
ESF # 13 Law Enforcement & Security	Sheriff's Office	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 14 Long–Term Community Recovery	Emergency Management	Logistics Section: Recovery Branch

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION MATRIX		
Emergency Support Function	**ESF Lead Agency**	**EOC Functional Area** *(Matched To EOC Diagram)*
ESF # 15 Public Information	Sheriff's Office County Administrator County Board Chairperson	EOC Management
ESF # 16 Hospital & Medical Services	MABAS Division 119 Hospitals	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 17 Volunteer & Donation Management	Emergency Management	Planning Section: Resource Support Unit
ESF # 18 Animal & Veterinary Services	Humane Society	Operations Section: Human Services Branch
ESF # 19 Functional & Access Needs	Human Services	Operations Section: Human Services Branch
ESF # 20 Fatality Management	Coroner's Office	Operations: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 21 Damage Assessment	Emergency Management	Logistics
ESF # 22 Public Protection & Emergency Messaging	Sheriff's Office	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 23 Evacuation Traffic Management	Sheriff's Office	Operations Section: Emergency Services Branch
ESF # 24 Debris Management	Emergency Management	Operations Section: Infrastructure Services Branch

Table 5: Emergency Support Function Matrix

I. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS).

1. Ozaukee County's on–scene response to emergencies follows the concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

2. The person in charge at the incident is the on–scene Incident Commander who is responsible for ensuring each agency on scene can carry out its responsibilities.

3. Ozaukee County and/or municipal emergency responders are likely to be the first on the scene of an emergency situation. They will normally take charge and remain in charge of the incident until it is resolved

or others who have legal authority to do so assume responsibility. They will seek guidance and direction from local officials and seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and industry where appropriate.

4. The first local emergency responder to arrive at the scene of an emergency situation will implement the incident command system and serve as the incident commander until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual.

5. Upon arriving at an incident scene, the Incident Commander shall:

   a. Establish an incident command post and direct the on–scene response.
   b. Isolate the scene.
   c. Assess the situation and identify hazards.
   d. Warn the population in the area of the incident; provide emergency instructions.
   e. Determine and implement protective measures (evacuation or in–place sheltering) for the population in the immediate area of the incident.
   f. Implement traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene.
   g. Develop objectives (tasks to be done).
   h. Ensure appropriate safety and personnel protective measures.
   i. Develop an action plan and priorities.
   j. In coordination with the EOC, contact appropriate agencies or personnel with expertise and capability to carry out the incident action plan.
   k. Coordinate, as appropriate, with other first responder agencies.
   l. Request additional resources from the EOC.

6. When more than one agency is involved at an incident scene, the agency having jurisdiction and other responding agencies shall work together to ensure that each agency's objectives are identified and coordinated.

7. Agency personnel working in support of the Incident Command system will maintain their normal chain of command, but will be under control of the County or municipal on–scene Incident Commander.

8. The on–scene Incident Commander may designate a Public Information Officer to work with the news media at an incident. This may include coordinating agency media releases and arranging contacts between the media and response agencies. If additional support is needed EOC may be activated.

9. During widespread emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separated scenes. Incident command will be established at each site. When this situation occurs, it is particularly important that the allocation of resources to specific field operations be coordinated through the EOC. Incident Command Post(s) will link to the EOC via radio, telephone, etc.

10. In emergency situations where other jurisdictions or the state or federal government are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal ICS structure to a Unified Command structure. Principles of Area Command or Multi–Agency Coordinated Systems may also apply. This arrangement helps to ensure that all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency.

J. INCIDENT RESPONSE LEVELS (LEVELS OF DISASTER).

1. Many emergencies follow some recognizable build–up period during which actions can be taken to achieve a gradually increasing state of readiness. Ozaukee County will use a graduated response approach in responding to and managing emergencies and disasters. As the potential severity of the emergency or the demand on local resources grow, there will be an increase in emergency response and coordination activities to meet increasing emergency demands. Readiness Levels will be determined by the Division of Emergency Management. See the Readiness / Emergency Action Levels chart that will be used as a means of increasing the County's alert posture.

Readiness / Emergency Action Levels	
Watch Condition	Emergency management officials are aware that a heightened state of concern about a potential threat to life or property exists, usually in the form of a concern for a weather related situation. Public safety departments monitor the situation for developments.
Warning Condition	A hazardous condition exists, and there is usually a need for emergency management or public safety officials to issue a public warning.
Level 4 Emergency (Monitoring) (See Diagram This Section)	The Division of Emergency Management is on call 24 hours a day to receive calls from county departments and local jurisdictions relating to emergency situations. Division of Emergency Management continuously monitors events around the county through frequent contacts with the National Weather Service, neighboring jurisdictions and the WEM Duty Officer. When appropriate, the Division of Emergency Management will issue a press statement indicating that even though the EOC is not activated the County is monitoring the situation and that citizens should take precautionary measures
Level 3 Emergency (Minimal EOC Activation, Enhanced Monitoring) (See Diagram This Section)	• The Division of Emergency Management, in conjunction with the Sheriff, Fire Chief, or other appropriate officials and/or on-scene incident commander, determines that a minimal activation of the County Emergency Operations Center will be necessary. Though all activities, manpower and resource management will be handled from a field incident command post, the EOC with minimum staffing would actively monitor field operations and conditions. This type of emergency would be small and localized in nature, not having any significant impact on the health and well being of citizens outside of the direct confined area of the emergency. • Examples of a Level 3 Emergency would be: a car/bus accident with multiple injuries; a small localized hazardous material spill; a small localized flooding incident; a small airplane crash in un-populated area; a bomb threat.
Level 2 Emergency (Partial EOC Activation) (See Diagram This Section)	• A decision by the Division of Emergency Management, in conjunction with the Sheriff, Fire Chief or other appropriate official and/or on-scene incident commander, has been made requiring partial activation of the County's Emergency Operations Center. A decision to partially activate the EOC will be made if it is determined that the field incident command post will require additional manpower and resource support or that the media and general citizen interest in the emergency will be great enough to warrant re-direction of media and citizen requests about the incident to the EOC rather than burden the field incident commander with such activity.

	• Examples of a Level 2 Emergency would be the following: a moderate hazardous material spill requiring evacuation of homes or several blocks around the initial incident; a moderate blizzard or heat wave condition requiring community shelters; moderate severe weather, downbursts or tornado damage localized in a central area.
Level 1 Emergency (Full EOC Activation)	• A decision by County Emergency Management, in conjunction the County Board, Sheriff, Fire Chief and field incident commander, that a full scale activation of the EOC is warranted. This type of disaster or emergency incident would be one that impacts a large number of citizens throughout the county other than those directly impacted at the disaster scene. Under a Level 1 Emergency, members of each of the emergency management groups would be required to report to the Emergency Operations Center to support field operations. In addition, radio dispatchers, message controllers, message runners, security officers and others to report to the EOC. • The County Board Chair and other county elected officials (if necessary) would report to the EOC to assist the field incident command operations, obtain a full scale assessment of the disaster and have the PIO handle all media inquiries, press releases, and citizen inquiries. The EOC would also take over all requests from the field for resources, mutual aid, state, and federal assistance as necessary. • Examples of a Level 1 Emergency in Ozaukee County would be: a large scale serious hazardous material spill requiring sheltering or evacuation of residents for several miles around the incident; a major airline crash in Ozaukee County; large scale severe weather, downburst or tornado damage; large scale flooding on a non-localized basis; large scale civil disturbance; terrorist activities; prolonged, extreme blizzard or heat wave conditions.

2. Defining the Disaster Severity. These categories were developed based on the County's capabilities. One of the “Categories of Severity” is chosen if the hazard results in one or more of the qualifiers found within the level chosen.

   a. **Negligible:** Minor injuries, no deaths; Shutdown of critical facilities for less than 3 days; Less than 10% property damage; No effect on economy; No effect on ecological system; No effect on response system.

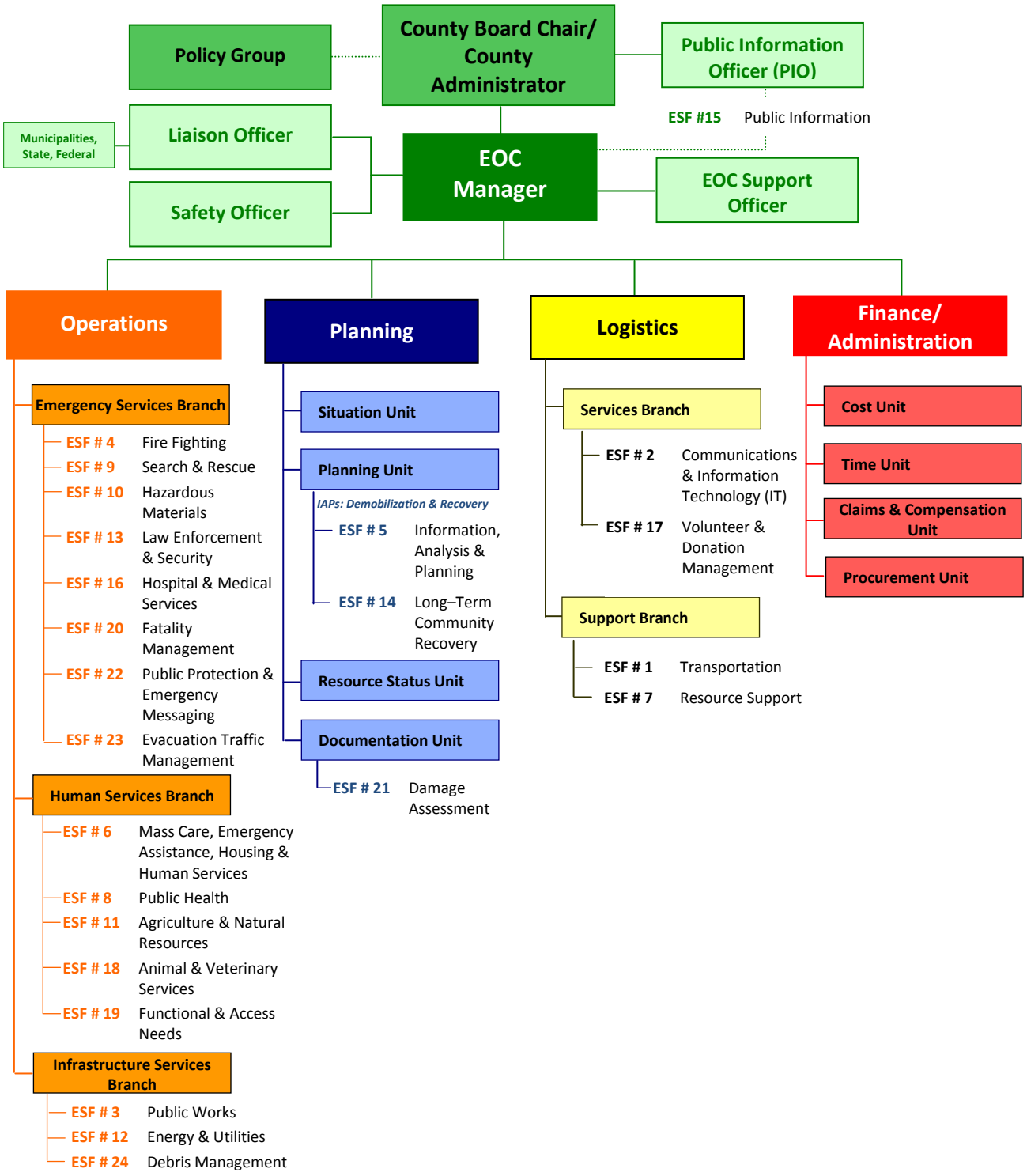
   b. **Limited:** Less than 10 deaths/injuries; Shutdown of critical facilities for 3–7 days; 10–25% property damage; Temporary effect on economy; Temporary/minimal effects on ecological systems; No effect on response system.

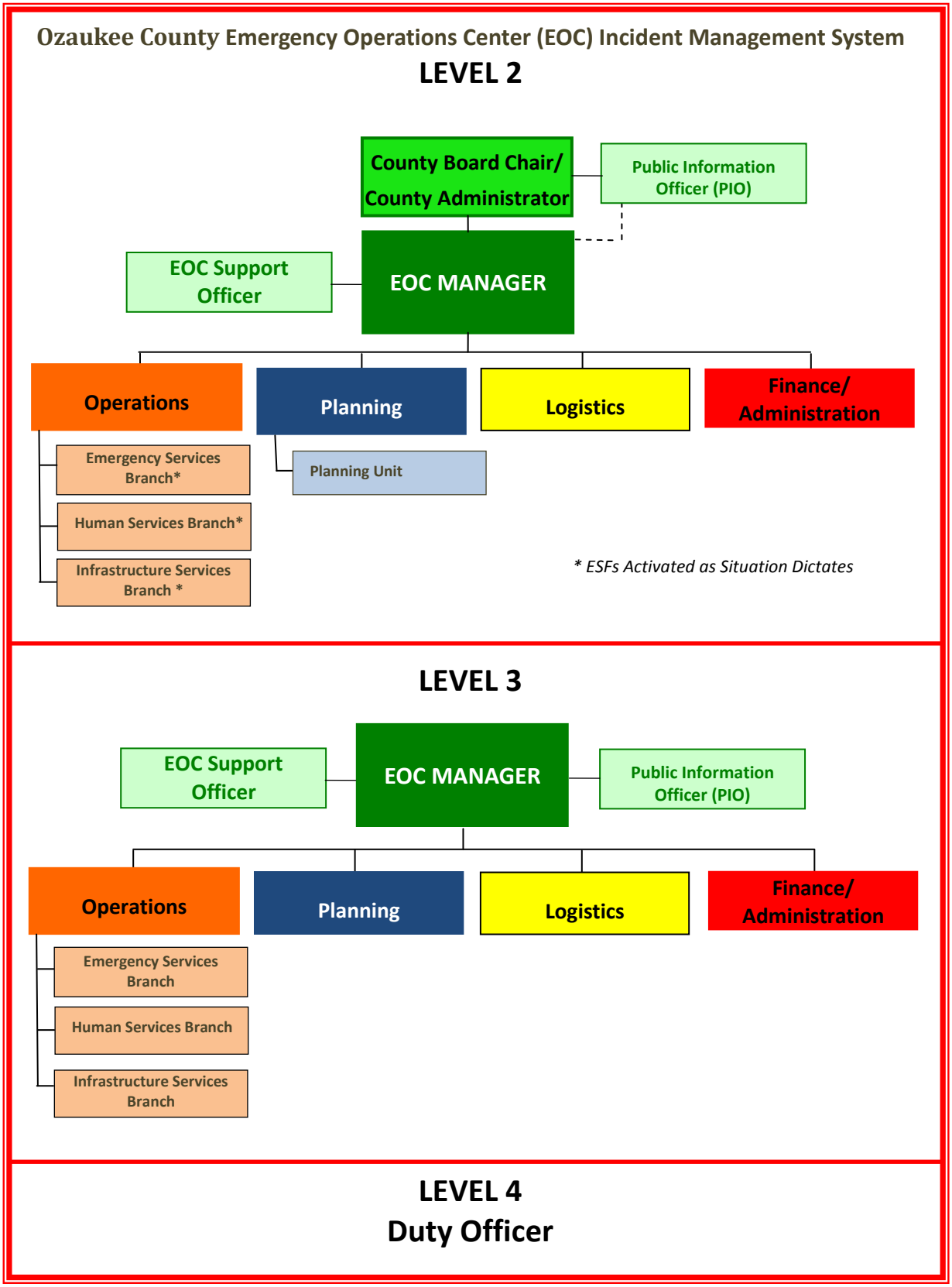
   c. **Critical:** 10–50 deaths/injuries; Shutdown of critical facilities for 8–30 days; 25–50% property damage; Short–term effect on economy; Short term effects on ecological systems; Temporarily (24–48 hours) overwhelms response resources.

   d. **Catastrophic:** More than 50 deaths/injuries; Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more; More than 50% property damage; Severe long–term effects on economy; Severe effects on ecological systems; Severely affects state/local/private sectors capabilities to begin or sustain recovery activities; Overwhelms local and state response resources.

Ozaukee County

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Incident Management System LEVEL 1




Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Incident Management System
LEVEL 2
County Board Chair/ County Administrator
Public Information Officer (PIO)
EOC Support Officer
EOC MANAGER
Operations
Planning
Logistics
Finance/ Administration
Emergency Services Branch*
Human Services Branch*
Infrastructure Services Branch *
Planning Unit
* ESFs Activated as Situation Dictates
LEVEL 3
EOC Support Officer
EOC MANAGER
Public Information Officer (PIO)
Operations
Planning
Logistics
Finance/ Administration
Emergency Services Branch
Human Services Branch
Infrastructure Services Branch
LEVEL 4
Duty Officer

K. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

1. General.

   a. Ozaukee County because of Home Rule retains decision making authority and control during emergencies. The local responsibility for disaster management cannot be relinquished. Field Incident Commanders exercise this authority in their role as Ozaukee County officials. Ozaukee County officials operating in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) retain the coordination and commitment authority for local resources and deploy those resources as appropriate.

   b. When an emergency is confined to a single location within Ozaukee County, the Ozaukee County department(s) with legal authority will exercise command. The department(s) representative(s) will serve as the on–scene incident commander (or Unified Command if applicable) responsible for the operation. Field Incident Commander(s), assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed, will manage the emergency response at an incident site(s).

   c. During emergency operations, department heads retain administrative and policy control over their employees and equipment. However, personnel and allocated equipment will carry out mission assignments directed by the field Incident Commander or EOC Manager. Each department and agency is responsible for having its own operating procedures to be followed during response operations, but interagency procedures, such as a common communications protocol, may be adopted to facilitate coordinated effort.

2. Role of the Emergency Operations Center.

   a. Once activated as a command entity, the Ozaukee County EOC directs and coordinates the County's overall response to emergency events. Individual field departmental supervisors retain tactical control of resources assigned to incidents.

   b. The EOC may be partially activated to coordinate support for field Incident Commander(s) without activating the full EOC organization.

      - The Division of Emergency Management is responsible for the proper functioning of the EOC and will also serve as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies and neighboring jurisdictions. The Division of Emergency Management will advise other emergency officials on courses of action available for major decisions.

3. Role of the State.

   a. The State EOC may serve as the liaison and coordinating agency between Ozaukee County, other local governments, state private non profiting organization (NPO), state government and federal government.

   b. If state and/or federal resources are made available to Ozaukee County, they will be under the operational management of the County Board Chair and Incident Commanders.

L. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER – ACTIVATION.

1. General.

   a. The EOC may be activated at any time there is an existing or potential threat. Plan stakeholders should plan on staffing the EOC to the requested scale as soon as possible, but within one hour of notification.

   b. The EOC is an essential facility for successful response and recovery operations. With decision and policy makers located together, personnel and resources can be used efficiently. Coordination of activities will ensure that all tasks are accomplished, minimizing duplication of efforts.

   c. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster, activation of the EOC may not be necessary, may only be partially required, or may require full activation. Partial activation would be dictated by the characteristics of the disaster and would involve only those persons needing to interact in providing Ozaukee County coordinated response.

      - EOC activation levels will generally follow the "emergency levels" as described in section K, Readiness/ Emergency Action Levels chart in this section.

2. Scheduled Activations.

   - A scheduled activation is a predetermined activation in response to various meteorological, geophysical, or planned events. Planned events may include, but are not limited to, protest/demonstrations, political events, parades, and holiday celebrations. Notifications will be made according to established policies and protocols. The type and severity of the event will dictate to which level the EOC is activated and which functions and components should staff the EOC.

3. Unscheduled Activations.

   - The EOC may also activate as a response to unanticipated events. Depending upon the incident, the appropriate ESFs, Command or Management components will be notified to staff the EOC as soon as possible but no longer than one hour from notification. The Division of Emergency Management staff will cease conducting their daily activities and report to the EOC and prepare it for activation and operation. The Division of Emergency Management or 911 Communication Center will make appropriate notifications.

4. Role of Duty Officer.

   - Initial notification of an unscheduled event may come from several sources such as an on-scene source, media, or the County Warning Point. The County Warning Point will contact the Division of Emergency Management on-call Duty Officer for incidents that meet or may escalate to the level requiring an EOC activation. If required, the Duty Officer will take appropriate action to implement EOC activation procedures. The Duty Officer may activate the EOC when an event is of such magnitude that the need for activation of the EOC is self-evident.

5. EOC: Authority to Activate.

a. The following individuals are authorized to activate the EOC for unscheduled events during situations where the need for EOC coordination is evident:

(1) County Board Chair or designee.
(2) Ozaukee County Sheriff.
(3) Emergency Management Director.

b. Any agency director, partner organization leader, or Incident Commander may request EOC activation to coordinate or support emergencies, or for planned events, being managed by their organization or in anticipation of an emergency event.

c. The Incident Commander/agency director should notify the Division of Emergency Management Duty Officer when:

(1) Needs exceed authority;
(2) Incidents involving mass fatalities or casualties;
(3) Incidents involving severe environmental damage;
(4) Incidents pertaining to reportable hazardous materials;
(5) Resource needs are greater than what is available;
(6) Actions have produced deleterious unanticipated results;
(7) Whenever circumstances are such that the Incident Commander believes EOC assistance is advantageous.
(8) Once notified, the Duty Officer and the Incident Commander will make an assessment to determine what services the Division of Emergency Management and/or EOC can provide.

d. Any Ozaukee County municipality may request the EOC be activated to support an emergency occurring in or affecting their jurisdiction.

e. When the decision is made to activate the EOC, the Division of Emergency Management will notify the appropriate staff members to report to the EOC. The EOC Management staff will take action to notify and mobilize the appropriate organizations and operations centers that they are responsible for coordinating.

- Notifications are also made to the state emergency duty officer or State EOC (SEOC).

f. When the EOC is activated, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the Incident Command Post(s) and the EOC for emergency operations. Common EOC tasks include:

(1) EOC/ICS Interface Management: Coordination of on-scene to EOC interaction.
(2) Situational Awareness and Reports: Assemble accurate information and intelligence on the emergency situation and current resource data to allow officials to make informed decisions.
(3) Incident Prioritization: Collaborate with representatives of emergency service agencies, determine and prioritize required response actions and coordinate their implementation.
(4) Policy Establishment:

– Suspend or curtail government services, recommend the closure of schools and businesses, and cancellation of public events.

(5) Public Protection Measures:
- Direct Shelter–In–Place.
- Organize and implement large–scale evacuation.
- Organize and implement shelter and mass arrangements for evacuees.
- Coordinate traffic control for large–scale evacuations.

(6) Resource Management: Provide resource support for the incident command operations.
- Acquire and Request;
- Allocate and Prioritize;
- Cost control analysis measures.

(7) Emergency Public Warning: Issue community–wide warnings.

(8) Record Keeping: Gather, process, analyze, and store incident records.

(9) Emergency Public Information: Issue emergency instructions; provide information to the general public and Joint Information Center Management.

(10) Liaison Coordination: Request and coordinate assistance from the state and other external sources.

M. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC): ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS AND STAFFING.

Note: The "EOC Operations Manual" provides comprehensive details on EOC operations such as detailed job descriptions and checklists of tasks. The EOC Operations Manual is published separately.

1. Overview.

a. The EOC management structure is intended to be flexible and should be modified by the County Board Chair, the EOC Manager and the EOC Section Chiefs, to meet the demands of any particular situation.

b. The County Board Chair through the EOC Manager will implement policy directives and will have overall management responsibility for the incident.

c. The EOC Manager directs EOC response actions to save lives and protect property and recommends/ implements population protective actions. Within the framework of the EOC, all available resources are identified and mobilized as necessary. Tasks are prioritized and resources used within this priority framework.

d. Departments will document appointments and work assignments in an emergency situation. They submit a complete emergency action plan on staffing allocation, equipment distribution, and other emergency related needs as requested by the EOC Manager. A department carries out its emergency duties as described in the CEMP concurrently with its essential functions as described in its Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

e. All Ozaukee County officers and employees are part of Ozaukee County's emergency management organization and may be called on to perform emergency management functions during an emergency.

2. Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS).

a. The EOC utilizes a modified organizational structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/ Incident Command System (ICS) in the context of both pre–incident, post–incident and recovery activities. The EOC organization adapts to the magnitude and complexity of the situation at hand, and incorporates the NIMS principles regarding span of control and standard organizational structure.

b. Although the EOC uses a modified ICS structure, the EOC does not generally directly manage on–scene operations. Instead, the EOC focuses on policy decisions, providing multi–agency support to on–scene efforts, develops situational awareness for the entire county, and conducting broader operational management for activities such as mass shelter, catastrophic evacuation, and public information activities.

3. EOC Positions. (See the EOC Organization Chart in this section.)

a. **The County Board Chair** provides overall direction and control, and is responsible for making decisions necessary to meet the emergency/disaster impacts to include management of incident activities, development and implementation of strategic decisions, and approving the ordering and releasing of resources.

b. **Policy Group.** The Policy Group is comprised of County Board Members, Department Heads and Corporate Council who provide strategic advice and policy recommendations to the County Board Chair/County Administration.

c. **EOC Manager.** The "EOC Manager" reports to the County Board Chair or designee.

(1) The EOC Manager ensures that the EOC is adequately staffed and that appropriate ESFs are activated to meet the emergency tasks and demands.

(2) The EOC Manager implements the County Board Chair's decisions through the EOC process and ensures that the EOC is structured to meet the event demands.

(3) The EOC Manager supervises the management staff and Section Chiefs.

d. **Public Information Officer.** The "Public Information Officer (PIO)" reports to the EOC County Board Chair and is in charge of implementing ESF # 15: Public Information. The PIO Section includes various units to manage: Rumor Control; Public Enquiries; Media Enquiries; Social Media monitoring, and Public Warnings, Information and Instruction.

e. **Safety Officer.** The "Safety Officer" reports to and advises the EOC Manager on EOC and operational safety issues.

f. **Liaison Officer.** The "Liaison Officer" staffed or assigned by the EOC Manager is the point of contact with other agencies, and:

(1) Coordinates Agency Representatives assigned to the EOC as well as requests from other agencies

for sending liaison personnel to other EOCs.

(2) Functions as a central location for incoming Agency Representatives, and will provide workspace and arrange for support as necessary.

g. **EOC Support Officer.** The "EOC Support Officer" maintains the EOC readiness, proper staffing by emergency management personnel, and provides/coordinates the EOC administrative, logistical, and communication support required during EOC operations.

h. **EOC Section Chiefs.**

(1) There are four EOC Sections: Operations; Planning; Logistics; Finance and Administration.

(2) Each of these sections will have branches or units that will be functionally oriented. The size and functions within this organization will be dictated by the magnitude and nature of the emergency.

i. **EOC Operations Section.** The EOC Operations Section is responsible for all tactical command support and coordination of incident response assets.

(1) The Operations Chief position is staffed by the situational needs of the emergency, i.e. Fire, Law Enforcement, Public Works, etc.

(2) The Operation Section consists of the following branches: Emergency Services, Human Services and Infrastructure Services.

j. **EOC Planning Section.** The EOC Planning Section collects, evaluates, disseminates, and documents information about the incident, status of resources, develops the Incident Action Plans, compiles damage assessment, and develops recovery plans.

k. **EOC Logistics Section.** The EOC Logistics Section is responsible for providing all support needs to emergency incident sites, and will order all resources, and provide facilities, supplies, and services.

l. **Finance and Administration Section.** The EOC Finance and Administration Section is responsible for monetary, financial, and administrative functions.

4. Extended Operations.

a. The EOC may be required to operate on a 24 hour basis for the duration of an emergency. During a 24 hour operation, shifts will normally last 12 hours, but may be adjusted based on the needs created by the emergency.

b. Each position in the EOC must have a total of, at minimum, two people designated to cover shift staffing during a 24 hour period.

c. Extended operation details are described in the EOC Operating Manual.

N. FACILITIES.

1. Incident Command Post (ICP).

   a. The tactical level, on–scene incident command and management organization is located at the ICP. When multiple command authorities are involved, the ICP may be led by a Unified Command, comprised of officials who have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident under an appropriate law, ordinance, or agreement. The Unified Command provides direct, on–scene control of tactical operations and utilizes a NIMS ICS incident management team organization.

   b. The ICP is usually located at or in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. The location is selected by the agency having primary jurisdictional authority for managing the incident at this level. Generally, there is one ICP established for each incident. Depending on the number and location of incidents, there may be multiple ICPs.

2. Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

   a. The County EOC is located at Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office, 1201 S. Spring St., Port Washington.

   b. A secondary or alternate EOC will be selected by the EOC if required.

   c. A Mobile Command Vehicle, provided and maintained by the Division of Emergency Management is available for deployment as an incident command center or on-scene EOC.

   d. Emergency Management is responsible for the readiness and support of the EOC.

   e. All departments are responsible to ensure that communication systems are in place between EOC representatives and their departments.

   f. Land based phones will be provided to agency representatives at the EOC; redundant telecommunications is facilitated by satellite telephone, cell phones and amateur radio.

   g. Communications to the general public will be through the media, Emergency Alert System, and internet or telephone based notification systems and are coordinated by the Public Information Officers (PIOs) and/or the EOC Information Officer.

   h. A Public Inquiry Center ('disaster hotline') located in or near the EOC may also be used to respond to public requests for information.

   i. Situational awareness, emergency management, and communications software is available in the EOC.

   j. Amateur Radio, if requested is utilized during emergency/disaster situations where normal governmental communication systems have sustained damage or when additional communications are required. An amateur radio station is located in the EOC and serves as a primary backup means of communication.

3. Department Operating Locations.

- Each Ozaukee County Department will be directed by the EOC to establish a primary location and alternate location from which to establish direction and control of its respective activities in an emergency or disaster. This may be from the EOC, or other location, depending upon the circumstances.

4. 911 Communications.

   a. Fire and Law Enforcement responders involved in disaster operations will maintain operations through the 911 Communications Center until advised to communicate directly through the EOC.

   b. Any department operating from another location other than the EOC will maintain contact with the EOC through direct redundant communications, such as telephone, radio and fax.

5. Joint Field Office (JFO).

   - The JFO is a federal multi–agency coordination center established locally. It provides a central location for coordination of federal, state, local, nongovernmental, and private sector organizations with responsibility for response and incident support.

6. Joint Information Center (JIC).

   - The JIC is a location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities work together to provide critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs support. The JIC serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of information to the public and media. This may also include a Public Inquiry Center which is responsible for receiving and responding to public inquiries regarding the disaster. It is normally established and managed by the EOC.

7. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC).

   - When established in coordination with state and local jurisdictions, a DRC is a federally established central facility where individuals affected by a disaster can obtain information on disaster recovery assistance programs from various federal, state, local, private sector, and voluntary organizations.

8. Point of Distribution.

   - A Point of Distribution (POD) is a centralized location for the receipt of resources and supplies being provided in support of disaster operations. It is at this location that incoming resources will be received, sorted and distributed.

O. ALERT AND WARNING.

1. Alerts and Notifications.

   a. Ozaukee County may receive initial warnings of a disaster, potential disaster, or other Incidents of

Critical Significance, from Ozaukee County departments, the National Warning System, neighboring jurisdictions, the state EOC, the National Weather Service, the news media, or the general public.

b. Incidents of Critical Significance are those high-impact events that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of County, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to mange an emergency event. Incidents of Critical Significance which requires notification to Emergency Management may include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) Any incident which may require a substantial evacuation and/or temporary displacement of multiple persons (>15) or where assistance in coordinating temporary sheltering or providing transportation assistance.

(2) Any event posing a potential or actual threat for a mass casualty incident of level 2 or greater (>11 victims).

(3) Have significant impact and/or require significant information sharing, resource coordination, and/or assistance.

(4) Attract a sizable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers.

(5) Overwhelm capabilities of government, and infrastructure owners and operators.

(6) Any incidents pertaining to significant hazardous material releases.

(7) Events which create substantial media attention that may significantly impact Ozaukee County's corporate reputation.

(8) Any severe weather related warning or phenomena indicating or involving serious injury or property damage.

(9) Any incident which close or significantly block major thoroughfares within Ozaukee County for an extended time period due to emergency events.

(10) Any prolonged outage of public utilities:

(a) Electrical: sustained electrical outage resulting in loss of power in excess of six hours;
(b) Natural gas: line breaks requiring evacuation of a significant number of the general public and/or closing of a major roadway; or loss of natural gas capacity in excess of six hours for a significant number of residents.
(c) Sewer: any spill involving flow rate in excess of 100 gallons per minute or any spill in excess of 500 gallons into any major body of water; Water: any line break lowering pressure to a point requiring a 'boil water" order or an outage predicted to exceed six hours.

(11) Wildland fires at or near the urban areas that threaten residential structures, utilities, or cause extended road closures.
(12) Any incident where public resources within Ozaukee County are depleted, being deployed out of

the county (except for emergency services mutual aid) or any event posing a major environmental threat.

c. Upon the receipt of notification of any significant event, the 911 Communications Center will:

(1) Notify the Division of Emergency Management duty officer;
(2) Notify appropriate response agencies;
(3) Notify public, as needed.

2. Watch, Standby Procedures.

a. A watch/standby designation is an elevated advisory or response condition in order to make advance emergency preparations. The Division of Emergency Management may issue a watch/standby order if a pending disaster has the potential of affecting Ozaukee County. When issued, Ozaukee County departments and partner agencies will take the following actions:

(1) Review this document.
(2) Notify employees.
(3) Review agency specific emergency plans.
(4) Insure that department vehicles and equipment are serviced and ready.
(5) Inventory existing communication equipment. Be prepared to collect and redistribute radios, portable telephones, chargers, batteries, etc.
(6) Obtain maps, drawings, and other emergency aids.
(7) Continue to provide routine service to the public, but plan to change to emergency procedures upon warning notification.

b. Recall procedures vary by agency, and each agency has the responsibility to inform employees of proper recall procedures. Employees who are recalled are expected to secure their families and homes, and report promptly to their assigned positions.

c. Employees who are recalled should realize that the emergency may be several days or longer in duration. Each employee should report to his/her emergency assignment with personal items necessary for 72 hours (e.g. personal articles, toiletries, change of clothing, medications, special non–refrigerated dietary foods, blankets/sleeping bag, etc.)

d. The public will be notified that Ozaukee County is in a watch/standby situation and will be advised to take appropriate preparedness measures.

e. Ozaukee County Essential Employees Information.

(1) Essential employees are designated by Department Heads.

(2) All essential employees shall report to designated area, at the time specified by the County Board Chair or EOC Manager for further instructions.

(3) Essential employees should come to the designated area prepared for an extended stay of at

least 24 hours, perhaps lasting as long as several weeks. Essential employees should come equipped to the designated area with the necessary supplies.

3. Warning.

   a. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster the 911 Communications Center will:

      (1) Notify Emergency Management duty officer.
      (2) Notify county and state warning points.
      (3) Notify appropriate response agencies.
      (4) Notify public.

   b. Ozaukee County will initiate actions to warn citizens and visitors by all means available. See Table 6: Alert & Warning System for details.

   c. Upon notification of a warning (imminent or spontaneous event), each department will initiate internal notification actions to:

      (1) Alert employees assigned to emergency duties.
      (2) As appropriate to the situation or specific instructions:
         – Suspend or curtail normal business activities.
         – Recall essential off duty employees.
         – Send non critical employees home.
         – Secure and evacuate the department's facilities.
      (3) If requested, augment Ozaukee County effort to warn the public.

4. Emergency Public Information.

   a. Rapid dissemination of information is essential and vital for health and safety protection during and after emergencies and disasters. The primary means to do this is by direct contact with the media through prepared statements by Emergency Management in coordination with the County Board Chair using press releases, public service announcements, and telephonic or social media networking applications. See Annex III: ESF # 15: Public Information for further details.

   b. Citizens have the responsibility to prepare themselves and their families to cope with emergency situations and manage their affairs and property in ways that will aid the government in managing emergencies. Ozaukee County will assist citizens in carrying out these responsibilities by providing public information and instructions prior to and during emergency situations.

      • In the event an incident requires comprehensive public information, the Emergency Operations Center may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC serves as the location representing various organizations from local, state, or federal jurisdictions to coordinate the dissemination of emergency public information. In coordinating timely and consistent information, the JIC serves to reduce information gaps, misinformation and rumors during an emergency.

Table 6: Ozaukee County Alert & Warning System	
Ozaukee County Alert and Warning System is comprised of:	Multiple communications systems and methods that include: telephone (landline and cell), radio, internet, web page, social media, email / fax "blast" lists, conference calls, emergency meetings, radio station(s), TV station(s).
The County and Division of Emergency Management receives alerts, notifications and warnings from:	1. 911 communications center(s). 2. National Warning System (NAWAS) 1201 S. Spring St., Port Washington. 3. National Weather Service. 4. State EOC. 5. County, municipal departments. 6. Media. 7. General public.
County departments and key officials receive alerts, notifications and warnings by the following means:	1. Though 911 communications center: paging and text messages. 2. Telephone, cell phone. 3. Radio or pager system. 4. Emergency management notification. 5. Email. 6. Emergency meetings.
The County issues alerts, notifications, warnings to municipalities by the following means:	1. Law Enforcement Transaction of Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) system teletype. 2. Though 911 communications center: paging and text messages. 3. Telephone, cell phone. 4. Radio. 5. Emergency management notification. 6. Email. 7. Emergency meetings. 8. County Administrator
General public receive alerts, notifications and warnings by the following means:	1. Media. 2. Emergency Alert System. 3. MyStateUSA. 4. TV, cable TV and radio. 5. Outdoor warning sirens. 6. Disaster hotline (211). 7. Law Enforcement and fire mobile public address (PA) system. 8. “Door to door” notifications 9. Closed-caption television messages. 10. Emergency information packets, brochures. 11. Weather alert radio. 12. Social media. 13. TDD.
Outdoor Warning Siren	Mequon, Cedarburg, Grafton, Saukville, Port Washington, Fredonia,

System. The following municipalities have outdoor warning systems:	Belgium and Thiensville.
Individuals / Groups with Access & Functional Needs receive alerts, notifications, warnings by the following means:	1. Door–to–door warnings (official) for handicapped, visually and hearing impaired 2. Foreign language media messages. 3. Closed–caption television messages. 4. Telephonic community notification systems (e.g., EPNS, NIXLE). 5. Personal contact (informal: friends, relatives). 6. Email. 7. Web site.

P. EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION, REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESOURCE REQUESTS.

Incident: An incident is an emergency situation that is limited in scope, scale, and potential effects. Normally managed successfully through departmental standard operating procedures.

Emergency: An event or occurrence requiring action by emergency personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property or natural resources. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident.

Disaster: The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man–made cause. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to manage with its traditional resources.

1. Emergency Proclamation.

a. A local "Emergency Proclamation" is the legal method which authorizes extraordinary measures to meet emergencies and/or solve disaster problems. A proclamation allows for the emergency appropriation of monies, emergency use of resources, the by–passing of time consuming requirements such as hearings and the competitive bid process, and activates extraordinary measures as outlined in this plan. A proclamation is usually a prerequisite for state and/or federal assistance and made at the onset of a disaster to allow Ozaukee County to do as much as possible to help itself.

(1) An emergency proclamation is a prerequisite to the following actions:

(a) Allow the County Board Chair to issue emergency orders and provide for the expeditious mobilization of County resources in responding to an emergency event to ensure the safety of life, protect property, the environment, and allow economic survival of the community;
(b) Request the Governor to enact specific emergency powers;
(c) Request use of money from the State Emergency and Disaster Fund;
(d) Request state or federal assistance.

b. A written or verbal proclamation may be issued, however, after a verbal proclamation is declared, it must be followed by a written declaration and filed with the Ozaukee County Clerk for official documentation as soon as the emergency conditions allow.

c. In preparing a proclamation, a description of the event and the necessary emergency authorizations need to be documented. The State EOC and the public should be informed as soon as possible when an Emergency Proclamation is declared and/or signed.

d. The County Board Chair may declare a Local State of Emergency to expedite access to local resources needed to cope with the incident. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, a disaster has occurred. The County Board Chair may further ask for a gubernatorial declaration and state and federal assistance.

2. Disaster Declaration.

a. A local "Disaster Declaration" is the legal method which authorizes extraordinary measures to meet emergencies and/or solve the consequences of a disaster. A disaster declaration is normally issued when, in the judgment of the County Board Chair, the threat or actual occurrence of an emergency is of sufficient severity and magnitude that local resources are insufficient to meet the needs of the event.

b. A Disaster Declaration, with or without a previous State of Emergency Proclamation, is a prerequisite to the following actions:

(1) Allow the County Board Chair to issue emergency orders and provide for the expeditious mobilization of County resources in responding to an emergency event to ensure the safety of life, protect property, the environment, and allow economic survival of the community;
(2) Request the Governor to enact specific emergency powers;
(3) Request use of money from the State Emergency and Disaster Fund;
(4) Request state or federal assistance.

3. Request for Assistance.

a. If the situation is beyond local capability, a request for state assistance, and/or federal assistance may be in the original proclamation or included in a second proclamation presented to the Governor through the State EOC. The "Local Proclamation" and the "Request for Assistance" are two separate actions, although they may be combined. Part of this proclamation includes the County Board Chair proclaiming Ozaukee County "a disaster area."

b. At the state level, decision making authority and commitment of state resources is retained at the state EOC (SEOC). Mission assignments coordinated by the state, are tracked in the SEOC.
c. Should federal assistance be granted, a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will be appointed to interface directly with the federal government and to coordinate federal ESFs mobilized to support local emergency operations.

d. A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) works with the SCO to identify requirements. A Joint Field Office (JFO) may be established to coordinate federal resources. A Principal Federal Officer (PFO) may be designated to coordinate federal interagency incident management efforts.

4. Resource Requests.

a. The Ozaukee County EOC must validate and approve all Ozaukee County resource requests and verify that local resources have been exhausted, and that resources are not available from the local private sector. The decision making and resource allocation process is illustrated in Figure 3: Emergency Management Resource Assistance Structure.

b. The Ozaukee County EOC will attempt to support all requests for resource support from locally or regionally available resources until these have been exhausted. Unmet resource requests will be consolidated and forwarded to the State. Resource/mission requests from the EOC to the State EOC are coordinated by the EOC Logistics Section.

Q. PUBLIC PROTECTION: EVACUATION AND SHELTER

1. Evacuation.

a. The purpose of evacuation is to move people, and where appropriate other living creatures, away from an actual or potential danger to a safer place. For this to happen safely there needs to be plans not just for alerting people and moving them, but also plans to shelter and support them through to their eventual return and recovery.

b. The overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

(1) Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas;
(2) Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated or partially vacated areas;
(3) Provide for evacuation to appropriate transportation points, evacuation points, and shelters;
(4) Provide adequate means of transportation for persons with disabilities, the elderly, persons with functional needs, and persons without vehicles;
(5) Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements;
(6) Control evacuation traffic;
(7) Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency;
(8) Provide initial notification, ongoing, and re-entry communications to the public through the Joint

Information Center; and

(9) Assure the safe re-entry of the evacuated persons.

c. Government must be prepared to manage an evacuation on a range of scales. There are no precise parameters regarding evacuation scale, however for planning purposes, it is helpful to describe evacuations on four levels.

(1) **Site Evacuation:** Is a small-scale, localized operation which may be needed as a result of a severe weather event, hazardous material incident, major fire, bomb threat or civil disturbance. Site evacuation involves a small number of people. This typically includes workers at the site and people from adjacent occupancies or areas. Evacuation holding times are typically short, generally less than an hour or two, and citizens are permitted to return to their businesses or homes.

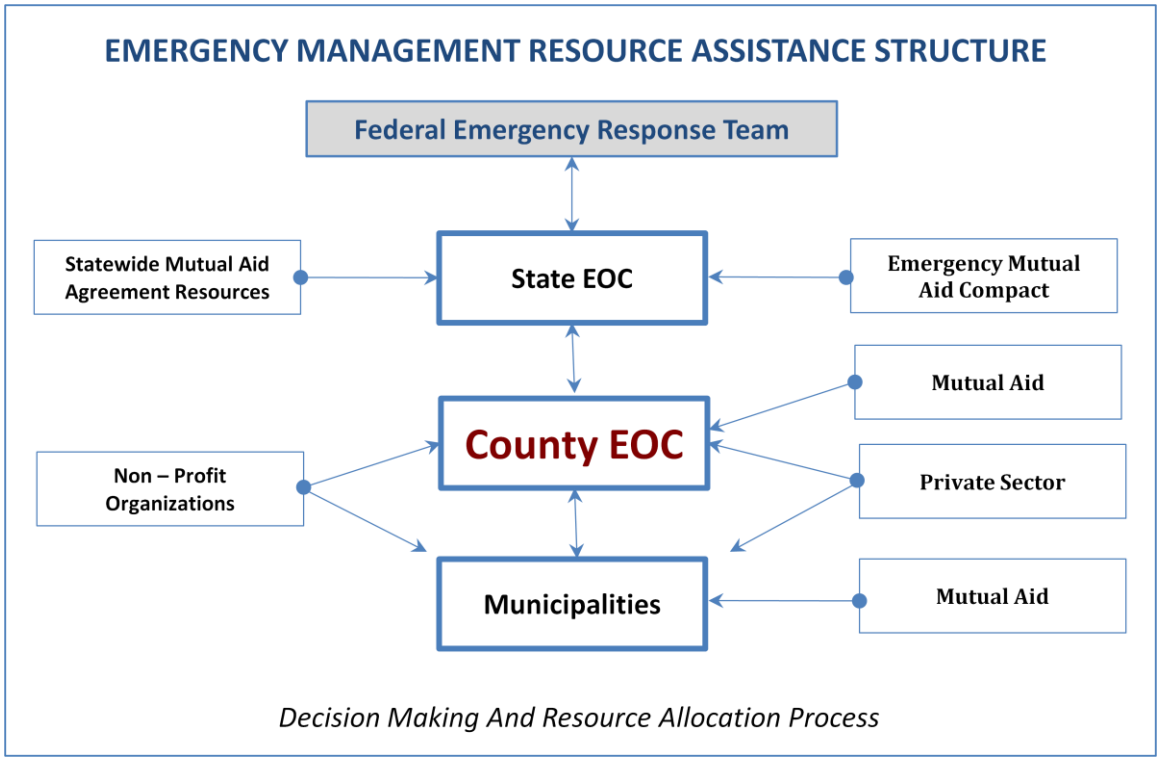


Figure 3: Emergency Management Resource Assistance Structure

(2) **Intermediate Level Evacuation:** involves a larger number of citizens and a larger area may be necessary if the event impacts a larger geographic area. This level affects off-site homes and businesses and normally affects fewer than 100 people. People may remain out of the area for two to four hours or more. Collecting, documenting and managing the evacuees become more difficult. Off-site collection sites or shelter areas will need to be determined and managed.

(3) **Large Scale Evacuation:** could be required in the event of a significant natural or technological disaster or a local terrorist threat or attack. Thousands of people could be evacuated. Evacuees may be out of their homes and businesses for many hours if not days. Evacuation completion time frames will be extended. Evacuation shelters will need to be located, opened and managed. Documentation and tracking of evacuees becomes more important as well as more difficult. Site and evacuation perimeters become extended and require much more resources to maintain. Security of the evacuated area will be a significant concern.

(4) **Mass Evacuation:** could be required due to an event that may cause or has caused a major disaster. The situation may require the implementation of a regional, multi-jurisdictional evacuation and sheltering operations. Many thousands of people may need to be evacuated for an extended period of time. Large-scale reception operations would be required and sheltering needs would be regional in nature. Local resources would most likely be exhausted and significant state and federal assistance would be required to support the evacuation and sheltering operation.

(a) Evacuations, other than limited site or intermediate evacuations ordered by authorized response agencies to protect lives will be initiated following an evacuation order from the County Board Chair or Emergency Management designee.

(b) A number of Ozaukee County citizens will require special assistance during the evacuation and recovery phases of a disaster. This population will be encouraged to notify appropriate family, Ozaukee County agencies, local law enforcement agency and transportation representatives of their needs.

(c) The EOC, Emergency Management and Law Enforcement have lead responsibility for organizing and mobilizing evacuation operations.

(d) In the event of a multi–jurisdictional or regional evacuation, the County Board Chair may issue a declaration of a state of emergency and an evacuation order. This decision will be made following consultation with the County Board Chair, the Emergency Management Director, and representatives of the jurisdictions involved or other coordinating entity.

(e) All assistance and support of such actions will be coordinated from the Ozaukee County EOC. Decisions on issues, such as: deploying and re–deploying personnel; determining evacuation routes; directing people trapped on evacuation routes to safe shelter; ensuring the sufficiency of fuel, and addressing any matters relative to the ordered protective actions will be made by the EOC Management Team in coordination with the State EOC.

(f) Businesses. In the event of incidents requiring regional evacuation orders, consideration will be given to designating a specific time for businesses within an evacuation zone to close and evacuate personnel. This time should be subsequent to the issuance of a general evacuation order. It is the policy of Ozaukee County to refrain from issuing a mandatory evacuation order for businesses until absolutely necessary in an effort to maximize the available resources to the general public prior to the incident or disaster.

(g) The Emergency Support Function structure promulgated in this plan will be used as

appropriate to support evacuation operations.

d. Security and Access Control.

- There will be a need to control access, ingress, and egress to the affected areas in order to limit the security risk to the damaged locations, and to minimize the impact on emergency response and recovery operations.

e. Re-entry into Emergency Areas.

- Emergency operations such as search and rescue, damage assessments, preliminary debris removal, and other tasks will need to be performed in order to assure some degree of stability and safety. Premature permanent re-entry of the general public into evacuated areas could complicate emergency response operations and leave the returning population vulnerable due to a lack of support services or safety issues.

f. Re-entry into evacuated areas shall be restricted until sufficient levels of safety, services and infrastructure are available for the returning population. The incident commander or EOC Manager, depending on the incident, will permit re-entry when area is ready with consultation of elected officials and emergency response officials.

(1) No damages reported: Upon cancellation of all warnings/watches for the local jurisdiction, and when no damage has been reported, re-entry will be authorized.

(2) Substantial damages and/or injuries: After a local emergency which has resulted in substantial injuries or harm to the population or substantial damage or loss of property, the evacuation order within those areas will be rescinded to the degree appropriate. An orderly return may be implemented in accordance with the categories and in order of priority as established below:

(a) **Category One:** Search and Rescue Teams operating under ESF # 9, fire personnel operating under ESF # 4, law enforcement operating under ESF # 13, transportation crews operating under ESF # 1, utilities personnel operating under ESF # 3 and 12, and Public Health officials under ESF # 8.

(b) **Category Two:** Damage assessment teams and elected officials dispatched by the EOC under ESF # 21, and Recovery operations for the purpose of developing preliminary damage, accessibility and safety hazard assessments.

(c) **Category Three:** Clean-up teams operating under ESFs listed above for the purpose of clearing and repairing roads, restoring utilities, and eliminating safety hazards to the degree necessary to allow re-entry.

(d) **Category Four:** Individuals who possess and exhibit appropriate residency documentation shall be determined “priority class parties”. Priority Class parties will be permitted a reasonable time to return to their property. A re-entry identification system should be established to accelerate the re-entry process.

(e) **Category Five:** Complete accessibility shall be restored as soon as practicable.

2. Sheltering.

a. One of the most important roles of government is to protect people from harm, including helping people obtain food and shelter in major emergencies. When disasters occur, victims are often provided safe refuge in temporary shelters located in schools, community centers, office buildings, tents or other facilities. The opening of shelters is a coordinated effort between Ozaukee County Public Health, shelter providers, Human Services, Emergency Management and the American Red Cross (ARC).

b. Ozaukee County may utilize four types of sheltering options; shelter-in-place, protective, functional needs, and pets.

(1) Shelter-in-Place. This a protective action process for taking immediate shelter in a location readily accessible to the affected individual(s). Shelter-in-place is generally intended as a short term strategy for responding to disasters.

(2) Protective Shelters. These shelters are selected to provide the maximum available protection from known hazards and threats. They are open to the general public upon activation and attempts will always be made to staff with trained shelter management teams.

(3) Functional Needs Shelter. These shelters provide additional care for those individuals that meet the requirements of the access and functional needs program criteria. Due to the critical care required for a Functional Needs Shelter operation, such a shelter should be the last option for the public during an emergency incident.

(4) Pet Shelter. Provides protection for domestic pets (dogs and cats). Animals housed in pet shelters will not be housed directly with their owners but will be accessible.

(5) Once activated, shelters will work closely with the local Ozaukee County EOC to coordinate information and resources needed to operate the shelter.

(a) Shelters will be opened and operated by Ozaukee Public Health and Human Services with support from ARC and Emergency Management.

(b) County run and community-run shelters should report their operational status as soon as possible to the EOC so they can track shelter capacity throughout the county and forecast needs for mass care and feeding such as food, supplies, equipment, personnel, etc.

(c) The ARC liaison in the EOC will provide coordination between ARC and the County.

(d) Making emergency sheltering programs generally accessible is required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

– State and local governments must comply with Title II of the ADA in the emergency and disaster related programs, services and activities they provide. This requirement

applies to programs, services and activities provided directly by state and local governments as well as those provided through third parties, such as the American Red Cross, private nonprofit organizations and religious entities.

– The ADA generally does not require state or local emergency management programs to take actions that would fundamentally alter the nature of the program, service or activity or impose undue financial and administrative burdens.

(e) All established shelters will require security and access control measures.

R. RECOVERY FRAMEWORK.

1. Ozaukee County has the primary role in planning for and managing all aspects of its recovery. State and federal officials will look to the County to clearly articulate its recovery priorities and develop recovery plans. Post disaster recovery activities begin in the early stages of the response operations and may last for years.

2. Requests for immediate recovery and relief supplies and resources will be made by the County to the State EOC.

3. The County's recovery organization follows the concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

a. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster, full activation of the County's Recovery Incident Management System may not be necessary, may only be partially required, or may require full activation. Partial activation would be dictated by the characteristics of the disaster and would involve only those departments and organizations needing to interact in providing the necessary recovery activities and programs.

4. A County Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM) may be appointed to implement policy directives and manage recovery activities. The DRM ensures that the appropriate recovery support functions are identified and activated, that appropriate tasks are identified and prioritized, and that resources are applied within this priority framework.

5. The County may establish a "Recovery Task Force" to oversee the recovery and reconstruction process, serve as an advisory committee to the Recovery Manager and chief elected officials, and to identify mitigation opportunities, identify resources, and ensure maximum control over the recovery process.

6. Recovery planning begins when the Ozaukee County EOC is activated. Recovery planners begin an assessment of the disaster impacts and determine which Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) will be activated to meet the County's recovery needs.

   - Just like ESFs, Recovery Support Functions represent groupings of types of recovery activities and programs that the County and its citizens are likely to need following disaster. A "primary" agency/department for each RSF will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the recovery activity or programs. The primary agency/department will be responsible for identifying the

resources (support departments and organizations) within the RSF that will accomplish the post disaster activities. The primary agency/department is also responsible for coordinating the resource delivery. (See Table 7: Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) Example.)

7. The County's response to and recovery disaster impacts will follow a "phased approach" that includes three general phases: short-term (days); intermediate (weeks-months); long-term and long-term (months-years). See Table 8: Recovery Phases/Tasks.

Table 7: Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) Example	
RSF # 1	Impact Assessment/Impact Analysis
RSF # 2	Continuation of Government (Restoration of Government Services)
RSF # 3	Debris Management
RSF # 4	Individual Assistance
RSF # 5	Unmet Needs
RSF # 6	Human Services
RSF # 7	Safety and Risk Management
RSF # 8	Public and Environmental Health
RSF # 9	Repair and Restoration of Public Infrastructure, and Services and Public Buildings
RSF # 10	Emergency Permitting and Inspections
RSF # 11	Rebuilding, Construction, Repairs, Restoration
RSF # 12	Housing (Temporary / Replacement)
RSF # 13	Redevelopment
RSF # 14	Public Information/Community Relations
RSF # 15	Volunteers and Donations
RSF # 16	Re-Entry, Security
RSF # 17	Economic Restoration and Development
RSF # 18	Environmental Concerns
RSF # 19	Mitigation
RSF # 20	Recovery Administration and Finance
RSF # 21	Cultural and Historic Concerns
RSF # 22	Mutual Aid

Table 7: Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) Example

Table 8: RECOVERY PHASES/TASKS

Short-term (days)	Intermediate (weeks-months)	Long-term (months-years)
❑ Providing essential health and safety services ❑ Providing congregate sheltering or other temporary sheltering solutions ❑ Providing food, water and other essential commodities for those displaced by the incident. ❑ Providing disability related assistance/functional needs support services. ❑ Developing impact assessments on critical infrastructure, essential services, and key resources. ❑ Conducting initial damage assessments. ❑ Conducting community wide debris removal, including clearing of primary transportation routes of debris and obstructions. ❑ Restarting major transportation systems and restoring interrupted utilities, communication systems, and other essential services such as education and medical care. ❑ Establishing temporary or interim infrastructure systems. Supporting family reunification. ❑ Supporting return of medical patients to appropriate facilities in the area. ❑ Providing basic psychological support and emergency crisis counseling. ❑ Providing initial individual case management assessments. ❑ Providing security and reestablishing law enforcement functions. ❑ Building an awareness of the potential for fraud, waste and abuse, and ways to deter such activity, such as developing Public Service Announcements	❑ Continuing to provide individual, family-centered, and culturally appropriate case management. ❑ Providing accessible interim housing (in or outside the affected area depending on suitability) and planning for long-term housing solutions. ❑ Returning of displaced populations and businesses if appropriate. ❑ Reconnecting displaced persons with essential health and social services. ❑ Providing supportive behavioral health education, intervention, including continuing to provide crisis, grief, and group counseling and support. ❑ Providing access and functional needs assistance to preserve independence and health. ❑ Updating hazard and risk analyses to inform recovery activities. ❑ Establishing a post-disaster recovery prioritization and planning process. ❑ Developing an initial hazard mitigation strategy responsive to needs created by the disaster. ❑ Ensuring that national and local critical infrastructure priorities are identified and incorporated into recovery planning. ❑ Developing culturally and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns to promote rebuilding to increase resilience and reduce disaster losses. ❑ Complete assessments of natural and cultural resources and develop plans for long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery.	❑ Identifying of risks that affect long-term community sustainment and vitality. ❑ Developing and implementing disaster recovery processes and plans, such as a long term recovery plan and/or reflecting recovery planning and mitigation measures in the community's land use planning and management, comprehensive plans, master plans, and zoning regulations. ❑ Rebuilding to appropriate resilience standards in recognition of hazards and threats. ❑ Addressing recovery needs across all sectors of the economy and community, and addressing individual and family recovery activities and unmet needs. ❑ Rebuilding educational, social, and other human services and facilities according to standards for accessible design. ❑ Reestablishing medical, public health, behavioral health, and human services systems. ❑ Reconfiguring elements of the community in light of changed needs and opportunities for "smart planning" to increase energy efficiency, enhance business and job diversity, and promote the preservation of natural resources. ❑ Implementing mitigation strategies, plans, and projects. ❑ Implementing permanent housing strategies. ❑ Reconstructing and/or relocating, consolidating permanent facilities. ❑ Implementing economic and business revitalization strategies. ❑ Implementing recovery

Table 8: RECOVERY PHASES/TASKS		
Short-term (days)	**Intermediate (weeks-months)**	**Long-term (months-years)**
and publicizing ways to report allegations of waste, fraud and abuse. ❑ Begin assessment of natural and cultural resources.		strategies that integrate holistic community needs. ❑ Implementing plans to address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery. ❑ Ensuring there is an ongoing and coordinated effort among local, state, tribal, and federal entities to deter and detect waste, fraud and abuse. ❑ Identifying milestones for the conclusion of recovery for some or all non-local entities.

Table 8: Recovery Phases/Tasks

S. STATE OF WISCONSIN RESPONSE.

1. The State of Wisconsin provides assistance to impacted counties when the resources of the affected county and its municipalities have been exhausted. Requests for and deployment of resources are approved and coordinated by the State Emergency Operations Center.

2. The Governor has the inherent responsibility, constitutional and statutory authority for overseeing the state's response to any emergency or disaster. When directed, state agencies will take the appropriate actions to mobilize and deploy resources to assist in life, safety, and property protection efforts.

3. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) is responsible for the coordination of the State response to an emergency or disaster. WEM will make recommendations to the Governor on matters pertaining to State Declarations, requests for federal assistance, and ongoing response and recovery activities. See Figure 4: State Emergency Response Concept of Operations. Other responsibilities of the state include:

   a. Receive, evaluate and issue information on emergency operations.

   b. Coordinate the activities of all state agencies.

   c. Coordinate the receipt, allocation and delivery of resources supplied by the state or federal government or other states.

   d. Coordinate emergency operations mutual aid with other states.

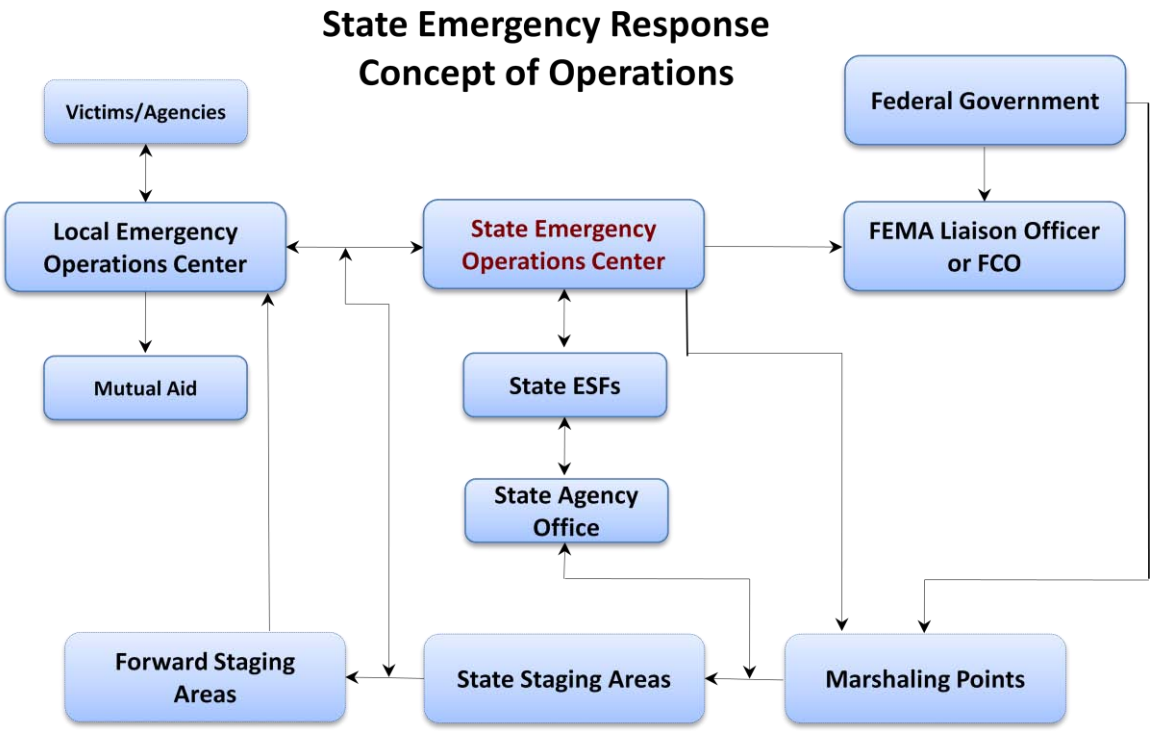


Figure 4: State Emergency Response Concept of Operations

T. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE.

1. The federal government provides assistance to affected communities when the capabilities of the local and state governments are exceeded. The State EOC will advise FEMA Region V that a formal request for federal assistance is to be submitted. FEMA may deploy a FEMA liaison to the SEOC, and if a Presidential Declaration of State of Emergency is made, will deploy an Emergency Response Team (ERT). See Figure 5: Federal Disaster Response Flowchart.

FEDERAL DISASTER RESPONSE FLOW CHART

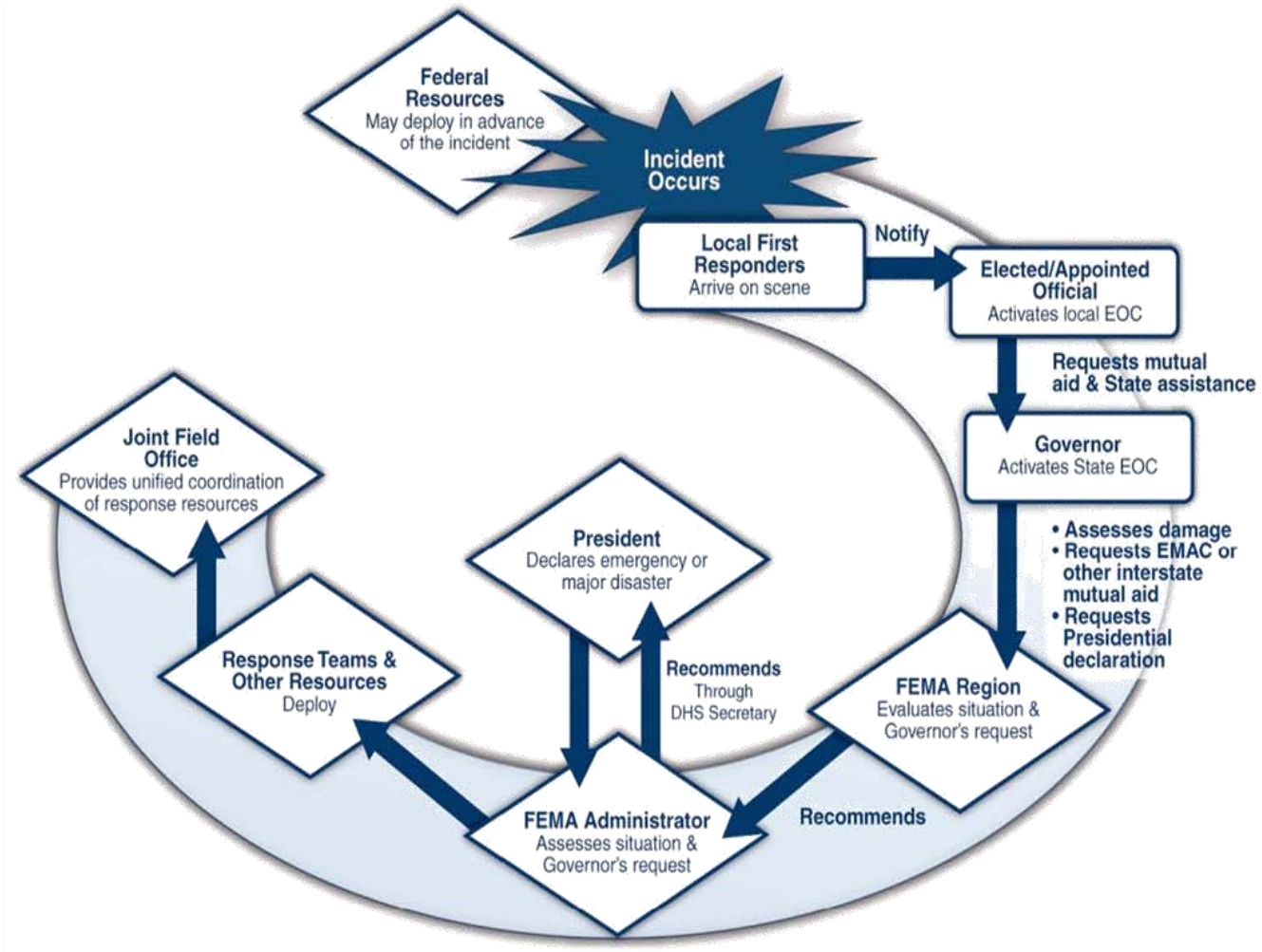


Figure 5: Federal Disaster Response Flow Chart

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Basic Plan

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES.

A. GENERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. The following common responsibilities are assigned to each department listed in this CEMP.

   a. Participate as requested in mitigation and prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.
   b. Provide staff members with training and exercise opportunities adequate to prepare them to carry out the responsibilities identified in this CEMP.
   c. Upon receipt of an alert or warning of an emergency, initiate notification actions to alert employees on assigned response duties.
   d. As appropriate during an alert or warning:

      (1) Suspend or curtail normal business activities as appropriate.
      (2) Recall needed off–duty employees.
      (3) Send employees that are not needed home so they can protect their families and possessions.
      (4) Secure and protect departmental facilities.
      (5) Evacuate departmental facilities if appropriate.

   e. As requested, augment the EOC's effort to warn the public through use of vehicles equipped with public address systems, sirens, employees going from door to door, etc.
   f. Keep the EOC informed of field activities and maintain a communications link to the EOC.
   g. If appropriate or requested, send a representative to the EOC.

AGENCIES SHOULD ENSURE THAT STAFF MEMBERS TASKED TO WORK IN THE EOC HAVE THE AUTHORITY T0 COMMIT RESOURCES, AND HAVE A BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF ALL THE CAPABILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

   h. Activate a Department Operations Center (DOC) if appropriate to support and facilitate department response activities, maintain events log, and report information to the EOC.
   i. Report damages and status of critical facilities to the EOC.
   j. Coordinate with the EOC to establish protocols for interfacing with state and federal responders.
   k. Coordinate with the EOC Public Information Officer before releasing information to the media.
   l. Submit reports to the EOC detailing departmental plans, emergency expenditures and obligations.

B. GENERAL PREPAREDNESS RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Many Ozaukee County departments may have emergency–related functions in addition to their normal daily functions. Each department head is responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective department emergency and continuity of operations (COOP) plans and procedures for each division and section, and performing such functions as may be required to effectively cope with and recover from any emergency affecting their respective areas of responsibility. Specifically, the following common responsibilities are assigned to each department listed in this CEMP.

    a. Create emergency and COOP plans for their department.
    b. Create and maintain a department calling tree or other method for notification.
    c. Establish department and individual responsibilities (as indicated in these plans); identify emergency tasks.
    d. Work with other Ozaukee County departments to enhance cooperation and coordination, and eliminate redundancy. Departments having shared responsibilities should work to complement each other.
    e. Establish education and training programs so that each division, section, and employee will know exactly where, when and how to respond.
    f. Develop site specific emergency plans for department facilities as necessary.
    g. Ensure that employee job descriptions reflect their emergency duties. Make sure employees are aware of what is expected of them during an emergency.
    h. Train personnel to perform emergency duties/tasks as outlined in the CEMP or individual department plans.
    i. Identify, categorize and inventory all available department resources.
    j. Develop procedures for mobilizing and employing additional resources.
    k. Establish uninterrupted communication capabilities with the EOC.
    l. Prepare to fill positions in the emergency organization as requested by the County Board Chair or EOC Manager acting in accordance with this CEMP.
    m. Prepare to provide internal logistical support to department operations during the initial emergency response phase.

C. GENERAL RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Implement department emergency and COOP plans when necessary:

    a. Be responsible for the call back of all personnel they intend to use in both their routine and assigned functions and directing such personnel where to report and their respective assignment.
    b. Be responsible for the safety of vital records, files and equipment assigned to their respective department/ divisions.
    c. Ensure that vital records are protected and maintained.
    d. Ensure that activity logs are initiated as a matter of record.
    e. Coordinate, where appropriate, to ensure that each of their facilities and buildings are secure before an emergency strikes.

D. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES BY DEPARTMENT.

1. The general emergency preparedness responsibilities of all County government organizations and non-government organizations are outlined in the previous sections and in the promulgation letter to this plan.

   a. Essential response and support agencies will be arranged according to the organizational structure, as needed, when the EOC is activated.

   b. This structure will effectively facilitate the interface between the on-scene, incident command organization and the coordination/management responsibilities of the EOC.

THE DUTIES AND ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MAY VARY DEPENDING ON THE TYPE AND SCOPE OF THE INCIDENT. THE ORGANIZATION OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES IS DISCUSSED IN MORE DETAIL IN ANNEX III OF THIS DOCUMENT.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Basic Plan

V. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

V. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

A. GENERAL.

1. During and after emergency/disaster events normal fiscal and administrative functions and regulations may need to be temporarily modified or suspended in order to support emergency operations in a timely manner. Additionally, if certain emergency costs can be documented, certain reimbursements from state and federal sources may be possible.

2. Ozaukee County emergency response and recovery costs must be properly documented so that eligible reimbursements from state and federal sources may be possible.

B. POLICIES.

1. All departments will make every effort possible to assure the safety of cash, checks, accounts receivable, and assist in the protection of other valuable documents/ records.

2. Departments will designate personnel to be responsible for documentation of disaster operations and expenditures. Emergency expenditures will be incurred in accordance with existing County emergency purchasing procedures.

3. During the emergency operations, non–essential administrative activities may be suspended, and personnel not assigned to essential duties may be assigned to other departments to provide emergency support.

4. Each department will keep an updated inventory of its personnel, facilities, and equipment resources as part of their emergency plans and procedures.

C. ADMINISTRATION.

1. During an emergency or disaster, administrative procedures may have to be suspended, relaxed, or made optional in the interest of protecting life or property. Departments are authorized to take necessary and prudent actions in response to disaster emergency incidents. Emergency services officers have independent authority to react to emergency situations.

2. Normal procedures which do not interfere with timely accomplishment of emergency tasks will continue to

be used. Those emergency administrative procedures which depart from "business–as–usual" will be described in detail in department emergency and disaster policies, procedures, and instructions or in their incident action plan during an EOC activation.

3. Departments are responsible for keeping records of the name, arrival time, duration of utilization, departure time and other information relative to the service of emergency workers, as well as documentation of the injuries, lost or damaged equipment, and any extraordinary costs.

4. Preservation of Records.

   a. In order to continue normal government operations following an emergency situation disaster, vital records must be protected. These include legal documents as well as property and tax records. The principal causes of damage to records are fire and water; therefore, essential records shall be protected accordingly. Each agency responsible for preparation of annexes to this plan will include protection of vital records in its SOPs.

   b. If records are damaged during an emergency situation, Ozaukee County will seek–assistance to preserve and restore them.

5. Post–Incident and Exercise Review.

   - The County Board Chair and Emergency Management Director are responsible for organizing and conducting an after action review following the conclusion of a significant emergency event/incident or exercise. The after action review will entail both written and verbal input from all appropriate participants. Where deficiencies are identified, an individual, department, or agency will be assigned responsibility for correcting the deficiency and due date shall be established for that action.

D. FISCAL.

1. Finance Department and Purchasing Division personnel shall facilitate the acquisition of all supplies, equipment, and services necessary to support the emergency response actions of County departments.

2. When circumstances dictate, emergency response field personnel may be given purchasing authority after coordination with the Finance Director. A record of all purchases shall be reported to the Purchasing Division in accordance with County purchasing policies. A complete and accurate record of all purchases, a complete record of all properties commandeered to save lives and property, and an inventory of all supplies and equipment purchased in support of the emergency response shall be maintained.

3. Though certain formal procedures may be waived, this in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability. Departments will identify personnel to be responsible for documentation of disaster costs and utilize existing administrative methods to keep accurate records separating disaster operational expenditures from day–to–day expenditures. Documentation will include: logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditures, receipts, personnel time sheets. Department Directors will be held responsible for deviations from the emergency purchasing procedures.

4. A separate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) "Finance Section" may be formed to handle the monetary and financial functions during large emergencies, disasters.

5. The County may qualify for reimbursement of certain emergency costs from state, federal disaster recovery programs. The County may also collect damages from its insurance carriers. Successful documentation of expenditures will maximize the reimbursements and assistance that the County and its citizens will receive. All County departments and agencies are expected to include requirements for emergency fiscal record keeping in their emergency plans and procedures.

E. LOGISTICS.

1. Departments responding to emergencies and disasters will first use their available resources. When this plan is implemented, the EOC becomes the focal point for procurement, distribution and replacement of personnel, equipment and supplies. Scarce resources will be allocated according to established priorities and objectives of the Incident Commander(s).

2. Logistics will be needed to support the field operations, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations, and disaster victims.

3. All departments are expected to maintain an inventory of all non–consumable items, to include their disposition after the conclusion of the emergency proclamation. Items that are not accounted for, or that are placed in County inventory as an asset will not be eligible for reimbursement.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Basic Plan

VI. ATTACHMENTS

VI. ATTACHMENTS.

A. PRIMARY / SUPPORT MATRIX.

Departments, Agencies & Organizations	Transportation	Communications & IT	Public Work	Fire Fighting	Information, Analysis & Planning	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health	Search & Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Energy & Utilities	Law Enforcement & Security	Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Public Information	Hospital & Medical Services	Volunteer & Donation Management	Animal & Veterinary Services	Functional & Access Needs (AKA Special Needs)	Fatality Management	Damage Assessment	Public Protection (Warning, Evacuation, Shelter)	Evacuation Traffic Management	Debris Management
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
911 (PSAP) Communications Center	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S			S		S		S				S	S		S
Amateur Radio		S				S	S		S				S				S					S	S	
Ambulance Services	S	S		S		S		S	S	S			S			S				S			S	
American Red Cross				S		S		S					S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S		
Clinics																S								
Commercial Print Media		S					S								S		S							
Corporation Counsel					S		S			S				S			S					S		
County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
County Clerk					S						S				S						S			
County/ Municipal Departments & Agencies, All	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Disaster Recovery Manager						S								S			S				S			S

Departments, Agencies & Organizations	Transportation	Communications & IT	Public Work	Fire Fighting	Information, Analysis & Planning	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health	Search & Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Energy & Utilities	Law Enforcement & Security	Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Public Information	Hospital & Medical Services	Volunteer & Donation Management	Animal & Veterinary Services	Functional & Access Needs (AKA Special Needs)	Fatality Management	Damage Assessment	Public Protection (Warning, Evacuation, Shelter)	Evacuation Traffic Management	Debris Management
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Emergency Management	S	S			P	S	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	S
Economic Development														S							S			
Emergency Service Providers, Public & Private	S			S		S		S	P	S			S		S	S				S		S		
Finance /Treasurer			S		S		S					S		S	S		S				S			
MABAS Division 119	S	S	S	P		S	S	S	P	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Historical Society														S										
Hospitals						S		S		S						P			S	S				
Human Resources						S	S							S	S							S		
Land & Water Management			S				S		S		S		S	S										
Sheriff's Office/Municipal Police Dept's.	S	P		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P		P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	S
Coroner's Office								S								S				P				
Hazardous Materials Team				S						P										S	S			S
Highway / Facilities Division		S	S			S	S					P									S	S		S
Highway /Public Works	P	S	P	S		S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S			S			S	S	S	S	P
Human Services						P		S						S	S	S			P	S		S		
Humane Society								S	S									P						
Public Health					S	S	S	P		S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	P	S		S		S
Transit Service	P							S							S	S	S						S	
UW-Extension											P							S						

Departments, Agencies & Organizations	Transportation	Communications & IT	Public Work	Fire Fighting	Information, Analysis & Planning	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health	Search & Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Energy & Utilities	Law Enforcement & Security	Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Public Information	Hospital & Medical Services	Volunteer & Donation Management	Animal & Veterinary Services	Functional & Access Needs (AKA Special Needs)	Fatality Management	Damage Assessment	Public Protection (Warning, Evacuation, Shelter)	Evacuation Traffic Management	Debris Management
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Pipeline Utilities	P																							
Planning and Parks			S				S							S			S				S			
Private Sector	S					S	S			S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S				S
Private Sector Fuel Suppliers												S												
Recovery Task Force						S								S										
Register of Deeds/GIS			S	S	S				S	S			S							S				
Risk Management														S										
Salvation Army	S					S											S	S						S
Schools	S					S	S	S							S									
Search and Rescue Units									S															
Solid Waste Utilities/ Landfill			S							S								S						S
United States Coast Guard/ Rescue Boat				S					S	S			S											
Utilities, Private		S	S					S				P		S					S			S		
Volunteer Organizations				S		S		S						S		S	S		S			S		S
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	S				S	S								S		S	S			S		S		S
Water and Wastewater Departments			S	S						S	S	S		S	S	S								S

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B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ACRONYMS.

GLOSSARY

– A –	
Access/Accessible	The suitability or adaptability of programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations provided by a public or private (for-profit or not-for-profit) entity, or by any entity to which it contracts for all members of the population, including individuals with disabilities.
Access and Functional Needs	Persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are seniors; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.
Activation	A process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.
Agency	A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).
Agency Representative	A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.
Aid Agreements, Mutual (Pacts)	Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions, which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency.
Alternate EOC	A site located away from the primary EOC from which civil government officials exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.
Area Command (Unified Area Command)	An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some

	location other than an ICP.
Available Resources	Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.
– B –	
Base Camp	A resource staging area for personnel and equipment.
– C –	
Catastrophic Incident	Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and / or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.
Chain of Command	A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.
CHEMTREC	"Chemical Transportation Emergency Center," a public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association located in Washington, D. C. CHEMTREC provides immediate advice for emergency personnel at the scene of an accident or spill. A telephone hotline for emergencies is 1–800–424–9300.
Civil Disturbance	Any incident intended to disrupt community affairs and requiring law enforcement intervention and emergency management assistance to maintain public safety. These include, but are not limited to, terrorist attacks, riots, and strikes which result in violence, and demonstrations requiring police intervention and arrests.
Clean Sweep Program	An organized campaign to collect and properly dispose of toxic or hazardous household chemicals (pesticides, solvents, paints, etc.)
Command Staff	In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
Community Recovery	In the context of the NRF and its annexes, the process of assessing the effects of an Incident of National Significance, defining resources, and developing and implementing a course of action restore and revitalize the socioeconomic and physical structure of a community.
Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM)	An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man–made, and attack), and for all levels of government (local, state, and Federal) and the private sector.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Contains policies, authorities, concept of operations, legal constraints, responsibilities, and emergency functions to be performed. Agency response plans, responder SOPs, and specific incident action plans are developed from this strategic document.
Congregate Care	Refers to the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.
Consequence Management	Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRF. See also Crisis Management.
Continuity of Government (COG)	All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of the three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial—in the event of an emergency or disaster.
Credible Threat	A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.
Crisis Action Team (CAT)	A flexible, supporting / coordinating service that could be One person at home facilitating the coordination of personnel and resources to an incident scene; Several people convening in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or on–scene to assist the "Incident Manager" as needed.
Crisis Counseling Grants	Funded by FEMA under the Stafford Act to address the counseling needs of a community following a presidentially declared disaster in which individual assistance is authorized.
Critical Facilities	Specific structures or facilities that support the delivery of essential services. Critical facilities can also be defined as locations having large concentrations of people either temporarily or permanently such as high occupancy structures, special population facilities, or special community events.
Critical Infrastructures	Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, nation economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural, landscapes, and museum collections.
Cyber	Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.
– D –	
Damage Assessment	Damage assessment is the systematic process of describing in general terms the location, nature, and severity of damage sustained by the public and private sectors in an emergency or disaster and estimating the cost of repair and restoration or replacement; Estimation of damages made after a disaster has occurred which serves as the basis of the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.

Decontamination	The reduction or removal of contaminating chemical or radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person.
Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)	Refers to *DOD* support, including Federal military forces, *DOD* civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.
Deputy	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.
Direction and Control	The assignment of missions, tasks and procedures to operate government during emergency operations; The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the statewide emergency organization, whether it be direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.
Disaster	Any occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a Natural, Technological, and / or National Security incident, including but not limited to earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, high water, hostile military actions, hurricanes, landslide, mudslide, storms, tidal wave, tornado, wind–driven water, or other disasters.
Disaster Analysis	The collection, reporting and analysis of disaster related damages to determine the impact of the damage and to facilitate emergency management of resources and services to the stricken area.
Disaster Assessment	Quick, initial assessment of disaster impacts on people, property, and environment.
Disaster Field Office (DFO)	The primary federal field location in or near the disaster area for the coordination of the federal response and recovery operations; a point of coordination and control for state and federal governmental efforts to support disaster relief and recovery operations. It houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), Emergency Support Function (ESF) staff and other staff comprising the Emergency Response Team (ERT). It will operate 24 hours a day, as needed, or with a schedule sufficient to sustain the federal response operations. Except where facilities do not permit, the FCO will be co–located with the state Coordinating Officer (SCO) at the DFO. A DFO will be established in each affected State.
Disaster Recovery Center(s) (DRC)	Facilities established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.
Distribution	The process of delivering a commodity from convenient points to the customers.
– E –	
Emergency	Any incident which requires emergency assistance to save lives and protect public

	health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster. (PL 93–288); Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the Governor, state assistance is needed to supplement local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the state.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Formally the Emergency Broadcast System. Consists of broadcasting stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during emergencies.
Emergency Information	Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.
Emergency Instructions	Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.
Emergency Management	The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to minimize injury and repair damage resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, or by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural causes, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress; Organized analysis, planning, decision–making, assignment, and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, or recovery from major community–wide emergencies. Refer to local and state emergency legislation.
Emergency Management Plans	Those plans prepared by federal, state and local governments in advance and in anticipation of disasters for the purposes of assuring effective management and delivery of aid to disaster victims, and providing for disaster prevention, warning, emergency response, and recovery.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A protected site from which public officials issue warnings and exercise direction and control during an emergency / disaster. It is equipped and staffed to provide support in coordinating and guiding emergency / disaster operations.
Emergency Protective Measures	Those efforts to protect life and property against anticipated and occurring effects of a disaster. These activities generally take place after disaster warning (if any) and throughout the incidence period.
Emergency Public Information	Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.
Emergency Public Information (EPI)	Information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media, in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency; in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders. Includes rumor–control processes.
Emergency Response	The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a

Plan (ERP)	wide variety of potential hazards.
Emergency Response Provider	Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel. Agencies and authorities. (See section 2(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).) Also known as "emergency responder."
Emergency Response Team (ERT)	An interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF and key members of the FCO's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The ERT provides a forum for coordinating the overall Federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information, and resolving issues related to ESF and other response requirements. ERT members respond to and meet as requested by the FCO. The ERT may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other Federal Departments and agencies as needed.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents.
Emergency Support Team (EST)	An interagency group operating from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters. The EST oversees the national–level response support effort and coordinates activities with the ESF primary and support agencies in supporting Federal response requirements in the field.
Emerging Infectious Diseases	New or recurring infectious diseases of people, domestic animals, and/or wildlife, including identification, etiology, pathogenesis, zoonotic potential, and ecological impact.
Energy Management	The technology involving the analysis of energy use resulting in appropriate techniques and methods to ensure more efficient utilization of energy resources.
Environment	Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and in relevant laws.
Environmental Response Team	Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and release of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.
Essential Services	Services which local government must at a minimum strive to provide at all times.
Evacuation	Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe

	areas.
Exercise	Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and / or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of the CEMP.
– F –	
Facility Management	Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.
Federal / State Agreement	The agreement signed by the Governor and the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, specifying the manner in which federal assistance will be made available for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, Fire Suppression, or Major Disaster, and containing terms and conditions consistent with applicable laws, executive orders, and regulations as the Administrator of FEMA may require.
Federal Assistance	Aid to disaster victims or state or local governments by federal agencies authorized to provide assistance under federal statutes.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	The person appointed by Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate all federal disaster assistance programs to ensure their maximum effectiveness and take appropriate action to help local citizens and public officials obtain the assistance to which they are entitled.
Federal Disaster Assistance	Aid to disaster victims or state and local governments by federal agencies under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93–288) as amended.
Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO)	Person appointed by the FCO responsible for managing federal hazard mitigation programs and activities.
Federal Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team (I–Team)	Activated by the FHMO immediately following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, and made up of appropriate federal, state, and local government representatives to identify opportunities for hazard mitigation.
Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC or OSC)	The Federal official pre–designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency.
First Responder	Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as described in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as

	well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.
Functional Needs	The needs of an individual who under normal circumstances is able to function on their own or with support systems. However, during an emergency, their level of independence is challenged.
Functional Needs Populations	People who feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use standard resources offered in disaster preparedness relief and recovery. They include, but are not limited to those who are physically or mentally disabled, blind, and deaf, cognitively disabled, mobility limited, non-English speaking, geographically/ culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail/elderly and children.
– G –	
Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)	That person named by the Governor in the Federal / State Agreement to execute on behalf of the state all necessary documents for disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster, including certification of applications for public assistance.
Grantee	The agency that is eligible to receive federal dollars in a Presidential Disaster.
– H –	
Hazard	Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and / or the environment.
Hazard Mitigation	Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from disaster event.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Federal government may contribute up to 75 percent of the cost of hazard mitigation measures which the President has determined are cost–effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in any area affected by major disaster. (Stafford Act, Sec. 404)
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Section 409 of the Stafford Act requires the state and affected local governments to prepare a hazard mitigation plan that evaluates the natural hazards within the disaster area(s) and recommends appropriate measures to reduce the risks from future disasters.
Hazardous Materials (HazMat)	A substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when released to the environment.
Hazardous Substance	As described by the NCP, any substance designated pursuant to section 311 (b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response,

	Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act; hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mix with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.).
Hazards, Natural	"Acts of God" such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, landslides, or avalanches.
Hazards, Technological	Man–made incidents such as toxic chemical releases, nuclear power plant accidents, dam failures or bridge collapses.
Historic Property	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 U.S.C. § 470(w) (5)].
Host Area	A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.
– I –	
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.
In-Kind Donations	Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.
Incident	An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
Incident Action Plan IAP)	Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy(ies) for the next operational period. Specific actions and assignments are indicated. Supporting

	information is included as appropriate.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions is performed.
Incident Command Vehicle	Vehicle located at a safe distance where incident commander(s), key staff, and technical advisors can make decisions. Marked with a green light on top.
Incident Commander	The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
Incident Management Team (IMT)	The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.
Incident Mitigation	Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.
Incident of National Significance	Based on criteria established in HSPD-S (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/ or private sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.
Incident Period	For Emergencies or Major Disasters declared pursuant to PL 93–288, those days or parts thereof officially designated by the President or a representative as the dates upon which damages occurred.
Individual Assistance	Financial or other aid provided to private citizens to help alleviate hardship and suffering, and intended to facilitate resumption of their normal way of life prior to disaster.
Individual Assistance Officer	State Human Services officer designated to coordinate individual assistance programs.
Infrastructure	The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.
Initial Actions	The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.
Initial Response	Resources initially committed to an incident.
Intermediate Recovery	Phase of recovery which involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.
– J –	
Joint Field Office (JFO)	A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for

	Federal, State, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single Federal facility.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	Integrates incident, information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.
Joint Operations Center (JOC)	The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident, and is managed by the SFLEO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRF is activated.
Jurisdiction	A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
– K – L –	
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee A committee appointed by the State emergency response commission (SERC), as required by Title II of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with Hazardous Materials for its district. (See SARA)
Liaison Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.
Local Emergency	The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of a disaster or of extreme peril to the safety or health of persons and property within local jurisdictional boundaries. The emergency may be declared by a mayor or his/her designee and would normally be issued concurrent with a county declaration by the board of County Commissioners prior to requesting state and / or federal assistance.
Local Government	A county, municipality, city. town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107- 296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Long-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability and resilience.
– M –	
Major Disaster	As described by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
Materiel Management	Requisitioning and sourcing (requirements processing); acquisition, asset visibility (resource tracking), receipt, storage, and handling; security and accountability; inventory, deployment, issue, and distribution; and recovery, reuse, and disposition.
Mitigation	Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.
Mobile Command Post	A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency. The emergency communications vehicle normally provides the necessary equipment to perform this role.
Mobilization	The process of marshaling appropriate resources.
Mobilization Center	An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the Point of Arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local Staging Area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.
Monitoring	The procedure of locating and measuring radioactive contamination by the use of survey instruments capable of detecting and measuring ionizing radiations.
Multiagency Coordination System	The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment and procedures and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the

(MACS)	responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. (as defined by NWCG National Training Curriculum)

Multijurisdictional Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.
Mutual Aid Agreement	Written agreement between agencies, organization, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.
– N –	
National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)	A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	A system mandated by Homeland Security Policy Directive (HSPD) that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set *of* concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
National Response Center	A national communications center *for* activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices *of* oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.
National Response System	Pursuant to the NCP, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government (40 CFR § 300.21) for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.
National Response Team (NRT)	The NRT, comprised of the 16 Federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.
National Security and	Telecommunications. NS/EP telecommunications services are those used to

Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP)	maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to the population or damage to or loss of property, or could degrade or threaten the NS/EP posture of the United States.
National Special Security Event (NSSE)	A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.
National Strike Force	The National Strike Force consists of three strike teams established by DHS/USCG on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts. The strike teams can provide advice and technical assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal, communications support, special equipment, and services.
National Warning System (NAWAS)	A nationwide, dedicated, voice warning network. Its primary purpose is to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.
National Weather Service (NWS)	Under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the Department of Commerce, the NWS is responsible for providing weather service to the nation. It is charged with responsibility for observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy.
Natural Resources	Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, air, water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, a well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems as defined in 16 U.S.C. 64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.
Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)	A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.
Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)	Created by the Homeland Security Act to provide DHS with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the NIRT consists of specialized Federal response teams drawn from DOE and/or EPA. These teams may become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear/radiological incident as part of the DHS Federal response.
– O –	
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	See Federal On-Scene Coordinator.
Operating Conditions	Increasing levels of preparedness (from 5 to 1) requiring performance of

(OPCONS)	predetermined actions in response to a real or perceived threat.
– P –	
Preparedness	The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.
Prevention	Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
Principal Federal Official (PFO)	The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.
Private Sector	Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.
Public Assistance	Financial or other aid provided to political subdivisions and Indian tribes to facilitate restoration of public facilities to pre–disaster functions and capabilities.
Public Assistance Officer	State Infrastructure Officer designed to facilitate, manage restoration of public facilities to pre–disaster functions and capabilities.
Public Assistance Program	The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.
Public Facility	Any flood control, navigation, irrigation reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, airport facility, non–federal aid street, road or highway, and any other public building, structure or system including those used exclusively for recreation purposes.

Public Health	Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people.
Public Information Officer (PIO)	An individual responsible for releasing accurate official information to the public through the news media.
Public Service Announcements (PSA)	Media announcements usually often, twenty, or thirty second duration providing timely information to the public. This is normally provided by the media as a public service.
Public Works	Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.
– Q – R –	
Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs)	Teams provided by EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. These teams provide expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analyses, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response.
Rapid Response Teams (RRT)	Teams comprised of trained individuals in specific fields (law enforcement, fire, public works, building officials, etc.). RRT's are organized from local governments when activated, operates under the state as an operating unit of the State Emergency Response Team.
Re–entry	Return to evacuated areas by resident populations which may be constrained by time or function based on the existing situation.
Recovery	The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.
Regional Response Teams (RRTs)	Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRKs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives *of* each Stat within the region. The *RRTs* serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the Federal OSC during response actions.
Resources	Personnel and major items of equipment supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response	Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and *of* incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat, ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operation aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
– S –	
Shelter	Pre–identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to house people displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man–made disaster.
Shelter Management	The internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility by either pre–trained or emergent leadership.
Short-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery which addresses the health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure and the mobilization of recovery organizations and resources including restarting and/or restoring essential services for recovery decision making.
Situation Assessment	The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.
Situation Report	Initial impact, damage assessment report.
Stafford Act ("Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act" P.L. 93–288, as amended)	Provides authority for response assistance under the Federal Response Plan, and which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts.
Staging Area	Facility located in the disaster impact area at the local jurisdictional level where arriving personnel and resources are staged pending assignment to an operational site within the affected jurisdiction.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	A ready and continuous reference to those roles, relationships and procedures within an organization which are used for the accomplishment of broad or specialized functions which augment the Comprehensive Emergency Management

	Plan; Set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness, and implemented without a specific direct order from higher authority.
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	The person appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the federal government.
State Emergency Plan	As used in Section 201(b) of PL 93–288; that state plan which is designed specifically for state–level response to emergencies or major disasters and which sets forth actions to be taken by the state and local governments including those for implementing federal disaster assistance. (Known as the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan or State Emergency Operations Plan) Execution of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is a prerequisite to the provision of federal assistance authorized by PL 93–288.
State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team (SHMART)	Representatives from key state agencies, local governments, and other public and private sector organizations that influence development and hazard management policies within the state.
State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	State official responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 409 of the Stafford Act) and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (pursuant to Section 404 of the Stafford Act).
State of Emergency	An emergency proclaimed as such by the Governor pursuant to state law.
Strategic	Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.
Strategic Plan	A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.
– T –	
Telecommunications	The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.
Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program	The *NS/EP* TSP Program is the regulatory, administrative, and operational program authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., provisioning and restoration) of *NS/EP* telecommunications services. As such, it establishes the framework for *NS/EP* telecommunications service vendors to provide, restore or otherwise act on it priority basis to ensure effective *NS/EP* telecommunications services.

Transportation Management	Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time-phasing plans; fleet management; and movement coordination and tracking.
Tribe	Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
– U – V – W –	
Unaffiliated Volunteer	An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.
Unified Command	An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.
Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR)	The damage assessment reporting form.
Unsolicited Goods	Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.
Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)	The process of locating, extricating and providing immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.
Vulnerability or Risk	The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.
Warning	The alerting of public officials, emergency support services, and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both technological and natural disasters.
Watch	Usually issued by the National Weather Service when some type of weather hazard is possible in your area, i.e. flood, tornado, thunderstorm. Means “be on the lookout for —.” A watch is upgraded to a “warning” when the hazard has been sighted or is indicated on weather radar.
Wireless Priority Service (WPS)	WPS allows authorized NS/EP personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate calls during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested.
– X – Y – Z –	
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	A VOAD coordinates planning efforts by the many voluntary organizations responding to disaster.

(VOAD)	
Volunteer	Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.
Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center	Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates. It is best situated in or close by the State EOC for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank, meeting space, and space for a team of specialists to review and process offers.

ACRONYMS

– A –

AAR After Action Report
AFN Access and Functional Needs
ARC American Red Cross
ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARP Alternate Relocation Point

– B – C –

CAP Civil Air Patrol
CAT Crisis Action Team
CDC Center for Disease Control
CEM Certified Emergency Manager
CEMP Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT Citizen Emergency Response Team
CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CIS Crisis Intervention Support
COAD Citizens and Organizations Active in Disasters
CTIS Common Terrorism Information Sharing

– D –

D & C Direction and Control.
DATCP Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
DEM Division of Emergency Management
DFO Disaster Field Office
DHS Department of Health Services
DIRC Disaster Information Resource Center
DMA Department of Military Affairs
DNR Department of Natural Resources
DO Duty Officer
DOA Department of Administration
DOC Department of Commerce
DOC Department of Corrections
DOD Department of Defense
DOJ Department of Justice
DOT Department of Transportation
DPI Department of Public Instruction
DRC Disaster Recovery Center
DRM Disaster Recovery Manager
DSCA Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DSP Wisconsin State Patrol
DTSD Division of Transportation Systems Development
DWD Department of Work Force Development
DWI Disaster Welfare Inquiry

– E –

EAD Emergency Animal Disease
EAS Emergency Alert System
ECB Educational Communications Board
EHS Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMAC Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC Emergency Operating Center
EPCRA Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
EPI Emergency Public Information
EPNS Emergency Planning Notification Statement
EPS Emergency Police Services
ERP Emergency Response Plan
ERT Emergency Response Team
ESF Emergency Support Function
EST Emergency Support Team

– F –

FAST Forward Assessment Team
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA Federal Drug Administration
FDRC Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHMO Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer
FmHA Farmers Home Administration
FOSC Federal On-Scene Coordinator

– G – H – I –

GAR Governors Authorized Representative
GIS Geographic Information System
HAN Health Alert Network
HF High Frequency
HMP Hazard Mitigation Plan
HMT Hazard Mitigation Team

HHS	Health and Human Services
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IAP	Individual Agency Plans
IC	Incident Commander
ICEPP	Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team

– J – K –

JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operation Center
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force

– L – M –

L-DAT	Local Damage Assessment Team
LOS	Line of Succession
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MCC	Mobile Command Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

– N –

NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	Nation Continuity Plan/National Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDRF	National Disaster Response Framework
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIRT	Nuclear Incident Response Team
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NS/EP	National Security and Emergency Preparedness
NSSE	National Special Security Event
NWCG	National Wildland Fire Coordination Group
NWS	National Weather Service

– O – P –

OIC	Officer in Charge
OPCONS	Operating Conditions
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OZARES	Ozaukee Amateur Radio Emergency Service
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
POWTS	Private Onsite Waste Treatment Systems
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSC	Public Service Commission

– Q – R –

RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RERTs	Radiological Emergency Response Teams
RIAP	Recovery Incident Action Plan
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RRTs	Regional Response Teams
RSF	Recovery Support Function

– S – T –

S/F DAT	State/Federal Damage Assessment Team
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Offier/Official
SHMART	State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SHMT	State Hazard Mitigation Team/Task Force
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SMART (EPS)	Suburban Mutual Aid Response Team (Emergency Police Service)
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure

SDRC	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
TIME	Transaction Information for Management of Enforcement (Law Enforcement Teletype System)
TSP	Telecommunications Service Priority Program

– U – V –

UC	Unified Command
UDSR	Uniform Disaster Situation Report
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UW	University of Wisconsin
VHF	Very High Frequency
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

– W – X – Y – Z –

WEM	Wisconsin Emergency Management
WERP	Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan
WHEPP	WI Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program
WHMT	Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team
WI NG	Wisconsin National Guard
WI-TRAC	WI Tracking Resources, Alerts, and Communications
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction
WPS	Wireless Priority Service
WSP	Wisconsin State Patrol

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Annex I
MITIGATION

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Annex

I. MITIGATION

I. MITIGATION.

A. GENERAL.

1. Hazard mitigation planning is the process of developing a set of actions designed to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation efforts include activities that will prevent or reduce the impact of emergency/disaster results on people, property and environment. Efforts include building codes, land use planning, training and education, structural and non–structural safety measures.

2. Philosophically, there are three things we can do to mitigate. We can:

   a. Act on the hazard (the cause of the emergency).
   b. Act on the people (the population effected by the emergency).
   c. Act on the interaction between the hazard and the people.

3. Mitigation activities may be undertaken before a hazard event or afterwards. Pre–event mitigation activities are highly desirable, since the period immediately following a hazard event is often a difficult one in which to make mitigation decisions. If put in place soon enough, mitigation activities can reduce the damage caused by the next event. Also worth noting is mitigation can break the cycle of repeated destruction resulting from hazard events.

4. Federal policies require a formal mitigation program implementation plan any time an area is subject of a Presidential Disaster Declaration and federal disaster monies are received.

B. SUMMARY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY GENERAL MITIGATION PROGRAMS AND DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

SUMMARY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY GENERAL MITIGATION PROGRAMS AND DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES	
1. Emergency Management and Emergency Services	a. County Board Chair and Board of Supervisors. (1) Responsible for all of the County departments and programs. (2) In charge of emergency/disaster (County Board Chair). (3) Serves as the EOC Policy and Executive Group. (4) Declares State of Local Emergency. (5) Establishes project funding priorities and makes application to state and

	federal funding sources. b. Emergency Management. (1) Prepares and updates the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). (2) Coordinates the activities of all departments within the County organization during an emergency or disaster, serving as a conduit of information and ensuring the most efficient use of resources. (3) Establishes, equips, and maintains the County EOC; Identifies required EOC staffing; Prepares and maintains maps, displays, databases, reference materials, and other information needed to support EOC operations; Identifies and stocks supplies needed for EOC operations; Develops and maintains procedures for activating, operating, and deactivating the EOC. (4) Maintain the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan. c. Fire Department(s). (1) Provide rapid, effective, and efficient response to all resident's and visitor's requests for emergency assistance, including fire, pre–hospital emergency medical, and rescue services. d. County Sheriff and municipal Police Departments. (1) Provide law enforcement, and other duties as outlined in the CEMP. e. Public Health Department. (1) Provide community health and disease prevention programs. Major health problems may emerge, such as infectious diseases, environmental health, and contamination of water. Protecting the population from negative public health impacts.
2. Public Protection	a. County Communications Center (County Warning Point). (1) Alert key officials and activate the public warning system. b. Emergency Management. (1) Maintain warning, sheltering, evacuation plans. c. School District(s). (1) Develops district and building hazard mitigation and emergency plans in accordance with state and district guidance and policy. (2) Provides school facilities for use as shelters. d. Municipalities. (1) Maintain and activate the public warning system. (2) Initiate actions to warn local residents and visitors by all means available. (3) Develop and maintain Emergency Support Functions (ESF).
3. Public Information	a. Emergency Management. (1) Promotes the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program that provides training to citizens to enable them to provide immediate response to their neighborhood in the event of a disaster. (2) Provides numerous public outreach projects, including presentations to community groups, hand-outs and seminars to encourage the citizens to prepare for a disaster. (3) Distributes emergency preparedness information through radio and TV

	interviews, web site, newspaper articles, cable access TV channel, brochures, and presentations to community groups. (4) Encourages businesses to develop their emergency and business continuity plans. b. Fire Department(s). (1) Provide fire safety and education outreach projects. c. Sheriff and Law Enforcement Agencies. (1) Provide public safety and crime prevention projects, including "citizens police academy," neighborhood crime watch programs, etc. d. Land and Water Management. (1) Administers the National Flood Insurance Program and provides numerous public information activities that includes: provision of Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) map information; encourages real estate agents to disclose flood hazard information; ensures that the library contains reference materials on hazard mitigation; and offers information on environmental and flood hazard issues as requested. e. Employee Safety Committee. (1) Coordinates work safety/hazard mitigation activities for County employees occupying County facilities.
4. Property Protection/ Mitigation	a. Planning and Parks Department. (1) Prepares and administers the County Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 that contains zoning goals, objectives, and policies. b. Ozaukee County National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator (Land & Water Management Department Director) (1) Advises all flood zone inquiries that federally backed mortgages require flood insurance for those properties having structures located in a "A" or a "V" Flood Zone on the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). (2) Advises that flood insurance may be obtained at a reduced rate for properties having structures located in "B" or "C" flood zones. (3) Promote building attributes such as elevations and substantial improvements. (4) Administers FEMA community Rating System Program which results in a 10% reduction in the flood insurance premium for those purchasing flood insurance in the unincorporated areas of Ozaukee County. c. Code Enforcement and Building Inspection Departments. (1) Apply the state and local building codes, the County's "Use and Development Regulations", and FEMA (flood) regulations to all building permit applications. d. Fire Department(s). (1) Administer the "International Fire and Building Codes." (2) Provide fire safety inspections. e. County Highway Department/Municipal Public Works. (1) Provides public drainage system maintenance. f. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, County Planning Department,

	and Municipalities. (1) Enforce County codes forbidding littering and dumping in creeks, streams and vacant lots. g. All Departments. (1) Identify potential mitigation projects that will reduce future damage. h. County Mitigation Committee. (1) Establishes, reviews, evaluates mitigation projects and activities. (2) Identifies community mitigation personnel and resources; and roles and responsibilities. (3) Reviews the goals, policies, and objectives of the County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan. Identifies goals that should be included that address hazard mitigation and long–term recovery. i. Land and Water Management Department (1) Administer and enforce the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. (2) Regulate building setbacks on the Lake Michigan Bluff.
5. Environmental Protection	a. County Land Use and Transportation Plan. (1) Addresses natural resource and wetlands protection. Municipal Land Use and Comprehensive Plans also address these issues. b. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and private contractors. (1) Provides control and cleanup of hazardous material incidents. c. Municipal Water Utilities. (1) Provides monitoring of water quality and discharging of waste. f. County Planning Department, and Municipalities. (1) Assists in wetlands protection and hazardous material contamination prevention. g. Land and Water Management Department. (1) Administer and enforce the Shoreland & Floodplain Zoning Ordinance which provides floodplain, wetlands and other natural resource protection.
6. Hazard Studies and Mapping	a. Emergency Management. (1) Coordinates the “Emergency Planning and Right to Know Act” EPCRA (hazardous materials) prevention program to include: identification of hazardous material sites, plotting plumes (GIS), encouraging facility emergency plans, warning, etc. (2) Maintains the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan. (3) Completes, maintains risk and threat assessments as required by state and federal. b. Register of Deeds (GIS). (1) Provides geographic mapping and analysis. (2) Provides a multi–hazard map of the community. (3) Establishes a GIS “critical facilities database” to be used, in part, to identify mitigation needs and opportunities.

C. SUMMARY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

SUMMARY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY CURRENT AND FUTURE MITIGATION ACTIVITIES BY HAZARD (Summarized From The County's Hazard Mitigation Plan)	
HAZARDS	**MITIGATION ACTIVITIES**
Coastal Erosion	1. Zoning. 2. Safe building procedures. 3. Public education and information.
Drought and Dust Storms	1. Water usage regulations. 2. Provide information on water conservation measures to farmers, homeowners and the public. 3. Drought emergency plan.
Earthquake	1. Since Ozaukee County is not likely to suffer directly from a severe earthquake, the community impacts are not considered significant but mitigation planning for this hazard should be done since earthquakes have happened in Wisconsin. Clintonville Wisconsin, located about 40 miles west of Green Bay, had a small earthquake in March, 2012. No injuries or damage were reported, however, a series of very loud booms were reported over a six day period.
Flooding and Dam Failure	1. Ensure compliance with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and all other state and federal laws. 2. Public education. 3. Inform the public about the availability of flood insurance. 4. Flood emergency plans. 5. Storm water plans. 6. Short term actions: Issuance of early warnings through flood advisory bulletins; Dissemination of instructions to the public through the media; Preparation of congregate care facilities; Evacuation of people and property. 7. Implement temporary protective measures: sandbagging, protection of buildings and other structures and cut-off of gas and electricity. 8. Stockpile flood containment material and supplies (sandbags). 9. Long range actions: adoption of proper floodplain zoning ordinances and land-use planning; target repeatedly flooded structures for buy-out and convert the land to open, public lands. 10. Pre-identifying infrastructure (roads, bridges, culverts, shoulders) prone to flooding and directing current and future budgetary dollars towards making the infrastructure disaster resistant as it is scheduled for routine maintenance.
Fog	1. Public Education. 2. Automobile: signage warning of the potential rapid onset of fog; website preparedness page to explain safe driving procedures for driving in fog. 3. Boating: lighthouses with visual and audio signaling; boater safety classes.
Forest and Wildfires	1. Provide information on general fire safety measures and other mitigation strategies (e.g., protecting structures from wildfires) to the public for

SUMMARY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY CURRENT AND FUTURE MITIGATION ACTIVITIES BY HAZARD (Summarized From The County's Hazard Mitigation Plan)	
HAZARDS	**MITIGATION ACTIVITIES**
	residential and commercial structures. 2. Provide ongoing training to the firefighters who fight these types of fires.
Landslide	1. Identification of landslide areas and risk. 2. Engineering studies and practices. 3. Enforcement of land-use management regulations. 4. Set-back ordinances.
Severe Temperatures	1. Public information campaigns.
Storms: Hail	1. Insurance for hail crop and property damages. 2. Distribution of information on various hail insurance options. 3. Public information on severe weather. 4. NOAA all hazard weather radio.
Storms: Lightning	1. Public information on severe weather. 2. NOAA all hazard weather radio. 3. Use of fire resistant materials in building construction.
Storms: Thunderstorms	1. Public information on severe weather. 2. NOAA all hazard weather radio. 3. Tornado spotter training programs; organize local tornado spotter networks.
Storms: Tornadoes and High Winds	1. Public information on severe weather. 2. Public alert and warning systems; NOAA all hazard weather radio. 3. Identification and construction of public tornado shelters. 4. Uniform building codes.
Storms: Winter	1. Ensure plowing and salting equipment is operational and available. 2. Public information on winter hazards, travel safety and preparedness. 3. NOAA all hazard weather radio.
Utility Failure	1. Emergency plans. 2. Fuel conservation plans. 3. Identification of shelters having emergency power. 4. Public education and preparedness. 5. NOAA all hazard weather radio.

D. REFERENCES.

1. Federal.

   a. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
   b. Section 409 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-228, as amended).

c. 44 CFR Part 206 Subpart M for implementing Section 409.
d. FEMA Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, Repetitive Flood Claims Program, Severe Repetitive Loss Program) June 1, 2010.

2. State.

a. Hazard Analysis for the State of Wisconsin.
b. State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3. County.

a. Ozaukee Hazard Mitigation Plan.
b. Ozaukee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
c. County Codes: Fire Prevention, Land Use, Zoning, Building.
d. Municipal Codes: Fire Prevention, Land Use, Zoning, Building.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Annex II
PREPAREDNESS

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Annex

II. PREPAREDNESS

II. PREPAREDNESS.

A. GENERAL.

1. The County of Ozaukee Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) contains departmental emergency responsibilities and tasks, that translate to actions found within the ESF schedule, and within each department's emergency plans and standing operational procedures. The County departments having emergency/disaster responsibilities will need to educate, train, and equip their personnel to insure that planned responsibilities become reality. Further, emergency preparedness education programs for the general public will reduce disaster demands. An informed general public will also be more self reliant.

B. POLICIES.

1. Each department will provide training on such topics as necessary to ensure that they and their personnel are prepared to carry out their stated responsibilities and tasks.

2. Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management formalizes and maintains the majority of applicable emergency plans and standard operating procedures. Additionally, DEM maintains various supportive documents applicable to diverse county agencies and departments for their utilization.

3. Ozaukee County Emergency Management conducts annual training for all relevant agencies and personnel which includes, but is not limited to EOC operations, divisional/departmental and personal preparedness.

4. Review of departmental plans and procedures are to be conducted annually. Agencies that have emergency support functions will provide DEM with their operation procedures and applicable revisions.

5. Ozaukee County Emergency Management has developed a five-year strategic plan based on a self-assessment of its capabilities. Strategies with measurable milestones to identify and correct deficiencies are outlined in the strategic plan and will be reviewed annually to include new trends and initiatives related to Ozaukee County.

6. Each division/department Head is responsible for the preservation of vital records and documents deemed essential for continuing government functions and conducting post-disaster operations.

C. GENERAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES.

1. The Ozaukee County Emergency Managment undertakes a constant year–round approach in preparing a

response, recovery, and mitigation effort.

2. On–going community emergency preparedness activities coordinated by the Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management include:

   a. Encouraging critical facilities (hospitals, schools, utilities) to develop and maintain response, recovery plans.
   b. Response resource development (developing enhanced capability).
   c. Equipment, supply acquisition for emergency response to include terrorism.
   d. Disaster drills and exercises.
   e. Warning system tests.
   f. Emergency communications system tests.
   g. Emergency public information system tests.
   h. Emergency power tests.
   i. Public information and education.
   j. Emergency Operations Center readiness.
   k. Development and maintenance of plans and procedures.

3. The Emergency Management Director provides numerous public outreach projects that may include presentations to community groups, mail-outs, safety fairs, county fair, national night out and seminars to encourage the citizens to prepare for a disaster.

D. SPECIFIC HAZARD PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES.

1. The Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management engages in numerous training sessions dealing with drought, flooding, dam erosion, storms, earthquakes and utility failure. See WEM training portal for specific training classes.

2. Terrorism/WMD Preparedness Programs.

   - The County is participating in state and federal terrorism preparedness programs as they become available.

3. Emergency Management actively promotes specific hazard preparedness programs to include: tornado, hazardous materials, winter storms, and heat emergency.

E. TRAINING.

1. It is the responsibility of the Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management to work with all department heads, elected officials, and municipalities to insure that all emergency response agencies and members of the Emergency Management Organization receive sufficient training in the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and other specific disaster contingency plans to insure their proper response when required.

2. National Incident Management System (NIMS).

   a. Ozaukee County's response to emergencies follows the concepts of NIMS and County personnel are

trained to current NIMS Training Guidelines.

3. State and federal agencies offer a variety of training and education programs available to local government. Training opportunities are provided and coordinated by the Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and include:

   a. Emergency management training and education programs for first responders, emergency workers, emergency managers, public/private officials, and others.
   b. Preparedness information/programs for the general public.

4. Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management will:

   a. Encourage departments to provide personnel training in specific emergency management skills and related professional development.
   b. Ensure training for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff.
   c. Encourage public education efforts for schools, community groups, businesses, County and municipal employees, and the general public.
   d. Facilitate drills and exercises.
   e. Promote and conduct community emergency response training.

5. County departments are expected to:

   a. Ensure that their employees are trained in the concepts of the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and in their particular department/agency emergency plans and standing operational procedures.
   b. Encourage their employees to develop personal preparedness plans and supplies.
   c. Encourage department public education programs to include emergency preparedness and emergency management information.
   d. Participate in preparedness and evacuation activities.

6. Other on-going training programs include:

   a. The American Red Cross provides public information on first aid, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), emergency prevention, and disaster preparedness.
   b. Wisconsin and Ozaukee County Emergency Management provides disaster preparedness and emergency management training.

F. EXERCISES.

1. Ozaukee County will adhere to the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) to plan, conduct and evaluate disaster exercises. HSEEP is both doctrine and policy for designing, developing, conducting and evaluating exercises. HSEEP is a threat and performance based exercise program that includes a cycle, mix and range of exercise activities of varying degrees of complexity and interaction.

2. The County's Division of Emergency Management will coordinate involvement of the County and municipal staff in situational drills, table top or functional exercise to test the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and the County's capability to respond to emergencies. County departments

and agencies that participate in these programs vary by type of exercise.

3. The Division of Emergency Management is also responsible to insure that all state and federally mandated exercises are carried out on schedule including the following:

   a. One full scale exercise and one functional exercise during the four–year period. In addition, at least two tabletop exercises are required each year of the four–year cycle.
   b. To comply with EPCRA requirements, Ozaukee County is required at a minimum to conduct two tabletop and one full–scale or functional exercise per four–year cycle.

4. Ozaukee County conducts annual hazard specific drills and exercises. These exercises are usually scheduled in conjunction with Wisconsin Emergency Management, and other various county, state, and federal agencies.

5. Other exercises will be attempted as time, resources and conditions permit.

G. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION.

1. The Division of Emergency Management works closely with other local agencies to promote public awareness and education.

2. Public education programs and materials will be made available upon request, as time and resources permit, to all segments of the community. Program goals are to increase awareness of hazards, explain how best to safely respond, and promote self–preparedness. Efforts are focused on schools, community groups, businesses, and Ozaukee County and municipal employees.

3. Public awareness programs conducted throughout the year include:

   a. Winter Awareness.
   b. Heat Awareness.
   c. Tornado Awareness.
   d. Hazardous Materials Awareness.
   e. Family Preparedness.
   f. Weather Spotter Course.
   g. American Waterway Watch.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Annex III
RESPONSE FUNCTIONS – EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Annex

III. RESPONSE FUNCTIONS – EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

III. RESPONSE FUNCTIONS – EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF # 1 Transportation
ESF # 2 Communications and Information Technology (IT)
ESF # 3 Public Works
ESF # 4 Fire Fighting
ESF # 5 Information, Analysis & Planning
ESF # 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services
ESF # 7 Resource Support
ESF # 8 Public Health
ESF # 9 Search and Rescue
ESF # 10 Hazardous Materials
ESF # 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF # 12 Energy & Utilities
ESF # 13 Law Enforcement & Security
ESF # 14 Long-Term Community Recovery
ESF # 15 Public Information
ESF # 16 Hospital & Medical Services
ESF # 17 Volunteer and Donation Management
ESF # 18 Animal and Veterinary Services
ESF # 19 Functional and Access Needs
ESF # 20 Fatality Management
ESF # 21 Damage Assessment
ESF # 22 Public Protection & Emergency Messaging
ESF # 23 Evacuation Traffic Management
ESF # 24 Debris Management

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 1

Transportation

Preface

During emergencies the disruption of normal transportation services is likely. Roadway, rail, air infrastructure and the vehicles that use them can be damaged or destroyed. Coordinating the restoration of transportation infrastructure and resources is vital to emergency response.

Primary Agency

Transit Service
Highway / Public Works

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 1 – Transportation

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Transit Service** **Highway / Public Works** **Support** **Ambulance Services** **Commercial and Private Sector Transportation Companies** **Community Based Organizations** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments** **MABAS Division 119** **School Bus Companies**	***Primary Agency*** • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation ***Support Agencies*** • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Transportation ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Justice • Department of State • General Services Administration • U.S. Postal Service ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Monitor and report status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure.	***(Likely Agency Activities Continued)*** • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed. • Perform activities conducted under the direct authority of DOT elements as these relate to aviation, maritime, surface, railroad, and pipeline transportation. • Coordinate the restoration and recovery of the transportation systems and infrastructure. • Coordinate and support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF # 1 agencies. • NOTE: ESF # 1 is not responsible for movement of goods, equipment, animals, or people.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 1

Transportation

PURPOSE.

1. The purpose of Emergency Support Function # 1 is to provide, in a coordinated manner, the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials and supplies) of participating agencies to support emergency transportation needs and service restoration activities during emergency or disaster situations.

2. Enables agencies, and emergency support functions requiring use of the transportation systems to perform their missions following an emergency. In the context of this plan, transportation refers to the resources and assets necessary to move goods and people.

POLICIES.

1. All transportation resources will be utilized on a priority basis to protect life, environment and property.

2. Transportation planning will be directed toward satisfying the needs of responding agencies requiring transportation routes to perform their assigned emergency missions.

3. Transportation planning will include the utilization of available primary and support agency capabilities.

4. In a major emergency, the relaxation of certain restrictions (waive weight, height, and load requirements for vehicles transporting critical items) is essential to allow rescue and relief equipment into affected areas.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
TRANSIT SERVICE & HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Identify and prioritize critical-transportation infrastructure. 3. Develop inventory and sources of transportation resources, staffing resources and equipment to include supplies and maintenance. 4. Secure contracts for emergency supply of combustible fuel, from outside of the immediate area, for use in vehicles. 5. Develop emergency action checklists and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
Emergency	1. When requested, report to the EOC. 2. Provide coordination of transportation assistance to other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), departments and community based organizations requiring

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
TRANSIT SERVICE & HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
	transportation capacity to perform emergency response missions. 3. Pre–order fuel and top off storage tanks. 4. Coordinate availability of motor fuels and vehicles involved in emergency operations. (Coordinate with Purchasing.) 5. Coordinate storage of equipment and vehicles in a safe place. 6. Ensure that support agencies are on alert as appropriate and that their transportation resources, equipment supplies and staff are placed in the appropriate readiness status. 7. Coordinate fuel for vehicles. 8. Coordinate maintenance and repairs to vehicles. 9. Provide vehicles and drivers to assist with transportation 10. Provide maintenance mechanics and fuel for vehicles. 11. Record costs and expenditures. Submit as directed.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 1, Transportation position in the EOC. 2. Determine condition, status of transportation resources. • Develop comprehensive list of available vehicles and equipment. 3. Coordinate with support agencies in providing sufficient fuel supplies to agencies, emergency response organizations, and areas along evacuation routes. 4. Maintain liaison with all support departments and radio communication with field personnel. 5. Determine present and future need for transportation resources. 6. Continually assess the situation to address the most critical transportation needs and develop strategies. 7. Receive, prioritize and coordinate requests for transportation resources from field incident commanders. Sources can include: a. Departments. b. Private companies: bus, taxi, trucking, car/truck rentals. c. Volunteer organizations. d. Commercial carriers. e. Ambulance Services. 8. Coordinate procurement of rental vehicles and other needed equipment with operators and independent maintenance locations as required. 9. Ensure field maintenance support, to include, but not limited to, fuel, lubricants, tires and vehicles parts. 10. Ensure a continuous source and supply of food, water and ice for ESF # 1, Transportation personnel. 11. Provide transportation services to assist in damage assessment operations. 12. Coordinate needs with other regional EOCs and the State EOC, as necessary. 13. Coordinate with other regional EOCs and the State EOC to provide evacuation transportation assistance where necessary. 14. Determine condition, status of transportation systems and routes. Develop

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
TRANSIT SERVICE & HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
	and maintain status map showing: a. Routes that are open unconditionally, b. Routes that are closed, c. Routes that have not yet been inspected, d. Bridges that are open without restriction, e. Bridges that are open with restrictions, f. Bridges that are closed until replaced, g. Bridges that have yet to be inspected, and h. Bridges that have been visually inspected but require engineering tests to make further determinations. 15. Close infrastructure determined to be unsafe. 16. Post signing and barricades. 17. Prioritize and/or allocate the resources necessary to maintain and restore the transportation infrastructure and services to support other ESFs. 18. Provide traffic control assistance and damage assessment of the transportation infrastructure. 19. Determine the most viable transportation networks to, from and within the emergency area and regulate the use of these transportation networks. 20. Identify, prioritize, procure, and allocate available resources to maintain and restore the use of the transportation infrastructure. 21. Make available personnel, equipment and other assets to assist in the restoration and maintenance of the transportation infrastructure. 22. Provide frequent updates to the EOC Logistics Section Chief as to the status of the transportation infrastructure. 23. Maintain records of cost and expenditures to accomplish this ESF and forward them to the EOC Finance/ Administration Section Chief. 24. Participate with the Joint Information Center operations as assigned. 25. Coordinate and report damage assessment of land transportation routes. 26. Deploy Highway/Public Works units to areas in need of debris removal or road restoration operations. 27. Identify alternate emergency land transportation routes. 28. Record costs and expenditures and submit as directed.
Recovery Actions	1. Ensure arrangements are made with the Finance Section for issuance of emergency fuel credit cards to be used at private fuel stations outside of damage area in case the fueling facilities are damaged. 2. Upon request, provide transportation resources to assist recovery activities. 3. Develop recovery actions and strategies. 4. Prepare and submit emergency requisition for goods and services necessary to restore operations. Contact the Purchasing Division for assistance. 5. Long Term: Restore critical transportation routes, facilities, and services.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Ambulance Services	1. Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use. 2. Provide medical transport. 3. Record costs and expenditures.
Commercial and Private Sector Transportation Companies	1. Provide busses and drivers to assist. 2. Provide maintenance mechanics and fuel for vehicles. 3. Provide damage assessment information. 4. Record costs and expenditures.
Community Based Organizations	1. Provide busses and drivers to assist. 2. Record costs and expenditures and forward them to the ESF #1, Transportation Group Supervisor.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide traffic control assistance. 2. Assist with determining the most viable transportation networks to, from and within the emergency area and regulate the use of these transportation networks. 3. Provide situational information to the ESF primary department when a significant change in the transportation infrastructure is found. 4. Provide frequent updates to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC as to the status of the transportation infrastructure. 5. Record costs and expenditures and submit as directed.
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use. 2. Provide medical transport. 3. Record costs and expenditures.
Schools Bus Companies	1. Provide busses and drivers to assist with transportation requirements as available. 2. Provide maintenance mechanics and fuel for busses. 3. Record costs and expenditures and submit as directed.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Transportation Resource and Contact Listing. 2. Evacuation Plan.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 2

Communications & Information Technology

Preface

Voice and data communications infrastructure may be severely compromised during a catastrophic emergency. This infrastructure is vital for communications to/from emergency responders in the field, between incident sites and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and for the County government to maintain linkages to the general public, NGOs and other levels of government.

Primary Agency

Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's Information Technology/Radio Services

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 2 – Communications & Information Technology

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's Information Technology/Radio Services** **Support** **911 (PSAP) Communication Center** **Amateur Radio** **Commercial Phone Companies** **Departments, All** **Emergency Management** **Facilities Maintenance** **Highway / Public Works**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies*** • NWS – National Weather Service • WI ARES/RACES – WI Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Human Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOJ – WI Department of Justice • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI ECB – WI Education Communications Board • WI State Capitol Police

Federal	
Primary Agencies • Department of Homeland Security/National Protection and Programs/Cybersecurity and Communications/ National Communications System • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Federal Communications Commission • General Services Administration	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Coordinate federal actions to assist industry in restoring the public communications infrastructure. • Assist state, tribal, and local governments with emergency communications and restoration of public safety communications systems and first responder networks. • Provide communications support to the JFO and any JFO field teams. • Address cyber security issues that result from or occur in conjunction with incidents. (See NRF Cyber Incident Annex.)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 2

Communications & Information Technology

PURPOSE.

1. Support public safety and the operation of government agencies by maintaining continuity of information and telecommunication infrastructure equipment and other technical resources. The emergency communications, notification and warning system are described in the Alert & Warning Emergency Support Function ESF # 22, Public Protection.

POLICIES.

1. Normal communications systems will be utilized as much as possible during an emergency. Some communications needs will be met by utilizing back-up systems such as mutual aid channels.

2. Priority will be given to restoration of communications systems in the event of an emergency.

3. Information Technology will ensure that all active data replication is computer backed up and secured in an offsite location.

4. Radio Service/ Maintenance will coordinate with other departments to ensure the necessary emergency power systems are in place to keep the voice and data communications infrastructure operating when there is a commercial power outage.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY / RADIO SERVICES	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Identify information technology facilities and resources available for use. 3. Ensure that the EOC is equipped with the appropriate voice and data equipment. 4. Identify communication facilities and resources available for use (800 Mhz., VHF Radios, Cell Phones, etc.). 5. Develop inventories of equipment. 6. Ensure redundant communications to Ozaukee EOC and other local, regional and state EOC. 7. Ensure that backup power generation is in place or planned for. 8. Maintain list of radio frequencies.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY / RADIO SERVICES	
	9. Develop frequency use procedures and protocols. 10. Develop a data recovery plan. 11. Assure incremental backups are performed everyday with full backups performed on weekends. 12. Copy mission critical databases to offsite location every evening. 13. Schedule tests, exercises. 14. When notified, make contact with Emergency Management staff and report to the EOC. 15. Develop a prioritized list of networks to be restored in the event of failure. 16. Develop emergency action checklists. 17. Maintain list of radios.
Emergency	1. When notified report to Ozaukee County EOC. 2. Respond to requests for local communications assistance, identify required support agencies, begin mobilization of resources and personnel, and prepare to activate. 3. Coordinate activities of support agencies. 4. Prior to activation, set up and check the EOC telephone system as provided, for use by the EOC staff, and information line personnel.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 2 position in the EOC. 2. Dispatch will determine condition, status of the communication and technology systems. • Contact dispatch centers and request operational status. 3. Ensure EOC internal communications and technology systems are adequate. • Lead the communications unit in the EOC Logistics Section. 4. Support Joint Information Center communications operations, as needed. 5. Prioritize and coordinate restoration of communications and technology systems with public utility communication providers. 6. Assess damages to communication and technology systems. • Provide installation/restoration and repairs. 7. Provide voice and data support to recovery operations. 8. Coordinate with internal maintenance/vendors if needed to restore power to the networks. 9. Establish and maintain communications links with operational units and field incident commanders. 10. Establish and maintain communications to State EOC, via WISCOM and local/regional EOCs. 11. Coordinate, acquire and deploy additional resources (normal or backup such as amateur radio), equipment and personnel technicians to establish point–to–point communications as required. 12. Obtain, and coordinate communication resources as requested by field incident commanders as available.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY / RADIO SERVICES	
	13. Sources for resources can include: a. All departments. b. State EOC. c. Amateur Radio. d. Commercial vendors. 14. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC. a. Provide information on status of communications systems. b. Request additional communications and technology resources, as needed. 15. Ensure communication links to/from shelters.
Recovery Actions	1. Dispatch/Technology Resources reports status of systems to EOC Commander. 2. Conduct a safety inspection and document damages photographically. 3. Personnel establish communications with network, application and workstation Recovery Teams to begin network infrastructure recovery. 4. Contact power company to restore power if necessary. 5. Contact telephone company to re–connect data circuits. 6. Contact necessary vendors to assist in recovery efforts. 7. Accumulate damage information obtained from assessment teams, the local emergency operations center and other departments specific to: a. Damaged or missing antenna structures. b. Damaged or missing radio transmission systems. c. Damaged or inoperable power generation sources at radio transmitter sites. 8. Damaged telephone systems, satellite phones and pagers. 9. Other local agencies with communications assets may be requested to contribute assets to the response efforts. Availability, operational condition and duration of need must be considered. 10. Restore systems in accordance with predefined priorities. 11. Provide computer, telephones, and data support to disaster operations and recovery. a. Assess damages to data system. b. Provide installation/restoration and repairs. 12. Secure off-site storage for back–up of County computer system. 13. Provide voice and data support to disaster recovery operations.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
911 (PSAP) Communication Center	1. Responsible for all public safety communications, to include 911 dispatch center and Police and Fire Dispatch. 2. Receives emergency calls for service and directs police, fire, and public works (when necessary) units to scene locations. 3. Provide list of radio frequencies.
Amateur Radio	1. Provide assistance to enhance emergency communications capabilities when requested. 2. Augment emergency communications in the EOC. 3. Provide backup communications to critical areas within Ozaukee County as requested.
Commercial Phone Companies	1. Provides cell phones. 2. Provide phone service in EOC.
Departments, All	1. Coordinate dispatch operations for their respective personnel by identifying who goes where and when. 2. Source for cell phones, mobile and portable radios.
Emergency Management	1. Ensure that the emergency communications section in the EOC is equipped with the appropriate voice and data gear. 2. Develop inventories of equipment, including telephone, radio and data. 3. Ensure necessary backup power generation to building and facilities. 4. Maintain list of radio frequencies.
Facilities Maintenance	1. Ensure necessary backup power generation to building and facilities.
Highway / Public Works	1. Source for 2–way radios and cell phones.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Data Recovery Plan.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 3

Public Works

Preface

Critical public works infrastructure such as roads, buildings, grounds, waste management and sewer systems can be damaged or destroyed during catastrophic emergency events. This infrastructure is vital to support the health, safety and welfare of the public during emergency response.

Primary Agency

Highway / Public Works

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 3 – Public Works

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Highway / Public Works** **Support** **Local Contractors** **MABAS Division 119** **Register of Deeds/GIS** **Utilities** **Water and Wastewater Departments**	***Primary Agency)*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies)*** • WEDC – WI Economic Development Corporation • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI PSC – WI Public Service Commission

Federal	
Primary Agencies • Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Labor Department of State • Department of Transportation • Department of Veterans Affairs • Environmental Protection Agency • General Services Administration	***(Support Agencies Continued)*** • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Tennessee Valley Authority • American Red Cross • Corporation for National and Community Service ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Provide public works and engineering-related support to include: conducting pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure; executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services; providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, and contracting and real estate services; providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities; and implementing and managing the DHS/FEMA Public Assistance Program and other recovery programs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 3

Public Works

PURPOSE.

1. To facilitate protection, repair and restoration of local government owned physical infrastructure for roads, facilities, waste management, storm-water management systems, and sewer systems.

POLICIES.

1. The first priority of the Highway Department will be to assist Public Safety personnel in life safety activities.

2. Provide highway services to lands and facilities under local jurisdiction. Emergency public works response to private property shall be done only when authorized, or when life or public health is threatened.

3. Clear transportation routes and restore critical county facilities as per public safety priorities.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Maintain inventories of resources and equipment. 3. Participate in tests, exercises. 4. Develop emergency action checklists. 5. Maintain pre–event contracts to support Highway needs in an emergency. 6. Assist ESF # 24, Debris Management with the development of a Debris Management Plan. 7. Maintain close working relationship with other municipalities.
Emergency	1. Pre-position resources and verify resource inventory in advance of an impending emergency. • Stage equipment resources to a safe location. 2. When notified of an emergency situation, send response teams/personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency scene, staging area, or other location, as appropriate. 3. Assist law enforcement and fire services personnel in life safety to include: heavy rescue of people in collapsed buildings; clearing of roads and traffic control; construction of emergency access roads; communication support; use of vehicles for transportation, sheltering, and rescue personnel support; provide

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
	technical support for the inspection of critical facilities within Ozaukee County. 4. County Highway field emergency operations may include: a. Flood control. b. Assisting in the evacuation of people at risk in and around the emergency scene. c. Assisting in urban search and rescue (USAR) efforts. d. Assisting damage assessment activities. e. Providing emergency generators, fuel, and lighting to support emergency responders at the emergency scene and at the EOC. f. Emergency clearance and removal of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes. g. Temporary construction of emergency access routes that include damaged streets, roads, bridges, waterways and any other facilities necessary for passage of rescue personnel. h. Provide emergency traffic signs and message boards at pre–designated intersections. Provide traffic barricades. i. Determination of the structural safety of emergency operations facilities. j. Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated as immediate hazards to the public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate the execution of rescue operations. k. Debris removal operations in areas affected by emergencies or disasters. 5. Send a senior representative to the EOC, when the EOC is activated during an emergency. 6. Administer and manage contracted services.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 3, Public Works position in the EOC. 2. Ensure operation of Highway/ Public Works dispatch and reporting systems. 3. Determine condition and status of Highway resources. 4. Identify incident sites requiring Highway services. 5. Determine present and future need for Highway/ Public Works resources to support: a. Search and rescue. b. Heavy rescue. c. Damage assessment. d. Road, bridge repair. e. Debris clearance. f. Road clearance. g. Flood control. h. Traffic control. 6. Obtain and coordinate Highway/ Public Works Department response teams/ personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency scene, staging area, or other location(s), as appropriate.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
	7. Track resources deployed for disaster response. 8. If possible, provide mutual aid as requested by State EOC. 9. Recommend disposal sites for debris, per DNR requirements, coordinate with ESF # 24, Debris Management. 10. Provide logistical support for demolition operations. 11. Provide engineering services and advice. a. Assist in damage assessment. b. Oversee flood control activities. c. Maintain contact with EOC. d. Repair roads and bridges. e. Maintain storm sewers.
Recovery Actions	1. Provide engineers, skilled personnel, construction workers, etc., with construction equipment and materials to assist in recovery activities. 2. Review recovery actions and develop strategies. 3. Coordinate with state or federal agencies as needed to accomplish damage assessments and repairs. 4. Maintain access to current Municipal/County land information maps.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Local Contractors	1. Source for equipment and manpower.
MABAS Division 119	1. Assist in debris clearance and removal of hazards.
Register of Deeds/GIS	1. Provide mapping as requested.
Utilities	1. Assess all damage, lockout damage facilities until reported. 2. Restore all services to essential facilities and EOC. 3. Provide electric, telephone and gas service to all patrons. 4. Maintain all lines in good order.
Water and Wastewater Departments	1. Maintain water, sewer systems and WWTP facilities. 2. Provide potable water. 3. Provide diking and plugging material for sewer and water system. 4. Coordinate with Public Health Department on water testing. 5. Decontaminate water system. 6. Assist in damage assessment. 7. Maintain contact with EOC.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	None.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 4

Fire Fighting

Preface

Large scale incidents involving Fire Service response will place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistical support systems.

Primary Agency

MABAS Division 119

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 4 – Fire Fighting

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **MABAS Division 119** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Highway/ Public Works** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **Register of Deeds/GIS** **Utilities**	***Primary Agencies*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources ***Support Agencies*** • ARC – American Red Cross • MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System • SA – Salvation Army • WEDC – WI Economic Development Corporation • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DOJ – WI Department of Justice • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI OCI – WI Office of Commissioner of Insurance • WSFCA – WI State Fire Chiefs Association

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Agriculture/Forest Service ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of State • Environmental Protection Agency	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Manage and coordinate firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires on federal lands, and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of state, tribal, and local agencies involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 4

Fire Fighting

PURPOSE.

1. The purpose of Emergency Support Function # 4 is to facilitate countywide coordinated use of fire department resources in fire prevention, suppression and control of urban, rural, and wildland fires and other hazardous emergencies.

2. Search and Rescue is formally addressed in ESF # 9, Hazardous Materials is addressed in ESF # 10 and Medical Service is addressed in ESF # 16.

POLICIES.

1. Provide County wide support services in the prevention, preparedness, detection and suppression of fires, emergency medical services, technical rescue operations, other hazardous conditions and in mobilizing and providing personnel, equipment, and other supplies.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
MABAS DIVISION 119	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Maintain inventories of resources and equipment. 3. Participate in drills, exercises and other ongoing training. 4. Develop emergency action plans and checklists. 5. Maintain mutual aid agreements including Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) Wisconsin program. 6. Provide fire prevention and other outreach programs. 7. Provide facility life safety code enforcement inspections.
Emergency	1. When mobilized for emergency situations, send response teams/personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency site, staging areas, or other location, as appropriate. 2. Manage fire/rescue resources, direct fire operations, rescue injured people during emergency operations, and determine the need, as appropriate, for evacuation of the immediate area in and around the emergency scene. 3. Report initial damage assessment to EOC when activated. a. Report the need for rescue, the numbers of dead or injured, damage to buildings, public facilities such as roads and bridges, and utilities. (Com-

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
MABAS DIVISION 119	
	piled by dispatch and communicated to the EOC.) b. Advise if an event exceeds local capabilities and advise if an event requires notification of the State EOC. 4. Implement evacuation orders due to unsafe buildings, fire danger, hazardous materials, or any other reason identified by competent authority. 5. Coordinate with Incident Commander, the Ozaukee County EOC and the State EOC, as appropriate in the evacuation of people at risk in the evacuation area. 6. Alert all emergency response organizations of the dangers associated with technological hazards and fire during emergency operations. 7. When requested, Fire Chief or designee of the impacted jurisdiction reports to the Ozaukee County EOC, when the EOC has been activated during an emergency. 8. Augment communications. 9. The Incident Commander will activate mutual aid support through MABAS as required.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 4 position in the EOC. 2. Identify incident sites requiring firefighting services. 3. Determine condition, status of Ozaukee County firefighting resources. a. Make routine contact with fire departments during emergencies. b. Request damage report from each fire station/department to estimate impacted municipalities' damage. 4. Determine present and project future need for firefighting and other on–scene resources: a. Communications. b. Emergency Medical. c. Search and rescue. d. Heavy rescue. e. Evacuation. f. Mobile shelter. g. Transport of emergency responders and resources. h. Other Logistics: food; water; emergency power; lighting; etc. i. Water recovery searches for persons presumed to be deceased (Water Rescue Operations Team). 5. Assure incident commanders receive needed resources when available. 6. Coordinate acquisition of MABAS resources as necessary. 7. Sources for resources can include: a. Local, state, federal mutual aid. b. State EOC. c. Private sector resources. 8. Establish, maintain contact with other EOCs through the EOC Commander as appropriate: • Provide information on damages, status of Ozaukee County firefighting

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
MABAS DIVISION 119	
	systems. 9. Determine if support is required to other jurisdictions: a. Do not dispatch MABAS resources until it is determined those resources are not needed in Ozaukee County. b. Assess Ozaukee County's ability to respond based on existing resources and possible threat to our community. 10. Coordinate all fire service activities within their fire protection jurisdictions. a. Prevention of fire. b. Control of fire. c. Enforce fire codes. d. Conduct search and rescue operations. e. Support other public safety operations. f. Staff the EOC on 24–hour basis, as appropriate. g. Provide rehab support to personnel during large incidents.
Recovery Actions	1. Conduct post-incident reviews. 2. Provide estimates for damages, repairs, and other costs. 3. Participate as member of Recovery Team as requested.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Provide mass care for major fire scenes. 2. Support Fire Department actions by providing individual assistance and shelter staffing.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Communicate with Fire Department on reports of fires. 2. Enforce orders of fire officers and implement/enforce evacuation orders, when necessary. 3. Provide law enforcement and traffic control in support of Fire Department actions. 4. Order/conduct evacuations when necessary to save lives and protect property. 5. Provide security for essential facilities. 6. Assist Fire Department in restricting access to unsafe buildings or areas. 7. Manage re–entry process into affected area(s). 8. Assist with fire investigations.
Highway / Public Works	1. Position traffic control devices (i.e., barricades, covers, etc.) as per Fire Department instructions. 2. Clear roads for emergency vehicles.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	3. Support firefighters with general manpower, earthmovers, and like equipment. 4. Shut–off utilities as requested. 5. Perform building demolitions. 6. Assist with maintaining water flow as requested.
Register of Deeds/GIS	1. Maps of fire/EMS districts.
Utilities	1. Provide logistical support and specialized resources to support fire operations. 2. Shut–off utilities in support of firefighting operations. 3. Restore utility service as soon as possible.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Fire and Rescue Services Directory. 2. Map – Fire Protection Area.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 5

Information Analysis & Planning

Preface

During large scale emergencies and disasters the EOC if activated is the single point where all information is received and analyzed; where decisions are made, priorities established, and resources allocated. EOC information management consists of three interrelated functions:

1. **The Information Collection and Warnings function entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw data and information from sources that include human sources, observation and technical sources;**

2. **The Information Analysis and Planning function provides the ability to merge data and information for the purpose of analyzing, linking, and disseminating timely and actionable information with an emphasis on the larger public safety threat picture (situation reports) and needed future actions (incident action plans);**

3. **The Information Sharing and Dissemination function is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information among local layers of government, the private sector and citizens.**

Primary Agency

Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 5 – Information Analysis & Planning

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Emergency Management** **Support** **Corporation Counsel** **County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson** **County Clerk** **County / Municipal Departments & Agencies, All Involved** **Finance** **Public Health** **Public Information Officer** **Information Technology** **Register of Deeds/GIS**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies*** • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Education • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of Housing and Urban Development • Department of the Interior • Department of Justice • Department of Labor • Department of State • Department of Transportation • Department of the Treasury • Department of Veterans Affairs • Environmental Protection Agency • Federal Communications Commission • General Services Administration • National Aeronautics and Space Administration • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Office of Personnel Management	***(Support Agencies Continued)*** • Small Business Administration • Tennessee Valley Authority • U.S. Postal Service • American Red Cross ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Coordination for all federal departments; identify resources for alert, activation, and subsequent deployment for quick and effective response. • During the post incident response phase, ESF # 5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring federal coordination to include: alert and notification; staffing and deployment of DHS and DHS/FEMA response teams, as well as response teams from other federal departments and agencies; incident action planning; coordination of operations; logistics management; direction and control; information collection, analysis, and management; facilitation of requests for federal assistance; resource acquisition and management; federal worker safety and health; facilities management; financial management; and other support as required.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 5

Information Analysis & Planning

PURPOSE.

1. To describe how Ozaukee County will collect, analyze, and disseminate information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance response and recovery activities.

2. ESF # 5 delineates the EOC planning framework and process.

POLICIES.

1. ESF # 5 will be coordinated from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or alternate site if the EOC is non-operational.

2. The EOC will be managed by Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management Director or designee.

3. Participating departments and agencies will participate and contribute to the incident action planning process coordinated by ESF # 5.

4. The EOC will coordinate the activities of all departments and other organizations participating in the response and recovery from a major emergency in a timely manner.

5. The EOC will strive to maximize the use of the available resources.

6. All affected County departments and participating organizations and ESFs are to provide continuous information to the EOC Planning Section related to their department's current and planned response and recovery activities.

7. The Planning Section will produce periodic situation reports that will be distributed to EOC staff and Field incident commanders.

8. All affected County departments and participating organizations and ESFs are to be actively involved in the development and implementation of the EOC Incident Action Plan (a specific action plan for the Ozaukee County EOC based on impacts of the emergency and resources available.)

9. All affected County departments and participating organizations and ESFs are to consider the goals, objectives, and tasks stated in the EOC Incident Action Plan as official priorities and policy for the period covered by the EOC Incident Action Plan.

10. All affected County departments and participating organizations and ESFs shall develop action plan components for implementing their assigned tasks within the EOC Incident Action Plan.

11. All departments will participate in the development of a County wide after action review of the event.

12. All Departments and ESFs will continually report operational information updates to the EOC.

13. Information will be shared with response and relief organizations in the EOC.

14. Personal information regarding emergency victims will be kept confidential and will only be shared with the response and recovery organizations for the sole purpose of providing assistance.

15. Law enforcement sensitive information will be kept confidential until such time as the Law Enforcement Department deems it appropriate for release to the public.

16. Organization:

    - The EOC is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and consists of several functional areas: Policy Group, EOC Manager, Public Information, Liaison, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/ Administration.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Pre-Emergency	Emergency Management works with partner agencies to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Prepare a standard template for the Declaration of Emergency with Chief Elected Official. 3. Prepare standardized reporting formats and forms, and establish reporting procedures. 4. Maintain EOC supplies, and data displays. 5. Participate in drills, exercises. 6. Develop emergency action checklists. 7. Develop procedures for after action review and debriefing. 8. Maintain situational awareness by monitoring activity in the County as well as regionally. 9. Monitor severe weather systems for their potential impact on Ozaukee County. 10. Advise County staff of changes in National Terrorism Advisory System status and of any announcements of credible threats from the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and other resources.
Emergency	1. Activate the EOC. 2. Request and receive situation reports from the field responders. 3. Develop reporting procedures and determine schedule with their field re-

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	sponders. 4. Share the information received by posting status boards, making announcements, routing messages to other EOC staff, and preparing periodic situation reports (SITREPS). 5. Support the documenting of incident information and damage assessment.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff the Planning Section positions and Units (see EOC organization chart) to prepare the EOC Situation Report, Incident Action Plan, and make provisions for developing contingencies for extended operations and recovery. 2. Compile information from weather, media and other relevant sources. 3. As a part of the Situation Unit, deploy damage assessment teams to compile damage assessment reports. 4. Ensure daily reconnaissance of all impacted areas. • Compile status report to assist ongoing incident action planning. 5. Plan for future emergency operational periods. a. Collect, process and disseminate essential elements of information for use by response operations and provision of input for reports, briefings, displays and plans. b. Consolidate information into reports and other materials that describe and document overall response activities. c. Keep the Ozaukee County EOC and other Emergency Support Functions apprised of overall operations. d. Maintain displays of pertinent information for use in briefings. e. Research technical information. f. Collect and manage information from all sources. g. Provide for a written incident action plan which identifies the objectives and tasks to be performed during the next operational period and the resource requirements to complete those tasks, as well as identifying future issues to be addressed (what's to be done next, and what will it take to do it). IAP elements include: (1) Summary/Briefing Document. (2) Objectives: specific and measurable. (3) Organization: Ozaukee County EOC staff, Incident Commanders, etc. (4) Tasks and Assignments: who's doing what, where, resources required. (5) Supporting Materials (as needed): maps, traffic plan, security plan, medical plan, communications plan, etc., as well as weather data, special precautions, and safety messages. 6. Establish, maintain contact with State and Regional EOC through the EOC Manager. a. Provide situation status and damage information. b. Receive County, state situation information. 7. Conduct regular EOC and County staff briefings.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	8. Prepare the County Board Chair's Declaration of Emergency and any amendments. 9. Process requests for specific state and federal emergency and disaster related assets and services. 10. Coordinate staffing the Planning Section of the EOC, and identify resources, personnel, and types of assistance required for emergency operations; develop an initial situation assessment, and anticipate the needs that the recovery effort may demand. 11. Provide information and planning, collect information essential for the briefing of appropriate personnel. Facilitate information exchange, briefings, displays, and operational planning related to emergency activities. 12. Collect information from state, federal, and local organizations and other ESFs, and analyze the data for operational purposes. Collect critical information from other ESFs and develop Incident Action Plans, reports, briefings, and displays, in order to provide information to the general staff of the EOC, field Incident Commanders, and other appropriate users and agencies. 13. Provide and maintain pertinent information to local response agencies; dissemination of information will be by regular briefings, as well as maps, charts, and other visual media such as status reports within the EOC. Planning Section will disseminate information throughout the EOC and to the support agencies' personnel outside the EOC utilizing radios, telephones, computer networks, electronic mail, and any other means that may become available. 14. Display charts, maps, and other information appropriately so all EOC participants can readily access them. Information updates are passed via telephone and radio lines, as well as by hard copy reports, in accordance with the Emergency Operations Center SOP. 15. Coordinate the location and provision of resources with other ESFs to support their mission. Allocate available resources to each assignment based upon identified priorities. Identify, through the Resource Unit Leader, the status of all primary and support resources and maintain a master list of such resources. Request additional resources from the State EOC or Disaster Field Office if the resources are not available within the County. 16. Receive and disseminate information and requests to appropriate agencies, as well as preparing reports, briefings, charts, and action plans. Essential elements of information are received from Federal, State, and local governments, other ESFs, and volunteer agencies. 17. Assess the information provided and develops and recommends action strategies. 18. Coordinate and prepares periodic SITREPS and distributes as required. 19. Request additional or special information from the field through the EOC ESF structure as necessary. 20. Review PIO statements for accuracy.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	21. Maintain records of cost and expenditures to accomplish this ESF and forward them to the EOC Finance/Administration Section Chief.
Recovery Actions ***(Specific Details will be included in the Recovery Plan)***	1. Staff a Demobilization Unit to develop a specific recovery component in the EOC IAP based on the event and impacts. This event specific Recovery Transitional Plan (RTP), in part, will specify which recovery functions need to be activated, when and how they are coordinated with response activities and integrated into the EOC Management structure. 2. Once it is determined that recovery activities should occur they need to be included as a component of the Operations Section as either a recovery group or recovery branch, depending on the number of resources devoted to the task at that particular time. 3. The EOC IAP should contain objectives tasks, activities and resources devoted to them just like they are for response activities. 4. The recovery portion of the EOC IAP defines a phased recovery program with a priority of work plan, i.e. priorities and actions to be taken to: a. Eliminate life–threatening conditions. b. Restore utility and transportation services. c. Provide and restore suitable housing conditions. d. Resume normal economic activity. e. Expedite the securing of financial assistance from both the public and private sectors. f. Restore other important County services to normal levels. g. Restore the community's physical facilities, both public and private, such as waste collection, street lighting, street cleaning, traffic control, schools, nurseries, day care, etc. h. Return of all essential services (e.g. water, sewage, electricity, gas, refuse pickup, etc.) to normal operations. i. Return personnel to normal work schedules and assignments. 5. The recovery portion of the EOC IAP should: a. Outline the County recovery management structure and management process and how it interfaces with the emergency response phase, and how that transition will take place. b. Describe the organizational networks and structures appropriate to recovery. c. Formalize arrangements for the effective management of the recovery process. d. Facilitate the recovery of affected individuals, businesses, infrastructure and municipal government as quickly and practicably as possible. e. Involve all agencies with a role to play in the recovery process. f. Ensure community participation in the recovery process. g. Identify responsibilities and tasks of key agencies. h. Describe appropriate resource arrangements.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	6. Recovery elements in the EOC IAP include: a. Recovery Team Composition. b. Priority of efforts. (1) Activities that reestablish services that meet the physical and safety needs of the community: to include water, food, ice, medical care, emergency access, continuity of governmental operations, emergency communications, security of residents and possessions from harm, health, and temporary housing. (2) Re-establishing infrastructure necessary for community reconstruction: e.g., electrical distribution systems, potable water and sanitary sewer service, restoring medical and health care, rebuilding damaged transportation facilities, and housing facilities. (3) Restoring the economic base. (4) Improving the ability to withstand the effects of future major or catastrophic emergencies. c. Establish milestones for recovery tasks. d. Support requirements. e. Coordination requirements. f. Methodologies. g. Reporting requirements. 7. Develop and distribute after action reviews.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Corporation Counsel	1. Prepare emergency ordinances, resolutions and executive orders. 2. Provide legal assistance as required to County Departments. 3. Support the documenting of incident information and damage assessment. 4. Participate in the development of the Incident Plan and make appropriate recommendations.
County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson	1. Advisor to Board of Supervisors during emergencies/disasters. 2. Establish policy concerning the response and recovery priorities and tasking activities to appropriate departments. 3. Provide overall direction and control and for the continuance of effective and orderly governmental control required for emergency operations. 4. Ensure participation of all necessary County departments. 5. Ensure that the County continues to function administratively. 6. Proclaim a “State of Emergency” when necessary.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	7. Declare the County a disaster area and request state and federal assistance. 8. Issue emergency rules and proclamations that have the force of law during the proclaimed emergency period.
County Clerk	1. Provide for the securing of County records.
County / Municipal Departments & Agencies, All Involved	1. Provide situation reports from field forces to EOC. 2. Participate in the incident planning process as required. 3. Support the documenting of incident information and damage assessment. 4. Provide EOC with information relative to their departmental needs, priorities and planned activities during the next designated incident period. 5. Provide information as to potential or expected events which could affect future Incident Plans. 6. As requested, identify resource needs both from within departmental resources and any external resources needed to accomplish stated goals, objectives and tasks. 7. Apply departmental resources to implement the Incident Plan. 8. Provide support to County and municipal departments as required. 9. Liaison with state and federal agencies. 10. Support the documenting of incident information and damage assessment. 11. Participate in the development of the Incident Plan and make appropriate recommendations. 12. Establish, maintain EOC message center: a. Monitor flow of information to/from EOC and field forces. b. Provide situation reports. c. Maintain EOC status boards. d. Maintain documentation. 13. Keep the EOC and other emergency support functions apprised of overall operations. 14. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC as appropriate: a. Provide situation status and damage information. b. Receive state situation information.
Finance	1. Assess in procurement of emergency supplies and equipment. 2. Support incident related expenses.
Public Health	1. Provide information and planning for 1) Emergencies caused by public health events including pandemic influenza, other emerging infectious diseases or acts of bioterrorism and 2) Other emergencies that have the potential to threaten the public's health.
Public Information Officer	1. Responsible for assimilating, coordinating and disseminating all public information on behalf of the County (see ESF #21, Damage Assessment). 2. Provide call takers to inform public of emergency information.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Information Technology	1. Provide computer support. 2. Support the documenting of incident information and damage assessment.
Register of Deeds/GIS	1. Support the documenting of incident information and damage assessment.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. EOC Operations Plan. 2. EOC Staff Position Desk Books. 3. EOC "Quick Start" Guides. 4. EOC Software User's Manual. 5. EOC Forms. 6. EOC Incident Action Plan.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 6

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services

Preface

The damage created by emergencies often disrupts the ability for citizens to provide their own basic human needs such as food, water, sanitation and housing/sheltering. Government must be prepared to temporarily provide those services when they are needed.

Primary Agency

Human Services

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center		State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES		***Primary Agency***
Primary		• WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services
Human Services		***Support Agencies***
Support	**Hotels**	• WEDC – WI Economic Development Corporation
Amateur Radio	**Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's**	• WEM – WI Emergency Management
American Red Cross	**Non-Government Organizations**	• WHEDA – WI Housing & Economic Development Authority
Building Inspector	**Public Health**	• WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
Community Center(s)	**Salvation Army**	• WI DCF – WI Department of Children & Families
Emergency Management	**Schools**	• WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs
Highway / Public Works	**Information Technology**	• WI DOA – WI Department of Administration
Hospitals	**Register of Deeds/GIS**	• WI DPI – WI Department of Public Instruction
MABAS Division 119		• WI DWD – WI Department of Workforce Development
		• WI VOAD – WI Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

Federal

Primary Agency

- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- General Services Administration
- Small Business Administration
- Social Security Administration
- U.S. Postal Service
- American Red Cross
- Corporation for National and Community Service
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- Other voluntary agency and nongovernmental support organizations

Likely Agency Activities

- Coordinate and lead federal resources, as required, to support local, tribal, and state governments and voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services missions.
- When directed by the President, ESF # 6 services and programs are implemented to assist individuals and households through four primary functions:
  - Mass Care: Includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members.
  - Emergency Assistance: Assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional "mass care" services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include: support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.
  - Housing: Includes housing options such as rental assistance, repair, loan assistance, replacement, factory-built housing, semi-permanent and permanent construction, referrals, identification and provision of accessible housing, and access to other sources of housing assistance.
  - Human Services: Includes the implementation of disaster assistance programs to help disaster victims recover their non-housing losses, including programs to replace destroyed personal property, and help to obtain disaster loans, food stamps, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, support and services for special needs populations, and other Federal and State benefits.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 6

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services

PURPOSE.

1. The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to describe a coordination framework and serve as a guide to provide sheltering, mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services following an emergency or disaster. Identify key participants and resources to meet access and functional needs populations in mass care and sheltering operations.

POLICIES.

1. The provision of Mass Care, Housing & Human Services as a consequence of disasters is a fundamental responsibility of Ozaukee government. Human Services will provide coordination management of all mass care, housing and human services operations in Ozaukee County through the EOC to ensure the population is effectively served.

2. The County's responsibility for mass care operations is to support the American Red Cross (ARC) in opening and maintaining shelter operations and provide coordination oversight. However, if ARC is unable to open and staff a shelter, it then becomes local government's responsibility to provide care and shelter function.

3. All government/volunteer/private resources will be utilized as necessary to coordinate effective public/private partnerships during an emergency.

4. Human Services will coordinate mass care, housing and human services efforts with local, state, and other Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other agencies.

5. County designated shelters may be managed by the local government, ARC, or a combination of both entities.

6. Mass care, housing and human services operations will begin as soon as possible following an emergency. Public and private facilities that will provide the best available protection for displaced people will be used as shelters and/or mass feeding facilities. The basic essential life support to be provided for the displaced population includes food, water, clothing, medical services, sanitation, lodging and communications. The Ozaukee County EOC determines which shelters, (generally community centers and public school buildings) will be opened for shelter use.

7. Ozaukee County will coordinate with state and federal agencies to facilitate the delivery of assistance

programs to individuals, including the identification of appropriate site(s) for Disaster Assistance Center(s). (See Annex IV: Recovery and Recovery Mitigation Actions, in this CEMP, for information on Individual Disaster Assistance Programs.)

8. The care of pets and other animal needs will be managed in accordance with ESF 19, Functional & Access Needs and the County's Pet Shelter Plan.

9. NONDISCRIMINATION. No services will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability, and no special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency over and above what normally would be expected in the way of government services. The County's activities pursuant to the Federal /State Agreement for major emergency recovery will be carried out in accordance with Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 205.16.—Nondiscrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

10. It is the policy of Ozaukee County to comply with the American Disabilities Act and its standards set forth in Title 41. CFR Section 101.19–6, to the extent permitted by fiscal constraints.

11. Ozaukee County has embraced the model of general shelters for all residents except incarcerated populations and those with extremely fragile medical conditions (i.e., separate shelters are not designated for those with access and functional needs).

12. Ozaukee County will secure cooperation of building owners for use of their property for shelter space.

13. Appropriate levels of health and emergency medical care services at shelters will be assessed at each shelter. Persons with access and functional needs or other special medical needs that exceed the capability of normal shelters will be sheltered in an appropriate medical facility.

14. Information about persons identified on shelter lists, casualty lists, hospital admission, etc, will be made available to family members to the extent allowable under confidentiality regulations.

15. Efforts will be made to coordinate among agencies providing information to minimize the number of inquiry points for families.

16. In the interest of public health and safety, the County will identify and attempt to meet the care and emergency needs of animals following emergencies.

17. Priorities will be directed toward animal care functions after human needs are met.

18. Personnel designated as on–scene responders or representatives to the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry–free response and subsequent duty.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMAN SERVICES	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Analyze Mass Care, Housing & Human Services requirements. 3. Establish Mass Care, Housing & Human Services inventory, control, and delivery systems. 4. Develop agreements with Mass Care, Housing & Human Services providers as necessary. 5. Identify County assistance Mass Care, Housing & Human Services locations and resources needed. 6. Maintain inventories of resources and facilities. 7. Identify mass care facilities (temporary lodging and emergency feeding sites) and protective shelters. 8. Obtain cooperation of facility owners for use as mass care facilities and protective shelters. 9. Develop facility setup plans for potential shelters. 10. Identify emergency feeding supplies. 11. Recruit and train volunteers for mass care operations. 12. Develop a liaison with other community service organizations for providing mass care to the public. 13. Identify population groups requiring special assistance during an emergency (i.e., senior citizens, functional needs, etc.) and ensure that preparations are made to provide assistance. 14. Implement a public education campaign regarding the importance of having a family disaster plan and 72–hour preparedness kit. 15. Develop and test emergency plans and procedures. 16. Participate in emergency management training and exercises. 17. Develop emergency action checklists.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the EOC. 2. Mass Care, Housing & Human Services emergency actions may include: 3. Provide feeding for victims and emergency workers. 4. Identify facilities that are appropriate for feeding facilities. 5. Provide potable water. 6. Assess social service needs of victims. 7. Provide counseling services. 8. Provide access and functional needs coordination services. 9. Advise on physical needs for persons with access and functional needs in mass care, housing and human services environment. 10. Provide disability–support resources. 11. Provide vehicles, personnel, supplies and other resources needed to assist in shelter operations for victims of the effected emergency area.
Emergency	1. Staff ESF # 6 position in the EOC.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMAN SERVICES	
Operations Center (EOC)	2. Verify current and needed resources. 3. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC through the EOC Manager a. Provide information on Mass Care, Housing & Human Services needs. b. Coordinate receipt, distribution of bulk items and donated goods. 4. Establish, staff, and maintain supply distribution points within the County. **Mass Care, Housing & Human Services Duties Include:** 1. Identify incident sites requiring Mass Care, Housing & Human Services–resources. 2. Determine present and future need for Mass Care, Housing & Human Services resources. 3. Obtain and coordinate Mass Care, Housing & Human Services resources as requested by field incident commanders. **Mass Feeding duties include:** 1. Identifying incident sites requiring mass feeding services. 2. Determining present and future need for mass feeding resources: a. Communications b. Feeding facilities. c. Feeding for victims and emergency workers. d. Potable water. e. Temporary sanitation facilities. 3. Obtaining and coordinating deployment of mass feeding resources for emergency responders as requested by field incident commanders. **Sheltering and temporary housing emergency actions include:** 1. Determining requirement for shelters for emergency victims and temporary sheltering for emergency responders. 2. Establishing shelter sites and ensuring communications to each site. 3. Ensuring a registration system is activated at each site. 4. Establish alternative temporary housing facilities to provide short–term group housing until suitable transition housing can be arranged. 5. Providing heating and cooling centers. 6. Providing temporary shelter from hazards. 7. Providing temporary group housing. 8. Providing feeding for victims and emergency workers at shelters or at feeding facilities. 9. Identifying facilities that are appropriate for feeding facilities. 10. Providing first aid, medical and nursing aid at facilities as appropriate. 11. Providing potable water. 12. Providing temporary sanitation facilities.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMAN SERVICES	
	Access and Functional Needs (AFN) emergency actions include: 1. Identifying incident locations requiring needs of functional needs populations and individuals. 2. Identifying sources and costs for providing for the needs of functional needs populations and individuals. 3. Coordinating programs and resources for functional needs populations and individuals. 4. Making contact with AFN populations and individuals. 5. Identifying specific needs of AFN populations and individuals. **Family Assistance Centers/Disaster Welfare Inquiries (DWI)include:** 1. Providing information services. 2. Assessing social service needs of victims. 3. Providing counseling services. 4. Coordinate with the American Red Cross Family Assistance/ Reunification Center System. **Bulk Disaster Relief Commodity Distribution include:** 1. Determine the commodities (i.e. food, water, ice, clothing, fuel) needing distribution. 2. Determine the locations of those needing the commodities. 3. Determine locations for distribution facilities. 4. Determine resource needs for accomplishing the distribution (security, transport, storage, dispensing). 5. Schedule and inform target groups of the plans for commodity distribution. 6. Distributing food, water, ice, clothing, medicine and other commodities.
Recovery Actions	1. Activate family reunification systems. 2. Continue to utilize multiple means of communicating public information and education. 3. Ensure the availability of mental and behavioral health professionals. 4. Continue EOC operations until it is determined that EOC coordination is no longer necessary. 5. Provide public information regarding safe re–entry to damaged areas. 6. Assist evacuees in returning to their homes if necessary. 7. Assist those who cannot return to their homes with temporary housing. 8. Deactivate shelters and mass care facilities and return them to normal use. 9. Clean and return shelters to original condition; keep detailed records of any damages. 10. Consolidate mass care shelter(s) costs, and submit these statements to the appropriate authorities for possible reimbursement. 11. Inform public of any follow–on recovery programs that may be available. 12. Form a long–term recovery assistance team to help ensure individuals and

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMAN SERVICES	
	families affected by the disaster continue to receive assistance for serious needs and necessary expenses. 13. Return staff, clients, and equipment to regularly assigned locations. 14. Provide critical payroll and other financial information for cost recovery through appropriate channels. 15. Participate in after action reviews. 16. Updates plans and procedures based on reviews and lessons learned during an actual event.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Amateur Radio	1. Assist with primary or alternate emergency radio communications support, as requested. 2. Provide radio communications at shelters or feeding stations, as requested.
American Red Cross	1. Support the County in the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, and DWI services to the disaster–affected population. 2. Provide facilities, personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources needed to assist in shelter operations or mass feeding for victims of the effected emergency area. 3. Facilitate the opening and operation of emergency shelter and mass feeding sites upon request by the EOC Manager or Mass Care, Housing & Human Services Group Supervisor. 4. Provide personnel to assist in the mass feeding of evacuees and relief workers at the shelter sites. 5. Assist in the development and maintenance of a shelter operations plan.
Building Inspector	1. Provide engineering and safety inspections of shelter facilities to assure suitability for occupancy.
Community Center(s)	1. Provide support for shelter selection, Disaster Recovery Centers, and other facilities established to support mass care, housing and human assistance. 2. Provide assistance with site logistics, transportation, and resources at shelter sites. 3. Prepare facilities to support mass care operations at Community Center.
Emergency Management	1. Ensure that mass care operations in Ozaukee County are serving the population.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide personnel and vehicles to obtain and distribute food, clothing, supplies, water, shelter, etc. 2. Assist with structure/damage assessments of potential congregate care facilities (shelter/mass feeding) to ensure habitability. 3. Coordinate the disposal of solid waste from congregate care facilities (shelter/mass feeding). 4. According to disaster circumstances, provide for the maintenance, repair and construction of roads and facilities required in support of congregate care facilities (shelter/mass feeding) operations.
Hospitals	1. May support shelter operations by coordinating medical care. 2. Help by coordinating for nursing staff for triage and medical care and monitoring. 3. Coordinate other professional medical staff as necessary for effective medical screening and care, including physicians, as necessary. 4. Assist in procurement of pharmacy needs. 5. May identify the need for, and request, professional mental health assistance. 6. Makes notifications to residents' primary care physicians to advise status and location of residents as time permits. 7. Identify and request resources, as needed, for effective medical care.
Hotels	1. Provide emergency shelter. 2. Assist with mass feeding as resources permit.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide security at mass care and shelter facilities. 2. Provide traffic control during evacuee movement to mass care and shelter facilities. 3. If necessary, provide an alternative communications link between the mass care and shelter facility and the EOC.
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide emergency medical care as requested to assist in shelter operations for victims of the effected emergency area. 2. Provide emergency medical care staff to assist in shelter operations when possible.
Non-Government Organizations	1. Provide staff and unmet needs services at shelters or feeding stations, as requested. 2. Assist with meeting the needs of functional needs populations and individuals. 3. Provide personnel to mass care facilities if requested and available. 4. Provide facilities for emergency shelter, feeding, food, and water distribution points, child care facilities, as needed.
Public Health	1. Ensure health standards of food, sanitation and water, are maintained at all service sites. 2. Assist with and coordinate with needed health services such as nursing and

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	other health care professionals, medical surveillance and prophylaxis. 3. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food/nutrition vectors, water supply, and waste disposal. 4. Provide Public Health personnel to augment staff assigned to shelters if requested.
Salvation Army	1. Provide fixed and mobile feeding sites. 2. Provide various comprehensive emergency services to include case work services, financial counseling, and a wide variety of emergency aid to people in need, e.g. food boxes, clothing, bedding, cash grants for emergency lodging, clean up kits and many other specific assistance needs. 3. Provide counseling to disaster victims. 4. Provide assistance at shelter sites.
Schools	1. Provide facilities/properties, if available, for emergency shelter, food, and water distribution points, child care facilities, as needed.
Information Technology	1. Provide computer support. 2. Support the documenting of mass care and shelter information.
Register of Deeds/GIS	1. Support the documenting of mass care and shelter information.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Red Cross Shelter Policy. 2. Generic Shelter Forms.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 7

Resource Support

Preface

Emergencies have the potential to disrupt the availability of resources needed to effectively respond. The County may find it necessary to use its personnel and equipment in extraordinary ways, to call upon private citizens and organizations for assistance, and even to request help from neighboring jurisdictions and state and federal agencies to aid in the County's emergency operations.

Primary Agency

Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 7 – Resource Support

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Emergency Management** **Support** **Corporation Counsel** **County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson** **County / Municipal Departments & Agencies, All** **Finance** **MABAS Division 119** **Human Resources** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **Non Governmental Organizations** **Highway / Public Works** **Public Health** **Schools** **Information Technology**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agency*** • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation

Federal	
Primary Agencies • General Services Administration • Department of Homeland Security/ Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of the Interior • Department of Labor • Department of Transportation • Department of Veterans Affairs • National Aeronautics and Space Administration • Office of Personnel Management	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Provide centralized management for the role of the National Logistics Coordinator and management of resource support requirements in support of federal, state, tribal, and local governments. • Provide Logistics Management and Resource Support to federal, state, tribal, and local governments. Consists of: GSA providing: Emergency relief supplies.; Facility space; Office equipment; Office supplies; Telecommunications; Contracting services; Transportation services; Personnel required to support immediate response activities; Support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property. • Coordinate logistics management and resource support with other federal agencies; state, tribal, and local governments; and the private sector for incidents requiring federal coordination.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 7

Resource Support

PURPOSE.

1. Provide resources and logistical support for emergency response and recovery efforts.

2. Provide for the effective procurement, utilization, prioritization, and conservation of available local resources (equipment and supplies) during emergencies.

3. Provide for acquisition of resources from the state or federal government when local resources are depleted.

POLICIES.

1. Resources will be inventoried, prioritized and utilized in the most efficient manner possible, and will be applied to functions and areas of greatest need.

2. Additional resources will be requested from State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) after all available Ozaukee County resources have been or will be utilized.

3. The Ozaukee County EOC is responsible for securing resources from outside the County. Departments that obtain resources from the public or private sector by any other means may not be reimbursed for their expenses.

4. The County Administrator and County Board of Supervisors may invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities for use.

5. Each Ozaukee County Department is responsible for arranging the movement of Department assets to points where they are needed during emergencies and disasters. If the department does not have suitable transportation capabilities, it may request assistance through the EOC.

6. Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management is responsible for securing state and federal resources.

7. The County Purchasing Ordinance may be suspended by order of the Chief Elected Official during declared emergencies.

8. The County Administrator or County Board Chair, in extraordinary circumstances, may convene advisory groups of public and private sector representatives to coordinate and manage the emergency use of community resources.

9. The EOC will coordinate dissemination of information concerning any emergency measures, and voluntary controls or rationing.

10. Citizens are advised to prepare their own emergency supply kit to meet family needs so they are self–sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours.

11. Ozaukee County will coordinate with the State EOC to establish an emergency distribution system if an emergency disrupts the normal distribution process.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Pre-Emergency	Emergency Management works with partner agencies to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Analyze resource requirements. 3. Identify and maintain current resource inventories. 4. Establish inventory, control, and delivery systems where applicable. 5. Develop a standardized form for use in emergency resource requests by agencies in the EOC during emergency operations. 6. Develop agreements with resource providers as necessary with assistance from Purchasing. 7. Identify potential staging area locations and requirements. 8. Identify and establish agreements with local and regional suppliers. 9. Develop emergency action checklists. • Participate in drills, exercises.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the Ozaukee County EOC. 2. Coordinate implementation of resource support activities with the appropriate tasked organizations. 3. Determine the needs in terms of number of people, their location and usable food preparation facilities for feeding. 4. Identify, locate and catalog available resources of food, transportation, equipment, storage and distribution facilities. 5. Coordinate shipment of food to designated areas. 6. Establish logistical links with organizations involved in mass feeding. 7. Secure state and federal resources. 8. Assist with finding, obtaining, allocating, and distributing resources.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 7: Resource Support position in the EOC. 2. Coordinate with the EOC Management and General Staff to determine resource needs. Essential information includes: a. Size. b. Amount. c. Location. d. Type of resource.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	e. Time frame in which it is needed. 3. Advise and assist the EOC Management and General Staff with determining priorities. 4. In general: a. Receive, document, prioritize, and track requests for resources. b. Use resource inventory/lists to match and meet needs. c. Coordinate with ESF # 1: Transportation as necessary. d. Assist in establishing EOC staging areas in coordination with the Operations Section Chief. e. Assist with supply distribution points, reception, storage, and deployment. f. Coordinate with other ESF's within the EOC. g. Notify resource requesters of the fact that requests have been satisfied and provide data concerning expected time of arrival, quantity en–route, etc. h. Secure goods and services. 5. Sources for resources can include: a. All Ozaukee County personnel, equipment, supplies and facilities. b. State, federal agencies and organizations. c. Non-Governmental Organizations d. General public. e. Businesses, industry. f. Aid Matrix. 6. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC through the Ozaukee County EOC. • Coordinate additional resource needs. 7. Determine present and future need for food, water, and ice resources. • Notify vendors of present and future needs. 8. Develop a plan that will ensure timely distribution of food, water, ice supplies to the affected areas. 9. Procure storage facilities, both refrigerated and non–refrigerated for the warehousing of ice and perishable food items outside of affected area. 10. Coordinate food, water, and ice supply activities with the appropriate tasked organizations. • Coordinate assistance in preparation and segregation of food stuffs for mass bulk distribution. 11. Make emergency food supplies available to residents for take–home consumption. 12. Coordinate the procurement and delivery of food, water and ice to County employees working in Ozaukee County. 13. Coordinate with the Transportation Unit Leader in Logistics (ESF # 1) for transportation of food, water, and ice supplies to designated distribution or mass feeding sites.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	14. Deploy water to locations identified by the EOC. 15. Obtain, coordinate food, water, and ice resources as requested by field incident commanders. 16. Provide water, food, ice information to the appropriate EOC Emergency Support Functions on a regular basis. 17. Sources for resources can include: a. Local and regional suppliers. b. State EOC. c. State and federal agencies. 18. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC through the EOC Management: a. Coordinate delivery of food, water, and ice to affected areas. b. Coordinate with the Mass Care, Housing & Human Services Group Supervisor and the State in the issuance of emergency foods stamps and vouchers for emergency victims. 19. Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources and staff–hours needed to complete the resource support ESF. 20. Continue to assess the situation and priorities to address the most critical needs and develop strategies. 21. Coordinate with Finance/Purchasing in preparing and submitting emergency requisitions for goods and services necessary to support operations as needed. 22. Identify the number of people without food within the affected area. 23. Inventory warehoused food products/quantities and identify additional sources to obtain supplies. 24. Coordinate the transportation of food shipments to warehouses, feeding sites and pantry locations. 25. Assist with other duties as needed.
Recovery Actions	1. Continue to provide food, water, ice for related recovery activities as required. 2. Coordinate with the EOC Management and General Staff to determine recovery resource needs.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Corporation Counsel	1. Approve contracts in a timely manner. 2. Negotiate contracts for support of emergency actions as required. 3. Process claims. 4. Notify insurance carriers.

County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson	1. May invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities for use.
County / Municipal Departments & Agencies, All	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and facilities as available and appropriate.
Finance	1. Assist with finding, obtaining, allocating, and distributing resources. 2. Receive data from Emergency Management concerning resources obtained from private vendors and arrange for timely reimbursement. 3. Establish separate "cost center" for entire disaster. 4. Secure goods and services.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide staging area for relief and clean up efforts. 2. Provide physical space, manpower, equipment. 3. Assist with identifying, negotiating, obtaining, allocating, and distributing resources.
Human Resources	1. Contact County employees. 2. Establish and staff a personnel recruiting center for temporary labor.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide communication equipment, transportation equipment, personnel, and limited first aid equipment. 2. Deploy police resources to staging areas (as required) and dispatch same to assignments from these locations. 3. Allocates police equipment and resources to support other departments. 4. Obtains resources through mutual aid agreements.
MABAS Division 119	1. Deploy fire resources to staging areas (as required) and dispatch same to assignments from these locations. 2. Allocates fire–rescue equipment and resources to support other departments. 3. Obtains resources through mutual aid agreements/MABAS. 4. Assist with distribution. 5. Coordinate rehab type resources.
Non Governmental Organizations	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources.
Public Health	1. Provide personnel, equipment; supplies and other resources necessary to maintain the safety of the food and water.
Schools	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to aid the resource support needs utilizing existing staff and facilities as needed.

Information Technology	1. Provide computer system, phone, radio and data support.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	None.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 8

Public Health

Preface

Emergencies have the potential to create widespread public health problems while resources and facilities may be in short supply. Major health problems may emerge, such as infectious diseases, sanitation problems, environmental health, and contamination of food and water. Protecting the population from negative public health impacts.

Primary Agency

Public Health

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 8 – Public Health

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Public Health** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Coroner's Office** **Hospitals** **Human Services** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119**	***Primary Agency*** • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services ***Support Agencies*** • ARC – American Red Cross • WEM – WI Emergency Management • WI 2-1-1 – WI Alliance of Information & Referral Systems • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WSLH – WI State Hygiene Lab

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Health and Human Services ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Justice • Department of Labor • Department of State • Department of Transportation • Department of Veterans Affairs • Environmental Protection Agency • General Services Administration • U.S. Agency for International Development • U.S. Postal Service • American Red Cross	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Provide supplemental assistance to state, tribal, and local governments in the following core functional areas: – Assessment of public health/medical needs – Health surveillance – Medical care personnel – Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies – Patient evacuation – Patient care – Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices – Blood and blood products – Food safety and security – Agriculture safety and security – All-hazard public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support – Behavioral health care – Public health and medical information – Vector control – Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal – Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains – Veterinary medical support

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 8

Public Health

PURPOSE.

1. Coordinate comprehensive public health services during an emergency, excluding mental health services (ESF # 6), and the hospital and medical services (ESF # 16).

2. Provide measures and resources for communicable disease prevention and control (disease surveillance, investigation, containment and communication), including environmental health to first responders and the impacted community.

POLICIES.

1. Continuation of public health functions and control of environmental factors related to public health is essential following an emergency to prevent the outbreak of disease and to monitor the spread of vectors associated with the emergency and its aftermath.

2. Expedient health services are coordinated by the staff of public health and provided by private health care facilities and EMS.

3. It is desired to provide the highest quality of care possible. In all likelihood, emergency measures to protect life and health during emergencies will be exclusively dependent upon those resources available at the local level during the first critical hours post event. Austere conditions may limit the amount and quality of care it is possible to deliver.

4. Emergency public health services are the responsibility of local public health agencies and this ESF does not supplant the local public health system operations.

5. During a state of emergency local health departments may use the State of Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) as a resource and/or may give over public health authority to the DHS.

6. If the Governor declares a state of emergency related to public health and designates DHS as the lead state agency, local health departments may give over the public health authority to DHS.

7. Local public health agencies are responsible for coordinating their response to a public health emergency with local and state-level partners.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
PUBLIC HEALTH	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Maintain inventories of resources and equipment. 3. Provide evidence based public education information concerning the use of untreated water, contaminated food, and other unsanitary practices following emergencies. 4. Develop format for preparing health–related public information for distribution to the EOC PIO for release to the general public. 5. Develop procedures for deploying personnel into affected areas to provide surveillance and monitoring of public health following major emergencies. 6. Participate in trainings and exercises. 7. Develop emergency action checklists. 8. Maintain MOUs. 9. Develop and test methods for providing large scale prophylaxis.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the Ozaukee County EOC. 2. Ascertain and monitor as needed for public health surveillance.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 8: Public Health position in the EOC. 2. Determine condition, status of Ozaukee County Public Health resources. 3. Determine present and future need for Public Health resources. 4. Obtain, coordinate Public Health resources as requested by field incident commanders. 5. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to coordinate plans and programs for public health activities. 6. Coordinate with the state to inspect and advise on general food handling and sanitation matters. 7. Coordinate through the EOC Public Information Officer the dissemination of emergency–related public health information to the public. 8. Provide preventive health services. 9. Coordinate with hospitals and other health providers on response to health needs. 10. Provide investigation, surveillance, and take measures for containment of harmful health effects. 11. Provide coordination of laboratory services. 12. Coordinate and support with ESF # 6: Mass Care & Human Services to identify shelter occupants that may require assistance. 13. Provide frequent updates to the EOC as to the status of the Public Health function. 14. Provide health guidance to the private medical community. 15. Coordinate assessment of general public health needs of the affected population, including: a. Providing for dissemination of emergency public health information.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
PUBLIC HEALTH	
	b. Surveillance and monitoring of conditions that could impact general health. c. Evaluation of food, drug or medical safety. d. Assessment of worker health and safety. e. Identification of biological, chemical, radiological or physiological hazards. f. Advice on potability of water sources and disposition of solid waste and wastewater. 16. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC through the EOC Manager, as appropriate: a. Provide information on damages, status of Ozaukee County Public Health agencies. b. Request additional Public Health resources, as needed. 17. Provide mutual aid if requested: • Do not commit mutual aid until it is determined that the County does not need the requested resources.
Recovery Actions	1. Continue to monitor the public and environment for short and long term adverse public health impacts. 2. Identify and implement appropriate protective actions to adverse public health impacts. 3. Coordinate with and assist local, state and federal public health agencies as needed. 4. Participate in re-entry planning for evacuees as it relates to public health impacts. 5. Make public health recommendations for the disposal of dead animals and contaminated food items. 6. Assure quality and safety of well water. 7. Assure follow-up on health status and release of isolated or quarantined individuals. 8. Communication of lab results. 9. Provide follow-up emergency information on health issues to affected individuals.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Provide State licensed medical and mental health support personnel as requested. 2. Provide shelter and feeding as needed. 3. Provide a 24-hour telephone number for emergency contacts and disaster

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	welfare inquiries. 4. Assist in the reunification of victims and families.
Coroner	1. Coordinate mortuary services. 2. Assist with next of kin notifications.
Hospitals	1. Communicate morbidity and mortality data to the health departments. 2. Assist public health with community health issues.
Human Services	1. Assess behavioral health needs following an emergency considering both the immediate and cumulative stress resulting from the emergency. 2. Assist with mass dispensing centers. 3. Provide State licensed medical and mental health support personnel as requested. 4. Coordinate through the EOC Public Information Officer the dissemination of public education on critical incident stress and stress management techniques. 5. Provide outreach to serve identified behavioral health needs. 6. Provide for emergency and crisis counseling on a 24–hour outreach basis to those individuals impacted by the disaster. 7. Assist with shelter operations by providing caregivers and case managers. 8. Provide a 24-hour telephone number for emergency contacts and disaster welfare inquiries. 9. Assist in the reunification of victims and families.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide security at vulnerable sites and help to maintain order at distribution sites. 2. Work with the health departments regarding isolation and quarantines. 3. Participate in reentry planning. 4. Maintain order at dispensing sites.
MABAS Division 119	1. Assist with immunizations and medicine distribution. 2. Provide assistance with public health related assessments. 3. Provide transportation to designated medical facilities. 4. Maintain a patient casualty tracking system. 5. Perform triage and appropriate on-scene medical care to victims and responding personnel. 6. Coordinate the location, procurement, screening and allocation of health and medical supplies and resources. 7. Assist with evacuation efforts. 8. Assist hospitals with transfer of patients under the Region 7 plan. 9. Maintain communications with the ICS, EOC, hospitals and other health care facilities to provide for and/or seek support and assistance. 10. Participate in re-entry planning.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
ATTACHMENTS	1. None
REFERENCES	1. Public Health Department Emergency Operations Plan.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 9

Search & Rescue

Preface

Emergencies can cause rescue situations where people become lost, entrapped and endangered. The County's Emergency response to these situations may require the use of organized, highly technical methods and specially trained responders.

Primary Agency

MABAS Division 119 and
Emergency Service Providers, Public & Private

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 9 – Search & Rescue

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **MABAS Division 119** **Emergency Service Providers, Public and Private** **Support** **Amateur Radio** **Emergency Management** **Highway / Public Works** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **U.S. Coast Guard**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies*** • CAP – Civil Air Patrol • WEDC – WI Economic Development Corporation • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOC – WI Department of Corrections • WI DOJ – WI Department of Justice • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation

Federal	
Primary Agencies • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency • Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard • Department of the Interior/National Park Service • Department of Defense/U.S. Air Force ***Support Agencies)*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of Justice • Department of Labor • National Aeronautics and Space Administration • U.S. Agency for International Development ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Structural Collapse (Urban) Search and Rescue (US&R): Deployment of DHS/FEMA US&R task forces, specialized expertise and equipment, Incident Support Teams (ISTs), and technical specialists.	***(Likely Agency Activities Continued)*** • Waterborne Search and Rescue: SAR operations for hurricane, dam/levee failure, and other disasters that primarily require DHS/USCG air, ship, and boat force operations; response to maritime distress situations. • Inland/Wilderness Search and Rescue: Support for SAR operations conducted in backcountry, remote, or undeveloped or rural or roadless areas that primarily require operations necessitating the use of specialized equipment to access these areas and may require responders traveling over land by alternate methods or by aircraft. • Aeronautical Search and Rescue: Coordination and support of SAR operations conducted in aviation-related incidents and aeronautical search and rescue. • SAR services include the performance of distress monitoring, communications, location of distressed personnel, coordination, and execution of rescue operations including extrication or evacuation along with the provisioning of medical assistance and civilian services through the use of public and private resources to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 9

Search & Rescue

PURPOSE.

1. The purpose of this support function is to provide a coordinated process of locating, extricating, and providing initial medical treatment to victims threatened or stranded in harm's way by any emergency or hazardous event when they cannot remove themselves.

POLICIES.

1. Search and rescue operations will be a team effort of the Fire Services, Police, Highway/Public Works, and trained volunteer organizations and the private sector.

2. If activated, regional, state and national USAR Teams are under the direction and control of the local incident commander. The USAR Leaders are responsible for planning, coordinating and managing a USAR response when requested and authorized to mobilize.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
MABAS DIVISION 119 AND EMERGENCY SERVICE PROVIDERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Develop a system to quickly identify and establish countywide search and rescue grids. 3. Identify high occupancy structures, critical facilities and other places of public assembly having potential for mass casualty. 4. Maintain standard operating procedures, inventories of resources and equipment i.e., Technical Rescue Teams (TRT) and Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR), and personnel rosters. 5. Coordinate and participate in sponsored training and exercises. 6. Develop emergency action checklists. 7. Maintain mutual aid agreements/MOUs.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the Ozaukee County EOC. 2. Initiate search for victims throughout the impacted area. 3. Coordinate search and rescue activities with the appropriate tasked organizations. 4. Provide search and rescue services to extent of training within their jurisdiction.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
MABAS DIVISION 119 AND EMERGENCY SERVICE PROVIDERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	
	5. Provide urban search and rescue services following flood, tornado, and/or building collapses. 6. Provide special team resources as requested. 7. Provide mass casualty support, equipment and supplies.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 9: Search & Rescue position in the EOC. 2. Identify incident sites or situations requiring search and rescue services to include: a. Search and rescue activities following flood, severe weather, and/or building collapses (i.e., Technical Rescue Teams (TRT) and Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR). b. Water recovery searches for persons presumed to be deceased (Water Rescue Operations Team). c. Searches for missing persons (Public Safety). 3. Determine condition, status of Ozaukee County search and rescue resources. 4. Determine present and future need for search and rescue and other on–scene resources. 5. Obtain, coordinate search and rescue resources as requested by field incident commanders. 6. Provide strategic command and control of search and rescue teams not assigned to specific incidents. • Mobilize and manage search and rescue teams by pre–designated County grids. 7. Determine need for USAR Task Force. a. Coordinate response with USAR Coordinator. b. Assist with implementation of an appropriate mobilization plan in coordination with the assigned Task Force Leader and/or Incident Commander. 8. Direct SAR activities according to the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System, and team policies and procedures. 9. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to locate, extricate and treat the injured/trapped victims. 10. Coordinate the acquisition of personnel, supplies and administrative support necessary to conduct search and rescue operations. 11. Sources for search and rescue resources can include: a. Mutual aid. b. State EOC (Federal USAR Task Forces.) c. State, and federal agencies (State SAR Teams). d. Volunteer groups. 12. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC: a. Provide information on damages, status of Ozaukee County search and rescue resources. b. Request additional Search & Rescue resources, as needed. 13. Provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions if requested:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
MABAS DIVISION 119 AND EMERGENCY SERVICE PROVIDERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	
	• Do not commit mutual aid until it is determined no threat exists in Ozaukee County. 14. Specialty Teams are listed on MABAS box alarm cards.
Recovery Actions	1. Participate in after–action briefings and develop after–action reviews. 2. Return SAR organization and personnel to a state of operational preparedness. 3. Provide Critical Incident Stress Management as necessary.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Amateur Radio	1. Provides primary and/or supplemental local area, point–to–point, and long distance communications as requested. 2. Provides staff, resources, and equipment as needed to support EOC and emergency operations as requested.
Emergency Management	1. Provide resources for SAR activities. 2. Locate specialized rescue equipment and/or personnel if required. 3. Support the development of SAR capabilities in Ozaukee County.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide resources for USAR operations as requested. 2. Assist with manpower and equipment. 3. Assist with building and safety inspections.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide search and rescue assistance, equipment allocation, security, crowd control and traffic direction. 2. Provide specialized equipment including vehicles, lights, night vision and other items to assist in search and rescue.
U.S. Coast Guard	1. Conduct maritime search and rescue activities. 2. Provide small boats, personnel, and related equipment for maritime search and rescue operations under control of U.S. Coast Guard.
ATTACHMENTS	1. National USAR Response System
REFERENCES	None.

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Attachment 1

NATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (USAR) RESPONSE SYSTEM

The National Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) Response System is a framework for organizing federal, state and local partner emergency response teams as integrated federal search and rescue task forces. The 28 National USAR Task Forces, complete with the necessary tools, equipment, skills and techniques, can be deployed by FEMA to assist state and local governments in rescuing victims of structural collapse incidents or to assist in other search and rescue missions.

The 28 task forces are located throughout the continental United States. Any task force can be activated and deployed by FEMA to a disaster area to provide assistance in structural collapse rescue, or, they may be prepositioned when a major disaster threatens a community. Each task force must have all its personnel and equipment at the embarkation point within six hours of activation so that it can be dispatched and en route to its destination.

A FEMA Type I Task Force is made up of 70 multi–faceted, cross–trained personnel who serve in six major functional areas, including search, rescue, medical, hazardous materials, logistics and planning. These elements are supported by canines that are trained and able to conduct physical search and heavy rescue operations in damaged or collapsed reinforced concrete buildings. Each task force can be divided into two 35–member, Type III, Light Task Force. What the task force can do:

- Conduct physical search and rescue in collapsed buildings.
- Emergency medical care to trapped victims.
- Search–and–rescue dogs.
- Assessment and control of gas, electric service and hazardous materials.
- Evaluation and stabilization of damaged structures.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10

Hazardous Materials

Preface

Emergencies can cause the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The County's response to these situations requires use of highly technical methods and equipment and specially trained responders.

Primary Agency

Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 10 – Hazardous Materials

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Emergency Management** **Support** **Highway / Public Works** **Hospitals** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Private Sector** **Public Health**	***Primary Agency*** • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources ***Support Agencies*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation

Federal	
Primary Agencies • Environmental Protection Agency • Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Justice • Department of Labor • Department of State • Department of Transportation • General Services Administration • Nuclear Regulatory Commission ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Provide for a coordinated federal response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents.	***(Likely Agency Activities Continued)*** • General actions can include, but are not limited to: actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release; efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring); actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials. • Specific actions may include: sampling a drinking water supply to determine if there has been intentional contamination; stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or mitigate its effects; decontaminating buildings and structures; using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10

Hazardous Materials

PURPOSE.

1. Coordinate response to an actual or potential discharge or release of a hazardous material.

POLICIES.

1. For the purpose of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material, including radioactive materials, which, when uncontrolled, can be harmful to people, animals, property, or the environment."

2. Ozaukee County and municipal agencies will exercise broad lawful authority, within existing capabilities, to protect life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, to include ordering evacuations, in–place sheltering, and necessary actions to contain the spill or release.

3. The municipal Fire Department will retain the role of Incident Commander (IC) until the immediate threat to public safety is abated. Thereupon, the on–scene IC will normally be turned over to the Responsible Party (spiller) who has primary responsibility for cleanup of the spill/release (under direction of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Schedule drills and exercises. 3. Develop emergency action checklists. 4. Maintain information on facilities with extremely hazardous substances. 5. Work with the LEPC on educating businesses and citizens through outreach programs on Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). 6. Maintain a Level B hazardous materials response team capability. 7. Maintain community right–to–know data base.
Emergency	1. Receive notice of hazardous materials incident(s). 2. Identify, locate hazardous materials incident site(s). 3. Activate essential ESF services. 4. Activate Ozaukee County EOC, if appropriate.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	• Send a representative to the EOC if activated. 5. Assess incident to determine level of response required. 6. Advise EOC of warnings and/or notifications or at–risk population's. 7. Notify emergency personnel, including medical facilities, of chemical(s) involved, dangers and anticipated casualties and proper measures to be followed. 8. Manage contaminated causalities. 9. Address environmental impacts. 10. On–Scene Response Activities: a. Ensure appropriate notifications are made according to the Emergency Response Plan. b. Establish on–scene command post. c. Determine and assess type(s) of hazard, impacts and site boundaries. d. Apply countermeasures, i.e. control ignition sources, stop releases, contain spills, control vapors to limit spread of hazardous materials. Establish control zones and decontamination measures. e. Identify the most appropriate decontamination and/or treatment for victims. f. Ensure emergency responders properly follow protocol and have appropriate protective gear. g. Implement appropriate public protective actions. h. Make contact with Terrorism Warning Point if CBRNE/WMD event is suspected to be resulting from intentional act. i. Preserve as much evidence as possible to aid in the investigation process. j. Ensure written, recorded and photo documentation of the incident is made.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 10 position in the EOC. 2. Identify incident sites requiring HazMat response services. 3. Make required notifications to state and federal authorities. 4. Document actions/events. 5. Provide a resource management system to ensure appropriate resources are provided to the IC at the scene of a HazMat incident. 6. Provide emergency information to PIO regarding public protection actions. 7. Determine present and future need for on–scene resources: a. Communications. b. Warning. c. Emergency medical. d. Evacuation. e. Mass casualty transportation. f. Mobile shelter. g. Transport of emergency responders and resources. h. Other Logistics, such as food, water, emergency power, lighting, etc.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	8. Obtain, coordinate HazMat response resources as requested by field incident commanders. 9. Coordinate the acquisition of personnel, supplies and administrative support necessary to conduct hazardous materials operations Including protective actions, such as evacuation and/or sheltering–in–place. 10. Notify WEM Duty Officer. a. Provide information on damage, status of Ozaukee HAZMAT response systems. b. Request additional HAZMAT response resources, as needed. 11. Establish contact/coordinate with appropriate State and Federal agencies. 12. Request mutual aid, as needed. 13. Sources for resources can include: a. Mutual aid. b. State and Federal Agencies. c. Private contractors. 14. Coordinate hazardous materials cleanup activities with the appropriate tasked organizations. 15. Coordinate activities of private cleanup companies. 16. Ensure on–scene recovery activities are completed to include: a. Transfer of product. b. Clear wreckage. c. Cleanup environment. d. Identification of a disposal site. e. Dispose of waste. f. Move contaminated materials. g. Decontaminate response equipment.
Recovery Actions	1. Provide information to support agencies on existing level of contaminants and other safety issues for population relocation. 2. Coordinate with the DNR to ensure proper completion of cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Highway / Public Works	1. Support on–scene operations with personnel, equipment, supplies as requested. 2. Provide traffic control devices and advice on evacuation routing.
Hospitals	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to aid

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	in the treatment of the injured or contaminated victims.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide support to Incident Commander as requested. Actions can include: a. Enforce the warm zone perimeter established by the Fire IC. b. Implement evacuation as requested by the Fire IC. c. Provide security of evacuated area, traffic rerouting, and re–entry. d. Upon request, provide security for command post, media areas, etc.
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide initial response and assessment (to level of training) of HazMat incidents and coordination with Fire Department's local and regional HazMat team. 2. Provide rehab. 3. Provide emergency medical care resources where needed.
Private Sector	1. Submit chemical inventories, reports, plans, etc. to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the local Fire Departments. 2. Cooperate with local officials in developing and reviewing emergency plans. 3. Report any actual or potential releases immediately. 4. Provide immediate response to the scene with trained personnel and equipment to contain, clean up and decontaminate the affected area as requested. 5. Establish contact with the Fire Incident Commander with information pertinent to the emergency.
Public Health	1. Identify needed public health resources and facilitate their receipt/ deployment. 2. Conduct surveillance on exposed individuals. 3. Provide public health information. 4. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to aid the hazardous materials response with information regarding public health issues arising from the release of the hazardous materials. 5. Provide expertise and guidance in remediation of the affected sites.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Ozaukee County Hazardous Materials Response Guidelines. 2. State Level A Map. 3. Pipeline Map.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 11

Agriculture & Natural Resources

Preface

1. **When incidents involve or impact food, agricultural, cultural or natural resources local government must be ready to:**

    a. **Control and eradicate or manage foreign animal diseases (including infectious, non-infectious and zoonotic diseases);**
    b. **Control and eradicate or manage exotic plant diseases;**
    c. **Control and eradicate or manage exotic pest infestations;**
    d. **Assurance of food safety and nutrition assistance;**
    e. **Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) resources prior to, during, and/or after a disaster.**

Primary Agency

UW–Extension

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **UW–Extension** **Support** **Chief Elected Officials** **Emergency Management** **Finance** **Highway / Public Works** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **Local Cooperative Extension Service** **Local Food Producer / Processors** **MABAS Division 119** **Public Health** **Wisconsin Veterinary Corps / Humane Society**	***Primary Agency*** • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection ***Support Agencies*** • UW VDL – University of Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Lab • UW-EXT – University of Wisconsin – Extension • WEM – WI Emergency Management • WHS – WI Historical Society • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI DPI – WI Department of Public Instruction • WI SLH – WI State Hygiene Lab • WI SP – WI State Patrol • WI Veterinary Corps

Federal	
Primary Agencies • Department of Agriculture • Department of the Interior ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Justice • Department of Labor • Department of State • Department of Transportation • Environmental Protection Agency • General Services Administration • National Archives and Records Administration • U.S. Postal Service • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation • American Red Cross • Heritage Emergency National Task Force ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Ensure, in coordination with ESF # 8, that animal/ veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported.	***(Likely Agency Activities Continued)*** • Provide nutrition assistance to include working with state agencies to determine nutrition assistance needs, obtain appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of the supplies, and authorize the Disaster Food Stamp Program. • Respond to animal and plant diseases and pests. Includes implementing an integrated federal, state, tribal, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease. • Ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply to include: food safety inspections to ensure the safety of food products; inspection of slaughter and processing plants; products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; food borne disease surveillance; and field investigations. • Protect Natural & Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH) resources. Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources. • Supports federal ESF #6, ESF #8; ESF #9 ESF #14 to provide for the safety and well-being of household pets.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 11

Agriculture & Natural Resources

PURPOSE.

1. To coordinate and support efforts to respond effectively to an incident involving agriculture, food, natural or cultural resources and provide a process to integrate State and federal ESF # 11 response/recovery actions.

POLICIES.

1. Ozaukee County ESF # 11 coordinates the response and recovery activities of Ozaukee County with local, state, federal and private agencies during an incident that involves agricultural and/or natural or cultural resources.

State Agency Policies As Related To ESF # 11:

2. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection has broad authority to investigate and control animal diseases, investigate and eradicate plant infestations, and exotic pest species, and to ensure the safety of our food supplies through inspections and other activities. These authorities are found in chapters 93, 94, 95, and 97, WI Stats. Among other things, the department may test animals, regulate imports and movement of animals and plants and impose quarantines on diseased plants and animals. Detailed authorities are listed in Appendix 1.

3. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has authority for natural resources, wildlife that may be affected by a foreign animal disease, and environmental regulations for activities conducted as part of ESF 11, including carcass management and incineration. The authorities are found in Chapters 1, 23, 29, 95, 254, 283, 285, 289 and 291 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

4. The Wisconsin Historical Society duties and responsibilities include serving as the principal historic preservation agency of the state, identification of historic and archeological sites, review of federal and state funded, licensed, and permitted activities that affect cultural and historic properties. Their general responsibilities related to cultural and historic resources are listed in s.44.34, Wis. Stats. 44.34. Cooperation with other state agencies is found in s. 44.39 and 44.40, Wis. Stats. Protection of human burials from disturbance is found in s. 157.70, Wis. Stats.

5. The Department of Public Instruction (DPI) duties and responsibilities include: maintaining liaison with the American Red Cross to coordinate resources in a presidentially declared disaster to provide relief through release of USDA commodities for congregate feeding. DPI may determine that a situation warrants the use of USDA commodities for congregate or household distribution, without a presidential declaration. The DPI

may coordinate with the Red Cross to the extent funds are available for replacement of the commodities. The general powers and duties of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services are listed in Wisconsin State Statute 250.04. The department may require isolation of patients, quarantine of contacts, concurrent and terminal disinfection or modified forms of these procedures as provided by Wisconsin State Statute 252.06. Additional authority to protect public safety in the case of communicable disease can be found in Wisconsin State Statutes 252.18, 252.19 and 252.21.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
UW–EXTENSION	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Develop, revise and/or maintain standard operating procedures and other plans and procedures as necessary for the ESF 11 operations. 3. Develop and conduct training and exercise programs involving ESF 11 functions. 4. Develop and maintain a contact list of agencies and organizations involved with ESF # 11 operations, including staff and staff support rosters. 5. Develop and maintain ESF # 11 resource lists, including a contact notification list with essential information included, such as resources location address, telephone, cellular and facsimile numbers, and email addresses. 6. Ensure that copies of all necessary ESF # 11-specific emergency manuals, plans and procedures, and other reference materials are located in the County Emergency Operations Center. 7. Plan, conduct and evaluate public education programs for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. 8. Support coordination and cooperation between governmental, private sector and non-governmental agencies to facilitate response efforts.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the EOC.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 11 position in the EOC. 2. County ESF # 11 staff will support response activities for the control and eradication of a foreign animal disease in Ozaukee County and the State of Wisconsin through coordination with DATCP and the USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Veterinary Services (APHIS – VS), and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). 3. Provide technical advice to the County EOC Officer in Charge on matters related to the containment and eradication of any foreign animal disease. Provide support and technical assistance and coordination assistance to county and local emergency managers. 4. Maintain liaison with local, county and volunteer service agencies. 5. Work with County Health to issue advisories and protective action recommendations to the public as necessary. Provide accurate, consistent and timely information to the public.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
UW–EXTENSION	
Recovery Actions	1. Continue coordination/monitoring of the management of plant and animal disease and pest infestations, food safety, and NCH resources. 2. Continue to maintain liaison with local county to manage volunteer service response activities. 3. Continue to coordinate services to farmers affected by an incident.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Chief Elected Officials	1. Maintain direction and control of governmental activities; declare a county emergency through the normal process described in CEMP; and provide local resources as available. 2. Participating in an appropriate NIMS command structure with other agencies and responders such as the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and/or USDA.
Emergency Management	1. Receive an early alert of a suspected disease from DATCP officials should the health evaluation warrant it. 2. Activate EOC if warranted. 3. Coordinate requests for additional support, communicate with and advise the chief elected officials and WEM of local conditions and activities.
Finance	1. Coordinate the documentation of all disaster related expenses such as personnel time, overtime, equipment usage, in-kind or stocked materials, etc. and follow accepted accounting procedures.
Highway / Public Works	1. Respond to requests for traffic control in the quarantine zone. 2. In support of the law enforcement agencies, identify the sustainability of roads and bridges necessary for re-routing traffic from the quarantine zone. 3. Assist by providing excavation and transportation equipment and operators to move soil, carcasses or debris as directed.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Receive an early alert of a suspected foreign animal or plant disease or pest infestation from officials at DATCP should the health evaluation warrant it. 2. Assume the command position for local law enforcement functions. 3. Provide the initial incident security to the personnel and the quarantine zone. 4. Provide communications support and coordinate local law enforcement response with support from the Wisconsin State Patrol and the National Guard

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	if activated.
Local Cooperative Extension Service	1. As requested support emergencies involving food and agriculture.
Local Food Producer/ Processors	1. As requested support emergencies involving food and agriculture.
MABAS Division 119	1. Within limits of training and equipment, provide assistance with decontamination, hazardous material and protection as required by the Veterinary Emergency Team. 2. Provide EMS services as needed.
Public Health	1. Support the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services and Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) in providing overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency. 2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (animal spread to humans) diseases.
Wisconsin Veterinary Corps / Humane Society	1. Respond to local and state animal emergencies that exceed local or state capabilities. 2. Provide assistance with animal care and treatment, rescue, sheltering, mass casualty care, evacuation, vaccination, specimen collection, decontamination, euthanasia, necropsy, and other support activities.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	None.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 12

Energy & Utilities

Preface

Critical energy and utility infrastructure such as electrical power, wastewater, natural gas, fuel and drinking water distribution and wastewater systems can be damaged or destroyed during catastrophic emergency events. This infrastructure is vital to support the health, safety and welfare of the public during emergency response.

Primary Agency

Utilities, Private

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 12 – Energy & Utilities

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Utilities, Private** **Support** **Finance** **Highway / Public Works** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Private Sector Fuel Suppliers** **Public Health**	***Primary Agency*** • WI PSC – WI Public Service Commission ***Support Agencies*** • WEDC – WI Economic Development Corporation • WEM – WI Emergency Management • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Energy ***Support Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Homeland Security • Department of the Interior • Department of Labor • Department of State • Department of Transportation • Environmental Protection Agency • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Tennessee Valley Authority	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Collect, evaluate, and share information on energy system damage and estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. • Provide information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, and geographic information on the restoration. • Facilitate the restoration of energy systems through legal authorities and waivers. • Provide technical expertise to the utilities, conducts field assessments, and assists government and private-sector stakeholders to overcome challenges in restoring the energy system.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 12

Energy & Utilities

PURPOSE.

1. Respond to and recover from shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of electricity, telecommunications, wastewater and other forms of energy and fuels.

POLICIES.

1. The County Administrator in conjunction with the County Board Chairperson may develop energy allocation, use and restoration priorities checklist.

2. The County Administrator in conjunction with the County Board Chairperson may establish and order energy conservation measures.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
UTILITIES, PRIVATE	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Identify local energy systems and providers. 3. Establish, maintain resource inventories. 4. Participate in drills, exercises. 5. Develop emergency action checklists. 6. Monitor public utility related issues to prevent a surprise public utility shortage. 7. Initiate operations response procedures for responding to county utilities shortages.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the Ozaukee County EOC. 2. Coordinate energy utility activities with the appropriate tasked organizations.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 12 position in the EOC. 2. Determine condition, status of over-all County energy and utility systems. a. Initiate damage assessment/recovery activities for local power, gas, water/wastewater and utility distribution systems. b. Determine possible affected areas, structures and resources needed for utility restoration. 3. Send a representative to Ozaukee County EOC or provide liaison contact information.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
UTILITIES, PRIVATE	
	4. Coordinate with support departments/agencies, to establish priorities and develop strategies for the initial response and restoration of utilities. 5. Coordinate the provision of energy materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted by the Ozaukee County EOC. 6. Communicate with and monitor County and utility response actions. 7. Maintain communication with various utility representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs. • Contact electric, gas, telephone, and water utilities serving the emergency area to obtain information about damage and/or assistance needed in their areas of operation. 8. Provide assistance to local providers in locating and acquiring equipment necessary to restore local electrical and gas capabilities, and to restore the water/wastewater systems. a. Coordinate Municipal–County government equipment and personnel as required to aid in this restoration. b. Procure needed resources to repair damaged energy systems. Such resources could include transportation to speed system repair as well as logistical support for utility field operations. c. Work with local and state emergency organizations to establish priorities to repair damage to such systems. 9. Monitor the procedures followed by individual utilities during energy generating capacity shortages to ensure County–wide action and communication. 10. Determine present and future need for energy and utility resources. a. Coordinate with ESF #6 Mass Care to identify emergency shelter power generation status/needs. b. Coordinate with support agencies and other ESF's with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation. 11. Receive and assess requests for aid from County. 12. Obtain, and coordinate energy and utilities resources as requested by field incident commanders. 13. Sources for resources can include: a. State and federal agencies. b. Private industry. 14. Establish, maintain contact with WEM Duty Officer. • Coordinate delivery of energy and utilities resources to affected areas. 15. Update the PIO with accurate assessments of energy supply, demand and requirements to repair or restore energy systems and generating capacity shortfalls. 16. Maintain accurate logs and other records of emergency responses. 17. Draft recommendations for after–action reviews and other reports as appropriate.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
UTILITIES, PRIVATE	
Recovery Actions	1. Coordinate the provision for resources to assist local, state and federal agencies in restoring emergency power and fuel needs. 2. Review recovery actions and develop strategies for meeting local energy needs. 3. Coordinate restoring of energy utilities (electrical, gas, etc.) to all County buildings. 4. Participate in after–action briefings and develop after–action reviews. 5. Return organization and personnel to a state of operational preparedness.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Finance	1. Identify sources and alternatives for fuel and electricity. 2. Maintain contact with vendors and maintain a list of resources.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide warehouse and maintenance area for staging of generators and fuel.
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide security of fuel storage facilities, retail stores and distribution facilities / vehicles.
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide mobile generators. 2. Help shut off utilities.
Private Sector Fuel Suppliers	1. Respond to requests for restoration of utility services and / or repair of services. 2. Coordinate with the Energy Group Supervisor to prioritize the needs for fuel restoration services. 3. Identify required support agencies, begin mobilization of resources and personnel, and prepare to activate and direct telecommunications restoration resources according to priorities. 4. Coordinate and facilitate the provision of fuel supplies to the County in quantities necessary to provide support to the recovery effort and to maintain the basic structure of the community. 5. Provide mobile fueling resources.
Public Health	1. Provide emergency public information and protective actions related to public health issues.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	None.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 13

Law Enforcement & Security

Preface

Emergencies may create circumstances where public safety and order are disrupted. Restoring order, protecting public safety and preventing crime is a vital component of the County's emergency response.

Primary Agency

Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 13 – Law Enforcement & Security

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments** **Support** **911 (PSAP) Communication Center** **Amateur Radio** **Highway / Public Works** **MABAS Division 119** **Non Government Based Organizations** **Private Ambulance Services**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies*** • UW System Police & Security • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOC – WI Department of Corrections • WI DOJ – WI Department of Justice • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI State Capitol Police

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Justice ***Support Agencies*** • All Federal departments and agencies possessing a public safety and security capability.	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Coordinate and provide law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated federal response, includes, but not limited to, force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and general law enforcement assistance in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 13

Law Enforcement & Security

PURPOSE.

1. The overall coordination of the command and control of the County, state, and federal law enforcement personnel and equipment in support of emergency response and recovery operations.

2. This function provides for the timely and coordinated efforts of law enforcement personnel for public safety and protection. Activities which relate to evacuation, curfew, traffic management, crowd control, security and other extra–ordinary law enforcement functions are necessary to provide for the safety and welfare of the public within an emergency environment.

POLICIES.

1. The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office and municipal Police Departments will exercise lawful authority to save lives and properties, enforce laws and enforce emergency orders and regulations during emergencies/disasters.

2. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be employed at all emergency and/or disaster incidents.

3. A law enforcement-oriented event is a situation where the primary response demand is the preservation of law and order and/or security.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Maintain inventories of specialized equipment. 3. Participate in drills, exercises. 4. Develop emergency action checklists. 5. Develop procedures and policies for use in dealing with civil disorders, terrorist activity, and other law enforcement–intensive emergencies. 6. Develop, maintain mutual aid agreements.
Emergency	1. When notified of an emergency situation, send response teams/personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency scene or other location, as requested. • Utilize lawful authority.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
	2. Notify the EOC of the situation, if the original notification did not come from the EOC. 3. Manage law enforcement resources and direct law enforcement field operations. Duties may include: a. Enforce emergency orders. b. Provide mobile units for warning operations. c. Augment emergency communications. d. Direct and control traffic during emergency operations. e. Crowd control. f. First aid. g. Search and rescue. h. Support damage assessment activities. i. Deploy personnel to provide security for emergency teams (Fire and EMS) operating in hostile or potentially hostile environments. j. Provide security to key facilities: incident sites, critical facilities, damaged property, mass care/shelter sites and staging areas. k. Provide security in the area affected by the emergency to protect public and private property. l. Evacuation: – Assist in the evacuation of people at risk in and around the emergency scene. – Provide security, patrol evacuated areas. – Control access to the scene of the emergency or the area that has been evacuated. m. Support other public safety activities as required. n. Request assistance through the local and state law enforcement mutual aid system as necessary. o. Provide primary law enforcement services within their jurisdictions. p. Assist other jurisdictions if requested. q. Provide Emergency Response Unit for public safety and crowd control. r. Provide armory equipment available such as CS/CN gas, pepper spray, and electronic stun devices. 4. Hazardous Materials Response: a. Law Enforcement units responding to a hazardous material incident will ensure that they have a full understanding of the Incident Commander's assessment of the situation and that they take full and proper precautions to protect themselves. b. Only personnel having proper training and equipment should be deployed to a hazardous material incident. 5. When requested, report to the Ozaukee County EOC.
Emergency	1. Staff ESF # 13 position in the EOC. 2. Coordinate response to identify incident sites requiring law enforcement and

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
Operations Center (EOC)	security services. 3. Ensure the operation of dispatch and reporting systems. 4. Identify alternate communication links if necessary. 5. Determine condition and status of Ozaukee County law enforcement resources. 6. Determine present and future need for law enforcement, security and other on–scene resources. 7. Coordinate activities with the National Guard, state law enforcement personnel, and/or federal military officials if such organizations are providing support in affected areas. 8. Organize and direct law enforcement activities. 9. Ensure public safety and welfare are being implemented through such actions as: a. Evacuation. b. Crowd control. c. Traffic control. d. Property protection. e. Security at designated facilities. f. Incident perimeter control. 10. Support damage assessment activities. 11. Coordinate security for: a. Municipal facilities. b. Evacuated areas. c. Supply distribution points. 12. Respond to mutual aid requests of other jurisdictions if requested. • Do not dispatch mutual aid until it is determined no threat exists in Ozaukee County.
Recovery Actions	1. Return equipment and vehicles to pre-incident operational condition. 2. Document expenditures and provide to Finance Section 3. Participate in After-Action reviews.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
911 (PSAP) Communications Center	1. Assure needed radio systems continue to function.
Amateur Radio	1. Assist with primary or alternate emergency radio communications support as

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	requested.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide signs and other traffic control devices to support traffic control operations. 2. Deploy personnel to erect traffic barricades and signs as per prearranged plans or as requested. 3. Provide manpower, vehicles, equipment in support of law enforcement as requested.
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources needed to assist in law enforcement activities as requested.
Non Government Based Organizations	1. Assists with coordination of sheltering, feeding, and first aid of injured. 2. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources needed to assist in law enforcement activities.
Private Ambulance Services	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources needed to assist in law enforcement operations.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Directory & Resource List. 2. Emergency Police Services Mutual Aid Directory. 3. Law Enforcement Canine Units. 4. State–wide Mutual Aid Agreement, as per State Statute.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 14

Long Term Community Recovery

Preface

Recovery is both a short-term activity taken to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and a long-term activity designed to return people and areas affected by a disaster to pre-disaster or better conditions with mitigation projects. Recovery activities generally incorporate programs designed for implementation beyond the initial crisis period of an emergency or disaster, but may also be response oriented in nature. Examples of recovery activities provided by state and federal assistance include crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, community outreach, temporary housing and reconstruction.

Primary Agency

Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 14 – Long Term Community Recovery

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Emergency Management** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Building Inspector** **Chief Elected Official(s)** **Corporate Counsel** **County / Municipal Departments and Agencies, All** **County Administrator** **County Treasurer** **Disaster Recovery Manager** **Economic Development** **Finance** **Highway / Public Works** **Historical Society** **Human Services** **Register of Deeds/GIS** **Land & Water Management** **Law Enforcement Agencies** **Planning and Parks** **Public Health** **Public Information Officer** **Recovery Task Force** **Risk Management** **Utilities** **Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies*** • UW System Police & Security • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOA – WI Department of Administration • WI DOC – WI Department of Corrections • WI DOJ – WI Department of Justice • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI State Capitol Police

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Justice ***Support Agencies*** • All Federal departments and agencies possessing a public safety and security capability.	***Likely Agency Activities*** • Coordinate and provide law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated federal response, includes, but not limited to, force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and general law enforcement assistance in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 14

Long Term Community Recovery

PURPOSE.

1. To enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an emergency or disaster.

POLICIES.

1. ESF # 14: Long Term Community Recovery policy and concept of operations applies to county agencies/organizations, tribal, local agencies, nongovernmental and volunteer organizations for activities relating to potential or actual emergencies and disasters. It may include participation from private businesses.

2. Emergency Management is the primary coordinating agency for ESF # 14: Long Term Community Recovery and has the authority to plan for and respond to disasters under Emergency Management in Chapter 323 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Additional authorization is contained in the Federal Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act-Public Law 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by PL 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act) and applicable Ozaukee County Ordinances.

    a. Provide support activities and services in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities in accordance with local, county, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations.
    b. Is designed to reduce duplication of effort and benefits, to the extent possible. This includes streamlining assistance, identifying recovery and mitigation measures to support state, local, county and tribal planning efforts.
    c. Will focus on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature, when possible.
    d. Will use the post-incident environment as an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of previous community recovery and mitigation efforts.
    e. Emergency Management, as lead coordinating agency, and the identified support agencies will coordinate with county, local and tribal governments in the damage assessment process for publicly and privately owned buildings and structures; facilitate documentation of the costs incurred by local governments in responding to an incident.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Pre-Emergency	Emergency Management works with partner agencies to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Lead local preparedness and pre-disaster recovery planning process that inclusive and accessible.
Stabilization	1. Stabilization is the process in which the immediate impacts of an event on community systems are managed and contained, thereby creating an environment where recovery activities can begin. The various elements of a community system will stabilize on different time frames, leading to a situation in which response, stabilization, and restoration activities can occur concurrently. Stabilization includes such activities as: a. Providing essential health and safety services b. Providing congregate sheltering or other temporary sheltering solutions c. Providing food, water and other essential commodities for those displaced by the incident. d. Developing impact assessments on critical infrastructure, essential services, and key resources. e. Conducting initial damage assessments. f. Conducting community wide debris removal, including clearing of primary transportation routes of debris and obstructions. g. Establishing temporary or interim infrastructure systems. Supporting family reunification. h. Supporting return of medical patients to appropriate facilities in the area. i. Providing initial individual case management assessments. j. Building an awareness of the potential for fraud, waste and abuse, and ways to deter such activity, such as developing Public Service Announcements and publicizing ways to report allegations of waste, fraud and abuse. 2. Make recommendations for restoring critical infrastructure. 3. Coordinate the Preliminary Damage Assessment, Public Disaster Assessment, and federal financial support. 4. Work with WEM, FEMA, VOAD, and local agencies to set up Disaster Recovery Center(s). 5. Inform disaster victims about the federal individual assistance programs that are available and how to make application. 6. Develop and review mitigation strategies and tactics used during the incident and apply them to the planning process.
Intermediate Recovery	1. Intermediate recovery activities involve returning individuals and families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services back to a functional, if not pre-disaster state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures. a. Continuing to provide individual, family-centered, and culturally appropriate case management. b. Providing accessible interim housing (in or outside the affected area de-

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	pending on suitability) and planning for long-term housing solutions. c. Returning of displaced populations and businesses if appropriate. d. Reconnecting displaced persons with essential health and social services. e. Providing supportive behavioral health education, intervention, including continuing to provide crisis, grief, and group counseling and support. f. Providing access and functional needs assistance to preserve independence and health. g. Updating hazard and risk analyses to inform recovery activities. h. Establishing a post-disaster recovery prioritization and planning process. i. Developing an initial hazard mitigation strategy responsive to needs created by the disaster. j. Ensuring that national and local critical infrastructure priorities are identified and incorporated into recovery planning. k. Developing culturally and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns to promote rebuilding to increase resilience and reduce disaster losses. l. Supporting capacity assessment of local and state governments to plan and implement recovery. m. Complete assessments of natural and cultural resources and develop plans for long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery.
Long Term Recovery	1. Long-term recovery is the phase of recovery that follows intermediate recovery and may continue for months to years. Examples include the complete redevelopment and revitalization of the damaged area. It is the process of rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural, and built environments in a community to conditions set in a long-term recovery plan. The goal underlying long-term redevelopment is the impacted community moving toward self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience. Activities may continue for years depending on the severity and extent of the disaster damages, as well as the availability of resources. a. Identifying of risks that affect long-term community sustainment and vitality. b. Developing and implementing disaster recovery processes and plans, such as a long term recovery plan and/or reflecting recovery planning and mitigation measures in the community's land use planning and management, comprehensive plans, master plans, and zoning regulations. c. Rebuilding to appropriate resilience standards in recognition of hazards and threats. d. Addressing recovery needs across all sectors of the economy and community, and addressing individual and family recovery activities and unmet needs. e. Rebuilding educational, social, and other human services and facilities according to standards for accessible design.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	f. Reestablishing medical, public health, behavioral health, and human services systems. g. Reconfiguring elements of the community in light of changed needs and opportunities for "smart planning" to increase energy efficiency, enhance business and job diversity, and promote the preservation of natural resources. h. Implementing mitigation strategies, plans, and projects. i. Implementing permanent housing strategies. j. Reconstructing and/or relocating, consolidating permanent facilities. k. Implementing economic and business revitalization strategies. l. Implementing recovery strategies that integrate holistic community needs. m. Implementing plans to address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery. n. Ensuring there is an ongoing and coordinated effort among local, state, tribal, and federal entities to deter and detect waste, fraud and abuse. o. Identifying milestones for the conclusion of recovery for some or all non-local entities. p. Recommend prevention, protection, mitigation and redevelopment projects.
Post Disaster	1. Organize, implement, modify and develop recovery plans as needed. 2. Ensure integrated efforts across government offices, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations during the implementation phase of recovery projects and activities. 3. Lead effort in restoring local critical infrastructure and essential services, retaining businesses, and redeveloping housing that have been damaged, disrupted or destroyed by the disaster. 4. Lead outreach effort to all its constituents to support an inclusive post-disaster recovery planning process. 5. Manage recovery rebuilding in a manner which optimizes risk reduction opportunities and complies with standards for accessible design. 6. Lead local recovery planning effort to establish recovery vision and priorities. 7. Establish metrics to evaluate recovery progress and achievement of local disaster recovery objectives. 8. Communicate and coordinate with other levels of government involved in the recovery. 9. Receive and manage private, state, and federal grant resources; ensure effective and nondiscriminatory use of funds; and enforce accountability and compliance. 10. Ensure the safety and health of workers.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Assist with damage assessments. 2. Provide mass care services; individual immediate and long-term family services; post-event mitigation; referral support; and health and mental health services.
Building Inspector	1. Assist with damage assessments. 2. Inspect new and existing structures. 3. Enforce building and fire codes. 4. Facilitate the application of loss reduction for the rebuilding of critical infrastructure by using building, fire, and other appropriate codes to mitigate potential losses in the future. 5. Provide an emergency permitting plan to streamline the building permitting process in the event of disaster. 6. Determine whether repair or reconstruction of damaged structures will be allowed and under what conditions.
Chief Elected Official(s)	1. Develop policy and strategy, disseminate policy guidance and direction through the Disaster Recovery Manager. 2. Provide interface to the media and public. 3. Liaison with state and federal officials as required.
Corporate Counsel	1. Provide legal analysis of the recovery program. 2. Review recovery plans and procedures. 3. Advise on recovery resolutions and/or ordinances. 4. Provide legal advice.
County / Municipal Departments and Agencies, All	1. Review damage reports and other analyses of post disaster circumstances, compare these circumstances with mitigation opportunities, and identify areas for post disaster development changes. 2. Initiate recommendations for enactment, repeal, or extension of emergency ordinances, moratoriums, and resolutions. 3. Recommend and implement an economic recovery program focusing on local community needs. 4. Recommend zoning changes in damaged areas. 5. Recommend land areas and land-use types that will receive priority in the recovery and reconstruction process. 6. Recommend procedural changes for non-vital regulations and development standards to reduce reconstruction time. 7. Initiate recommendations for relocation and acquisition of property in damage areas.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	8. Initiate a property owner notification program to inform nonresident property owners of damages incurred to their property and any post disaster requirements or restrictions imposed by local authorities. 9. Evaluate damaged public facilities and formulate reconstruction, mitigation, or replacement recommendations. 10. Participate in the preparation of a community redevelopment plan. 11. Make recommendations for new ordinances, plans, codes, and/or standards to assist in recovery from future disasters. 12. Certain County and City Departments, Agencies and Organizations will be assigned to lead specific recovery support functions as per the Recovery Incident Action Plan. Each "primary" agency will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of their recovery support function (RSF) and will be responsible for identifying the resources (support departments and organizations) within the RSF that will accomplish the post disaster activities.
County Administrator	1. May serve as the Disaster Recovery Manager (otherwise appoint). 2. Provide direction to the Disaster Recovery Manager to ensure implementation of recovery policy directives and strategic decisions. 3. Ensure continuity of government operations and services.
County Treasurer	1. Appraise properties and maintains records of property values. 2. Provide mapping and basic property information. 3. Assist with damage assessments. 4, Determine value of properties. 5. Assist with preparing damage assessment reports.
Disaster Recovery Manager	1. Implement recovery policy directives and has overall management responsibility of recovery activities. 2. Ensures that the appropriate recovery support functions (RSFs) are identified and activated, that appropriate tasks are identified and prioritized, and that resources are applied within this priority framework. 3. Determine the organizational structure for recovery operations. 4. Formulate special committees and subcommittees as conditions may warrant. 5. Initiate recommendations for the enactment, repeal or extension of emergency ordinances and resolutions.
Economic Development	1. Prepare economic impact analysis. 2. Liaison with private sector (business and industry). 3. Recommend and implement an economic recovery program, focusing on local community needs. 4. Identify economic recovery assistance programs.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Finance	1. Assist Emergency Management and other departments in tracking costs (disaster cost–tracking documentation system). 2. Assist Emergency Management in completing federal financial documents. 3. Provide a framework for implementing administrative and financial services necessary for disaster recovery. 4. Facilitate the acquisition of supplies, equipment, and services necessary to support recovery actions. 5. Ensure that all obligation documents initiated in the incident are properly prepared and completed. 6. Determine if normal competitive bidding procedures should be waived to expedite response and relief efforts. 7. Maintain responsible effort to foster competition for work; solicit proposals by phone or other means from more than one vendor.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide heavy equipment and transportation. 2. Assist with debris removal. 3. Assist with damage assessments. 4. Provide road engineering. 5. Provide, coordinate repair and restoration of public infrastructure and services to return the public infrastructure and government services to pre–event levels or better.
Historical Society	1. Evaluate the extent and type of historic rehabilitation activities needed based upon assessments of damage. 2. Assist the Chief Building Engineer in related historic resource rehabilitation activities. 3. Provide information on historic resource rehabilitation and redevelopment in historic districts to interested parties to coordinate and maximize such efforts.
Human Services	1. Provide information to older adults and persons with disabilities on available services and help connect them to those services. 2. Provide case management to help older adults and disabled people remain independent and in their homes or living situations. 3. Provide input to Public Health on the coordination of mental health services for the public. 4. Provide technical assistance and/or personnel to assist special population needs, on environmental health issues, communicable or infectious disease issues, radiological/nuclear issues, and bio-terrorism preparedness. 5. Provide expertise in long-term health, medical concerns and mental health services. 6. Use after-action reports during recovery to document social, cultural and health issues.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	7. Address multiple levels of need: maintains continuity of care for the population with pre-existing mental illness conditions; meets the needs of first responders in the disaster area; meets the needs of evacuees, victims and others and plans for immediate post evacuation human services. 8. Work to provide access to stable housing for victims as it is central to effective continuity of core social services. 9. Work with agencies to relieve stress on public services for local communities accepting evacuees. Stress intensifies as the disaster fades from public view and federal emergency funds recede. 10. Support FEMA Immediate and Regular Services Counseling Grants when needed and authorized.
Register of Deeds/GIS	1. Provide GIS support to recovery planning.
Land & Water Management	1. Participate in the recovery and mitigation process by identifying any zoning changes needed. 2. Assist with preparing a redevelopment plan. 3. Recommend build back policies. 4. Recommend policies for redeveloping areas that have sustained repeated disaster damage. 5. Recommend policies that promote mitigation from future damage. 6. Recommend priorities for relocating and acquiring damaged property. 7. Review the nature of damages, identify and evaluate alternate program objectives for repairs and reconstruction, and formulate recommendations to guide community recovery. 8. Recommend zoning changes in damaged areas. 9. Recommend land areas and land–use types that will receive priority in the recovery and reconstruction process. 10. Help develop replacement–housing strategies. 11. Recommend restoration priorities. 12. Make recommendations for new ordinances, plans, codes, and /or standards to assist in recovery from future disasters. 13. Recommend any changes in the Use and Development Regulations, or any other ordinances which it deems necessary or advisable to prevent recurring damage or mitigate hazards.
Law Enforcement Agencies	1. Provide security in the area affected by the emergency to protect the public and private property. 2. Issue notifications of current restricted areas, curfew orders, travel restrictions, etc. 3. Develop plan, procedures for the timely reentry of essential response and

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	recovery personnel, government officials, property owners, business owners, media, etc. to speed the recovery of the impacted local government(s) and its economy; and to provide uniform guidance following a large–scale disaster to law enforcement personnel who direct access into the impacted area.
Planning and Parks	1. Assess impact of disaster or emergency on parks, recreation and cultural resources. 2. Coordinate on repair, stabilization and/or demolition. 3. Recommend any changes in the Comprehensive Plan or any other ordinances which it deems necessary or advisable to prevent recurring damage or mitigate hazards.
Public Health	1. Provide ongoing systems and methods for community surveillance with the goal of mitigating and reducing the impacts from local or regional events that could affect public health. 2. Identify threats to public health during the recovery period and provide remedies.
Public Information Officer	1. Preparing and release information about the County's recovery activities to the news media, affected community citizens, recovery personnel and other agencies and organizations. 2. Serve as a central point for distributing public information.
Recovery Task Force	1. Oversee the recovery and reconstruction process, and to serve as an advisory committee to the Disaster Recovery Manager. 2. Identify mitigation opportunities, identify resources, and ensure maximum control over the recovery process. 3. Prepare a recovery and redevelopment plan.
Risk Management	1. Advise the Disaster Recovery Manager on recovery safety issues. 2. Monitor and assess safety hazards or unsafe conditions for recovery personnel 3. Develop measures for assuring personnel safety. 4. Determine insured losses and uninsured losses. 5. Compile personnel injury claims/reports. 6. Process, manage jurisdiction insurance claims.
Utilities	1. Provide information regarding the current status of their respective services, as well as the estimated times of power or water supply restoration.
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	1. Address recovery needs across all sectors of the economy and community, and addressing individual and family recovery activities and unmet needs.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
ATTACHMENTS	1. Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Team. 2. Recovery Guidance.
REFERENCES	1. Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Attachment 1

OZAUKEE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION TEAM

(To be updated in year 2013)

EXPERTISE	ORGANIZATION
County Comprehensive Planning	Planning & Parks
Public Health	Ozaukee County Public Health
Human Services	Ozaukee Human Services
Transportation Infrastructure	Ozaukee County Highway/Municipal Public Works
Building Codes	Ozaukee County Zoning/Planning/Building Inspector
Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Response	Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management
Education/Local Governments	Ozaukee County University of Wisconsin Extension
Insurance	Ozaukee County Finance Department
Lifelines	Ozaukee County Highway/Public Works Department
Agriculture or Land Conservation	Ozaukee County UW Extension/Ozaukee County Land & Water Management
Floodplain Management Forestry Environmental Natural Resources	Ozaukee County Land and Water Management
Housing	American Red Cross
Floodplain/Stormwater Management	Ozaukee County Land and Water Management
Conservation	DNR
Volunteer Management	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
Planning, local government resources	Council of Regional Planning Organizations / Planning & Parks
Weather Information	National Weather Service

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Attachment 2

RECOVERY GUIDANCE

A. GENERAL.

1. Successful long term recovery will require planning, training, public education, use of volunteer and community services and will be based on an accurate damage assessment. Ozaukee County staff, together with County Hazard Mitigation Team and others as needed will oversee these activities.

2. ESF #14 provides the coordination mechanisms for county agencies and others to:

   a. Assess the social, psychosocial and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate efforts to address long-term community recovery issues.
   b. Determine/identify responsibilities for long-term recovery activities, and provide a vehicle to maintain continuity in program delivery among agencies. Ensure follow through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts with local and tribal governments and other involved parties.
   c. Identify appropriate programs and agencies to support implementation of the long term community recovery plan, ensure coordination, and identify gaps in resources available.
   d. Avoid duplication of assistance. Coordinate program application processes and planning requirements to streamline assistance. Identify and coordinate resolution of policy and program issues.
   e. Advise local and elected officials and county agencies on the long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to long-term recovery in field operations.
   f. Work with state, local, and tribal governments, NGOs and private-sector organizations to develop or revise a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the affected community.

3. Recovery Functions.

   a. Recovery Functions (RFs) represent groupings of types of recovery activities and programs that the County and its citizens are likely to need following disaster. County RFs include:

      RF # 1: Impact Assessment (Disaster Assessment)
      RF # 2: Continuation of Government
      RF # 3: Public Information; Community Relations
      RF # 4: Human Services (Short-term)
      RF # 5: Individual Assistance
      RF # 6: Volunteers and Donations
      RF # 7: Unmet Needs
      RF # 8: Debris Management
      RF # 9: Reentry, Security
      RF # 10: Health
      RF # 11: Safety
      RF # 12: Repair and Restoration of Public Infrastructure, Services, Buildings (Public Assistance)
      RF # 13: Building Inspections and Permits
      RF # 14: Rebuilding, Construction, Repairs, Restoration
      RF # 15: Housing

RF # 16: Redevelopment (Planning and Community Development)
RF # 17: Economic Restoration and Development
RF # 18: Environmental Concerns
RF # 19: Mitigation
RF # 20: Recovery Administration and Finance
RF # 21: Mutual Aid

B. RECOVERY INCIDENT ACTION PLAN AND TASK FORCE.

1. Recovery Incident Action Plan and Task Force include:

a. Recovery activities are operational in nature and begin while response operation activities are still underway. For most events, these activities will begin in the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as staff work to assemble data on the extent of damages.

b. A Recovery Planning Unit is established in the County EOC to begin the first draft of a "Recovery Incident Action Plan (RIAP)" for use by the Recovery Task Force. The RIAP is based on situation, damage and impact assessments developed by the EOC Planning Section.

c. As the emergency response phase stabilizes, the Emergency Management /EOC begins the coordination of disaster recovery activities and recommends the activation of the Recovery Task Force as appropriate.

d. The County may establish a "Recovery Task Force" to:

(1) Oversee the recovery and reconstruction process, and to serve as an advisory committee to the County Commission.
(2) Identify mitigation opportunities, identify resources, and ensure maximum control over the recovery process.

e. "Recovery Task Force" responsibilities may include, but not limited to:

(1) Preparing a redevelopment plan.
(2) Developing procedures to carry out build back policies.
(3) Developing policies for redeveloping areas that have sustained repeated disaster damage.
(4) Develop policies that promote mitigation from future damage.
(5) Develop priorities for relocating and acquiring damaged property.

f. The Recovery Task Force will develop a specific, more refined recovery incident action plan based on the first draft developed by the EOC Plans Section. This event specific RIAP, in part, will specify which "recovery functions" are to be activated. The RIAP also defines a phased recovery program with a priority of work plan, i.e. priorities and actions to be taken to:

(1) Eliminate life-threatening conditions.
(2) Restore utility and transportation services.
(3) Provide and restore suitable housing conditions.

(4) Resume normal economic activity.
(5) Expedite the securing of financial assistance from both the public and private sectors.
(6) Restore other important County services to normal levels.
(7) Restore the community's physical facilities, both public and private, such as waste collection, street lighting, street cleaning, traffic control, schools, nurseries, day care, etc.
(8) Return of all essential services (i.e., water, sewage, electricity, gas, refuse pickup, etc.).
(9) Return personnel to normal work schedules and assignments.

5. Recovery Facilities.

a. A Joint Field Office (JFO) is established to facilitate federal-state coordination of private and public disaster assistance. The Governor appoints (or has previously appointed) a "Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)" to work in partnership with federal officials and to represent the state's interests. The President appoints a federal coordinating officer (FCO) to coordinate federal assistance and requests the Governor to designate a state coordinating officer (SCO). The SCO coordinates state and local efforts, working closely with the FCO.

b. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's) may be established to manage the cooperative effort between the local, state, and federal government for the benefit of disaster victims (individuals, families and small businesses). Agencies and organizations offering assistance provide representatives to the DRC where disaster victims, through an "entrance/exit interview" process, may receive information and referral to the specific agencies/organizations that can best meet their needs. Application for assistance should initially be made through the national tele-registration hot-line (1-800-462-9029 or TDD 1-800-462-7585). FEMA, state and local emergency management will jointly determine the locations, dates and times for the operation of DRC's.

C. TWO TYPES OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

1. Assistance under a declaration of "EMERGENCY" is specialized assistance to meet a specific need and is generally limited to those actions which may be required to save lives and protect property, public health, safety, or to lessen the threat of a more severe disaster. (Note: Under 44 CFR, subpart E, establishes a five (5) million dollar cap for debris removal and emergency management measures.) Examples of emergency assistance are:

a. Emergency mass care, such as emergency shelter, emergency provision of food, water, medicine, and emergency medical care.

b. Clearance of debris to save lives and protect property and public health and safety.

c. Emergency protective measures, including: Search and rescue; Demolition of unsafe structures; Warning of further risks and hazards; Public information on health and safety measures; Other actions necessary to remove or to reduce immediate threats to public health and safety, to public property, or to private property when in the public interest.

d. Emergency communications.

e. Emergency transportation.

f. Emergency repairs to essential utilities and facilities.

2. Assistance under a declaration of "MAJOR DISASTER" provides a wide range of assistance to individuals and/or to local and state governments and certain non-profit organizations. See Sections D and E on the following pages.

3. Disaster Information and Referral Centers (DIRCs).

a. Ozaukee County Emergency Management established sites that are strategically located throughout the County and will serve as Disaster Information and Referral Centers (DIRCs). The purpose of these centers is to provide disaster relief information and referral services to the affected residents of Ozaukee County. Additionally, if the disaster is of a catastrophic nature causes widespread damage throughout several segments of the County, the information and referral services may be augmented to include other disaster relief services such as distribution of food, water, disaster relief supplies and donated goods.

b. If a presidential declaration is issued or one is expected, DIRCs may be established for the period prior to the opening of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs). Whenever possible, DIRC locations will be converted to DRCs.

D. HUMAN SERVICES - INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE.

1. Individual Assistance Programs.

a. Temporary housing, until alternative housing is available, for disaster victims whose homes are uninhabitable. Home repair funds for uninsured losses may be given to owner-occupants in lieu of other forms of temporary housing assistance, so that families can quickly return to their damaged homes. Other forms of assistance include rental assistance up to 18 months and/or use of mobile homes.

b. Disaster unemployment assistance and job placement assistance for those unemployed as result of a major disaster and who have used up their regular unemployment benefits.

c. Individual and family grants to help meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs when those affected are unable to meet such expenses or needs through other programs or other means.

d. Legal services to low-income families and individuals.

e. Crisis counseling and referrals to appropriate mental health agencies to relieve disaster-caused mental health problems.

f. Loans to individuals, businesses, and farmers for repair, rehabilitation or replacement of damaged real and personal property and some production losses not fully covered by insurance.

g. Agricultural assistance, including technical assistance; payments covering a major portion of the cost

to eligible farmers who perform emergency conservation actions on farmland damaged by the disaster; and provision of federally owned feed grain for livestock and herd preservation.

h. Veterans assistance, such as death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and adjustments to home mortgages held by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) if a VA-insured home has been damaged.

i. Tax relief, including held from the Internal Revenue Service in claiming casualty losses resulting from the disaster, and state tax assistance.

j. Waiver of penalties for early withdrawal of funds from certain time deposits.

k. The Cora Brown Fund, to assist victims of natural disasters for those disaster-related needs that have not been or will not be met by other programs.

2. Other programs can include:

a. Low Interest Deferred Payment Loan Program, available to home owners and rental property owners for repair or reconstruction of real property damaged or destroyed in a natural disaster. Applicants must first exhaust insurance or all other federal and state disaster assistance in order to qualify.

b. Housing and Urban Development Program, offered to low income applicants. Program will pay a percentage of rental costs for a maximum of eighteen months.

c. Social Security Assistance, help in expediting delivery of checks delayed by the disaster, and in applying for social security disability and survivor benefits.

d. Emergency Individual and Family Needs, emergency food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance may be provided to individuals, families having such needs as a result of the disaster.

e. Contractor's Licensing, guidance in obtaining licensed contractors to assist home owners in repair or restoration of damaged property.

f. Insurance Information, advice to persons on insurance requirements, claims, and problems with settlement.

g. Consumer Fraud Prevention, a program to obtain consumer advice, and to report consumer fraud and price gouging.

E. INFRASTRUCTURE - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

1. The Public Assistance Program is intended to help repair or replace damaged/destroyed public property and infrastructure. After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Wisconsin Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will join Ozaukee County in determining the extent of damages and will conduct “Applicant’s Briefings” to clarify public assistance requirements, procedures, and eligible projects. The federal government can provide a minimum of 75% of the funding for the recovery work that FEMA rules as eligible.

2. Project Applications. The Project Application is the document which summarizes total dollar cost of all public assistance, and incorporates required assurances and agreements between Ozaukee County, Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

4. Project Worksheets. The basis for Project Applications is the "Project Worksheets" which identify the damaged property, define the scope of work, and establish the cost of repair or replacement. These are prepared by the Ozaukee County/state/federal team. The Project Worksheets may be supported by engineers or contractor estimates, photographs, maps, and other appropriate data. The scope of work, as outlined on the Project Worksheet, is the guideline for determining eligibility.

5. Ozaukee County responsibilities will include:

    a. Compiling a list of all sites where damage occurred.

    b. Documenting all the damage.

    c. Coordinating the damage survey team(s).

    d. Selecting project funding options.

    e. Project management.

    f. Preparing reports and documentation.

    g. Participating in final inspections.

    h. Participating in audits.

    i. Providing insurance for approved projects.

6. Other forms of Public Assistance which may be made available under a Presidential declaration of a major disaster include:

    a. Use of federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources (other than the extension of credit) from various federal agencies.

    b. Community disaster loans, payment of school operating expenses, repairs to federal-aid system roads, repairs to projects.

7. Federal requirements tied to financial assistance:

    a. The Disaster Relief Act of 1974 requires that an applicant, for assistance for the repair or restoration of damaged public or private nonprofit facilities, shall purchase and maintain such insurance as may be reasonably available, adequate and necessary to protect such facilities against future loss.

b. In addition, the applicant must comply with appropriate hazard mitigation, environmental protection, flood plain management and flood insurance regulations as a condition for receiving federal disaster assistance.

F. HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN/PROGRAM.

1. Should Ozaukee County receive public disaster assistance, a Hazard Mitigation Plan/Program will be required to pursue mitigation measures to help ensure against similar damage in the future.

2. All County Departments are encouraged to:

   a. Review damage reports and other analyses of post disaster circumstances, compare these circumstances with mitigation opportunities, and identify areas for post disaster development changes.

   b. Initiate recommendations for enactment, repeal, or extension of emergency ordinances, moratoriums, and resolutions.

   c. Recommend and implement an economic recovery program focusing on local community needs.

   d. Recommend zoning changes in damaged areas.

   e. Recommend land areas and land-use types that will receive priority in the recovery and reconstruction process.

   f. Recommend procedural changes for non-vital regulations and development standards to reduce reconstruction time.

   g. Initiate recommendations for relocation and acquisition of property in damage areas.

   h. Initiate a property owner notification program to inform nonresident property owners of damages incurred to their property and any post disaster requirements or restrictions imposed by local authorities.

   i. Evaluate damaged public facilities and formulate reconstruction, mitigation, or replacement recommendations.

   j. Participate in the preparation of a community redevelopment plan.

   k. Make recommendations for new ordinances, plans, codes, and/or standards to assist in recovery from future disasters.

   l. Certain County and City Departments, Agencies and Organizations will be assigned to lead specific recovery functions as per the Recovery Incident Action Plan. Each “primary” agency will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of their recovery function (RF) and will be responsible for identifying the resources (support departments and organizations) within the RF that will accomplish the post disaster activities.

G. REFERENCES.

1. Guidelines for Assessing and Documenting Disaster Damage (August 2005).

2. State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan –Updated (2005) State of WI Administrative Plan for HMGP -404 (Chapter 5 – goals, action plan, mitigation strategy and capability assessment by agency and hazards, action plan summary by goals, agency capability assessment).

3. Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

4. State of Wisconsin Administrative Plan for Individual and Family Grant Program.

5. Sub grantees handbook on Disaster Assistance Procedures in Administration of the PA Program – June 1997.

6. Ozaukee County Hazard Analysis.

7. UDSR Form.

8. Resource Guide to All-Hazards Mitigation Planning.

9. Regional State Support Team Guidance.

10. Developing and Promoting Mitigation Best Practices and Case Studies-Communication Strategy.

11. See Ozaukee County Emergency Response Plan, Basic Plan, Attachment 1 Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 15

Public Information

Preface

Emergencies may threaten life safety and disrupt normal life. Rapid dissemination of information to the public is essential for protecting health and safety before, during and after emergencies and for informing the public of the County's emergency response efforts.

Primary Agency

County Administrator / County Board Chairperson
Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 15 – Public Information

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **County Administrator / County Board Chairperson** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Department's** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Commercial Print Media** **Commercial Radio & Television Stations** **County/Municipal Departments and Agencies, All** **MABAS Division 119** **National Weather Service** **Public Health** **Schools**	***Primary Agency*** • WEM – WI Emergency Management ***Support Agencies*** • WI DATCP – WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection • WI DHS – WI Department of Health Services • WI DMA – WI Department of Military Affairs • WI DNR – WI Department of Natural Resources • WI DOT – WI Department of Transportation • WI Governor's Office • WI SLH – WI State Hygiene Lab

Federal	
Primary Agency • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Support Agencies*** • All ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Though the Joint Information Center (JIC), ensure the coordinated release of information.	***(Support Agencies Continued)*** • Coordinate federal actions to provide the required external affairs support to federal, state, tribal, and local incident management elements. Federal ESF #15 integrates Public Affairs, Congressional Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, Community Relations, and the private sector under the coordinating auspices of External Affairs. • Provide the resources and structure for the implementation of the federal Incident Communication Policy and Procedures (ICEPP).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 15

Public Information

PURPOSE.

1. To establish a system that gathers and disseminates emergency–related information through the media and directly to the general public. This does not include the Alert and Warning information covered in ESF # 22: Public Protection.

2. Ensure that sufficient County assets are deployed to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to the public, the media, and local, state and federal governmental partners.

POLICIES.

1. It is the goal of Ozaukee County to release timely and accurate emergency information to the public in a cooperative manner with the media.

2. Ozaukee County will coordinate emergency information releases with other Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), and state/federal agencies.

3. The Public Information Officer and/or EOC Emergency Management:

   a. Manage all aspects of emergency public information through use of the Joint Information System.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR/COUNTY BOARD CHAIRPERSON & SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Develop and deliver public education preparedness programs. 3. Prepare emergency information and instructions for release during emergencies. 4. Develop and maintain system to release timely emergency information and instructions. 5. Coordinate and maintain a working relationship with the media; particularly those who will disseminate emergency information to the public. 6. List and maintain available media resources (call letters, names, addresses, and telephone numbers, social media platforms) that will disseminate emergency information to the public.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR/COUNTY BOARD CHAIRPERSON & SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S	
	7. Establish a means to monitor and respond to rumors. 8. Designate an information center that will be the single, official point of contact for the media during an emergency. 9. Ensure ability to provide emergency information/instructions to hearing impaired and non–English speaking populations. 10. Participate in drills, exercises. 11. Develop emergency action checklists. 12. Provide periodic tests of the emergency alert system.
Emergency	1. Public Information Officer (PIO): When notified, report to the County EOC or incident scene as appropriate. 2. Activated by EOC to disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public. 3. Assist PIO with information dissemination. 4. Provide security for JIC and media briefing areas as necessary. 5. Distribute approved information to the public using MyStateUSA, text messaging, email, cable television or other systems with assistance from Emergency Management.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	**PIO.** 1. Staff the "Public Information Officer" position within the Ozaukee County EOC "Command Staff" Section. • Brief EOC management and staff on procedures/rules to release public information. 2. Assist with the dissemination of warning and emergency instructions. 3. Prepare official emergency public information: a. Gather information. b. Verify information for accuracy. c. Monitor media reports. 4. Provide emergency public information: a. Coordinate releases to public. b. Approves PIO news releases. c. Inform the public about disaster damage, restricted areas, protection and care for companion animals, farm animals, wildlife, and available emergency assistance. d. Issue official emergency instructions and information to the public through all available means. 5. Establish communication links with local media. 6. Respond to media inquiries. 7. Monitor and respond to rumors.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR/COUNTY BOARD CHAIRPERSON & SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S	
	8. Schedule news conferences. 9. Designate an information center where media representatives can be briefed, compose their news copy, and have telecommunications with their newspaper or station. 10. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC/ WEM Duty Officer: a. Coordinate emergency information efforts. b. Participate in; coordinate with state and federal Joint Information Centers. 11. Maintain documentation: clip articles, log, and maintain list of releases sent. 12. Provide technical support to access TV cable system. 13. Gain appropriate approval. **Public Communications** 1. Coordinate messages from the various response agencies and establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). 2. Gather information on the incident. 3. Provide incident related information through the media and other County sources to individuals, families, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident. 4. Use a broad range of resources to disseminate information. 5. Monitor the news coverage to ensure the accuracy of the information being disseminated. 6. Handle appropriate special projects such as news conferences and press operations for incident area tours. 7. Oversee the key function of media relations. 8. Establish a call center, as needed. 9. Identify and coordinate with the community leaders and neighborhood groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, and to establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange. **Governmental Affairs.** 1. Establish contact with the elected and appointed officials representing affected areas to provide information on the incident. 2. Be prepared to arrange an incident site visit for these officials and their staffs. 3. Respond to inquiries. **Emergency Management.** 1. Advises County Administrator and or County Board Chairperson on when to disseminate emergency information/ instructions to public.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR/COUNTY BOARD CHAIRPERSON & SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT'S	
	2. Assist PIO with new releases and rumor control. 3. Liaison with other Regional Emergency Management Agencies and State EOC. 4. Activate public information activities as dictated by the situation. 5. Request activation of the EAS and NOAA Radio systems as required (EOC activation). 6. Activate Media Security Reliability Council (MSRC) as appropriate to provide emergency public information.
Recovery Actions	1. Establish recovery media center to serve as a central point for distributing public information 2. Prepare and release information about the disaster incident to the news media, affected community citizens, response personnel and other agencies and organizations. 3. Coordinate press releases and bulletins with the state and federal Joint Information Center (if established). 4. Maintain contact through the federal/state Disaster Field Office. 5. Keep government employees and citizens continuously informed about recovery issues and changes in the recovery process. 6. Ensure outreach to non–English speaking population. 7. Conduct community forums and workshops; Liaison with community organizations.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Assist with emergency information dissemination.
Commercial Print Media	1. Assist with emergency information dissemination.
Commercial Radio & Television Stations	1. Assist with emergency information dissemination.
County / Municipal Departments and Agencies, All	1. All emergency management related news releases emanating from other departments during the disaster and post–disaster time period will be coordinated by the Emergency Operations Center. 2. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to assist in the distribution of information including establishing the call center. 3. Provide advice on message content to best reach department clients.
MABAS Division 119	1. Assist Public Information Officer (PIO) with information dissemination.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
National Weather Service	1. Activate NOAA Weather Radio Network as dictated by situation. 2. Activates NOAA Radio Network for non–weather regional emergencies.
Public Health	1. Provide consultation, resource material, etc., related to: a. Emergencies caused by public health events including pandemic influenza, other emerging infectious diseases or acts of bioterrorism. b. Other emergencies that have the potential to threaten the public's health. 2. Distribute approved information to the public using MyStateUSA, text messaging, email, cable television or other systems.
Schools	1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources necessary to assist in the distribution of information including assisting with the public information officer's duties. 2. Provide the EOC Public Information Officer with frequent updates as to the status of public information activities. 3. Distribute approved information to the public using text messaging, email, the schools web site or other systems.
ATTACHMENTS	1. None.
REFERENCES	1. Alert List. 2. News Media – Resources.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 16

Hospital & Medical Services

Preface

A major event would rapidly impact local government's resources and abilities to provide medical services. Hospital and medical facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed resulting in a medical and pharmaceutical supplies/equipment shortage. Injuries and health conditions will be complicated by the impact to EMS as well as the overwhelming demand for pharmaceutical supplies.

Primary Agency

Ozaukee County Hospitals
MABAS Division 119

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 16 – Hospital & Medical Services

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Ozaukee County Hospitals** **MABAS Division 119** **Support** **911 (PSAP) Communications Center** **American Red Cross** **Clinics** **Coroner** **Emergency Management** **Emergency Service Providers, Public & Private** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments** **Medical Helicopter Services** **Military – National Guard** **Mutual Aid** **Public Health** **Transit Service** **Volunteer Organizations**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal **NOTE: Though there is no Federal ESF # 16, likely support from Federal ESF # 8 includes:**	
• Provide supplemental assistance to state, tribal, and local governments in the following core functional areas: – Assessment of medical needs – Medical care personnel – Medical equipment and supplies – Patient evacuation – Patient care	– Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices – Blood and blood products – All-hazard medical consultation, technical assistance, and support – Public medical information

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 16

Hospital & Medical Services

PURPOSE.

1. Identify, manage and organize the response of emergency medical care resources. Act as the liaison between local, state and federal agencies in the coordination of emergency response and emergency medical support.

POLICIES.

1. Ozaukee County will endeavor to assure the quality of care given to its citizens will be at the highest level possible; however difficult conditions may limit the amount and quality of care. However, emergency measures to protect life and health during disasters in all likelihood will be exclusively dependent upon local and area resources.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
OZAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITALS & MABAS DIVISION 119	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Continue to work with Ozaukee County Public Health to maintain medical inventory of supplies. 3. Participate in drills, exercises. 4. Develop emergency action checklists. 5. Support mutual aid agreements including Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). 6. Develop internal plans and standard operating procedures.
Emergency	1. EMS will respond to the emergency scene with all available personnel and equipment as available. 2. Upon Fire/EMS arrival at the scene, assume appropriate role in the Incident Command System (ICS). If ICS has not been established, initiate in accordance with the NIMS and report implementation to the EOC. 3. Triage, stabilize, treat, and coordinate transport of the sick and injured with area hospitals. 4. Establish and maintain field communications and coordination with other responding emergency teams (medical, fire, police, public works, etc.), and radio or telephone communications with area hospitals, as appropriate.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
OZAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITALS & MABAS DIVISION 119	
	• Provide early notification to the hospital radio net on potential mass casualty incidents. 5. Ozaukee County working in collaboration with Hospital Emergency Medical Services directs the activities of private, volunteer, and other emergency medical units, and of bystander volunteers as needed. 6. Evacuate patients from affected hospitals if necessary. 7. Isolate, decontaminate, and treat victims of hazardous chemical or infectious diseases, as needed. 8. When first notified, local hospitals followed by WHEPP R-7 report to the Ozaukee County EOC. 9. Establish Incident Command post when appropriate. 10. Provide logistical support.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 16: Hospital & Medical Services position in the EOC. 2. Activate the communications links between emergency medical responders and hospital. 3. Determine condition, status of Ozaukee County's hospital and medical resources via WI-TRAC. 4. Determine present and future need for hospital and medical resources. a. Determine need for additional personnel. b. Determine coordination needed regarding functional needs shelters with Human Services. c. Examine need for medical equipment and supplies. d. Ascertain need for patient evacuation. 5. Coordinate medical support for shelters. 6. Provide and coordinate medical personnel at functional needs shelters as requested. 7. Provide, coordinate the medical resources to include: a. Ambulance vehicles and transportation. b. Medical personnel. c. Medical equipment and supplies. d. Logistical support. e. Strategic National Stockpile f. Administrative and clerical support. 8. Obtain, coordinate medical resources as requested by field incident commanders, including: a. Provision for pre–hospital and hospital emergency medical care. b. Assist in identification, coordination and mobilization of medical equipment, supplies and personnel. 9. Coordinate assistance to Coroner in victim identification and mortuary services. 10. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC through the EOC Manager. a. Provide information on damages, status of Ozaukee County's hospital and

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
OZAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITALS & MABAS DIVISION 119	
	medical system. b. Request additional medical resources as needed. 11. Evaluate mutual aid requests and determine which can be filled.
Recovery Actions	1. Continue providing essential medical care services. 2. Assist Recovery Operations; Identify barriers to recovery. 3. Assist restoration of the area's medical care delivery capacity. 4. Support Operations to provide pre–hospital medical care and health services. 5. Support USAR as needed through local, state and federal resources. 6. Support DMAT as needed through local, state and federal resources. 7. Maintain activity log and documentation of labor, supplies and equipment. 8. Document damaged apparatus and equipment. 9. Maintain activity journal.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
911 (PSAP) Communications Center	1. Dispatch the appropriate emergency response units to incident site.
American Red Cross	1. Provide shelter support and feeding as needed.
Clinics	1. Provide medical care for those injured or ill. 2. Coordinate with EMS and other health providers on patient care capacity. 3. Work with public health on community health issues.
Coroner	1. Coordinate and direct all Coroner related services within the county. 2. During the period of crisis, uses individuals who have been trained as Deputy Coroners or recruited from area mortuaries. 3. Responsible for the final disposition of the dead, identifying remains and arranging for their transportation.
Emergency Management	1. Activate the EOC, if necessary. 2. Coordinate personnel, material, supplies, transportation, security, communications, public information, hazard mitigation, and other resources and support as necessary. 3. Ensure the coordination of resources in response to emergency response units

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	needs as communicated from the field. 4. Coordinate personnel including military assets.
Emergency Service Providers, Public & Private	1. Responsible for triage and appropriate on–scene treatment. 2. Transport casualties to the designated medical facilities.
Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments	1. Provide support as able. 2. Maintain law and order through traffic and crowd control. 3. Provide security for vital facilities and supplies. 4. Control access to operating scenes and vacated areas. 5. Notify emergency response agencies of evacuating danger areas, where appropriate.
Medical Helicopter Services	1. Provide air ambulance service.
Military – National Guard	1. Provide personnel and equipment from medical evacuation and hospital units. 2. Provide helicopters and crews for use in evacuation of casualties or transport of supplemental personnel and supplies.
Mutual Aid	1. Requests for assistance from surrounding counties will be made through the MABAS system.
Public Health	1. Determine if incidents have population-wide health implications. 2. Monitor medical surveillance. 3. Record costs and expenditures and forward them to this ESF's Group Supervisor.
Transit Service	1. Provide transportation of "walking wounded." 2. Assist with evacuation of large numbers of people. 3. Transport of equipment.
Volunteer Organizations	1. Provide shelter for large numbers of injured or displaced people.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Map – Rescue Area (Ambulances). 2. MABAS Agreement. 3. Surge WHEPP.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 17

Volunteer & Donation Management

Preface

Emergencies may create an influx of volunteers wishing to aid in the emergency response as well as of donations (both money and goods) intended to aid the victims of the emergency. Manage masses of solicited and/or unsolicited goods, undesignated cash donations, and coordinate large numbers of affiliated and unaffiliated (spontaneous) volunteers.

Primary Agency

Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 17 – Volunteer & Donation Management

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Emergency Management** **Support** **Amateur Radio** **American Red Cross** **Community Based Organizations** **Corporation Counsel** **County and Municipal Departments & Agencies, All** **Faith Based Organizations** **Finance** **Highway / Public Works** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments** **Public Health** **Salvation Army** **Transit Services** **VOAD**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal (NRF Annex)	
Coordinating Agency • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Cooperating Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of State • Department of Transportation	***(Cooperating Agencies Continued)*** • Corporation for National and Community Service • General Services Administration • U.S. Agency for International Development • USA Freedom Corps • National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster ***Likely Agency Activities*** • Support state governments in the management of masses of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 17

Volunteer & Donation Management

PURPOSE.

1. The purpose of this ESF is to define the organization, operational concepts, responsibilities and procedures to accomplish volunteer and donations management. The ESF is designed to include coordination of solicited and/or unsolicited goods, undesignated cash donations, and large numbers of affiliated and unaffiliated (spontaneous) volunteers.

POLICIES.

1. Local government typically bears primary responsibility for responding to those seeking to help and directing them to appropriate disaster agencies and organizations.

2. The role of local government in donated goods and volunteer management is to ensure that an organized, equitable, and thorough disaster support is rendered to affected citizens.

3. Local government has primary responsibility for the coordination and management of unsolicited goods and spontaneous volunteers.

4. Local government is ultimately in charge of the donations management system. Federal/State government, international organizations and WI-VOAD/NVOAD activities are always in support of local government.

5. The management of volunteers and donations requires a united and cooperative effort in response to preparedness response and recovery by local government, volunteer agencies, community and faith-based organizations, the business sector, and the donor community.

6. Not all volunteers, registered, affiliated or spontaneous, may be utilized during a particular disaster. Deployment of volunteers is based on the size and type of disaster as well as the skills needed by officials to mount an effective response and recovery effort. Qualified and/or registered credentialed volunteers will be utilized as needed in emergency response actions. The County may reject or limit the utilization of volunteer services based on the analysis of ongoing needs matched against qualified volunteers. Emergency Management will use volunteers who meet incident needs.

7. This plan does not over ride or supersedes the established protocols of voluntary agencies regarding their respective procedures for soliciting goods and services, or mobilizing their trained volunteers. However, in a County emergency, voluntary agencies and community based organizations are expected to abide by this document in order to ensure a consistent disaster relief and volunteer system.

8. During an emergency or disaster the first priority in volunteer management is to utilize affiliated volunteers. Untrained, unaffiliated volunteers may be incorporated into operations, particularly for large scale disasters.

9. Volunteers will assume responsibility for following the instructions of the supervisors and adhere to the safety precautions as provided to them. Ozaukee County does not accept responsibility for risk taking and negligent actions by volunteers.

10. Volunteers must be effectively managed to ensure that volunteers do not become victims, casualties, or impede rescue, response and recovery operations.

11. Food safety protocols will be implemented during any distribution of food.

12. Transportation/distribution of donations from the donor to the receiving organization or site will be the responsibility of the donor.

13. Ozaukee County Emergency Management will coordinate with the State EOC donations to established non-profit voluntary or community based organizations tasked to provide response/recovery services.

14. Ozaukee County Emergency Management will coordinate with the State EOC to assure the expeditious delivery of donated goods to the affected area(s) and individuals.

15. Donations will be managed in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and established best practices.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Pre-Emergency	Emergency Management works with partner agencies to: **Volunteers** 1. Develop a County Volunteer Management Plan for coordinating the influx of volunteers offering their services to Ozaukee County in time of emergency. Include provisions for referring needed services to appropriate ESF(s) for consideration. Coordinate planning with other participant organizations. **Donations** 1. Develop a County plan for the management of donations.
Emergency	**Volunteers** 1. When notified of an emergency situation, report to the Ozaukee County EOC, if appropriate. 2. Provide information to the PIO concerning volunteer and donation management. 3. Provide other ESFs with periodic updates concerning offers received. When an

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	ESF requests services offered by volunteers, implement procedures to arrange for the deployment of personnel to areas where need exists. 4. Implement procedures to track offers and their status. 5. Establish Volunteer Reception Center for registration of unaffiliated/ spontaneous volunteers. 6. Screen, evaluate, and assign volunteers. 7. Ensure volunteers are self–sustaining with food, water, and shelter. **Donations** 1. Implement the County Donations Management Plan (To be developed).
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 17: Volunteer & Donation Management position in the EOC. **General Actions** 1. Set up one or more collection/distribution centers service area. 2. Set up one or more central distribution site(s) for donated goods. 3. Set up one or more staging sites for volunteers from outside the County. 4. Inform the community about the locations and availability of donated goods and services through the EOC PIO; coordinate with ESF # 7: Resource Support. 5. Distribute donated goods at service sites. 6. Collect donated goods and volunteer services at service sites with the help of volunteers and County employees. 7. Provide staging areas at recreation centers and parks. **Volunteers** 1. Determine present and future need for volunteer resources. 2. Obtain and coordinate volunteer resources as requested by field incident commanders. 3. Establish Volunteer Reception Center for registration of unaffiliated/ spontaneous volunteers. 4. Sources for resources can include: a. Red Cross. b. Salvation Army. c. Faith Based Organizations, and their affiliations. d. General public. e. Pre–existing volunteer organizations. 5. Coordinate, when necessary, with the State through the Ozaukee County Emergency Volunteer Center and the EOC Manager for the influx of volunteer help offered in aftermath of an emergency. **Donations** 1. See Donation Management Plan (To be developed).

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Recovery Actions	1. Demobilize volunteers and donations management and transition to long term recovery.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Amateur Radio	1. Provide available personnel to assist with primary or alternate emergency radio communications for the Volunteer and Donations facilities, staging area, distribution points, and volunteer work areas, if requested.
American Red Cross	1. Provide volunteers to assist in managing donated goods and services directly related to the American Red Cross services. 2. Assist with the delivery of donated goods directly related to the American Red Cross services. 3. Provide available volunteers in support of Volunteer & Donation Management ESF initiatives.
Community Based Organizations	1. Provide available volunteers in support of Volunteer & Donation Management ESF initiatives.
Corporation Counsel	1. Provide guidance for implementing Chapter 323.
County / Municipal Departments & Agencies, All	1. Provide assistance, as needed, for the management of volunteers and donations.
Faith Based Organizations	1. Temporary location for volunteer reception center or donation management.
Finance	1. Locate and secure warehouse space for donated goods and transportation resources for the movement of needed goods to affected areas.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide signage indicating routes to warehouses, reception centers staging areas, or other locations.
Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's	1. Provide security, access, and traffic control at Emergency Volunteer Centers and distribution sites. 2. Provide security access and traffic control at volunteer reception centers.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Public Health	1. Provide guidance on PPE and environmental concerns related to volunteers.
Salvation Army	1. Provide food, water and shelter (as applicable) for the volunteer workers. 2. Staff donated goods receiving/distribution sites. 3. Provide available volunteers in support of Volunteers & Donation Management ESF initiatives.
Transit Services	1. Assist in the transportation of volunteers.
VOAD	1. Provide liaison to EOC, if requested. 2. Provide available volunteers in support of Volunteers & Donation Management ESF initiatives.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Volunteer Sign–In Sheet. 2. Volunteer Management Plan. *(To be developed.)* 3. Donations Management Plan. *(To be developed.)*

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 18

Animal & Veterinary Services

Preface

Under normal conditions, private, local and state agencies provide a variety of services to animals. During emergencies or disasters the normal capabilities and programs may be disrupted, requiring emergency measures to meet the needs of lost, sick, stray, stranded, injured or dead animals.

Primary Agency

Humane Society

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 18 – Animal & Veterinary Services

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Humane Society** **Support** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Public Health** **UW-Extension**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal **NOTE: Though there is no Federal ESF # 18, likely support from Federal ESFs # 6, # 8 and # 11 includes:**
Likely Agency Activities • Emergency services for household pets and services animals. • Veterinary medical support. • Support providing for the safety and well-being of household pets.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 18

Animal & Veterinary Services

PURPOSE.

1. Identify, manage, and organize the response of resources needed for the care and disposition of domestic pets, livestock, wildlife, and exotic animals following a significant emergency, and to coordinate emergency response and relief assistance with various municipal, county, state and federal agencies.

2. Provide guidance regarding animal related issues caused by an emergency/disaster.

POLICIES.

1. In the interest of public health and safety, the Humane Society will identify and attempt to meet the care and emergency needs of animals following emergencies, disasters.

2. Priorities will be directed toward animal care needs after human needs are met.

3. Pet and animal owners should have animal care emergency plans and supplies on hand.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMANE SOCIETY	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Prepare a resource list that identifies the agencies/organizations that are responsible for providing the supplies (medical, food, and other necessary items) needed to treat and care for injured and sick animals during large-scale emergencies and disasters. 3. Maintain inventories of resources and facilities. 4. Participate in drills, exercises. 5. Develop emergency action checklists.
Emergency	1. Rescue and capture of animals that have escaped confinement, and displaced wildlife. 2. Evacuate, shelter and care for injured, sick, and stray animals. 3. Dispose of dead animals. 4. When notified of an emergency situation; may send a representative to the Ozaukee County EOC, if requested.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMANE SOCIETY	
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 18 position in the EOC. 2. Assess and prioritize animal service emergency needs; coordinate public and private sector efforts. 3. Identify local facilities and resources available for animal needs. 4. Activate emergency response teams (evacuation, shelter, medical treatment, search and rescue, etc.) as needed. 5. Prepare a resource list that identifies the agencies/organizations that are responsible for providing the supplies (medical, food, and other necessary items) needed to treat and care for injured and sick animals during large-scale emergencies and disasters. 6. Coordinate the rescue of injured or endangered animals with fish and game departments, wildlife organizations, county extension office, veterinarians, etc. 7. Develop a plan for collection and disposal of dead animals. 8. Coordinate the securing and identifying of lost and stray animals. 9. Liaison with the American Red Cross and other community based organizations regarding evacuation and shelter plans. 10. Coordinate animal related advisories with DATCP and DNR. 11. Coordinate animal related advisories with Health Department and the EOC Public Information Officer. • Provide information and/or services for the disposal of dead animals. 12. Establish, maintain contact with State EOC: a. Provide information on need for animal care services and facilities. b. Request animal care resources, as needed.
Recovery Actions	1. Develop and prioritize strategies for supporting recovery operations by providing animal and pet control support services, as needed. 2. Continue to coordinate with State counterparts as needed, as well as with other governmental and volunteer organizations involved in animal and pet control issues. 3. Serve as the point of contact for the public and County agencies for ongoing pet and animal control issues, and arrange for corrective actions as needed.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's	1. Communicate with animal control regarding loose domestic or wild animals.
MABAS Division 119	1. Communicate with animal control regarding loose domestic or wild animals.
Public Health	1. Assist or coordinate the development and distribution of animal related health advisories.
UW- Extension	1. Provide list of emergency workers, who are credentialed through the Sheriff's Office, who have the ability to move farm animals off-site in an emergency.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Incorporating Household Pets and Service Animals Considerations into Emergency Operations Plans, A Guide for State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Governments – FEMA – Draft March 2009.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 19

Functional & Access Needs

Preface

In the wake of the disaster, many of the local resources will be unavailable due to damage or inaccessibility, or the local resources will not be sufficient to handle the demand to support sheltering and care of people with functional and access needs. This may require that significant amounts of resources and personnel will have to be brought into the area for assistance.

Sudden disasters may necessitate immediate specialized assistance. ESF19 Functional & Needs service delivery for these individuals needs to be set up quickly.

Primary Agency

Human Services
Public Health

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 19 – Functional & Access Needs

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Human Services** **Public Health** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Emergency Management** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Non Government Organizations**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal
NOTE: Though there is no Federal ESF # 19, likely support from Federal ESF # 6 includes:
Likely Agency Activities • Coordinate federal resources, as required, to support local, tribal, and state governments and voluntary agencies in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services for persons with access and functional needs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 19

Functional & Access Needs

PURPOSE.

1. To coordinate activities involved with the identification, registering, transportation, sheltering and care of people with functional needs before, during, and after a significant emergency.

POLICIES.

1. The County recognizes the need to undertake additional reasonable efforts to protect and assist people with functional needs at the time of emergencies and disasters, and especially during evacuations, sheltering and reentry.

2. Functional needs individuals are those who are in situations that would prohibit them from receiving, understanding and/or implementing governmental recommendations or orders regarding protective actions (evacuation and/or sheltering), and need support from others to effectively take protective actions. Functional needs individuals will include those who, due to physical or mental limitations, require assistance in implementing protective actions.

3. It is the policy of Ozaukee County that Shelter operations will strive to accommodate individuals who have a health condition that does not require institutionalization, but may require:

    a. Intermittent skilled observation, assessment, and/or maintenance;
    b. Assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., feeding, ambulating, self-medication or personal hygiene);
    c. Dependence on electricity;
    d. Receiving dialysis treatments.

4. It is the policy of Ozaukee County that Shelter operations cannot provide 24-hour skilled care for the following individuals who will be referred to an appropriate health care facility:

    a. Persons who will require hospitalization or institutionalization;
    b. Residents of nursing homes, Assisted Living Facilities, Intermediate Care Facilities and facilities caring for the Developmentally Disabled or those with a mental illness;
    c. Persons who are bedridden;
    d. Women experiencing high-risk pregnancies who are within four weeks of estimated date of delivery or any pregnant woman in active labor;
    e. Persons who are in a sudden acute medical or emergency condition; and/or,
    f. Persons arriving at a shelter whose conditions exceed the capabilities of the shelter.

5. There are facilities and institutions within the County that house and care for functional needs individuals,

which by Wisconsin law, must have plans, procedures and resources in place to implement protective actions for their patients during emergencies. The County will expect that such facilities within its jurisdiction have complied with this law and will not require, without advanced planning, County resources or personnel to complete protective actions for their patients. The County does recognize, however, that disaster-related damage to structures and transportation infrastructures could limit or prohibit implementation of facility emergency plans, and under such circumstances, County assistance could be necessary to minimize injury or loss of life.

6. NONDISCRIMINATION. No services will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, age, or disability, and no special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency over and above what normally would be expected in the way of government services. The Ozaukee County activities pursuant to the Federal /State Agreement for major emergency recovery will be carried out in accordance with Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 206.11—WI Statutes 106.50 Nondiscrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

7. It is the policy of Ozaukee County to comply with the American Disabilities Act and its standards set forth in Title 41. CFR Section 101.19–6, to the extent permitted by fiscal constraints.

8. Whenever possible functional and access needs shelters will be in proximity of general population shelters.

DEFINITION OF FUNCTIONAL POPULATION

Shelter operations can accommodate individuals who have a health condition that does not require institutionalization, but may require:

- **Intermittent skilled observation , assessment, and/or maintenance;**
- **Assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., feeding, ambulating, self-medication or personal hygiene);**
- **Dependence on electricity;**
- **Receiving dialysis treatments.**

Shelter operations cannot provide 24-hour skilled care and the following individuals will be referred to an appropriate health care facility:

- **Persons who will require hospitalization or institutionalization;**
- **Residents of nursing homes, Assisted Living Facilities, Intermediate Care Facilities and facilities caring for the Developmentally Disabled or those with a mental illness;**
- **Persons who are bedridden;**
- **Women experiencing high-risk pregnancies who are within four weeks of estimated date of delivery or any pregnant woman in active labor;**
- **Persons who are in a sudden acute medical or emergency condition; and/or,**
- **An individual arriving at a Functional Needs Shelter whose condition exceeds the capabilities of the shelter.**

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HUMAN SERVICES & PUBLIC HEALTH	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Prepare and maintain operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and detailed resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of ESF # 19, Functional & Access Needs. 3. Develop and maintain an inventory and sources of special medical needs resources, manpower and equipment to include supplies and maintenance. 4. Develop procedures to meet functional needs during disaster. 5. Develop and maintain a "Functional Needs" register as appropriate.
Emergency	1. Coordinate emergency medical transport of individuals with special medical needs to a hospital. 2. Assist with meeting any special medical needs. 3. Assist people with Alzheimer's disease, functional limitations and various disease processes and chronic illnesses. 4. Coordinate the staff of Functional Needs Service delivery with EMS. 5. Support and monitor primary shelter activities. 6. In the event that evacuation of all or portions of Ozaukee County is required, the EOC will request Non Government Organizations to facilitate actions taken for functional needs individuals within their neighborhoods. Such actions could include finding rides for functional needs individuals with other evacuating families, guiding emergency vehicles to the residences of functional needs individuals, and providing individuals to accompany functional needs evacuees during the evacuation to provide support when needed.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 19 position in the EOC. 2. Determine coordination needed regarding functional needs shelters. 3. Notify Non Government Organizations serving the threatened or impacted areas regarding the emergency situation and initiate steps to utilize their resources and services. 4. Establish the status of recommendations or orders for evacuation of all or portions of Ozaukee County. Consult with ESF # 14, Long Term Recovery and Mitigation regarding actions to provide the necessary services to functional needs individuals. 5. Work with ESF # 6: Mass Care and Human Services staff to establish, if needed, telephone numbers(s) for functional needs individuals. Ensure that telephone operators are given up–to–date information regarding instructions for functional needs individuals and that procedures are in place for relaying requests from the public to ESF # 19, Functional & Access Needs, staff for action. 6. Ensure ESF # 15, Public Information, has received all relevant information regarding actions that functional needs individuals within the County are to take, and that such information is released to the media through ESF # 15,

	Public Information. 7. Work with ESF # 7, Resource Management, and ESF # 16, Hospital and Medical Services, to identify facilities, institutions and businesses that maybe available to provide additional support in the transportation and care of functional needs individuals. Advise ESF # 5, Information and Planning, of the results. 8. Work with ESF # 1, Transportation, to provide resources needed to assist in the evacuation of functional needs individuals.
Recovery Actions	1. Coordinate with ESF # 1, Transportation, to support reentry of evacuated special needs individuals to their homes. 2. Work with ESF # 6, Mass Care & Human Services to identify functional needs individuals from impacted areas that may require assistance in accessing and using disaster relief and recovery services. 3. Develop and prioritize strategies, in coordination with ESF # 5, Information Analysis & Planning, for supporting recovery operations. 4. Upon request by the EOC and in coordination with ESF # 14, Long Term Community Recovery & Mitigation provide personnel to assist in recovery operations.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Assist with early assessment of functional needs population. 2. Provide staffing for functional needs shelters, if available.
Emergency Management	1. Assist with identifying resources.
Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's	1. Assist with identifying and pre–planning the evacuation necessities of functional needs persons. • Provide personnel to assist in evacuation of functional needs persons.
MABAS Division 119	1. Support and monitor primary shelter activities, and redirect functional needs. 2. Assist with identifying CBRF's, elderly nursing facilities and handicapped functional needs facilities.
Non Government Organizations	1. Provide volunteer personnel to assist as requested and within capability. 2. Monitor their neighborhoods at the time of disaster and inform the lead agency of the support requirements of functional needs individuals to take protective actions. 3. Facilitate the provision of County services to functional needs individuals in their neighborhoods. 4. Assist with identification of functional needs individuals who will require assistance in accessing disaster relief and recovery programs.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Public Health	1. Provide public health information.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Interim Emergency Management Planning Guide for Special Needs Populations, FEMA and DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Version 1.0 (August 15, 2008) 2. Listing of Licensed Care Facilities (published separately and managed by this ESF's primary department).

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 20

Fatality Management

Preface

Disasters have the capacity to produce large numbers of fatalities. The profound effects of mass fatalities on both loved ones and the entire community, and the ability to coordinate and obtain the needed fatality management resources are critical emergency response functions of the County.

Primary Agency

Coroner's Office

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 20 – Fatality Management

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Coroner's Office** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Clergy** **Community/Faith Based Organizations, CISM, VOAD,** **Human Services** **Emergency Management** **Highway / Public Works** **Hospitals** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Private Ambulance Services** **Public Health** **Wisconsin Funeral Directors Association**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal
NOTE: Though there is no Federal ESF # 20, likely support from Federal ESF # 8 includes:
Likely Agency Activities • Provide supplemental assistance for mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 20

Fatality Management

PURPOSE.

1. This function addresses general policies and procedures for the mitigation, preparedness, response to and recovery from incidents with fatalities. It also provides an initial coordination framework of mass fatality response activities.

POLICIES.

1. It is the policy of Ozaukee County that human remains should only be removed if authorized by the Coroner or his/her designee.

2. All human remains will be treated with the utmost respect and dignity during the collection and removal process.

3. Personnel involved in the collection, removal and transportation of human remains must use the appropriate levels of protective equipment to prevent any injury or exposure to pathogens.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
CORONER'S OFFICE	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Maintain inventories of resources and equipment. 3. Participate in drills, exercises. 4. Develop emergency action checklists. 5. Maintain mutual aid agreements.
Emergency	1. Determine if there have been fatalities and the numbers involved. 2. Plan for collection sites and personnel to bring fatalities in from the field (litter bearers). 3. Make sure that locations are noted where each body was found and that all information is appropriately tagged or attached (i.e. date, time, approximate age, location and identification if known). 4. Protect the property and personal effects of the deceased. 5. Notify relatives. 6. Provide scene security and evidence identification.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
CORONER'S OFFICE	
	7. Provide security for temporary morgues. 8. When notified, report to the Ozaukee County EOC. 9. Establish effective fatality management incident management structure within the on-scene Operations Section. 10. Procure equipment and supplies necessary for: a. Tag and flag operations. b. Establishment of a temporary morgue, if needed. c. Body transportation. d. Temporary cold storage (portable units e.g., refrigeration trucks, or portable refrigeration containers). 11. Identify, set up, and coordinate activities at the Incident Morgue to include: a. Victim tracking. b. Fingerprinting. c. Physical examinations. d. Withdrawal of blood and body fluids. e. Forensic examinations. f. Victim identification. g. Preparation for final disposition and release of remains. 12. Advise on the use of Personal Protective Equipment as appropriate. 13. Assure epidemiological monitoring and surveillance is occurring. 14. Establish and maintain a comprehensive recordkeeping system for continuous updating and recording fatality numbers. 15. Establish Public Information capabilities within the on-scene structure or within the Joint Public Information System at the EOC to ensure accurate and expedient dissemination of information.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 20 position in the EOC. 2. Determine whether the situation falls under the jurisdiction of Coroner, notifying Coroner of the situation and coordinating with them as appropriate. 3. Coordinate and facilitate the fatality management if the event is not under the jurisdiction of Coroner. 4. Determine present and future need for Coroner/fatality management resources. a. Determine if the situation may require temporary morgue facilities. b. Identify potential sites and/or storage facilities for the dead, (i.e., refrigeration units, trucks, trailers, etc.) as well as processing sites. 5. Obtain, coordinate fatality management resources as requested by field incident commanders. 6. Establish and maintain a comprehensive record keeping system for continuous updating and recording of fatality numbers. 7. Establish, maintain contact with the State EOC through the EOC Manager: a. Provide information on status and need for fatality management resources.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
CORONER'S OFFICE	
	8. Liaison with Wisconsin Funeral Directors Association to provide assistance in the mass facilities incidents by providing recovery, evacuation, mortuary operations, identification and notification.
Recovery Actions	1. Compilation of final reports. 2. Participate in after-action review/improvement planning incident evaluation process. 3. Provide continued support to fatality management personnel. 4. Revise plans to reflect changes in programs and procedures.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate ARC operation. 2. Assist with the identification and establishment of support facilities for responder care and feeding. 3. Establish facilities and facilitate the exchange of information for victim and family support services. 4. Provide additional services such as family escorts, public inquiry and locator program, childcare services, and assistance with planning of memorial services. 5. In application to aircraft incidents: a. Establish Family Assistance Centers for family members. b. Registration and identification of family members; c. Mental health support; d. Physical health support; e. Childcare as needed; f. Spiritual care support; g. Assist Coroner with notification of next of kin or representative.
Clergy	1. Coordinate services for disaster victims and families.
Community / Faith Based Organizations, CISM, VOAD, Human Services	1. Advise on issues of cultural/religious sensitivity. 2. Provide grief counseling. 3. Recruit and coordinate clergy. 4. Provide assistance with mental health support for emergency workers and families as appropriate. 5. Assist in providing language services for family assistance centers as request-

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	ed.
Emergency Management	1. Provide hazardous materials consultation. 2. Conduct gross decontamination.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide equipment, personnel, and other resources for heavy and specialized equipment. 2. Identify contractors who can provide heavy and specialized equipment to support fatality management activities.
Hospitals	1. Report to the Coroner's Office disaster related victims who become deceased at their respective healthcare facility. 2. Provide reports to the Coroner emergency related deaths at hospital facility.
Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's	1. Secure the disaster scene until such time that resources can be organized to properly mark and plot debris, bodies and body parts at the disaster scene. 2. Provide security at designated mortuaries.
MABAS Division 119	1. Assist with emergency services at disaster scene, fatality collection points, and incident morgue. 2. Support search and recovery efforts. 3. Provide assistance to the Coroner for the removal/recovery of remains. 4. Record costs and expenditures and forward them to this ESF's Group Supervisor. 5. Assist with transportation of human remains.
Private Ambulance Services	1. Assist with transportation of human remains as requested.
Public Health	1. Assure epidemiological monitoring and disease control surveillance are occurring as well as other ESF#8, Public Health requested activities. 2. Maintain records of cost and expenditures to accomplish this ESF and forward them to the EOC Finance/ Administration Section Chief.
Wisconsin Funeral Directors Association	1. Establish temporary morgues. 2. Assist in recovery, transportation, mortuary operations, identification and notification. 3. Coordinate embalming, transportation and final disposition of bodies. 4. Assist in recovery, transportation, mortuary operations, identification and notification.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	1. Mortuary Services Action Checklists. 2. Ozaukee Ice Center Agreement.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 21

Damage Assessment

Preface

Emergencies may create widespread damage and life threatening situations. The County must make an initial determination of where damage is, damage severity, the kinds of resources needed and locations where they are needed. This assessment begins the County's emergency response to locate and quantify the scope and severity of life threatening situations and identify escalating emergencies.

The County must also gather detailed damage information necessary to organize longer term response and recovery efforts. This information is essential to obtaining a state of emergency declaration by the Governor or a federal disaster declaration, which are necessary to obtain external assistance from these sources.

Primary Agency

Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 21 – Damage Assessment

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Emergency Management** **Support** **American Red Cross** **Area Manufactures & Commerce** **Building Inspectors** **County Clerk** **County Treasurer** **Departments, All** **Facilities Management** **Finance** **Highway / Public Works** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Municipalities, Local** **Planning and Parks** **Specialists (As situation requires)** **Information Technology** **Register of Deeds/GIS** **Utilities, Private**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal
Likely Agency Activities • Provide public works and engineering-related support to include: post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure; and implementing and managing the DHS/ FEMA Public Assistance Program and other recovery programs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 21

Damage Assessment

PURPOSE.

1. **Life Safety Assessment:** Coordinate the conduct of the initial life safety assessment and ongoing damage assessments of the County so that accurate and timely information on the situation post-emergency are obtained.

2. **Damage Assessment:** Accomplish comprehensive assessment and reporting of damage to public and private property resulting from an emergency and requesting state or federal disaster assistance.

POLICIES.

1. All Ozaukee County departmental personnel who have an 800 mhz radios that are out on the streets will regularly report operational information and damages observed by them to the EOC through assigned radio talk group.

2. Ozaukee County will share assessment information with response and relief organizations in the EOC.

3. Personal information regarding emergency victims will be kept confidential and will only be shared with the response and recovery organizations identified within this plan for the sole purpose of providing assistance to these emergency victims.

4. In the event of a law enforcement related event, some assessment information may need to be kept confidential by the EOC staff or have limited distribution within the EOC until such time as the Sheriff or designee deems it appropriate for release within the EOC or to the public.

5. Life Safety Assessment will begin immediately upon occurrence of an emergency and damage assessment will begin as soon as it can safely be done.

6. Damage assessment should be conducted using surveys by teams of qualified County inspectors representing both the public and private sectors. Where required, these County teams will be augmented by inspectors from appropriate state and federal agencies. Types of damage assessment include:

    a. Individual Assistance damage assessment relates to estimates of damage to the private sector and individuals, and includes damages to homes, businesses, farms, possessions, and other improvements.

    b. Public Assistance damage assessment involves damage to public buildings, facilities, roads, bridges, sewer plants, etc. Public assistance is composed of emergency work and permanent restoration.

Emergency work is defined as that necessary to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property. An example of emergency costs would be those associated with temporary facilities or temporary restoration of services. Permanent restoration is the cost associated with bringing a facility back to pre–emergency condition.

c. Building Inspection. This is a more thorough, professional evaluation of individual building safety and habitability conducted by municipal building inspectors.

7. All affected Ozaukee County departments will provide damage assessment reports regarding damage to buildings, equipment, vehicles, communications, and personnel availability to the EOC.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Pre-Emergency	Emergency Management works with partner agencies to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Develop and coordinate damage assessment procedures with the State EOC. 3. Develop system and forms for tabulating damage assessment. 4. Develop damage assessment teams. 5. Conduct damage assessment training. 6. Maintain pre–emergency maps, photos, and other documents. 7. Participate in drills, exercises. 8. Develop emergency action checklists.
Emergency	1. When notified, report to the Ozaukee County EOC.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 21 position in the EOC. • Conduct damage assessment of public and private property to determine the extent of damage. 2. Collect and analyze initial life safety assessment information from field units to include: a. Locations of injuries, deaths, damages. b. Types and extent of damages. c. Impact on people. d. Identify immediate victim needs (need for shelters, water availability, etc.). e. Identify resource requirements (assistance needed) in the affected areas. f. Identify local resources available. 3. As appropriate compile the information gathered by damage assessment teams, complete the state Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR) report for the county and submit it within 24 hours to WEM. (See Attachment 4 to this ESF.) 4. Provide initial life safety assessment data and information to the EOC Planning Section Situation Unit. 5. Prepare an initial situation map illustrating the footprint (location, size, etc.) of the affected area to aid in deploying response and recovery resources.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	• The footprint may be revised several times during emergency response until the full extent of the impacted area is clearly identified. 6. Make recommendations as to actions to be taken based on the assessment information. 7. Provide a consolidated, overall situation report for responding agencies/ departments. 8. Provide information necessary for the EOC Public Information Officer. 9. Activate, deploy damage assessment teams. • Assign County personnel and volunteer professionals to damage assessment teams based on levels of certification and expertise. 10. Prepare Initial Damage Assessment reports for the Situation Unit Leader. 11. Request and coordinate structural engineers to assist in the evaluation of building safety, especially during search and rescue (SAR) operations. 12. Receive, record and consolidate all damage reports. a. Assemble damage assessment information and create visual displays and computerized GIS maps of the affected areas. b. Determine the extent of damages. This information will provide a basis for determination of actions necessary, establishment of priorities among essential actions and allocation of County resources in the emergency area during the early stages of the recovery effort. 13. Provide data to support Chief Executive local declarations of emergency and formal requests for assistance. Information to include: a. The extent of emergency impact on the County (description of the emergency, where the emergency struck, approximate number of people affected, demographics of the affected area). b. The estimated dollar amount of damages. c. Any conditions that could affect the ability to carry out relief coordination. 14. Determine unsafe facilities. • Assess and post all damaged buildings, structures, and facilities for structural integrity and occupant safety. 15. Provide damage assessment data and information to the Planning Section. 16. Compile damage assessment reports and provide information on damages to the State EOCs. 17. Provide appraisers to assist with damage assessment. • Arrange for appraisers to arrive at affected sites. 18. Coordinate damage assessments with State, and federal agencies as appropriate. a. Because federal funding may be involved, and as part of the public assistance application process, state and federal damage assessment teams may want to identify and validate damaged property, define scope of repairs, and determine repair or replacement costs.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
	b. Escort state and federal damage survey officials on inspection of damaged areas. c. Develop map(s) for affected areas: – Sites are numbered on County map. – Damages are described on separate sheets of paper by numbers corresponding to numbers on maps. d. Prioritize sequence of site visitations to ensure most heavily damaged areas are visited; it may not be necessary to visit isolated damage sites.
Recovery Actions	1. Based on the damages and community development plans, provide guidance for post emergency mitigation and redevelopment opportunities. 2. Coordinate emergency permitting procedures. 3. Analyze damages from floods and make recommendations to EOC Director and Disaster and Emergency Services related to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). 4. Prepare Project Worksheets. • A Project Worksheet identifies a specific damaged property or structure, defines the scope of work, and establishes the cost of repair or replacement. A separate Project Worksheet is assigned to each site or project. The compendium of Project Worksheets comprises in total the County's Public Assistance Application (federal monies granted to repair, replace damaged or destroyed public facilities). 5. Train and deploy personnel for damage assessment. 6. Provide administrative advice and support relative to preparation of damage assessment forms and reports. 7. Analyze the damage assessment information to determine if the damages meet the criteria to request Federal Disaster Assistance (SBA or Presidential Declaration). 8. Coordinate Damage Assessment reports for submission to state. 9. Request assistance from emergency relief organizations as indicated from the damage assessment. 10. Provide liaison to State EOC, if requested.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
American Red Cross	1. Provide and deploy damage assessment teams to augment County damage assessment.

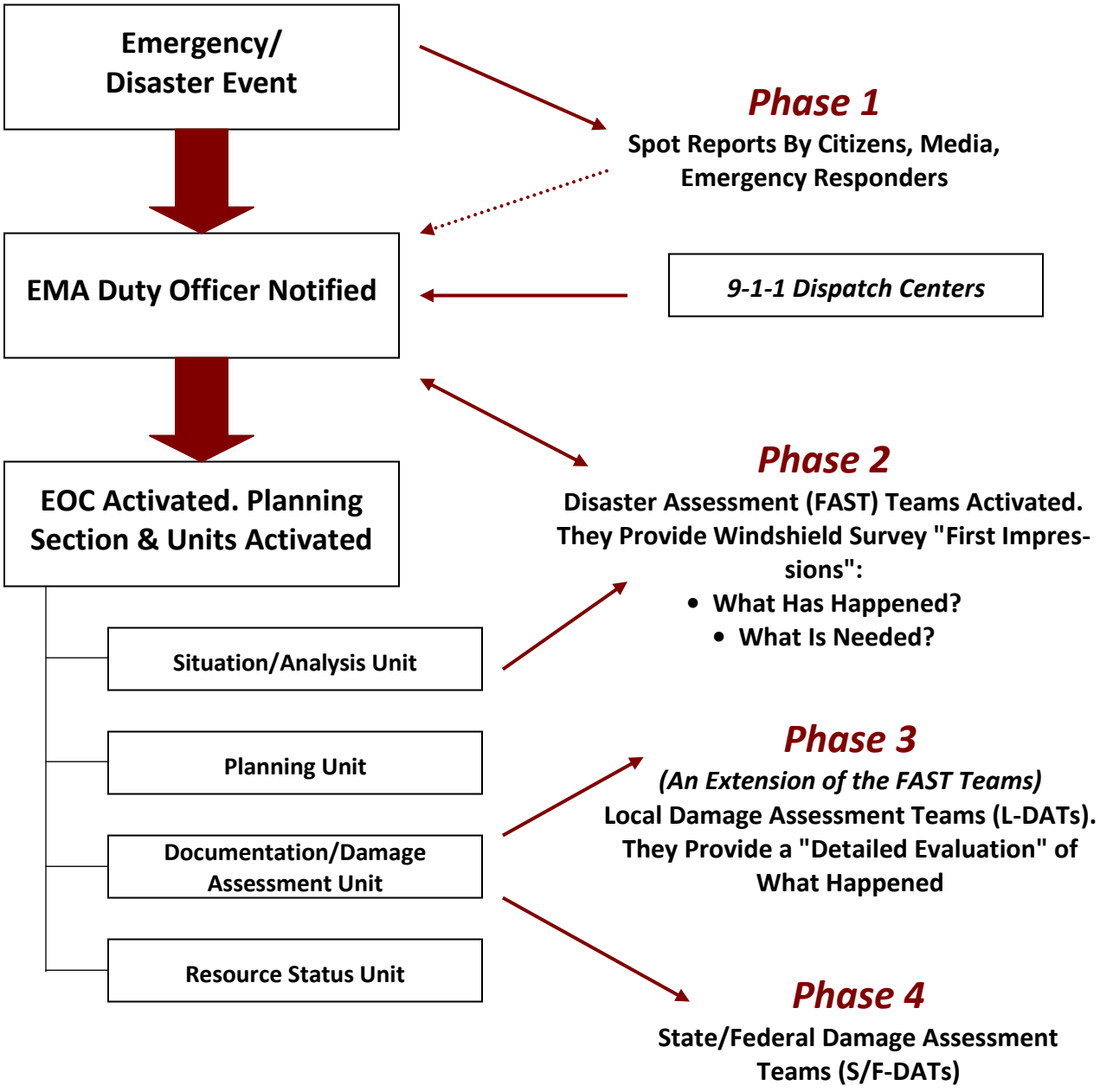
SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Area Manufactures & Commerce	1. Provide assistance and coordination of business damage assessments.
Building Inspectors	1. Provide inspectors to assist with damage assessment.
County Clerk	1. Provide historical documents to assist with damage assessments.
County Treasurer	1. Provide assessment records on real estate properties, i.e. ownership, mailing address, type of building, value of property. 2. Provide computer system to report parcel data, etc.
Departments, All	1. Provide damage reports. 2. Support damage assessment teams as appropriate.
Facilities Management	1. Assist in damage assessment of County buildings, taking photos, and obtaining approval for emergency repairs.
Finance	1. Provide administrative advice and support relative to preparation of damage assessment forms and reports. 2. Support damage assessment teams as appropriate. 3. Gather applicable information. 4. Identify sources for reimbursement. 5. Assure compliance with all provisions for financial reimbursement. 6. Secure reimbursement.
Highway / Public Works	1. Support County damage assessment. 2. Assist with infrastructure damage assessment of horizontal construction (i.e., roads, bridges, storm sewers, dams, etc.). 3. Conduct infrastructure damage assessment of utility “life lines” (water, power, telecommunications, sewer, waste services) owned by each utility. 4. Provide information related to safety, inspections, damages and repairs to roads, bridges and the storm water drainage systems. 5. Request and coordinate structural engineers to assist in the evaluation of building safety, especially during search and rescue (SAR) operations. 6. Provide damage assessments of Highway facilities, buildings and equipment.
Sheriff’s Office & Municipal Police Department’s	1. Provide damage assessments of law enforcement buildings and equipment. 2. Support damage assessment teams as appropriate. 3. Provide security for damage assessment teams as needed.
MABAS Division 119	1. Conduct inspections and enforce fire safety regulations and laws.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	2. Support damage assessment teams as appropriate. 3. Provide damage assessments.
Municipalities, Local	1. Coordinate training and deploy personnel in coordination with the county for damage assessment teams. 2. Provide administrative advice and support relative to preparation of damage assessment forms and reports. 3. Coordinate Damage Assessment reports for submission to Ozaukee County. 4. Request assistance from Ozaukee County when local resources are exhausted. 5. Provide liaison to county EOC.
Planning and Parks	1. Support County damage assessment. 2. Provide damage assessments of parks and recreation facilities, buildings and equipment. 3. Perform post disaster damage assessment. a. Perform physical inspection of recreation facilities. b. Complete appropriate damage assessment forms.
Specialists (As situation requires.)	1. Real Estate Agencies – Provide real estate expertise with damage assessment. 2. Private Sector Architects, Engineers – Assist with damage assessment and participate in post disaster structural evaluations.
Information Technology	1. Provide computer support to assemble damage assessment information.
Register of Deeds/GIS	1. Provide computer support to assemble damage assessment information.
Utilities, Private	1. Conduct infrastructure damage assessment of utility "life lines" (water, power, telecommunications, sewer, waste services) owned by each utility.
ATTACHMENTS	1. Damage Assessment Phases & Concept Of Operations Flowchart. 2. Damage Assessment And Recovery Assessment Areas. 3. Ozaukee County Damage Assessment SOP. 4. Uniform Disaster Situation Report and Instructions.
REFERENCES	None.

Attachment 1

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT PHASES & CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FLOWCHART



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Attachment 2

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY ASSESSMENT AREAS

AREA	GROUP ASSIGNMENT
Private Residences	American Red Cross, Realtors, Human Services, Building Inspectors
Small Businesses, Industry and Private Utilities	RAMAC Utilities Building Inspectors
Agriculture	USDA Local FSA
Debris Removal	Highway / Public Works, State Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Natural Resources
Protective Measures	Each Emergency Response Agency
Public Road System	Public Works and Engineering, Highway
Public Water Control Facilities	Public Works, DNR, DOT
Public Buildings and Equipment	Each Department, County Clerk, Municipal Clerk, Building Inspectors
Public Utilities	Public Utilities, DOT
Facilities under Construction	Building Inspectors
Private Non–profit Facility	Private Non–profit Facility Manager
Recreation	County and Municipal Parks and Recreation Departments, County and Municipal Clerks
Economic Impact	Job Service, Human Services, American Red Cross, USDA Local FSA, Economic Development
Public Health	Public Health, State Health Office, Dept. of Natural Resources

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Attachment 3

OZAUKEE COUNTY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SOP

A. OVERVIEW OF DAMAGE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

1. The County Emergency Management organizes a county–wide damage assessment team. The team members are trained on a routine basis and are prepared for activation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week subsequent to a disaster occurrence.

2. Each team member is pre–assigned to cover a specific geographical area (e.g., a given municipality or township) or a specific type of damage (e.g., county–wide damage to roads or forests). In addition, each team member knows what information is required to be reported (i.e., is familiar with the UDSR, the State's Standard Damage Assessment Report form), the timeframes for reporting, who to report to (e.g., the County Emergency Management at the EOC if activated), and by what means (i.e., via phone, electronic mail, 2–way radio, in person, etc.).

3. During a disaster, county and local response agencies will, on an ongoing basis, report on the extent of their involvement, estimate damages, and gather information regarding the disaster's impact on the public and private sectors. Such information is used by county decision–makers to direct the response and recovery effort. The County Emergency Management coordinates receiving and disseminating this information as appropriate. The County EOC may be activated or a field command post set up to facilitate this process. The County Emergency Management Director will notify WEM, through the Area Director, when such a disaster occurs.

4. When there is the potential need for state and/or federal assistance to supplement county and local efforts or when requested by the WEM Area Director, the county is required to submit a 24–hour "Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR) damage report" to WEM. (See Appendix C, "State of Wisconsin Guidelines for Assessing and Documenting Disaster Damage" which explains the reporting requirement and provides instructions for completing the form.) At a minimum, the 24–hour report should include the following:

   a. Time, date, location, and type of disaster.
   b. Time and date of the UDSR submission, as well as name of person submitting the report.
   c. Number of people injured or deceased.
   d. Number of persons homeless and number evacuated and in shelters.
   e. Damage estimates for the public and private sectors.
   f. An estimate of the amount of damage covered by insurance.

5. To obtain the information required on the UDSR, the County Emergency Management will activate the pre–designated county damage assessment team. (See organization chart which follows and Appendix A for specific names and phone numbers.) The team will operate per instructions provided by the County Emergency Management. The County Emergency Management will coordinate the team's efforts and compile the information gathered by the team into an overall report for the county and submit it within 24 hours to WEM, also providing a copy to the WEM Area Director.

6. As the disaster progresses and emergency response efforts are curtailed, the county will continue to assess the impact of the disaster through information received from response agencies and from the county dam-

age assessment team. This information will allow decision–makers to prioritize recovery efforts and to determine the need for supplemental state or federal assistance. The County Emergency Management will be responsible for transmitting updated information to WEM so that WEM can revise the original 24–hour UDSR submission.

7. The County Emergency Management, on behalf of the County Administrator, will consult with the WEM Area Director on the need for state and/or federal assistance. A decision will be made jointly by WEM and the county as to whether or not and what types of federal assistance will be requested. "The State of Wisconsin County Emergency Management Director's Guide to Key Federal and State Disaster Assistance Programs" (Appendix D) describes the programs available and the county's role in requesting those programs.

8. When a decision is made to request Presidential Disaster Assistance, the county is required to participate in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process. The PDA is the first step in requesting such assistance. The process and its purpose are described in "The State of Wisconsin Guidelines for Assessing and Documenting Disaster Damage." The County Emergency Management is responsible for assigning a knowledgeable county/local representative to each of the PDA teams.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. The County Emergency Management is responsible for doing the following:

   a. Organizes county–wide damage assessment team. Ensures that each municipality is represented and that county/local agencies/departments are aware of their responsibilities. Also ensures that all other potential sources of expertise are tapped to obtain necessary and required information. Maintains current listing of team member names and 24–hour phone numbers.

   b. Trains damage assessment team members. Ensures that they understand the following:

      (1) The purpose of the team and its damage assessment function. Also, the conditions under which it would be activated and how it would operate.
      (2) Their role as team members, including how they will be apprised of the team's activation, what information would be expected of them, including geographic or assessment area of responsibility, and how and when it would be transmitted to the County Emergency Management.
      (3) The state's requirements with regard to submitting the Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR), and participating in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process.

   c. In a disaster situation, determines if the team should be activated and which members. Consults with the County Administrator and the WEM Area Director and activates the team, as appropriate.

   d. Upon activation, briefs the team on details of the disaster and on the specific timeframe for submitting information to the County Emergency Management. Reviews with the team damage assessment procedures and reporting requirements.

   e. Receives and compiles information from the team members and uses it to complete a Uniform Disaster Situation Report. Submits the report as required to the Division of Emergency Management via computer within 24 hours of the occurrence. Submits updated reports, as necessary, to WEM.

f. Provides damage assessment information to the County Administrator and other decision makers on an ongoing basis. Obtains specific or additional damage assessment information at their request.

g. Maintains records of all damage reports and disaster–related expenditures.

h. Ensures that all affected municipalities and government agencies are maintaining separate and accurate records of disaster–related expenditures.

i. If required, appoints and briefs county representatives on Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams.

j. If required, coordinates with WEM and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in conducting the PDA. If requested, locates facility to be used as headquarters for PDA teams and coordinators.

k. Upon request, provides appropriate information and documentation to WEM in support of requests for federal disaster assistance, e.g., Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Program, Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Emergency Loan Program, and Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declarations.

2. County–wide Damage Assessment Team Members are responsible for doing the following:

a. Attend training sessions and briefings conducted by the County Emergency Management to develop an understanding of the following:

(1) The purpose of the damage assessment team and its damage assessment function. Also, the conditions under which it would be activated and how it would operate.
(2) Their role as team members, how they would be activated, what area they would be responsible for assessing, what information they would be expected to provide, and how and when they would be expected to transmit the information to the County Emergency Management.
(3) The county's reporting responsibilities with regard to the Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR) and its role in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process.

b. Determine, prior to a disaster occurrence, how they will obtain the damage information they are responsible for submitting to the County Emergency Management.

c. Upon activation of the team, obtain information on or attend a briefing conducted by the County Emergency Management to review damage assessment procedures and reporting requirements and to be apprised of specific timeframes for submitting damage assessments.

d. Perform damage assessment and submit assessment information to the County Emergency Management within the required timeframe. Submit updated information, or other requested information, to the County Emergency Management. Maintain record of all submitted information.

e. As appropriate (e.g., if representing a local unit of government or emergency response agency), maintain separate and accurate records of disaster–related expenditures.

f. Upon request by the County Emergency Management, obtain and submit additional information to be used as documentation in support of requests for federal disaster assistance.

C. POST–INCIDENT.

1. The County is required to submit a complete and final Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR) to Wisconsin Emergency Management. In its final form, it will serve as both a damage assessment report and a record–keeping document which describes the full extent of the disaster's impact on the public and private sectors and which summarizes the involvement of local/county, private, and volunteer agencies in the response effort. This report should be sent by the County Emergency Management to WEM Madison, with a copy to the Area Director, once all damages assessments have been completed.

2. County Emergency Management.

   a. As required, assists in the administration and implementation of Presidential Disaster Declarations. In particular, acts as Designated Agent or Single Point of Contact for all public assistance project applications in the county. Works with applicants in preparing for the arrival of FEMA. In coordination with applicants, reviews findings of engineers on completed Damage Survey Reports (DSR).

   b. In a Presidential Disaster Declaration, works with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) in identifying and recommending hazard mitigation projects. Assists in the development of the federally required 180–day hazard mitigation plan. If projects are funded, coordinates with SHMO to ensure they are completed as approved by FEMA.

   c. Prepares and submits a final UDSR to WEM (copy to Area Director), summarizing total extent of disaster–related damages in the public and private sectors and the amount of county/local disaster–related expenditures to date.

   d. Debriefs damage assessment team and reviews damage assessment operations. Makes appropriate changes in Damage Assessment Annex to improve future operations.

3. County–wide Damage Assessment Team Members.

   a. As appropriate (e.g., if representing an applicant for public assistance), cooperate with the County Emergency Management in complying with FEMA public assistance grant requirements.

   b. Attend damage assessment team debriefing conducted by County Emergency Management. Review damage assessment operation and make recommendation for improvement.

Attachment 4

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

UNIFORM DISASTER SITUATION REPORT

WEM ONLY

DATE & TIME REPORT RECEIVED

RECEIVED BY

1 NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING REPORT	ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP	PHONE NO.
2 DATE & TIME OF INCIDENT	3 TYPE OF INCIDENT / EMERGENCY	4 DATE REPORT SUBMITTED TO WEM
5 LOCATION OF INCIDENT:	WEM REGION	COUNTY
CITY	VILLAGE	TOWNSHIP
SECTION	OTHER LOCATION DETAILS (ATTACH A MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS)	

6 ESTIMATED NO. OF CASUALTIES:	DEATHS	INJURIES	HOMELESS	EVACUATED

7 PRIVATE SECTOR DAMAGE ESTIMATES:

RESIDENTIAL	ESTIMATED NO. OF HOMES				ESTIMATED DOLLAR AMOUNT	ESTIMATED PERCENT COVERED BY INSURANCE
	AFFECTED	MINOR	MAJOR	DESTROYED		
BUSINESS	ESTIMATED NO. OF BUSINESSES				ESTIMATED DOLLAR AMOUNT	ESTIMATED PERCENT COVERED BY INSURANCE
	AFFECTED	MINOR	MAJOR	DESTROYED		
AGRICULTURAL	ESTIMATED NO. OF FARM BUILDINGS				ESTIMATED DOLLAR AMOUNT	ESTIMATED PERCENT COVERED BY INSURANCE
	AFFECTED	MINOR	MAJOR	DESTROYED		

AGRICULTURAL (Continued)	LIVESTOCK LOST		CROPS AFFECTED	
	NO.	ESTIMATED DOLLAR AMOUNT	NO. OF ACRES	ESTIMATED DOLLAR AMOUNT

8 TOTAL ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR DAMAGE: $0

9 PUBLIC SECTOR DAMAGE ESTIMATES:

A) DEBRIS CLEARANCE	B) PROTECTIVE MEASURES	C) ROAD SYSTEMS	D) WATER CONTROL FACILITIES
E) PUBLIC BUILDINGS & RELATED EQUIPMENT	F) PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEMS	G) OTHER (NOT IN PRECEDING CATEGORIES)	

10 TOTAL ESTIMATED PUBLIC SECTOR DAMAGE: $0

11 DESCRIBE LOCAL ACTIONS TAKEN OR TO BE TAKEN, INCLUDE NAMES OF AGENCIES AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN THE RESPONSE EFFORTS.

12 DESCRIBE OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE NEEDED OR BEING REQUESTED.

13 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (INCLUDING ECONOMIC OR OTHER IMPACTS ON AFFECTED COMMUNITIES)

DMA Form 1111 (6/99)

Total Event Damage: $0

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 22

Public Protection & Emergency Messaging

Preface

1. **Alert and Warning:** ESF is based on incoming notification of an occurring or imminent emergency situation, provide relevant populations with timely alert and warning, including information on protective actions such as shelter in place or evacuation, as well as where additional information can be obtained.

2. **Evacuation:** ESF is based on an emergency and/or incident that requires all or part of the county population to be re-located away from the threat. The magnitude and location of the event will dictate the establishment of evacuation routes.

3. **Shelter:** ESF is based on information received from existing and evolving evacuation operations and encompasses general and access and functional needs populations. Sheltering can occur in-place and/or in designated, equipped shelters to support displaced populations or until incident(s) are mitigated and recovery operations can be implemented. The sheltering function is designed to meet day-day needs of the displaced population and staffed to register and track all evacuees.

Primary Agency

Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 22 – Public Protection & Emergency Messaging

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments** **Support** **911 (PSAP) Communications Center** **Amateur Radio** **American Red Cross** **Chief Elected Officials** **Corporation Counsel** **County & Municipal Emergency Management** **County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson** **County/Local Municipalities** **County/Municipal Departments & Agencies, All** **Highway / Public Works** **Human Services** **Local Transportation Companies** **MABAS Division 119** **Media: Broadcast & Print** **Public Health** **Public Information Officer (PIO)** **Utility Companies** **VOAD**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal Mass Evacuation (NRF Annex)	
Coordinating Agency • Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency ***Cooperating Agencies*** • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Department of Justice • Department of Transportation • Department of Veterans Affairs • General Services Administration • American Red Cross • National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster • Corporation for National and Community Service	***Likely Agency Activities*** **Evacuation (NRF Mass Evacuation Annex)** • Establish criteria under which federal support to mass evacuations is provided. • Provide a concept of operations for federal-level mass evacuation support. • Identify the agencies and organizations involved in a federally supported mass evacuation. • Define the roles and responsibilities of federal entities in planning, preparing for, and conducting mass evacuations in support of state, tribal, and local authorities. • Identify guidelines to improve coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local authorities when federal evacuation support is required. • Assistance with implementing evacuation and sheltering plans that include provisions for special needs populations and household pets. **Warning** • Assistance with warning the public and providing accessible emergency public information. **Shelter** • Assistance with sheltering evacuees in pre-identified, physically accessible shelters and providing food, water, and other necessities to meet the needs of all people, including persons with disabilities and other special needs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 22

Public Protection & Emergency Messaging

PURPOSE.

1. Alert and Warning: To provide rapid alert and warnings to the public and key Ozaukee County and other officials of an impending or occurring natural emergency, technological emergency, hostile action, or impending conditions that could be hostile or unfriendly to public welfare or safety.

2. Evacuation: To provide for the evacuation of part or all of the population from any threatened or stricken disaster area within Ozaukee County to locations providing safety and shelter and to provide guidance for in-place sheltering when evacuation is not feasible.

3. Shelter: Identify shelters and mass care facilities.

POLICIES.

1. Alert and Warning.

   a. Ozaukee County Sheriff will utilize the 24–hour emergency Communications Center and other existing systems, such as sirens, Sheriff and municipal Police and Fire mobile units, telephone, County radio frequencies, fax, media, amateur radio and access TV channel for the dissemination of warning information.

   b. The criteria for issuing an alert and warning are:

      (1) Public Safety: dissemination of information which will aid in reducing loss of life or substantial loss of property.

      (2) Official Information: the source of information is a local, state or federal government agency that directly supports federal responsibilities concerning the protection of life and property.

      (3) Time–Critical: an event that requires immediate public knowledge to avoid adverse impact.

   c. Once an emergency has ended, a message indicating this must be sent.

   d. Incident commanders may authorize the use of public address systems on vehicles, megaphones, face–to–face communications, and pre–scripted messages for time–critical notifications.

   e. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is used to supplement warnings to citizens utilizing participating radio or television stations.

f. Warning to the affected populace will be made by any expeditious methods available at the time to include, but not limited to, sirens, telephone, fax, radio, EAS, amateur radio, media, computer and police and fire mobile units.

g. Citizens and Ozaukee County employees have the responsibility to monitor for severe weather alerts via television, radio, phone, computer, text alerts and weather alert radios.

h. No guarantee of a perfect system is implied by this plan. As assets and personnel may be overwhelmed, Ozaukee County will endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond to an emergency or disaster based on the situation, information and resources available at the time.

2. Evacuation.

a. Citizens are advised to follow evacuation orders. Those who do not wish to comply are encouraged to provide "next-of-kin" information.

b. Consideration will be given to access and functional needs populations during the evacuation process.

3. Shelter.

a. "Shelter-in-Place" is the preferred option whenever possible.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Participate in drills, exercises. 3. Develop emergency action checklists. **Alert and Warning:** 1. Maintain a 24–hour primary warning point for the receipt of notifications. 2. Develop and maintain a system to disseminate emergency alerts and warnings to the public. 3. Develop and maintain a system to notify key officials and agencies in the event of an emergency. 4. Develop and maintain procedures and SOP's for warning access and functional needs populations and locations, such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, major industries, institutions, and places of public assembly. **Evacuation:** 1. Identify and sign evacuation routes within Ozaukee County. 2. Conduct public education about evacuation procedures. 3. Develop and maintain procedures and SOP's for implementing evacuation operations, including evacuation routing.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
	Shelter: 1. Identify locations/capacities of shelters. 2. Analyze mass care resource requirements for equipping shelters. 3. Develop agreements with mass care providers as necessary. 4. Develop and maintain procedures and SOP's for implementing sheltering operations. 5. Develop procedures and SOP's for providing notification to sheltered populations regarding re-entry/relocation issues. **Re-entry:** 1. Develop procedures and SOP's for providing notification to sheltered populations regarding re-entry/re-location issues.
Emergency	**Alert and Warning:** 1. Coordinate with County Administrator/County Board Chairperson to disseminate alerts and warnings, as appropriate (this may necessarily be prior to EOC activation). 2. Incident commanders may authorize the use of public address systems on vehicles, bull horns, face–to–face communications, and pre–scripted messages for time–critical notifications. 3. Notify departments and agencies to activate agency response efforts, as necessary to ensure 24–hour capability. 4. Alert employees assigned to emergency duties. 5. Coordinate alert and warning notification with other Ozaukee County agencies and adjoining jurisdictions. 6. Utilize all means available to effectively disseminate notification and warnings. 7. Monitor all alert and warning systems to evaluate functionality. **Evacuation:** 1. Coordinate the implementation of locally ordered evacuations. Use developed SOP's for response and: 2. Initiate evacuation orders when necessary. a. Identify areas potentially in need of evacuation (i.e. flood plains, areas near hazardous materials, etc.). b. Identify evacuation routes and provide signage. c. Identify required transportation resources. d. Establish traffic and perimeter control as needed. e. Ensure public information activities. f. Ensure security for evacuated areas. g. Designate reception areas if necessary. h. Determine transport needs for access and functional needs populations. i. Develop and disseminate evacuation instructions.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
	Shelter: 1. Determine if population should be sheltered in-place (Hazardous Material Incidents). 2. Identify and publicize shelter locations; Coordinate with ESF #15, Public Information to ensure shelters are staffed and equipped with vital resources. 3. Shelter In-Place (Hazardous Material Incidents). a. Safe and quick evacuations may not be possible due to time, weather, and other factors. An option to evacuation is "shelter in place," e.g. notifying occupants of buildings, facilities, homes, to seek protection indoors and stay inside until notified that it is safe to exit. b. When people cannot evacuate before a hazardous material plume arrives, public officials must advise them to stay indoors and reduce the ventilation from outside air as much as possible. c. For in-place sheltering to be effective, the decision-making authority must be clearly defined, warning to the public must be timely, and the sheltered population must know how to reduce shelter ventilation rates.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 22 position in the EOC. **Alert and Warning:** 1. Disseminate emergency warning information received from state and federal agencies. 2. Disseminate warnings initiated at local government level. 3. Warning disseminate methods can include: a. Sirens. b. Telephones and pagers. c. Mobile public address (PA) systems. d. Mobile sirens. e. "Runners" e.g. door to door notifications. f. Use of media: local television, radio and newspaper. g. Emergency Alert System (EAS). h. County and municipal communication systems. i. Law Enforcement Transaction of Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) System Teletype. j. National Warning System. k. Computers. l. Weather Alert Radio. 4. Coordinate manpower for door–to–door warning if feasible. 5. Coordinate staffing for door–to–door warning if feasible. **Evacuation:** 1. Serve as the Ozaukee County point of contact for municipal, county and state

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
	ordered evacuation efforts. 2. Initiate evacuation orders when necessary. 3. Coordinate the implementation of locally ordered evacuations, actions include: a. Identify areas potentially in need of evacuation (i.e. flood plains, areas near hazardous materials, etc.). b. Identify required transportation resources. c. Establish traffic and perimeter control as needed. d. Ensure public information activities. e. Ensure security for evacuated areas. f. Designate reception centers if necessary. 4. Plan for recovery to include: a. Initiate orderly return, when possible. b. Control traffic. c. Conduct public information activities. d. Establish Disaster Recovery Center sites, if appropriate. 5. In coordination with the Fire and Law Enforcement Agencies, develop evacuation plans for incidents at hazardous materials sites, as well as other specialized facilities/events. (See Attachment "Evacuation Planning Factors.") 6. Coordinate evacuation operations with Law Enforcement, Highway, Public Works, and Mass Care. 7. Monitor evacuation process with field operations. **Shelter:** 1. Monitor sheltering operations. 2. Coordinate with appropriate agencies. **Plan For Re-Entry Operations. Plans for re-entry to include:** 1. Notices rescinding evacuation orders 2. Develop and disseminate instructions for re-entry. 3. Process for re-entry. 4. Traffic control 5. Public information activities. 6. Certify evacuated area(s) safe for re-entry.
Recovery Actions	**Shelter:** 1. Implement shelter de-mobilizing plans. **Re-Entry:** 1. Certify the evacuated area safe for re-entry. 2. Develop and disseminate instructions for re-entry. 3. Coordinate re-entry-return with Highway, Public Works, Law Enforcement, and all other appropriate agencies.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
	4. Initiate return, where possible. 5. Conduct public information activities. 6. Assist other agencies with recovery operations, as appropriate.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
911 (PSAP) Communications Center	1. Notify departments and agencies to activate agency response efforts, as necessary to ensure 24–hour capability. 2. Coordinate alert and warning notification with other Ozaukee County agencies and adjoining jurisdictions. 3. Utilize all means available to effectively disseminate warning and notifications. 4. Activate outdoor warning sirens.
Amateur Radio	1. Assist with warning and emergency information dissemination, if requested.
American Red Cross	2. Publish any shelter, reception site, or similar location the American Red Cross has established in conjunction with other published announcements. 3. Coordinate evacuation and shelter planning with respective agencies. 4. Plan for populations with access and functional needs with the respective institution administrators to determine specific transportation and shelter needs. 5. Designate and maintain location of updated shelter and congregate shelter lists. 6. Assist with emergency public information dissemination. 7. Establish shelter agreements with the school districts within the county. 8. Coordinate and provide mass care, congregate care, food coupons and commodities, monetary grants, and crisis counseling. 9. Coordinate other volunteer agency activities.
Chief Elected Officials	1. Issue local emergency declarations. 2. Initiate evacuation/curfews as needed. 3. Make declarations as warranted. 4. Issue re-entry orders after consultation with the appropriate response agencies.
Corporation Counsel	1. Develop for review evacuation orders to be used in conjunction with emer-

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	gency declarations.
County / Municipal Emergency Management	1. Notify the County Administrator/Executive Group and PIO. 2. Notify ESF Coordinators to activate agency response efforts, as necessary to ensure 24–hour capability. 3. Form a shelter and evacuation committee comprised of representatives from Law Enforcement, Highway/Public Works, Human Services, Emergency Medical Services, Public Health, American Red Cross, and other voluntary agencies. 4. Coordinate evacuation and shelter planning with other county agencies and adjoining jurisdictions.
County Administrator/ County Board Chairperson	1. Issue local emergency declarations. 2. Support county, state, federal emergency declarations as applicable.
County / Local Municipalities	1. Disseminate warning to citizens. 2. Develop evacuation and shelter plans. 3. Assist in designation of primary evacuation routes as appropriate. 4. Identify staging areas, reception centers, and shelters. 5. Pre–establish staging areas (schools, churches, etc.) for residents needing transportation. 6. Designate transportation resources and shelter facilities for emergency workers. 7. Identify transportation resources and services to support evacuation and sheltering. 8. Identify functional needs groups that require transportation and special care at shelters.
County / Municipal Departments & Agencies, All	1. Assist in evacuation of persons in danger to safe areas or shelter. 2. Assist in informing the public. 3. Identify access and functional needs persons needing evacuation assistance. 4. Provide siren-equipped and/or public address mobile units (if available). 5. Provide personnel for door-to-door warning. 6. Assist with evacuation/notification, when necessary.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide traffic control signs and barricades, and operational control of traffic signals and flashers. 2. Coordinate with Emergency Management and law enforcement to establish and assign evacuation routes, traffic control points, blockages, etc. 3. Assist with the identification of evacuation routes. 4. Assist when possible to keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
	5. Establish staging areas and rest areas. 6. Inspect buildings and infrastructure of evacuated area and certify for re-entry operations.
Human Services	1. Coordinate evacuation and shelter planning with respective agencies. Plan for functional needs to determine specific transportation and shelter needs. Develop and maintain list of functional needs population. 2. Designate and maintain location of updated shelter and congregate shelter lists. 3. Establish shelter agreements with the school districts and private businesses within the county. 4. Coordinate and provide mass care, congregate care and crisis counseling. See ESF # 6, Mass Care & Human Services. 5. Open and close functional needs shelters.
Local Transportation Companies	1. Provide vehicles for transportation.
MABAS Division 119	1. Coordinate with Emergency Management and Law Enforcement to establish and sign evacuation routes, traffic control points, blockages, etc. 2. Assist with the identification of evacuation routes. 3. Provide siren–equipped and/or public address mobile units. 4. Assist with evacuation/notification, when necessary. 5. Direct on–scene evacuations as a result of fire, hazardous materials spill, transportation accidents, etc., as necessary, whenever there is immediate threat to life and safety. 6. Order evacuation whenever necessary to protect lives and property. 7. Disseminate text messages when directed. 8. Provide health care services to designated rest areas during evacuation. 9. Provide health care and emergency medical services to emergency workers.
Media: Broadcast & Print	1. Disseminate warning messages provided by authorized sources to the general public as rapidly as possible in the event of an impending or actual disaster. 2. Activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as directed by Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management.
Public Health	1. Provide health warnings, especially biological incidents. 2. Provide communicable disease surveillance. 3. Provide public health information. 4. Disseminate messages via mass notification methods when directed. 5. Monitor public health related conditions in shelters. 6. Open and close public shelters.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Public Information Officer (PIO)	1. Develop alert and warning releases to be disseminated to the media. 2. Develop pre–scripted alert and warning releases to be disseminated to the media. 3. Disseminate emergency information immediately, advising the public of what evacuation and/or shelter actions to take. 4. Develop and disseminate information on re-entry issues. 5. Ensure that warning information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis. 6. Responsible for assimilating, coordinating and disseminating all public information on behalf of the County (see ESF # 15, Public Information). 7. Staff EOC, if activated, and continue dissemination of warning information, if needed. 8. Develop evacuation and shelter information releases to be disseminated to the media. 9. Disseminate emergency information immediately, advising the public of what evacuation and/or shelter actions to take. 10. Insure that evacuation and/or shelter information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis throughout the emergency.
Utility Companies	1. Monitor their own systems; advise Emergency Management of any outages. 2. Clear and inspect power and gas lines. 3. Inspect evacuated areas before re–entry. 4. Restore utility systems.
VOAD	1. Coordinate other volunteer agency activities.
ATTACHMENTS	1. Notification and Warning SOP. 2. Evacuation and Shelter SOP. 3. Access and Functional Needs Populations 4. Evacuation Planning Factors. 5. Public Protection Decision Tree. 6. Alert/Warning/Notification System.
REFERENCES	None.

Attachment 1

NOTIFICATION AND WARNING SOP

A. NOTIFICATION.

1. Ozaukee County may receive initial warning of a disaster or pending disaster from County and municipal Departments, the National Warning System, neighboring jurisdictions, the State EOC, the National Weather Service, the news media, or the general public.

B. WATCH, STANDBY PROCEDURES.

1. If a pending disaster has the potential of affecting Ozaukee County departments will take the following actions:

   a. Review this document.
   b. Notify employees.
   c. Review department emergency plans.
   d. Insure that department vehicles and equipment are serviced and ready.
   e. Inventory existing communication equipment. Be prepared to collect and redistribute radios, portable telephones, chargers, batteries, etc.
   f. Obtain maps, drawings, and other emergency aids.
   g. Continue to provide routine service to the public, but plan to change to emergency procedures upon warning notification.

2. Recall procedures vary by department, and each department has the responsibility to inform employees of proper recall procedures. Employees who are recalled are expected to secure their families and homes, and report promptly to their assigned positions.

3. Employees who are recalled should realize that the emergency may be several days or longer in duration. Each employee should report to his/her emergency assignment with personal items necessary for 72 hours (e.g. personal articles, toiletries, change of clothing, medications, special non–refrigerated dietary foods, blankets/sleeping bag, etc.)

C. WARNING.

1. The County Sheriff receives warnings regarding technological and natural hazards which may affect the county.

   - Outdoor warning sirens that are set off by the Sheriff's Office are activated, if needed.

2. The Sheriff's Office notifies by pager, MyStateUSA or telephone:

   a. Emergency Management.
   b. Local law enforcement and fire departments who activates local sirens.

3. The public receives warning information by:

a. Activation of outdoor warning sirens.
b. Local broadcasts or printed media.
c. Door–to–door notification by emergency services personnel.
d. Mobile public address systems.
e. MyStateUSA.

5. Upon notification of a warning (imminent or spontaneous event), each department will initiate internal notification actions to:

   a. Alert employees assigned to emergency duties as appropriate to the situation:

      – Suspend or curtail normal business activities.
      – Recall essential off–duty employees.
      – Send non–critical employees home.
      – Secure and evacuate the department's facilities.

   b. If requested, augment the County's effort to warn the public through use of vehicles equipped with public address systems, sirens, employees going door to door, etc.

Attachment 2

EVACUATION AND SHELTER SOP

A. EVACUATION DECISION.

1. Evacuation is normally ordered by the County Administrator or the Executive Group of the affected political jurisdiction.

2. If immediate evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation (hazardous materials spills or fires).

3. The line of succession for evacuation recommendations is:

   a. Executive Group/County Administrator.
   b. Sheriff.
   c. Fire Chief/Police Chief.

B. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

1. During a large scale evacuation and/or shelter situation, the EOC Public Health Branch, under the direction of the Executive Group, coordinates and monitors shelter activities.

2. Evacuation and shelter information is accomplished through the use of the county warning and communication system.

3. If the Emergency Operating Center is activated, direction and control of the incident is conducted from the EOC.

C. EVACUATION ORDER.

1. Evacuation orders are initiated after on–site evaluation and recommendation by the appropriate authorities.

   a. The affected population is not to be moved into a more dangerous situation than posed by the primary hazard.
   b. The evacuation area is defined in terms clearly understandable by the general public.
   c. On slow–moving events, pre–evacuation notice is given to affected residents as hazardous conditions warrant such action.

2. When ordering an evacuation, the following considerations should be addressed:

   a. Weather and highway conditions.
   b. Evacuation routes, their capacities, and susceptibilities to hazards.
   c. The availability and readiness of shelters for evacuees.
   d. Modes of transportation for evacuees and for those unable to provide their own.
   e. Functional needs groups.

D. EVACUATION ORDER DISSEMINATION.

1. Affected jurisdictions use appropriate county warning modes to direct the population to evacuate and/or shelter-in-place.

2. Evacuation and/or shelter-in-place information is provided to the Ozaukee County Public Information Officer (PIO) for immediate dissemination.

   a. The Ozaukee County PIO keeps local media sources updated on all evacuation and/or shelter-in-place information.
   b. Local television and radio stations broadcast current evacuation and/or shelter-in-place information.
   c. Law Enforcement and Fire and EMS Services may go door–to–door to warn evacuees.

E. TRAFFIC CONTROL.

1. Law Enforcement agencies maintain traffic control:

   a. Traffic points, assembly areas, and reception centers are designated.
   b. Rest areas are established along evacuation routes to provide the necessary aids. Evacuees are able to obtain fuel, water, medical aid, vehicle maintenance, and emergency information at designated rest areas.
   c. Law Enforcement agencies and the Ozaukee County Highway and Municipal Public Works Departments coordinate assistance to those vehicles having mechanical problems or abandoned.

F. SHELTER OPERATIONS.

1. Shelter activities are coordinated by the EOC Public Health Branch who:

   a. Determines which shelters should be open.
   b. Coordinates dissemination of shelter information to the PIO.
   c. Coordinates reception and shelter activities with American Red Cross.
   d. Assign trained managers and staff to all public reception centers and shelters prior to opening them.

2. The American Red Cross, Southeastern Wisconsin assists with mass care activities.

3. Sheltering operations are coordinated through the Shelter Officer.

   a. Determines which shelters should be open.
   b. Coordinates dissemination of shelter information to PIO.
   c. Reception center personnel register and assign evacuees to shelters.
   d. American Red Cross personnel coordinate shelter activities.
   e. Local Law Enforcement officers and/or volunteers are assigned as security to congregate care facilities.
   f. Responsible for crisis upgrade of shelters.

G. RE–ENTRY.

1. The re–entry decision and order are made by Incident Commander or Executive Group after the threat has passed and the evacuated area has been inspected by Fire and EMS Services, Law Enforcement, Ozaukee County Highway/Municipal Public Works, and local utilities for safety.

2. Re–entry of an evacuated area requires coordination and direction of evacuees from the area by Law Enforcement.

3. When ordering re–entry, the following considerations are addressed:

    a. Insure that threat is over.
    b. Insure homes have been inspected and are safe to return to.
    c. If homes have been damaged, determine any long–term housing needs.
    d. Determine number of persons in shelter who will need transportation to return to their homes.
    e. Inform public of proper re–entry procedures and remaining hazards.
    f. Coordinate traffic control and movement back to the area.
    g. Issue proper clean–up instructions.

4. PIO should coordinate and disseminate public information through the local media on re–entry procedures.

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Attachment 3

ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS POPULATIONS

EVACUATION SHELTERING, RE-ENTRY

General Evacuation Issues

1. Issues that have greatest impact on those with access and functional needs include notification, evacuation, emergency transportation, access to medical care and medications, access to mobility devices or service animals while in transit or at shelters and access to information.

2. Access and functional needs populations must be identified, so neighbors, couriers, or the police can make personal contact with them to ensure they are aware of the conditions. These groups include, but not limited to those with; physical and/or mental impairments, the elderly, homeless individuals, non-English speaking individuals, etc.

3. Agency support for identifying access and functional needs populations include Ozaukee Adult Disabilities Resource Center, Public Health, Community Based Organizations, state and federal agencies.

4. Access and functional needs populations have a greater vulnerability to disasters and consideration must be given high priority for evacuation and sheltering-in-place actions. This also includes institutional groups and other congregated populations.

5. Evacuation SOP's need to ensure all residents have access to public education and information materials in appropriate formats, tailored to access and functional population needs, both prior to and during the event.

6. Warning procedures should ensure that all residents, including the blind or those with low vision, and the hearing impaired receive information in an appropriate format. Often this will require several forms of alert and notification and may even include sign language interpreters on local media channels.

7. Some access and functional needs populations will not or cannot comply with mandatory evacuation orders, because of transportation constraints, mobility impairments, or for a variety of other reasons.

TRANSPORT

1. Transportation demands of access and functional needs populations can vary and requires careful planning and assessment of types of transport required, since type of transport provided can expedite or complicate the process. In addition, collaboration between providing agencies is critical, since response vehicles may have to be acquired from a variety of public and private agencies.

2. First responders should be trained to recognize cognitive impairments by routinely screening for signs of confusion and other signs among evacuees.

SHELTERING

1. Shelter staff should be trained to work with people who have disabilities, including those with guide or service animals.

2. SOP's for sheltering and transport should include, but not be limited to; accommodations for walkers, wheelchairs, crutches, people with scooters, and bedridden populations.

3. Access and functional needs shelter may have to be identified and utilized for large-scale evacuation.

4. Shelter security plans should include procedures for addressing loss of law enforcement during and following hazardous events.

5. Coordinating efforts with Human Service agencies to provide intervention counselors at shelters will help reduce stress on evacuees, especially those with medical needs who may be without familiar services.

6. Individuals with access and functional needs and associated care takers may choose to or have to shelter-in-place during emergencies, because of the potential trauma associated with acquiring needed resources at the shelter.

7. Issues may arise if the person is unable to effectively react to hazardous conditions.

RE-ENTRY

1. Access and functional needs populations may require additional follow-up counseling measures in schools or other institutions, due to trauma from evacuation and sheltering-in-place issues.

Attachment 4

EVACUATION PLANNING FACTORS

A. County Wide Evacuations. Should it be necessary to evacuate the County of Ozaukee for county–wide events (i.e. hazardous materials accident, weapons of mass destruction event), the Ozaukee County EOC will coordinate its efforts with other local jurisdiction EOCs.

B. Neighborhood or Area Evacuation. Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e. hazardous materials event, large fire, hostage/terrorism event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. A "time and circumstances" evacuation plan will be implemented by the Incident Commander at the scene, with support by the Ozaukee County EOC as requested and time allows. The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

1. Consider the characteristics of the hazard/ threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.

2. Determine area to be evacuated.

3. Establish a perimeter. Consider special equipment:

    a. Barricades with flashing lights.
    b. Barricade tape.
    c. Evacuation route signs.

4. Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to effect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to insure safety.

5. Establish entry and exit control points.

6. Identify special populations:

    a. Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, zoos, pet stores, animal shelters, farm animals.
    b. Day care centers.
    c. Functional needs persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility impaired).
    d. Hospitals, health care facilities.
    e. Jails, juvenile facilities.
    f. Non–English speaking persons.
    g. Nursing homes.
    h. People without transportation.
    i. Schools.
    j. Transient populations (street people, motel/ hotel guests, people moving through the county).

7. Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.

8. Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.

    - Remember functional needs populations.

9. Identify evacuation routes. Consider: traffic capacity, risk areas.

10. Identify mass care facilities, safe areas.

11. Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.

12. Plan for "what ifs," i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/ road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.

13. Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.

14. Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.

15. Is an "evacuation order" from the local elected official(s) needed?

16. Determine reentry procedures.

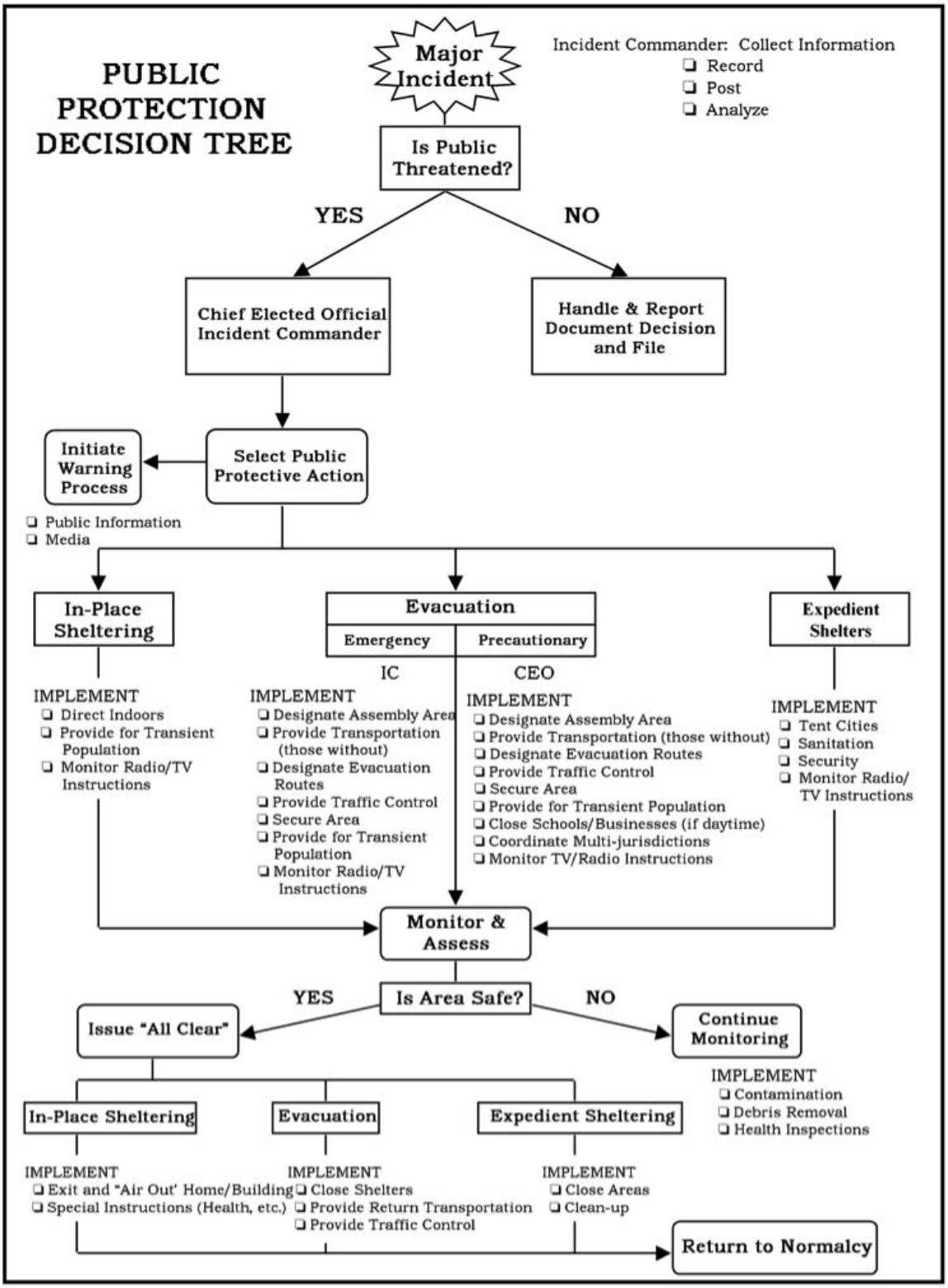
17. Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:

    a. Situation: Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
    b. The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
    c. Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.
    d. Legal consequences for re–entering the area.
    e. Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
    f. List of items that evacuees should take with them (such as food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, sleeping bags).
    g. Departure times.
    h. Pickup points for people requiring transportation assistance.
    i. Evacuation routes (give easy to understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.)
    j. Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
    k. Where family members go to be united.
    l. How functional needs populations are being assisted.
    m. What to do with animals. Keep animals secured, on leash, bring dog food, etc.

18. Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

Attachment 5

PUBLIC PROTECTION DECISION TREE



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Attachment 6

ALERT/WARNING/NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

A. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION.

1. National Warning System (NAWAS).

   a. NAWAS is a nationwide private telephone communications system funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. It operates on three levels of government: Federal, State and Local. The system has network nodes located at strategic locations in each state. States, in turn, coordinate a system connecting system nodes in various counties. The primary warning point for Ozaukee County is the Wisconsin State Patrol and is monitored on a 24 hour basis.

2. National Weather Service (NWS).

   a. Current weather information and warnings are received over the NAWAS and internet computer products. Radio broadcasts are received over the NOAA weather radio broadcasting from Missoula, MT.

3. Emergency 911 Communications Center.

   a. The 911 Emergency System is a locally operated telephone system capable of receiving emergency information from the public and disseminating such information to the various emergency response agencies, such as police, fire and EMS units within the local area.

4. Outdoor Warning System.

   a. The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office has a continuous 24-hour warning system. The primary warning system in Ozaukee County is the outdoor siren system. These sirens are owned by the municipalities not the county. Ozaukee County strongly encourages its citizens to purchase NOAA weather alert radios.

   b. Ozaukee County Dispatch Center has the capability to activate the sirens in communities that do not have local 24 hour dispatching.

   c. Other affected cities, towns and villages activate their own warning systems.

   d. Warning signals for Ozaukee County follow the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines.

5. School Warning System.

   a. Some Public Schools in Ozaukee County maintain NOAA weather alert radios. Ozaukee County strongly encourages all schools to purchase NOAA weather alert radios.

6. Flood Warning System.

a. The National Weather Service has a network of rain and river gauges that are strategically placed on regional rivers and collect data used for flood warning purposes. These gauges have automatic alarms that warn of threatening flood conditions and conditions are reported to the National Weather Service in Sullivan, WI.

7. SkyWarn.

a. Project SkyWarn is a national program designed to place personnel in the field to spot and track severe weather and Ozaukee County participates in the program. These field personnel are trained by the National Weather Service in basic severe weather meteorology, and in how and what to report to the proper officials. During periods of severe weather, the spotters are dispatched to the field and relay reports to the NWS or the EOC. If the EOC is activated, it disseminates the appropriate warning.

8. Emergency Alert System (EAS).

a. The Emergency Alert System is composed of AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations and non-government industry utilities operating on an organized basis during emergencies at national state, and local levels. It provides for the alerting of participating stations, dissemination of standardized emergency information, and/or termination of non-emergency station activities until the emergency subsides.

b. The FCC, in conjunction with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service (NWS), implements the EAS at the federal level. The President has sole responsibility for determining when the EAS will be activated at the national level, and has delegated this authority to the director of FEMA. The EAS provides an official means for supplying emergency information to the public. Local radio and television broadcast stations participate in EAS based upon a contractual agreement between the station and the FCC.

c. In cases where there is an immediate threat to life or property that justifies immediate notification of the public, local emergency management officials may choose to issue a Civil Emergency Message (CEM) through EAS.

d. Procedures for EAS Activation for Non-Weather Emergency Messages (State or Local):

(1) A Designated local Official identifies a risk to life or property that justifies immediate notification of the general public;
(2) Designated local Officials create a message for dissemination;
(3) Message is provided to appropriate National Weather Service (NWS) office(s), by fax or verbally. Activation of the EAS for Ozaukee County is facilitated through the National Weather Service of Missoula;
(4) For statewide activations, Wisconsin Emergency Management will be the contact point.

e. Authentication and Issuance.

(1) NWS authenticates by calling back and confirming message with Designated Official or dispatch;
(2) NWS enters and sends out the message, activates EAS and broadcasts message over NOAA

Weather Radio;

(3) Broadcasters receive message from NWS and can automatically broadcast message over radio and television networks, even those that are unattended;

(4) NOAA Weather Radios automatically alarm.

9. Print Media and Electronic Media.

   a. When time is sufficient, warnings and emergency information are provided through the print and electronic media, and Ozaukee's web page.

10. Neighborhood Warning Procedures.

   a. In some instances, additional warning must be provided to certain areas. Methods used include, but limited to, vehicle mounted public address and door–to–door warning.

   b. Law enforcement and fire service vehicles, which are equipped with sirens and/or public address systems, will augment fixed warning devices.

11. Amateur Radio Network (ARES/RACES).

   a. This network provides a means to disseminate emergency public protection messages to various local and statewide amateur radio users and groups. This system supplies a vital radio communication link between the EOC and local governments throughout the state.

12. NIXLE

   a. NIXLE is a public notification system intended to alert residents to emergency weather, road closings, public safety advisories, and natural or man-made disasters through mobile telephone text messaging. The authorized administrators are the Law Enforcement Department and the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.

14. Emergency Preparedness Notification System (EPNS).

   a. EPNS is operated by Intrado, a corporation that provides 911 operations support systems services to incumbent local exchange carriers, competitive local exchange carriers and wireless carriers. The EPNS system is activated via web interface or by calling their emergency call relay center. EPNS calls the phone lines identified in the 911 database within specified geographic area. EPNS is also capable of utilizing pre-loaded calling lists.

15. Health Alert Network.

   a. The Health Alert Network (HAN) is a strong national program, providing vital health information and the infrastructure to support the dissemination of that information at the State and Local levels, and beyond. The HAN Messaging System currently transmits Health Alerts, Advisories, Updates, and Info Service Messages.

16. 511 System.

    a. The State Department of Transportation operates a traveler advisory system accessible by calling 5-1-1. The system can be used to advise motorists on state highways of travel related information or warnings.

17. Cable Television Interrupt System (CTIS).

    a. CTIS enables emergency management officials to override the audio being broadcast on local cable providers with scripted emergency messages. This capability is NOT functional in Ozaukee County at the publication of this document.

B. SYSTEMS TESTING.

1. Components of the warning system are tested on a regular basis, some daily, weekly, or monthly.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 23

Evacuation Traffic Management

Preface

During any type of disaster or large-scale emergency, the Ozaukee County evacuation traffic management team will be faced with a tremendous challenge of overwhelming demands of providing help and assistance to the public. Evacuation management challenges will include: the stress of high vehicular volume on roadways, damages to roadways/physical constraints, impassible roadways from flooding or destruction, motor vehicle accidents, stranded vehicles and abandoned vehicles on evacuation routes. The evacuation traffic management services will have increased demands placed on their agencies and with high expectations of success.

Primary Agency

Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 23 – Evacuation Traffic Management

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Sheriff's Office / Municipal Police Departments** **Support** **Amateur Radio** **Emergency Management** **Highway / Public Works** **Local Municipalities** **MABAS Division 119**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal **NOTE: Though there is no Federal ESF # 23, likely support from Federal ESF # 1 includes:**
Likely Agency Activities • Monitor and report status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure. • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 23

Evacuation Traffic Management

PURPOSE.

1. To provide for coordinated plans, policies, and actions of state and local governments to ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of populations affected by all hazards. To further ensure that once the threat or hazard no longer exists and it is safe to re-enter that prompt and orderly re–entry into the evacuated area is accomplished.

POLICIES.

1. It is the policy of Ozaukee County that an evacuation may be requested by the Executive Group/County Administrator, Sheriff, Fire Chief/Police Chief or the Incident Commander depending on the circumstances.

2. It is the policy of Ozaukee County that "Shelter in Place" (in certain situations, i.e. hazardous materials) is the preferred option whenever possible due to the limited road systems and probable inclement weather conditions.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
Pre-Emergency	Work with Emergency Management to: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Develop Ozaukee County evacuation traffic management plans and SOPs in coordination with the State. 3. Coordinate with municipal Police Departments in the development and implementation of the Ozaukee County Traffic Management Plan (To be developed). 4. Maintain list of evacuation traffic management resources, assets and personnel. 5. Stockpile signs and barricades. 6. Identify and sign evacuation routes. 7. Conduct evacuation traffic management training and exercises. 8. Ensure procedures are in place to document costs for potential reimbursement. 9. Conduct public education about evacuation plans and procedures.
Emergency	1. Implement the County Traffic Management Plan (To be developed). 2. Disseminate emergency traffic management information.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE / MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 23 position in the EOC. 2. Coordinate with all appropriate agencies, departments and organizations. 3. Evacuation traffic management coordinating actions include: a. Issuing lane reversal/counter–flow procedures. b. Surveillance of traffic flows via radio, video, traffic counters, and aircraft. c. Continuous monitoring of critical roadway segments. d. Identifying comfort stations. e. Public information via highway advisory radios. f. Staffing of traffic control points.
Recovery Actions	1. Implement re-entry plans for returning displaced citizens into unaffected areas of a disaster. 2. Manage traffic at critical intersections post impact with priority given to emergency service vehicles, transportation of supplies and equipment, and access to critical facilities. 3. Assist public and private organizations with traffic control during the restoration of infrastructure services. 4. Maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Amateur Radio	1. Provide support to traffic control during evacuations from EOC, if requested.
Emergency Management	1. Support development of the County Evacuation Traffic Management Plan. 2. Coordinate evacuation planning with other county agencies and adjoining jurisdictions.
Highway / Public Works	1. Provide support to evacuation planning and implementation. 2. Support development of the County Evacuation Traffic Management Plan. 3. Provide traffic control signs and barricades, and operational control of traffic signals and flashers. 4. Coordinate with Emergency Management and law enforcement to establish and sign evacuation routes, traffic control points, blockages, etc. 5. Assist with the identification of evacuation routes. 6. Assist when possible to keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.
Local Municipalities	1. Support development of the County Evacuation Traffic Management Plan.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide support to evacuation planning and implementation.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	County Evacuation Traffic Management Plan (To be developed)

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Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 24

Debris Management

Preface

Emergencies may create a variety of debris that impact the County's ability to provide emergency response and may affect the health and safety of the public. Clearing debris to permit travel emergency vehicles and removal of debris to protect health and safety are vital components of the County's emergency response.

Primary Agency

Highway / Public Works

Emergency Operations Center ESF # 24 – Debris Management

Ozaukee County Emergency Operations Center	State of Wisconsin
AGENCIES **Primary** **Highway / Public Works** **Support** **Debris Management Contractors** **Home Builders & Contractor's Associations** **Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's** **MABAS Division 119** **Public Health** **Solid Waste Utilities/ Landfill** **Utilities**	**NOTE:** State support to this ESF may be available in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Federal

NOTE: Though there is no Federal ESF # 24, likely support from Federal ESFs # 3 and # 10 includes:

- Manage, monitor, and/or provide technical advice in the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris from public property. The scope of actions related to debris may include waste sampling, classification, packaging, transportation, treatment, demolition, and disposal.
- When ESF #3 is activated for a debris mission may also: collect, segregate, and transport to an appropriate staging or disposal site hazardous materials that are incidental to building demolition debris, such as household hazardous waste and oil and gas from small motorized equipment; remove and dispose of Freon from appliances; and remove, recycle, and dispose of electronic goods. (The removal of hazardous material containers that may have become intermingled with construction debris, such as drums, tanks, and cylinders containing oil and hazardous materials, is managed under ESF #10.)
- Management of contaminated debris (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear contamination) will be a joint effort with ESF #10 and FEMA. The scope of actions related to contaminated debris may include waste sampling, classification, packaging, transportation, treatment, demolition, and disposal of contaminated debris and soil.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 24

Debris Management

PURPOSE.

1. To provide for the coordination of emergency road clearance, debris collection and disposal.

POLICIES.

1. Debris clearance is critical to life safety and security. Debris removal efforts will first focus on clearing of major transportation routes and roadways into damaged areas to allow for the movement of emergency vehicles, personnel, equipment and supplies.

2. Debris removal is necessary in affected areas to prevent the development and spread of vector–based epidemiological agents, general sanitation problems and environmental damage.

3. All disposal activities will be conducted with health and environmental concerns being the foremost consideration.

4. Ozaukee County will encourage the use of contracted services.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
Pre-Emergency	Emergency Management works with partner agencies: 1. Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF). 2. Maintain inventories of resources and equipment. 3. Participate in tests and exercises. 4. Develop emergency action checklists and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). 5. Maintain pre–event contracts to support debris management needs in an emergency. 6. Work with ESF # 1, Transportation to establish and maintain priorities for roadway corridors that will have priority in regard to debris removal and repair to allow access into damaged areas. 7. Develop and maintain a Debris Management Plan (To be developed); Coordinate development of the plan with ESF # 3, Public Works. Plan content should include strategies for: a. Debris clearing. b. Debris collection.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
	c. Identification of temporary storage and areas. d. Recycling. e. Disposal. f. Hazardous waste identification and handling. g. Administration. h. Dissemination of information to the public. 8. Pre–identify means of transporting the debris if normal channels are unavailable. 9. Establish pre–event working relationships and understandings with neighboring jurisdictions and contractors. 10. Establish and maintain a comprehensive record keeping system for continuous updating and recording of debris numbers. 11. Maintain mutual aid agreements.
Emergency	1. Implement the County Debris Management Plan (To be developed). • Coordinate debris operations. 2. Send a senior representative to the Ozaukee EOC, when the EOC has been activated during an emergency. 3. Coordinate with ESF # 3, Public Works for emergency road clearance and removal of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes. 4. When notified, report to the Ozaukee EOC. 5. Administer and manage contracted services. 6. Coordinate emergency road clearance and removal of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1. Staff ESF # 24 position in the EOC. 2. Appoint a debris management coordinator; Implement the County's Debris Management Plan. 3. Contact the County's debris management contractor; Activate the County's debris management contract. 4. Coordinate emergency road clearance and removal of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes. 5. Identify incident sites requiring debris clearance and management: a. Public rights–of–way. b. Public property. c. Private property. 6. Recommend disposal sites for debris: • Temporary staging areas and debris reduction sites. 7. Coordinate debris collection and hauling: a. Coordinate debris removal operations in areas affected by emergencies

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE	
HIGHWAY / PUBLIC WORKS	
	or disasters. b. Coordinate or assist in removal of debris from private property, within the limits established by County Administrator. 8. Coordinate the removal of debris with county, state, and federal environmental officials. 9. Coordinate debris separation. Debris from residential and commercial properties will be separated into four general groups: a. Raw garbage, rubbish garbage, yard waste and construction/building rubble. b. Separate hazardous materials and hazardous waste from debris to the extent possible. 10. Coordinate debris disposal. a. Identify debris disposal issues, i.e. hazardous materials. b. Secure necessary environmental permits and legal clearances. 11. Determine methods of disposal as appropriate: a. Open pit burning and burning by incineration methods. b. Mulching and chipping clean horticultural waste. c. Hauling mulched or chipped waste out of the County. d. Mixing mulch or chipped clean waste with soil to improve agricultural productivity. e. Reuse/recycle for aluminum, plastic and horticultural waste to the extent possible. 12. Provide logistical support for demolition operations. 13. Administer and manage contracted services. 14. Sources for additional resources can include: a. Mutual aid. b. Municipal, state and federal resources. c. Private companies, contractors.
Recovery Actions	1. Contact the County debris management contractor; Activate the County debris management contract; Monitor contractor services.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
State EOC	***See Box On Tab Page This Section.***
Debris Management Contractors	1. Provide debris clearing and management services.
Home Builders &	1. Source for heavy equipment to include: backhoes, front–end loaders, motor

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS	
Contractor's Associations	graders, and dump trucks.
Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Department's	1. Identify locations where debris clearance and management is necessary. 2. Provide security at debris clearing and dumping sites.
MABAS Division 119	1. Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use. 2. Assist with road and debris clearance. Engine crews can assist with: a. Road clearing with chainsaws, winch and come–a–longs. b. Manpower for moving equipment and driving vehicles. 3. Approve debris management burn sites in accordance with appropriate local requirements to ensure safe burning. 4. Issue bans on open burning based upon assessment of local conditions and ensure dissemination of information to the public. 5. Supervise burn sites in accordance with all appropriate local requirements to ensure safe burning, subject to amendments by the Fire Chief and DNR.
Public Health	1. Assist as necessary on all health issues.
Solid Waste Utilities / Landfill	1. Recommend disposal sites for debris. 2. Support debris removal operations in areas affected by emergencies or disasters.
Utilities	1. Support debris removal operations in areas affected by emergencies or disasters. 2. Source for heavy equipment to include: backhoes, front–end loaders, and dump trucks.
ATTACHMENTS	None.
REFERENCES	Ozaukee County Debris Management Plan (To be developed).

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Annex IV
RECOVERY

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Annex

IV. RECOVERY

IV. RECOVERY.

A. **INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE, GOALS.**

1. Ozaukee County has the primary role in planning for and managing all aspects of its recovery. State and federal officials will look to the County to clearly articulate its recovery priorities and develop recovery plans. Post disaster recovery activities begin in the early stages of the response operations and may last for years.

2. The purpose of recovery planning is to anticipate what will be needed to restore the community to full functioning as rapidly as possible through pre-event planning and cooperation between citizens, businesses and government. Successful community recovery from disaster will only occur if everyone in the community understands the process, and how they fit in. Individuals, agencies, organizations and businesses must understand their responsibilities and must coordinate their work efforts with the County's and Municipality's recovery leadership.

3. This Recovery Annex provides a framework to guide the County's recovery efforts.

4. Ozaukee County's recovery goals are to:

   a. Maintain Leadership.
   b. Utilize local initiative and resources.
   c. Maximize State/Federal programs and benefits.
   d. Establish and maintain communications to and from citizens.
   e. Provide a point of contact for disaster victims.
   f. Make maximum use of damage and impact assessment for recovery planning.
   g. Promote economic recovery.

B. POLICY.

1. To establish overall direction, control and/or coordination through an Ozaukee County Recovery Management Organization to support disaster recovery.

2. To utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the organizational basis for recovery to any emergency.

3. To use "Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)" to organize Ozaukee County's recovery efforts.

C. RECOVERY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Individuals and Households.

a. Individuals and families need to plan and be prepared to sustain themselves in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Those who prepare reduce personal stress, and they enhance their ability to undertake their own recovery and shape the future of Ozaukee County's recovery.

b. Individuals and households should carry adequate insurance and maintain essential levels of supplies, medication, food and water. Resources to help individuals and families prepare are available through websites and publications of various organizations that are active in disasters, including local, state, and federal agencies.

2. Private Sector - Business Community and Critical Infrastructure Owners and Operators.

a. The private sector has a critical role in recovery. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base. Additionally, the private sector owns and operates the vast majority of the critical infrastructure, such as electric power, financial and telecommunications systems.

b. The private sector should: develop, test and implement business continuity and restoration plans; implement mitigation measures and preparedness; carry adequate insurance.

3. Nonprofit Sector.

- Nonprofit-sector support is provided by a range of organizations from small locally- based nonprofits to national organizations with extensive experience in disaster recovery. Nonprofits directly supplement and fill gaps where government authority and resources cannot be applied.

4. Municipalities.

- Each municipality should: identify a point of contact to organize, coordinate and advance the recovery at the municipal level; participate in damage and impact assessments; coordinate with the County's Disaster Recovery Manager for recovery planning and implementation.

5. County.

a. The County Sheriff's Office / Division of Emergency Management is the lead agency for the County's preparedness, pre-disaster recovery and mitigation planning.

b. Based on the disaster impacts, a recovery support function driven Recovery Incident Action Plan (RIAP) will be developed. Recovery planning efforts will focus on activities that will restore the community and reduce future disaster potential.

c. Certain County Divisions/Departments, Agencies and Organizations will be assigned to lead specific recovery support functions.

d. During recovery the County may appoint a Disaster Recovery Manager to organize and manage the County's recovery activities.

6. County Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM).

a. When needed, the County will appoint a DRM to manage its' recovery activities and work closely with the state and federal disaster recovery coordinators.

b. Key responsibilities for the DRM may include, but is not limited to:

(1) Leading and coordinating the establishment and activities of local recovery-dedicated organizations and initiatives.
(2) Working with recovery coordinators/leads at the state and federal levels to facilitate the development of a unified communication strategy.
(3) Determining and communicating recovery priorities to state, federal and other recovery stakeholders and supporters.
(4) Organizing recovery planning processes to fully engage constituents' input and leading the development of the County's recovery visions, priorities, resources, capability, and capacity.
(5) Leading the development of the County's recovery plans and ensuring that they are publicly-supported, actionable, and feasible based on available funding and capacity.
(6) Incorporating critical mitigation, resilience, and accessibility building measures into the County's recovery plans and efforts.
(7) Ensuring inclusiveness in the community recovery process, including functional needs populations (e.g., persons with disabilities, limited English proficiency, etc.).
(8) Collaborating with federal and other stakeholders and supporters, such as the business and non-profit communities, to raise financial support (including long term capital investment in local businesses) for the County's recovery and to resolve potential duplication of assistance.
(9) Coordinating federal and other funding streams for recovery efforts and communicating issues and solutions to recovery assistance gaps and overlaps.
(10) Developing and implementing relevant recovery progress measures and communicating needed adjustments and improvements to applicable stakeholders and authorities.
(11) Working closely with recovery leadership at all levels to ensure a well-coordinated and well-executed recovery.

7. State.

a. The state provides a conduit to local government for federal recovery assistance programs.

b. During recovery the state may: assess local government recovery needs; assist local governments with identifying recovery resources; appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to lead and coordinate state recovery planning and assistance to impacted communities.

8. Federal.

a. FEMA promotes recovery preparedness by providing guidance to local and state governments and nongovernmental organizations on pre-disaster recovery planning.

b. When a disaster occurs that exceeds the capacity of state resources the federal government may use the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) to task available department and agency capabilities to support local recovery efforts.

c. During recovery the federal government may: deploy a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC); activate and deploy Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) when determined necessary; and, establish a recovery coordination structure in close collaboration with affected local, state and tribal governments.

d. The FDRC works as a deputy to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for all matters concerning disaster recovery. The FDRC partners with and supports the County's Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM) and the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to facilitate disaster recovery in the impacted area.

D. RECOVERY PHASES.

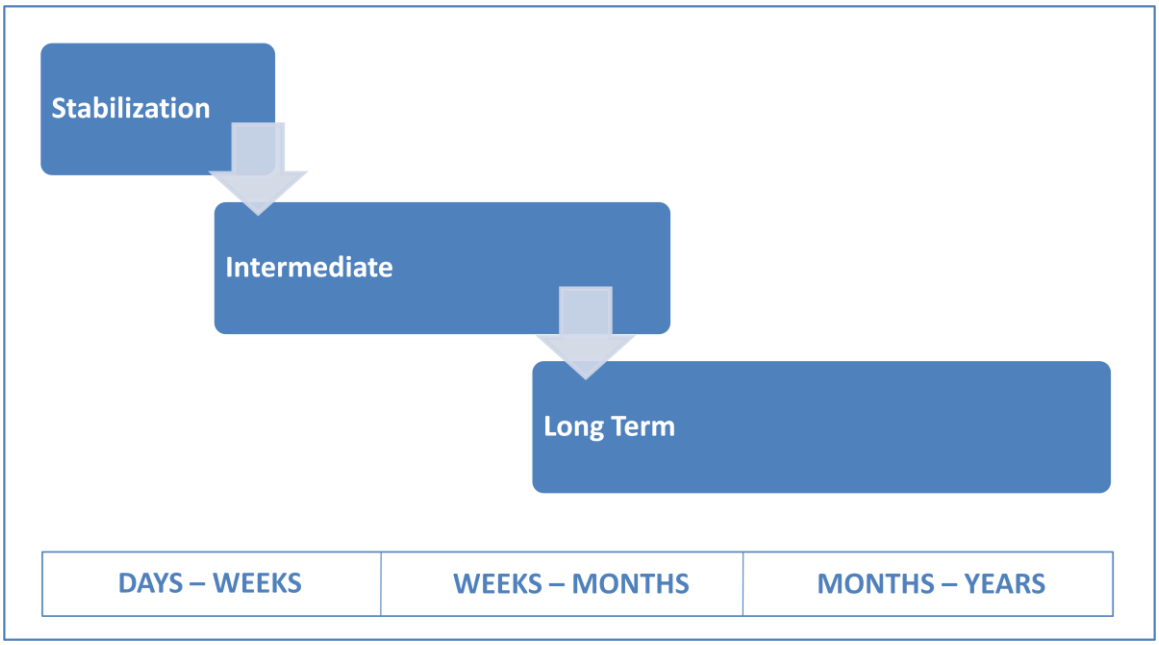
1. Recovery begins before a disaster strikes, with preparedness activities such as planning, capability building, exercising, and establishing tools and metrics to evaluate progress and success; mitigation planning and actions; economic development planning, and vital partnership building, all of which contribute to the County's resilience. Post disaster recovery activities begin in the early stages of the response operations and may last for years.

2. The County's response to disaster impacts follows a "phased approach" that includes three general phases: short–term, intermediate and long–term.

   - The recovery process is best described as a sequence of interdependent and often concurrent activities that progressively advance a community toward a successful recovery.

3. Short-term (days-weeks) recovery actions. As response actions wind down, short-term stabilization activities are primary. Stabilization is the process in which the immediate impacts of an event on community systems are managed and contained, thereby creating an environment where recovery activities can begin. The various elements of a community system will stabilize on different time frames, leading to a situation in which response, stabilization, and restoration activities can occur concurrently.

4. Intermediate (weeks-months) recovery activities involve returning individuals and families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services back to a functional, if not pre-disaster state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.



5. Long-term (months-years) recovery is the phase of recovery that follows intermediate recovery and may continue for months to years. Examples include the complete redevelopment and revitalization of the damaged area. It is the process of rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural, and built environments in a community to conditions set in a long-term recovery plan. The goal underlying long-term redevelopment is the impacted community moving toward self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience. Activities may continue for years depending on the severity and extent of the disaster damages, as well as the availability of resources.

RECOVERY PHASES/TASKS		
SHORT-TERM (DAYS)	**INTERMEDIATE (WEEKS-MONTHS)**	**LONG-TERM (MONTHS-YEARS)**
❑ Providing essential health and safety services ❑ Providing congregate sheltering or other temporary sheltering solutions ❑ Providing food, water and other essential commodities for those displaced by the incident. ❑ Providing disability related assistance/functional needs support services. ❑ Developing impact assessments on critical infrastructure,	❑ Continuing to provide individual, family-centered, and culturally appropriate case management. ❑ Providing accessible interim housing (in or outside the affected area depending on suitability) and planning for long-term housing solutions. ❑ Returning of displaced populations and businesses if appropriate. ❑ Reconnecting displaced persons with essential health and social	❑ Identifying of risks that affect long-term community sustainment and vitality. ❑ Developing and implementing disaster recovery processes and plans, such as a long term recovery plan and/or reflecting recovery planning and mitigation measures in the community's land use planning and management, comprehensive plans, master plans, and zoning regulations. ❑ Rebuilding to appropriate

essential services, and key resources. ❑ Conducting initial damage assessments. ❑ Conducting community wide debris removal, including clearing of primary transportation routes of debris and obstructions. ❑ Restarting major transportation systems and restoring interrupted utilities, communication systems, and other essential services such as education and medical care. ❑ Establishing temporary or interim infrastructure systems. Supporting family reunification. ❑ Supporting return of medical patients to appropriate facilities in the area. ❑ Providing basic psychological support and emergency crisis counseling. ❑ Providing initial individual case management assessments. ❑ Providing security and reestablishing law enforcement functions. ❑ Building an awareness of the potential for fraud, waste and abuse, and ways to deter such activity, such as developing Public Service Announcements and publicizing ways to report allegations of waste, fraud and abuse. ❑ Begin assessment of natural and cultural resources.	services. ❑ Providing supportive behavioral health education, intervention, including continuing to provide crisis, grief, and group counseling and support. ❑ Providing access and functional needs assistance to preserve independence and health. ❑ Updating hazard and risk analyses to inform recovery activities. ❑ Establishing a post-disaster recovery prioritization and planning process. ❑ Developing an initial hazard mitigation strategy responsive to needs created by the disaster. ❑ Ensuring that national and local critical infrastructure priorities are identified and incorporated into recovery planning. ❑ Developing culturally and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns to promote rebuilding to increase resilience and reduce disaster losses. ❑ Complete assessments of natural and cultural resources and develop plans for long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery.	resilience standards in recognition of hazards and threats. ❑ Addressing recovery needs across all sectors of the economy and community, and addressing individual and family recovery activities and unmet needs. ❑ Rebuilding educational, social, and other human services and facilities according to standards for accessible design. ❑ Reestablishing medical, public health, behavioral health, and human services systems. ❑ Reconfiguring elements of the community in light of changed needs and opportunities for “smart planning” to increase energy efficiency, enhance business and job diversity, and promote the preservation of natural resources. ❑ Implementing mitigation strategies, plans, and projects. ❑ Implementing permanent housing strategies. ❑ Reconstructing and/or relocating, consolidating permanent facilities. ❑ Implementing economic and business revitalization strategies. ❑ Implementing recovery strategies that integrate holistic community needs. ❑ Implementing plans to address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery. ❑ Ensuring there is an ongoing and coordinated effort among local, state, tribal, and federal entities to deter and detect waste, fraud and abuse. ❑ Identifying milestones for the conclusion of recovery for some or all non-local entities.

E. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT PHASES.

1. The recovery process begins with an initial damage assessment conducted by County personnel using aircraft, ground vehicles, observer call-ins and the "windshield" impact assessment. The size and type of incident and its overall impact on the community will determine who should participate in the damage assessment process. Minor emergencies or incidents may only require participation of local County agencies and organizations.

2. Rapid Impact Assessment: First Phase.

   - The impact survey data provides a County-wide general overview of the most significantly impacted areas and, therefore, establishes a prioritization mechanism for damage assessment team deployment, resource allocation, and disaster assistance.

3. Initial Damage Assessment: Second Phase.

   a. The Initial Damage Assessment is performed by County Staff for the unincorporated areas and municipal staff with help from county staff for each of the municipalities. All Damage Assessment data is reported to the EOC for Countywide compilation by the Damage Assessment Teams.

   b. The goal of this assessment is to determine the magnitude and severity of damages and to strategize the County's response and recovery efforts.

   c. The initial damage assessment determines if an emergency declaration is warranted.

4. Wisconsin Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR).

   a. When there is the potential need for state and/or federal assistance to supplement county and local efforts, the county will submit a "flash damage report" to WEM.

   b. The County Emergency Management Coordinator will compile the information gathered by damage assessment teams, complete the UDSR report for the county and submit it within 24 hours to WEM. Updates will be submitted as needed.

   c. The county will continue to assess the impact of the disaster through information received from response agencies and from the municipal and county damage assessment teams. This information will allow decision-makers to prioritize recovery efforts and to determine the need for supplemental state or federal assistance.

5. Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): Third Phase.

   a. The PDA is a joint local/state/federal assessment used to determine the magnitude and impact of damage due to an incident. The State uses the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the State and County resources and to verify the need for supplemental Federal assistance. The PDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention.

b. The PDA teams conduct a more in-depth evaluation in order to rate the level of damage to each structure.

c. Each municipal jurisdiction with assistance from the county is responsible for the implementation of the federal compliant damage assessment of homes and businesses within their jurisdiction.

6. Mitigation Assessment: Possible Fourth Phase.

- Should Ozaukee County be impacted by a natural disaster deemed to be of national significance, FEMA in conjunction with state and local officials may mobilize a Mitigation Assessment team (MAT). This team's mission is to conduct on-site qualitative engineering analyses to assess damage to government offices, homes, hospitals, schools businesses, critical facilities and other structures and infrastructure. The intent of the assessment would be to determine the causes of structural failures (or successes) and to evaluate the adequacy of local building codes, practices, and construction materials for the purpose of improving future performance. They may use the opportunity to review the effectiveness of previous mitigation projects.

F. RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS.

1. Recovery planning begins when the Ozaukee County EOC is activated. Recovery planners begin an assessment of the disaster impacts and determine which Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) will be activated to meet the County's recovery needs.

2. Just like ESFs, Recovery Support Functions represent groupings of types of recovery activities and programs that the County and its citizens are likely to need following disaster. A "primary" agency/department for each RSF will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the recovery activity or programs. The primary agency/department will be responsible for identifying the resources (support departments and organizations) within the RSF that will accomplish the post disaster activities. The primary agency/department is also responsible for coordinating the resource delivery.

3. Ozaukee County's schedule of RSFs is in Table 12: Schedule of RSFs

SCHEDULE OF RSFs	
RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF)	**PURPOSE**
RSF # 1 **Damage Assessment/Impact Analysis**	1. To determine the disaster's impact on the County, determine recovery priorities, identify resource needs for disaster recovery, justify necessary state and federal assistance, identify structures unsafe for occupation, and determine structures that have to comply with the County's (and Municipality's) build–back policy. 2. To determine nature/extent of impact to infrastructure damage for proper prioritization. 3. To provide information after an emergency or disaster and detailing the situation, location, and extent and nature of damage. 4. To provide information to determine priorities and requirements for restoration

SCHEDULE OF RSFs	
RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF)	**PURPOSE**
	and reconstruction.
RSF # 2 **Continuation of Government**	To ensure the continuing critical functions and services of government while responding to and recovering from disaster.
RSF # 3 **Debris Management**	To effectively manage debris generated by the disaster.
RSF # 4 **Individual Assistance**	To inform disaster victims about the federal individual assistance programs that are available and how to make application.
RSF # 5 **Unmet Needs**	1. To provide an Ombudsman to provide information, investigate complaints, and to assist with disputes by directing citizens to the appropriate agency(ies) for resolution. 2. To provide a means of identifying and resolving disaster recovery needs in cases where: government or voluntary agency assistance programs are not available; or government or voluntary agency assistance is provided but falls short of meeting all the needs of disaster victims.
RSF # 6 **Human Services**	To identify individuals who need various human services following a disaster and to meet those needs through coordination with public and private organizations.
RSF # 7 **Safety & Risk Assessment**	To establish a safety program to identify and implement ways and means to reduce or eliminate unsafe conditions or practices for which losses may occur. The safety program may include such rewards, disciplines or penalties as may tend to reduce losses and promote safety.
RSF # 8 **Public Health & Environmental Health**	To identify threats to public health during the recovery period and to provide remedies.
RSF # 9 **Repair & Restoration of Infrastructure, Services & Public Buildings**	Repair and restoration of public infrastructure and services to return the public infrastructure and government's services to pre–event levels or better.
RSF # 10 **Emergency Permitting & Inspections**	To provide an emergency permitting plan to streamline the permitting process in the event of a disaster. These activities will consist of determining whether repair or reconstruction of damaged structures will be allowed and under what conditions, coordinating and streamlining the County's (and Municipality's) permitting processes, and implementing a system to verify that repairs/redevelopment comply with all applicable codes and laws.
RSF # 11 **Rebuilding, Construction, Repairs, Restoration**	To provide for the physical rebuilding of the community, which necessarily includes the viability of commercial operations to support the residents.
RSF # 12 **Housing (Temporary / Replacement)**	To assist displaced people, emergency workers, businesses and the temporary workforce in locating temporary housing, and to allow and/or coordinate the placement of temporary housing (housing that people occupy between the time they leave the emergency shelter and the time they are able to move back into their homes).

SCHEDULE OF RSFs	
RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF)	**PURPOSE**
RSF # 13 Redevelopment	To articulate the vision for recovery and redevelopment in both anticipation and in the wake of a catastrophic natural disaster.
RSF # 14 Public Information/Community Relations	To provide information to citizens, government employees, businesses and organizations concerning disaster recovery operations and progress, and to identify necessary messages and appropriate methods of delivery.
RSF # 15 Volunteers & Donations	To continue to coordinate during recovery offers of assistance by volunteer organizations, and work with federal and state organized efforts to collect and distribute donated goods and volunteer services.
RSF # 16 Reentry, Security	To promote and facilitate the timely reentry of essential response and recovery personnel, government officials, property owners, business owners, media, etc. to speed the recovery of the County and its economy; and to provide uniform guidance following a large–scale disaster to law enforcement personnel who direct access into the impacted area. Includes procedures to ensure safe and orderly reentry and clarifies the roles and responsibilities of local and state agencies that may be involved in reentry.
RSF # 17 Economic Restoration & Development	To establish a partnership with the business community to restore the local economy following disaster; identify County and business post–disaster roles and relationships; identify economic recovery assistance programs; encourage the development of business preparedness and mitigation programs.
RSF # 18 Environmental Concerns	To identify and implement projects or programs that restore, enhance, or protect natural resources and open space (flood plains, wetlands, and wildlife) from degradation to reduce impacts from natural disasters.
RSF # 19 Mitigation	To prepare a post–disaster hazard mitigation plan that will define actions during the recovery period that help prevent repeated future losses and reduce the County's vulnerability to natural hazards.
RSF # 20 Recovery Administration & Finance	To provide a framework for implementing administrative and financial services necessary for disaster recovery.
RSF # 21 Cultural & Historic Concerns	To identify and implement projects or programs that restore, enhance, or protect Historic resources from degradation, and to reduce impacts from disasters.
RSF # 22 Mutual Aid	To manage requests for mutual aid assistance for the County, or to assist another local government.

Table 12: Schedule of RSFs

G. RECOVERY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

1. The County's recovery organization follows the concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

2. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster, full activation of the County's Recovery Incident Management System may not be necessary, may only be partially required, or may require full activation. Partial activation would be dictated by the characteristics of the disaster and would involve only those departments and organizations needing to interact in providing the necessary recovery activities and programs.

3. The County's Recovery Incident Management System is partially or fully activated by decision of the County Board. The organization structure is intended to be flexible and should be tailored by the "Disaster Recovery Manager" and the "Section Chiefs," to meet the County's recovery needs.

H. RECOVERY ACTION TEAM (OR TASK FORCE).

1. The Recovery Action Team should be established by County resolution with the goals and scope of authority clearly stated.

2. As the emergency response phase stabilizes, the County EOC begins the coordination of disaster recovery activities and may recommend the activation of the Recovery Action Team to:

   a. Oversee the recovery and reconstruction process, and to serve as an advisory committee to the Disaster Recovery Manager, County Sheriff's Department / Division of Emergency Management and chief elected officials.
   b. Establish uniform policies for effective coordination to accomplish County recovery tasks.
   c. Recommend efforts to restore normalcy to areas adversely impacted by the disaster.
   d. Identify mitigation opportunities and resources.
   e. Ensure control of the recovery process.

3. "Recovery Task Force" responsibilities may include, but not limited to:

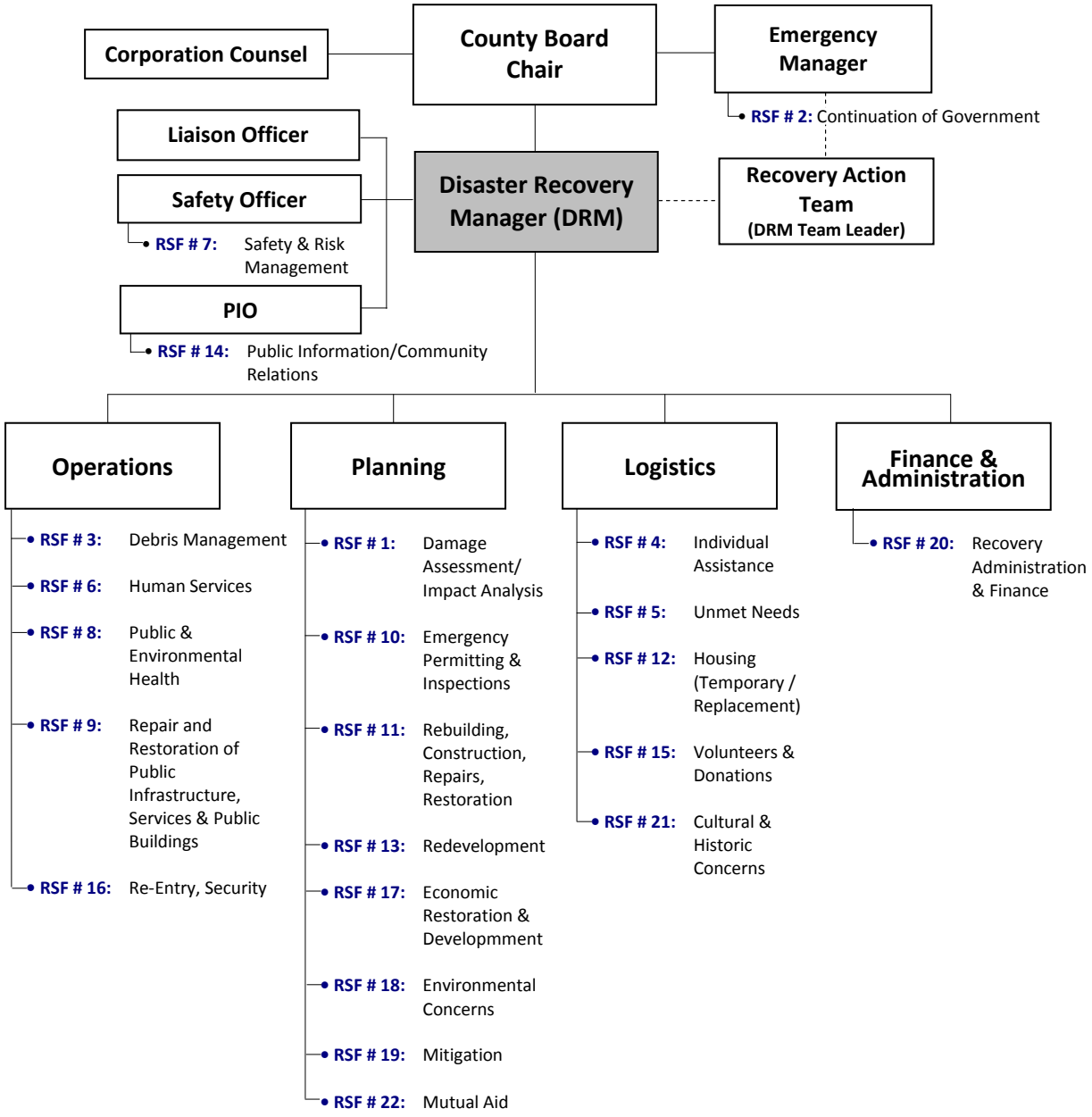
   a. Preparing a redevelopment plan.
   b. Developing procedures to carry out build back policies.
   c. Developing policies for redeveloping areas that have sustained repeated disaster damage.
   d. Develop policies that promote mitigation from future damage.
   e. Develop priorities for relocating and acquiring damaged property.

4. The composition of the Recovery Action Team will vary depending upon the nature of the disaster, size of the staff and available resources. Probable members can include:

   - County Board Chair, Elected Official(s), County Emergency Management Director, Municipal Emergency Management Director, Land and Water Management, Finance Director, Economic Development, Human Services, Public Health, DNR, Housing Agency.

Ozaukee County

Recovery Incident Management System



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I. REQUESTING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE AND TYPES.

1. Based on a damage assessment (PDA) that the ability to recover is beyond local and state capability, the Governor will normally send a request letter for federal assistance to the President, directed through the Regional Director of FEMA Region V. Request packages are prepared by the Wisconsin Emergency Management from the provided damage assessment data.

2. The request made to the President for assistance under the authority of Public Law (PL) 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended, will be for an "emergency" or "major disaster" declaration. The President then makes the decision whether or not to declare a major disaster or emergency.

3. After a presidential declaration has been made, FEMA will designate the area eligible for assistance and announce the types of assistance available. FEMA provides supplemental assistance for state and local government recovery expenses.

4. Types of federal assistance.

   a. Assistance under a declaration of "EMERGENCY" is specialized assistance to meet a specific need and is generally limited to those actions that may be required to save lives and protect property, public health, safety, or to lessen the threat of a more severe disaster. Examples of emergency assistance are:

      (1) Emergency mass care, such as emergency shelter, emergency provision of food, water, medicine, and emergency medical care.
      (2) Clearance of debris to save lives and protect property and public health and safety.
      (3) Emergency protective measures, including: Search and rescue; Demolition of unsafe structures; Warning of further risks and hazards; Public information on health and safety measures; Other actions necessary to remove or to reduce immediate threats to public health and safety, to public property, or to private property when in the public interest.
      (4) Emergency communications.
      (5) Emergency transportation.
      (6) Emergency repairs to essential utilities and facilities.

   b. Assistance under a declaration of "MAJOR DISASTER" provides a wide range of assistance to individuals (individual assistance) and/or to local and state governments (public assistance) and certain non-profit organizations.

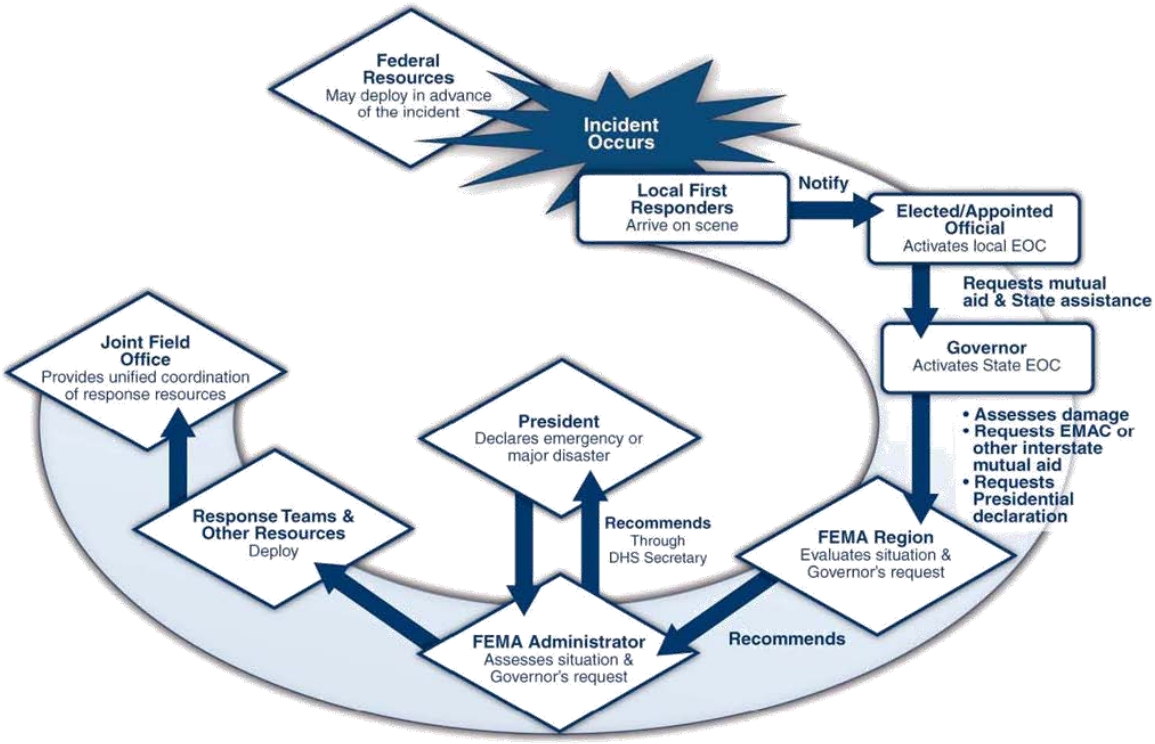
   c. The FEMA individual disaster assistance program is money or direct assistance to individuals, families and businesses whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore an individual's damaged property to its condition before the disaster. Most disaster assistance from the Federal government is in the form of loans administered by the Small Business Administration.

      - Information on individual assistance programs can be found at:

http://www.fema.gov/assistance/process/assistance.shtm

d. The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) program provides assistance for debris removal, implementation of emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure. The program also encourages protection from future damage by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The federal share of these expenses cannot be less than 75 percent of eligible costs.

- Information on the public assistance program can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/index.shtm



J. FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO) AND FEDERAL DISASTER RECOVERY COORDINATOR (FDRC).

1. The president appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to manage the federal response, recovery, and mitigation operations for each presidentially declared disaster or emergency. The FCO is responsible for the following activities:

   (1) Establish a federal presence as the president's representative at the disaster site.
   (2) Coordinate the relationships among federal, state, and local personnel in concert with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

(3) Advise the governor on the status of the federal response.
(4) Establish response and recovery operations with the SCO.
(5) Alert, coordinate, and direct other federal agencies to support the state in identifying and meeting disaster needs.
(6) Establish an effective communications network with state and local agencies.
(7) Assess damage and identifies and prioritizes needs in collaboration with the SCO.
(8) Identify the full range of programs and resources required to carry out the immediate response and long-term recovery.

2. A Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) is appointed and is responsible for the following activities:

(1) Coordinating with the federal coordinating officer (FCO).
(2) Managing Stafford Act recovery programs.
(3) Determining funding requirements.
(4) Executing the FEMA State Agreement.
(5) Issuing mission assignments.
(6) Obligating and monitoring funds.

K. GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (GAR) AND STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO).

1. A Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) is designated in the FEMA/State Agreement after the President declares a major disaster under the provisions of the Stafford Act. The GAR provides executive oversight and direction of the disaster or emergency response and recovery on behalf of the governor. The GAR executes all the necessary documents on behalf of the state and respond to the desires of the governor. The GAR is responsible for the following activities:

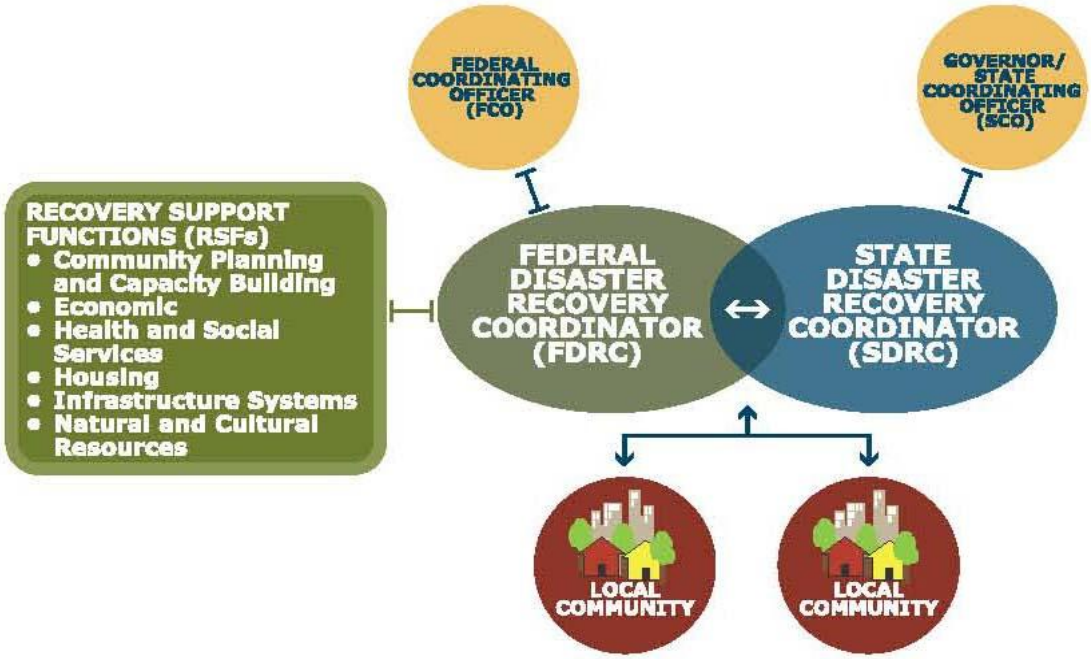
(1) Interfacing with the federal disaster recovery coordinator (FDRC).
(2) Implementing the state's emergency plan.
(3) Activating state departments and agencies.
(4) Executing the governor's emergency decisions.
(5) Directing the activities of the state coordinating officer (SCO).
(6) Establishing strategic response and recovery strategies.
(7) Ensuring that the state maintains control.

2. A State Coordinating Officer (SCO) is identified in the governor's request for an emergency or a major disaster declaration. The SCO provides operational oversight and direction of the disaster or emergency on behalf of the GAR for joint field office (JFO) operations. The SCO converts the GAR's strategic guidance into tactical plans, executes them on behalf of the state and responds to the desires of the governor. The SCO is responsible for the following activities:

(1) Interfacing with the federal coordinating officer (FCO).
(2) Directing activities for state departments and agencies.
(3) Integrating state, federal, local, and voluntary agencies' actions.
(4) Coordinating response and recovery operations.
(5) Establishing priorities.

3. The GAR and the SCO may be the same person or different people. The designation may be permanent or may occur at the time of the emergency.

RECOVERY COORDINATING STRUCTURE



L. FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL RECOVERY FACILITIES.

1. A Joint Field Office (JFO) is established to facilitate federal-state-local coordination of private and public disaster assistance. Federal, state, local representatives work together to develop a common set of objectives and a coordinated action plan.

   - The JFO is a temporary federal multi-agency coordination center established locally to facilitate field-level incident management activities related to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery when activated by FEMA. The JFO provides a central location for coordination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for activities associated with threat response and incident support.

2. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's) may be established to manage the cooperative effort between the local, state, and federal government for the benefit of disaster victims (individuals, families and small businesses). Agencies and organizations offering assistance provide representatives to the DRC where disaster victims, through an "entrance/exit interview" process, may receive information and referral to the specific agencies/organizations that can best meet their needs. FEMA, state and local emergency

management will jointly determine the locations, dates and times for the operation of DRC's.

a. Application for assistance should initially be made through the national tele-registration hot-line (1-800-621-3362 or TDD 1-800-462-7585) or on-line at: http://www.fema.gov/assistance/index.shtm

b. Information on Disaster Recovery Centers can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/assistance/opendrcs.shtm

M. FEDERAL RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (RSFs).

1. Six federal Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the National Disaster Recovery Framework's (NDRF's) coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and by fostering coordination among State and Federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders.

2. The federal RSFs bring together the core recovery capabilities of federal departments and agencies and other supporting organizations — including those not active in emergency response — to focus on community recovery needs.

3. The objective of the RSFs is to facilitate the identification, coordination and delivery of federal assistance needed to supplement recovery resources and efforts by local, state and tribal governments, as well as private and nonprofit sectors. An additional objective is to encourage and complement investments and contributions by the business community, individuals and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. These RSF activities assist communities with accelerating the process of recovery, redevelopment and revitalization.

FEDERAL RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (RSFs)			
Coordinating Agency	**Primary Agencies**	**Supporting Organizations**	**Mission**
RSF: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING			
DHS/FEMA	DHS/FEMA, HHS	CNCS, DHS, DOC, DOI, DOJ, DOT, ED, EPA, GSA, HUD, SBA, TREAS, USDA	Supporting and building recovery capacities and community planning resources of local, State and Tribal governments needed to effectively plan for, manage and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique or catastrophic incidents.
RSF: ECONOMIC			
D O C.	DHS/FEMA, DOC, DOL, SBA, TREAS, USDA	CNCS, DOI, EPA, HHS	The mission of the Economic RSF is to integrate the expertise of the Federal Government to help local, State and Tribal governments and the private sector sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment, and develop economic opportunities that result in

FEDERAL RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (RSFs)			
Coordinating Agency	**Primary Agencies**	**Supporting Organizations**	**Mission**
			sustainable and economically resilient communities after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.
RSF: HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
HHS	CNCS, DHS (FEMA, NPPD & CRCL), DOI, DOJ, DOL, ED, EPA, VA	DOT, SBA, TREAS, USDA, VA, ARC, NVOAD	The Health and Social Services RSF mission is for the Federal Government to assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care and social services networks to promote the resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities.
RSF: HOUSING			
H U D.	DHS/FEMA, DOJ, HUD, USDA	CNCS, DOC, DOE, EPA, HHS, SBA, U.S. Access Board, VA, ARC, NVOAD	Address pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinate and facilitate the delivery of Federal resources and activities to assist local, State and Tribal governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing, whenever feasible, and development of other new accessible, permanent housing options.
RSF: INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS			
D O D/ USACE	DHS (FEMA & NPPD), D O D/USACE , D O E, D O T	DHS, DOC, DOD, DOI, ED, EPA, FCC, GSA, HHS, NRC, TREAS, USDA, TVA	Facilitate the integration of the capabilities of the Federal Government to support local, State and Tribal governments and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals relating to the public engineering of the Nation's infrastructure systems.
RSF: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES			
D O I	DHS/FEMA, D O I, E P A	ACHP, CNCS, CEQ, DOC, IMLS, LOC, NEA, NEH, USACE, USDA, Heritage Preservation	Integrate Federal assets and capabilities to help State and Tribal governments and communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

N. HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN/PROGRAM.

1. Should Ozaukee County receive public disaster assistance, a Hazard Mitigation Plan/Program will be required to pursue mitigation measures to help insure against similar damage in the future.

2. Hazard mitigation under sections 404 and 406 of the Stafford Act is any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or man-made hazards. While the County is performing repair or restorative work, it should consider mitigation methods that will prevent similar damage in a future event, thereby reducing future damage costs.

3. Hazard Mitigation is pursued on a project-by-project basis. A positive benefit/cost ratio must exist to ensure that the additional work will be cost effective. Mitigation is accomplished by completing additional work that is beyond the scope of normal repairs and beyond code requirements in order to reduce the vulnerability to future disaster related damages.

4. Mitigation planning is provided through the Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Plan that contains mitigation activities and recommended mitigation projects. See the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan for further mitigation information.

O. REFERENCES.

1. Federal Response Framework.

2. Wisconsin Emergency Management Recovery Plan.

3. Ozaukee County Recovery Framework.

4. Ozaukee County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Annex V

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP)

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Annex

V. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP)

V. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP).

A. OVERVIEW.

1. Ozaukee County requires each Department to develop a COOP to insure the continued performance of minimum essential functions during a wide range of potential emergencies or a situation that might disrupt normal operations. This is accomplished through the development of plans, comprehensive procedures, and provisions for alternate facilities, personnel, resources, inoperable communications, and vital records/ databases. Each Department will make an independent determination of their mission-essential functions and will prepare the documents and procedures applicable to their COOP based on their unique organization operations and functions.

B. COOP OBJECTIVES.

1. The objectives of a COOP are to mitigate risks; reduce disruption of operations; protect essential equipment, records, and other assets; minimize damage and loss; provide organizational and operational stability; facilitate decision making during an emergency; and achieve an orderly recovery.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENT COOP.

1. Ozaukee County Departments should develop and maintain a Department COOP and program that:

    a. Is compatible with this CEMP.
    b. Insures the Department is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them, and mitigate against their impacts.
    c. Assures that the Department is prepared to provide its critical services in an environment that is threatened, diminished, or incapacitated.
    d. Insures the safety and welfare of all employees both during and after an emergency situation.
    e. Provides a means of information coordination to insure uninterrupted communications to and from elected officials, Department management, critical customers, employees and citizens.
    f. Provides timely direction, control and coordination of Department critical functions before, during and after an event.
    g. Provides a mechanism for the prompt notification of all Department personnel during an emergency situation.
    h. Establishes time-phased implementation procedures to insure operational capability within 12 hours

of activation, and continued performance of mission essential functions for up to 30 days.

i. Identifies alternate facilities and outlines procedures for relocation.
j. Identifies vital records and outlines procedures for protection and reconstitution.
k. Facilitates the return of Department critical functions to normal operating conditions as soon as practical based on circumstances and the threat environment.
l. Coordinates with the County's Information System (IS) to reconstitute, as rapidly as possible, IS systems that are adversely affected due to an emergency or disaster.
m. Integrates COOP training into existing training programs.
n. Coordinates mitigation and prevention strategies that will enhance the survival of the Department's critical IS infrastructure.

2. Sensitive information (such as special Department vulnerabilities, personal information, etc.) will be kept confidential and will not be otherwise disseminated without approval.

3. A Department COOP is activated anytime an emergency event impacts the Department and/or a Department's facility is declared unusable for normal operation.

D. DELINEATION OF MISSION-ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS.

1. Mission-essential functions are those actions required by law or statute that must be provided regardless of the mission-limiting event. For purposes of this COOP, mission-essential functions are those critical activities of the County that cannot withstand a 30-day interruption. Neither all Departments nor all functions within a Department are necessarily mission-essential under this definition; however each Department will create their list of prioritized, mission-essential functions that will be incorporated into their COOP plan.

E. ROLE OF THE EOC.

1. Any event significant enough to require COOP implementation may result in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation. If additional support from the EOC is required, activation will be considered in accordance with the methodology provided for in this CEMP.

3. Flexibility in planning and recovery is necessary in the event of a disaster so widespread that it involves multiple County buildings that have been planned as the alternate sites for each other. The EOC may be activated and mutual aid assistance may be requested. The EOC will:

   a. Monitor and assess the situation requiring COOP activation.
   b. Monitor the status of personnel and resources.
   c. Plan and prepare for the restoration of operations in primary facilities or permanent alternate facilities as necessary.

4. Fully-functional and immediately available alternate facilities do not exist to support all defined mission essential functions. It is likely that in the event of a local emergency requiring activation of a COOP that a commercial facility may be required to support operations. The decision for relocation and authorization for occupancy of available commercial facilities will be made by the County Administrator.

F. COUNTY PERSONNEL.

1. Personnel in affected buildings will report to pre-designated off-site locations for personnel accountability.

2. Essential staff personnel report to appropriate pre-determined location(s) to recover mission-essential functions in accordance with their Department COOP.

   - During COOP contingencies the County Administrator will determine the hours of work for essential staff.

3. Personnel not directly involved in response, recovery, and mission essential functions fall into two broad categories:

   (a) Standby Personnel. Personnel who will be directed to remain at home in standby status (at current rate of pay and benefits) until provisions are made for their return to work.

   (b) Disaster Assistance Personnel: Those who are identified as having special skills that can be used in support of response, recovery, and other functions in accordance with their skills.

G. COOP ACTIVATIONS.

1. Emergencies or specific threats of emergencies may affect the ability of the Ozaukee County Government to perform mission-essential function from any or all County facilities. Such emergencies fall into two general categories:

   - Single County government facility closed to normal business activities as a result of an event or credible threat of an event that precludes access to or use of that facility, or;

   - A geographical area closed to normal activities as a result of a widespread utility failure, natural disaster, hazardous material event, civil disturbance, or terrorist attack. If one or more facilities are located within this affected geographic area, activation of the COOP may be required.

2. The decision to activate the COOP will be made based on the nature and severity of the incident or threat. Short duration events such as building evacuations may not require activation of the COOP.

3. In an event so severe that normal County government operations are interrupted or, if such an event appears imminent which requires evacuation and reconstitution at an alternate facility or facilities, the COOP will be activated at the discretion of the County Administrator or designee.

4. The County Administrator or the Emergency Management Director/Coordinator will notify EOC staff as appropriate and all allied City and County agencies.

5. Department Directors will notify their personnel.

6. If appropriate, designated staff will gather at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or alternate site, as provided for in this CEMP. The County Administrator or designee will direct and insure that mission-essential functions of the closed facility are maintained and capable of being performed until normal operations are re-established.

7. As appropriate, the EOC will insure proper direction and support is provided to implement the COOP and other emergency actions required to insure degraded mission-essential functions are identified within 2 hours, restored within 12 hours, and continued, as necessary, for up to 30 days.

8. All staff necessary to perform mission-essential functions will need to be contacted and advised to report to the primary facility, an alternate facility, a predetermined secure location, or other location.

9. As incidents may occur with or without warning, during or outside of normal working hours, the County Administrator and Department Directors must be ready to implement the COOP under a full range of possibilities.

10. Should the County or individual building/Department receive a warning prior to the event then full execution of the COOP with a complete and orderly alert, notification, and deployment of the assets should occur.

11. The ability to execute the COOP following an event without warning will depend on the nature and severity of the event, the number of survivors, the effects on available personnel, equipment loss, and the infrastructure and resources remaining.

12. Accurate personnel accountability throughout a COOP event is paramount, especially if the incident occurs without warning and during normal working hours. Individual building evacuation plans must provide for complete accountability of staff and authorized visitors.

H. TIME-PHASED IMPLEMENTATION.

1. Time-phased implementation provides for an orderly approach and diminishes the inherent confusion and loss of capability associated with trying to do everything at once. The extent to which re-constitution of mission-essential functions is possible will depend on the nature and scope of the emergency, the amount of warning time received, and whether personnel are on or off-site.

2 Departmental mission-essential functions will be recovered under a time-phased implementation procedure consistent with legal and statutory requirements. Essentially, those items affecting emergency response capability will be reconstituted first, with succeeding mission-essential functions re-activated as soon as possible, but no less than as described below.

I. TRANSITION TO ALTERNATE SITES.

1. When a non-emergency transition to alternate operations is possible, Department Directors will cease operations at the primary facility when operations are capable of being performed at the alternate

location.

2. Readiness to conduct mission-essential functions at an alternate location will be transmitted to the EOC who will, in turn, notify appropriate officials of the alternate location and contact information.

3. Media releases will be prepared for the County Administrator in order to notify County employees, the public, Town customers and vendors of the alternate location and extent of capability to conduct mission-essential functions and which non-mission-essential functions have been curtailed for the immediate and foreseeable future.

4. Following notification that a relocation of any County government function has been ordered or is in progress, the EOC staff, Information Systems (IS) Manager, and other applicable Department Directors will take necessary action to implement site-support at the alternate location.

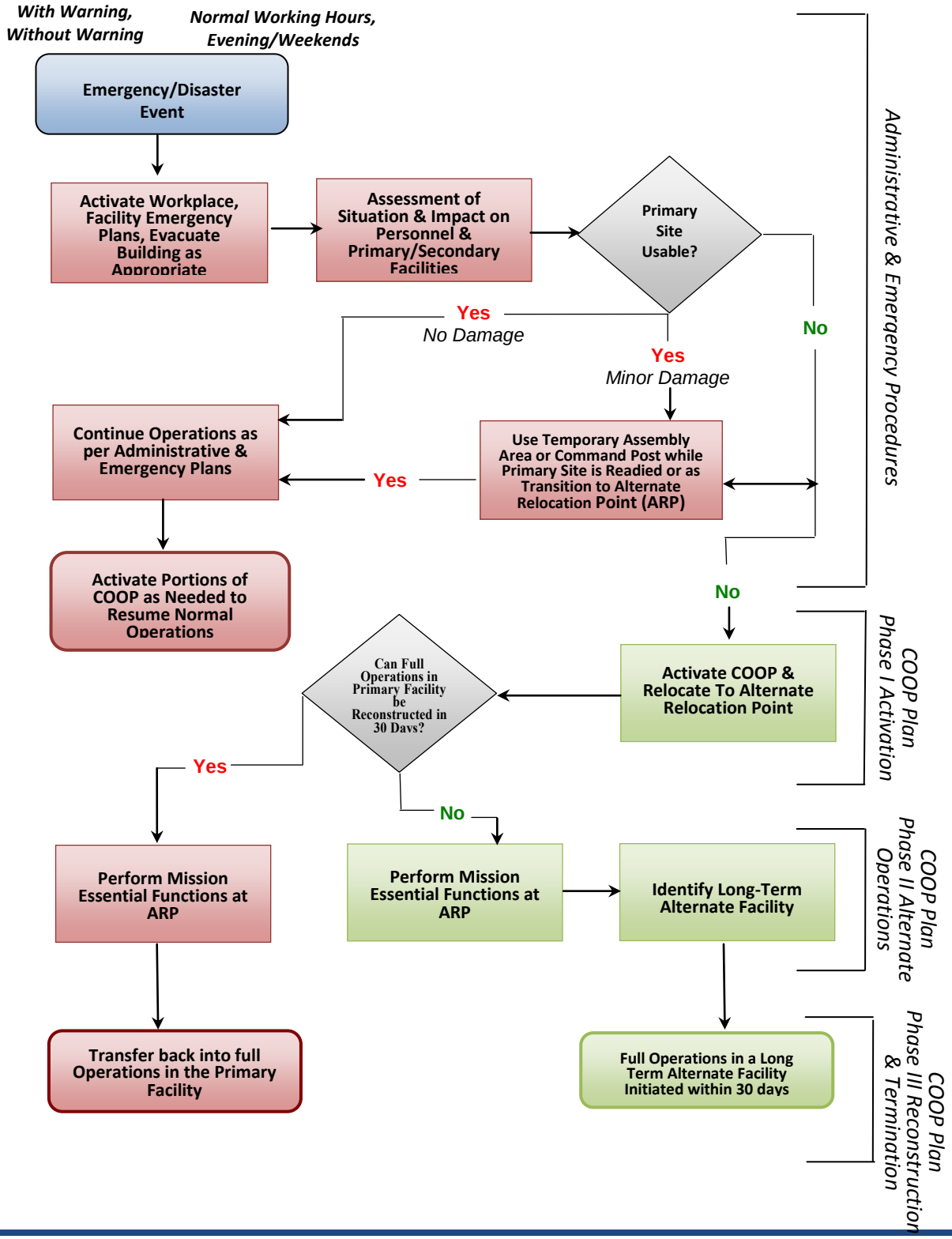
J. COOP TERMINATION.

1. Department Directors will report their status to the EOC on a set schedule to allow development of a time line for reconstitution and termination of the COOP. Appropriate plans and schedules will be developed by each Department that will allow an orderly return to normal operations. The County Administrator or designee will approve all plans and schedules for implementation.

K. REFERENCES.

1. Department/Building COOPs.

COOP PROCESS FLOW CHART



Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Annex VI
SPECIAL SUBJECTS

Ozaukee County Division of Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Annex

VI. SPECIAL SUBJECTS

VI. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Placeholder: This section to be used for additional information in support of the CEMP.

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