

WISCONSIN EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

BASIC PLAN

LEAD COORDINATING AGENCY: Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Department of Health & Family Services (DH&FS)
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) COORDINATING AGENCY:

Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

I. INTRODUCTION

A. **Mission**

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates State disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through planning, training and exercising we prepare response agencies, volunteer organizations, the private sector and citizens to respond to and recover from disasters.

B. **Purpose**

This document with its supporting plans is a comprehensive plan for statewide mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Purpose of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP):

1. Facilitate the protection of lives, property and the environment in major disasters of any nature.
2. Coordinate support of local governments with multi-agency response to disasters, assessing damage, identifying mitigation opportunities and implementing recovery efforts.
3. Serve as a coordinating document for supporting plans such as Individual Agency Plans (IAPs), federal, state and local government and private organization plans. (See Attachment 1, Supporting Plans and Documents).
4. Reflect information collected or recorded, decisions made and procedures developed in the planning process and during response.
5. Describe the roles and responsibilities of state agencies and their relationship to local, federal and volunteer agencies involved in response and recovery operations.
6. Conform with the provisions of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Plan (NRP) to ensure a coordinated and effective response when federal agencies and assets are involved.

Purpose of the Basic Plan:

1. Provide an overview of the State's ERP and Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) System for response to disasters.
2. Provide policy for administration officials, agency managers and emergency managers during a disaster situation.

C. Scope

This Plan considers the emergencies and disasters likely to occur as described in the State of *Wisconsin Hazard Analysis* and describes:

1. Functions and activities necessary to implement the four phases of emergency management – mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
2. Responsibilities in relation to federal disaster assistance programs under Public Law 100-707, as amended, State Statute Chapter 166 and other applicable laws.
3. Use of government, private sector and volunteer resources.

D. Organization

1. Emergency management in the State of Wisconsin is organized as shown in Attachment 2, Wisconsin Emergency Management Organizational Chart.
2. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) is a division of the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA), which is the state agency that oversees Wisconsin National Guard operations. DMA and WEM are located at 2400 Wright Street, Madison, WI.
3. The Governor is the State's decision-maker in response and recovery operations and under Chapter 166.03 (1)(b)1, the Governor may proclaim a State of Emergency for the state or any portion of the state if he or she determines that an emergency resulting from enemy action or natural or man-made disaster exists.

The Adjutant General or his designee is delegated the authority by the Governor to implement the Wisconsin ERP as needed.

The Administrator may further delegate this authority as necessary to WEM staff.

4. The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the primary location for coordinating the State's emergency response and recovery activities. The State EOC is located at 2400 Wright Street, Madison, WI, and has communications and support capabilities available 24-hours a day, 1-800-943-0003. In the event the State EOC is inoperable for an extended period of time, emergency operations will be relocated to the Alternate EOC.

5. WEM is responsible for continuous (i.e., 24-hour) operations. Initial notification is accomplished through the use of a 24-hour emergency number, 1-800-943-0003, which is answered at the central office during regular working hours and at all other times it is transferred to the District #1 State Patrol Headquarters in DeForest where dispatchers will take calls and immediately relay messages by telephone to the WEM 24-hour Duty Officer.
6. WEM has six regional offices each serving multiple counties (See Attachment 3, Map of Regional Offices.) Five of the regional offices are co-located with district offices of the Wisconsin State Patrol to ensure continuing coordination with law enforcement agencies and to take advantage of redundant communications systems during an emergency. One regional office is headquartered with the WEM Central Office.

WEM's Regional Directors are dispatched to the disaster scene as appropriate, to coordinate state assistance in support of county/local operations.
7. The Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP) utilizes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in conformance with the NRP which identify sources for direct assistance and operational support that the state and local jurisdictions may need in order to implement hazard mitigation and preparedness or respond and recover from an emergency or disaster. The WERP consists of:
 - a. The Basic Plan, which identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the state's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
 - b. The ESFs, which describe the mission, policies, concepts of operation, and responsibilities of primary and support agencies involved in the implementation of activities.
 - c. The attachments which describe emergency management activities and provide additional details to the Basic Plan.

II. POLICIES

A. **Authorities**

Under Chapter 166.01, Emergency Management is responsible to prepare the State and its subdivisions to cope with emergencies resulting from enemy Action and natural or man-made disasters...

This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to state and federal statutes and regulations as outlined in Attachment 4, Laws and Regulations.

The concepts and processes developed in the NIMS, mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, have been incorporated into the WERP. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide system for all jurisdictions to

work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic disaster or incidents.

Federal agencies operate under the NRP which integrates the current federal agency domestic preparedness, response and recovery plans into a single all-discipline, all hazards plan. The WERP conforms with the NRP.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. This plan presents the responsibilities of state agencies and other organizations, which are listed in Attachment 5 of this Plan.
2. ESFs establish mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Primary responsibilities for each ESF are held by either one agency or joint agencies. Additionally, each ESF has supporting agencies that assist the Primary Agencies.

C. Limitations

The state's goal is to mitigate and prepare for the consequences of hazards, and respond and recover in the event of an emergency or disaster. However, state resources and systems may become overwhelmed in the event of a major incident.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Natural, technological and terrorism hazards pose a threat, significant in frequency, magnitude or both, to the lives, property and/or the environment in the State of Wisconsin
2. The consequences of disasters can be extensive.
3. Local government response to disaster can quickly exhaust their resources, making outside assistance necessary.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Emergency management in Wisconsin operates utilizing an all-hazards planning approach which includes mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from major incidents.
2. Some emergencies or disasters will occur with enough warning but other situations will occur with no advanced warning.
3. The state may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster. In those situations, the state will request assistance from other states and the federal government.
4. Local jurisdictions respond first to disaster and can quickly exhaust their resources, making outside assistance necessary. When such assistance is provided, local elected officials still retain control over the response (s.

59, 60, 61, 62). Outside assistance, whether from the county, state, federal government or private sector, is delivered to support the local effort.

5. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in disaster response. Unified Command will be used in situations that affect multiple jurisdictions, multiple agencies within a jurisdiction or by multiple levels of government.
6. Per Wisconsin State Statute Chapter 166, local, county and state governments will appoint a head of emergency management director, develop and update emergency plans and participate in training and exercising. WEM is delegated authority to be the coordinating agency.
7. Per Wisconsin State Statute 166, county governments will develop an emergency management program:
 - a. Establish an emergency management organization and facility.
 - b. Prepare plans and procedures and maintain a comprehensive emergency management program.
 - c. Issue local emergency proclamations and request state assistance when appropriate.
 - d. Preserve essential records.
 - e. Establish procedures for continuity of government.
8. State agencies will develop a program that enables them to support state emergency management activities:
 - a. Identify an emergency management liaison.
 - b. Develop and update Individual Agency Plans (IAPs) including Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - c. Establish procedures for continuity of government.
 - d. Provide situation reports to convey damage assessment information and ability to accomplish their functional role during an emergency or disaster.
 - e. Develop and implement policies that reduce the effects of an emergency or disaster.
9. Federal assistance will be available for disaster response and recovery operations under the provisions of the National Response Plan (NRP) and Public Law 100-707.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Several hazards pose a threat, significant in frequency, magnitude or both, to the lives, property and/or environment in the State of Wisconsin. These hazards include: tornadoes; downbursts and other violent storms; floods; ice storms; drought; fires; hazardous materials releases to the air, ground or water during transportation or at fixed locations, including radiological releases; aircraft crashes; civil disturbances and terrorism. See State of Wisconsin Hazard Analysis (Rev. 2001). Other scenarios not readily identifiable may pose significant threats to the State of Wisconsin as well.

Consequences of disasters could include, but are not limited to: mass casualties; disruption of power, fuel, communications, water and other vital services; damage and destruction of homes, facilities, vehicles and other property; damage to infrastructure; contamination of people, food, water, property or the environment; looting and other disruption of law and order; disruption of government functions and economic and financial disruption.

Local jurisdictions respond first to disaster and can quickly exhaust their resources, making outside assistance necessary. Although such assistance is provided, local elected officials still retain control over the response (s. 59, 60, 61, 62). Outside assistance, whether from the county, state, federal government or private sector, is delivered to support the local effort. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster, federal disaster assistance may not be necessary or available for smaller disaster.

Outlined below are the general responsibilities of county, state and federal governments as related to support to local emergency operations:

1. Local/county government.
 - a. Under Chapter 166.03(4) the powers and duties of counties and municipalities are outlined.
 - b. Local organizations or jurisdictions assign emergency or disaster responsibilities based upon existing capabilities or mutual aid agreements as provided in local emergency or disaster preparedness plans. All such plans should be consistent with this Plan and Chapter 166.
 - c. Local/County resources are grouped into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary county agency, with one or more county agencies/organizations designated as support agencies based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. Each ESF has a counterpart state ESF, which it must coordinate with for the purpose of providing assistance under the WERP and serve as the mechanism through which state response assistance, is provided.
 - d. At the onset of an emergency or disaster that may require state and federal assistance, local organizations and jurisdictions

should communicate with each other and describe what response efforts are being conducted. Counties should provide situation reports and damage assessments to Wisconsin Emergency Management. Municipalities should make reports to their county EOC in accordance with the County Emergency Response Plan.

- e. Local/county government has primary responsibility to respond to disasters. To do this they:
 - (1) Manage the incident using their own resources and drawing additional resources from other town, municipal, county and non-governmental agencies (s. 166.03(4)(5)).
 - (2) Notify State Emergency Management if State/Federal resources may be required.
 - (3) Maintain accurate records of disaster-related activities.
 - (4) Begin the damage assessment process.
 - (5) Assess the need for outside assistance.
 - (6) Coordinate through the county to obtain state assistance.
 - (7) Coordinate access to the disaster area.

- f. Local/county government priorities for recovery may include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Determining recovery priorities and implementation strategies such as:
 - a) Restoring essential services
 - b) Assigning personnel, obtaining additional assistance and managing donated resources
 - c) Coordinating access to the disaster area
 - d) Coordinating restoration activities (i.e., re-entry)
 - e) Identifying short- and long-term health/mental health impacts and determining how to address them
 - f) Coordinate the evacuation and shelter of persons with special needs
 - g) Addressing the long-term economic impacts of disaster
 - (2) Continuing with the damage assessment process.

- (3) Identifying potential mitigation projects
- (4) Making appropriate applications for federal disaster assistance and ensuring programs are administered according to guidelines.

2. State Government

a. WEM coordinates on behalf of the Governor or designee general control of state emergency operations, resources management, planning and policy. WEM coordinates state response in support of local jurisdictions (s. 166.03(2)(a) 1.2.) as follows:

- (1) Notify, through the state's 24-hour Duty Officer System, other agencies that might have primary responsibilities or that might be mobilized due to escalating response.
- (2) Monitor events, update agencies and consult with the Governor and agencies as necessary.
- (3) Implement SOPs.
- (4) Notify the DHS/FEMA of the situation and the possible need for federal assistance.
- (5) Maintain accurate records of disaster-related activities.
- (6) Begin the damage assessment process and as needed application process for federal disaster assistance.
- (7) Activate the EOC (staffed by state and private organization liaisons).
- (8) Issue situation reports to advise keys officials of response and recovery efforts.
- (9) Provide the coordination of information, decisions and resource management.
- (10) Recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency and/or issue other orders.
- (11) Authorize the deployment of the Mobile Command Post (MCP) for on-site coordination of information and response actions.
- (12) Activate the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team.
- (13) Conduct the internal and inter-agency after-action reviews of all phases of the disaster.
- (14) Coordinate the request and implement federal disaster assistance.

- (15) Incorporate the lessons learned into planning, training and exercising.
 - (16) Coordinate state response among state agencies providing mutual aid from outside of the affected county.
- b. State agency's priorities for recovery may include but are not limited to:
- (1) Coordinate the use of volunteer agencies between and among affected jurisdictions (e.g., counties, states and the federal government and volunteer/non-profit agencies.).
 - (2) Implement the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) (MOUs will be kept in the Wisconsin ERP under Attachment 8) between the American Red Cross and the:
 - State of Wisconsin
 - Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services
 - Wisconsin National Guard
 - (3) Coordinate mobilization and commit state agency resources.
 - (4) Assist in restoring essential services.
 - (5) Identify short- and long-term health/mental health impacts and determining how to address them.
 - (6) Address the long-term economic impacts of disaster.
 - (7) Identify potential mitigation projects.
 - (8) Apply for appropriate federal disaster assistance and ensure programs are administered according to guidelines.
- c. State agency resources are grouped into ESFs. Each ESF is headed by a primary state agency, with one or more state agencies/organizations designated as support agencies based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. Each ESF has a counterpart federal ESF, which it must coordinate with for the purpose of providing assistance under the National Response Plan and serve as the mechanism through which federal response assistance is provided.

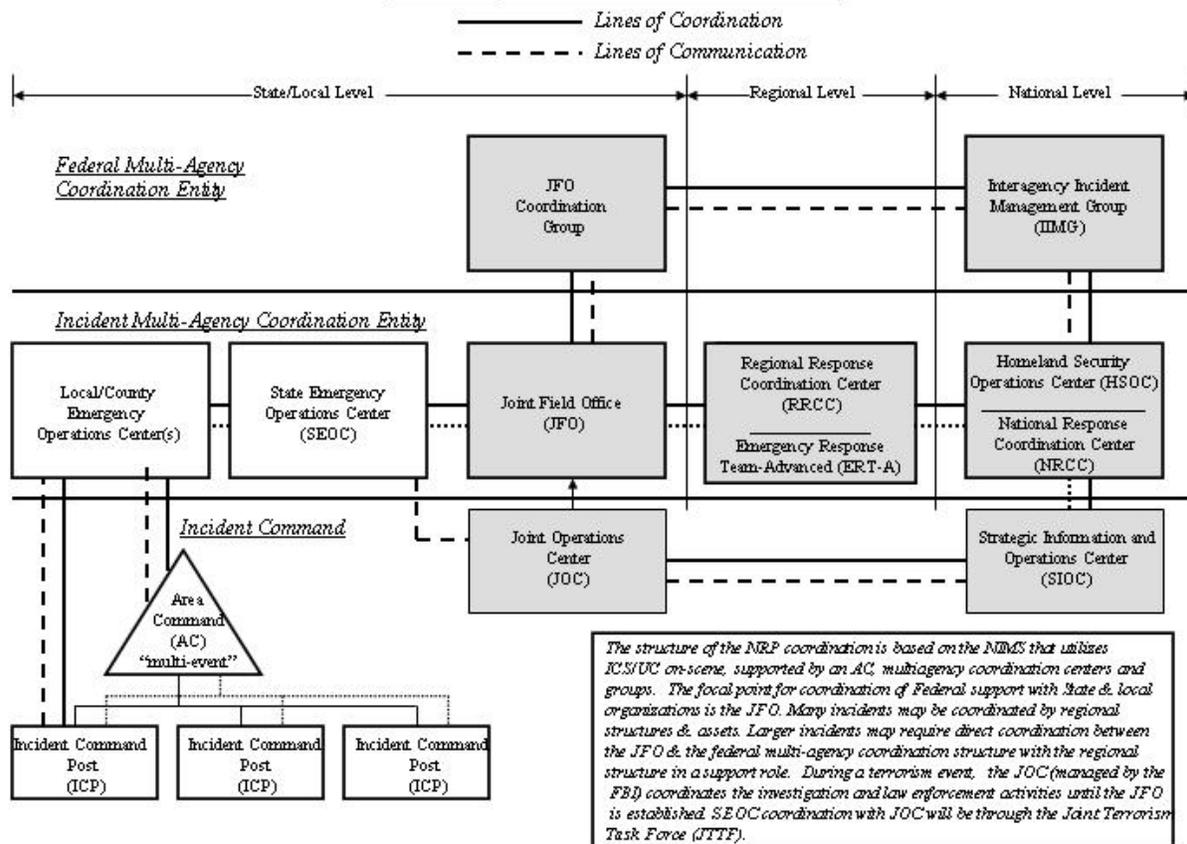
3. Federal Government

- a. The DHS/FEMA provides federal coordination, planning, training and funding to support state and local jurisdiction efforts.
- b. In the event that the capabilities of state government are exceeded, federal disaster or emergency assistance may be requested. FEMA coordinates federal response activities in accordance with the NRP and

federal recovery assistance as prescribed in Public Law 100-707, as amended.

- c. Federal assistance can be provided to the State, or at the State's request, directly to the affected local jurisdiction. Initially, the Region V federal ESF representatives will work out of a Regional Operations Center (ROC) established at the FEMA Regional Office in Chicago. Once the JFO is established, these representatives may relocate to the disaster site and work directly with their counterpart state agency representatives in the SEOC and/or JFO.
- d. Federal agencies use ESFs to support the state and local jurisdictions.
 - (1) ESF activities may be conducted at both the national and regional levels.
 - (2) During declared federal disasters, federal assistance is provided under the overall coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) appointed by the President.
 - (3) The point for coordination of Federal support to state and local organizations is the Joint Field Office (JFO). Chart 1 depicts WERP/NRP Coordination.

Structure for WERP/NRP Coordination



B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation Activities

- a. Mitigation activities are those, which reduce or eliminate long-term risk to the people, property, environment, and economy from natural and technological hazards. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies Wisconsin's major natural hazards, assesses the vulnerability to those hazards, assesses hazard risk, reviews current state level hazard mitigation capabilities, develops mitigation strategies and identifies state agency actions to address mitigation needs. Through the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team (WHMT) State agencies assist in the development, implementation, and maintenance of the SHMP. The Plan identifies existing resources to assist local governments in their mitigation efforts and develops new tools to further mitigation at the local level. The Plan's objectives are to protect public health and safety by helping to prevent future disaster losses. At the state level, this can be accomplished through agency actions that improve existing hazard mitigation programs, encourage state and local hazard mitigation planning, enhance the public's hazard awareness and support intergovernmental coordination.
- b. State agencies:
 - (1) Participate on the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team.
 - (2) Implement recommendations for which they have lead responsibility and educate their staff regarding their agency's responsibilities.
 - (3) Review the Plan semi-annually and provide a progress report to the WEM Hazard Mitigation Officer.
 - (4) Assist with structural and non-structural hazard analysis of their facilities to identify hazard risks and mitigation strategies for reducing vulnerability.

2. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities serve to develop the response capabilities that may be needed if an emergency does occur. Planning and training are among the activities conducted in preparation of such events. Other examples include the development of warning and communication systems and mutual-aid agreements, as well as conducting exercises.

Exercises are conducted to identify deficiencies in plans and determine appropriate corrective action recommendations.

3. Response Activities

Response is the process of providing coordinated emergency services during a crisis. These activities help reduce casualties and damage and speed recovery. Response activities include activation of warning systems, implementing plans, firefighting activities, rescue operations, etc.

4. Recovery Activities

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital and essential services to a community and provide for the individual needs of the public. Long-term recovery, on the other hand, focuses on restoring the community as a whole to a normal or near-normal state. The recovery period is a perfect opportunity to institute mitigation measures in an attempt to alleviate the effects of disasters that may occur in the future. Examples of recovery activities include the provision of shelter and food, restoration of utilities, restoration of government services, counseling programs, and damage/disaster insurance, loans, and grants.

C. Levels of Activation

Local governments and other state organizations will inform WEM when disasters occur. Upon notification, WEM will initiate a graduated program of four response levels depending on the situation. Each level of response corresponds to the disaster situation and DHS/FEMA, Region V, Regional Response Coordination Center Activation Levels (RRCC). These levels are based on increasing levels of damage from minor to massive. During “fast-breaking” events, initial activation levels will be time-compressed and concurrent.

The activities listed under each level of activation are suggested guidelines for appropriate actions and staffing at that level. Actual activities and staffing will be determined by the LOS/OIC at the time of activation.

Level 4 Pre-Activation

WEM begins coordinating with the affected local jurisdiction and/or state agency to assess the incident. WEM management and designated representatives confer with the Regional Directors and/or affected county officials. Information is gathered and the event is monitored. Depending on the situation, Level 4 is either brought to closure or is elevated to Level 3.

Level 3 Activation (Minor)

State liaison personnel/Regional Director is sent to the site of a disaster to assess damage, begin collecting information and/or assess the needs of the local jurisdiction. Appropriate state ESF agencies will be apprised of the situation. The local affected jurisdiction may declare a state of emergency. The State will inform FEMA Region V of state monitoring activities during Level 3. State resources may be pre-positioned if the situation warrants. WEM Management will keep the Governor’s Office apprised of the situation and if Level 3 is elevated

to Level 2. If state assistance is not needed, the state will continue to monitor the incident until closure.

Level 2 Activation (Moderate)

During a partial activation of the State EOC varying levels of staffing will occur. WEM personnel will continue to collect information and monitor the situation to determine if further response actions are necessary. A partial activation of State ESFs occurs at Level 2. Additional ESFs may be placed on standby. If state assistance is required, the Governor may declare a state of emergency and may request federal assistance. DHS/FEMA Region V monitoring of the event may increase to the point that the DHS/FEMA Emergency Response Team is sent to Wisconsin and federal resources are pre-positioned for federal response assistance. State-level damage assessment, needs assessment and information gathering operations continue. If the incident continues to escalate and/or state resources are inadequate to address response/recovery needs, then the activation will be elevated to Level 1.

Level 1 Activation (Massive)

Full activation of the State EOC with 24-hour staffing and activation of all appropriate state ESFs occurs at Level 1. The Governor will request response and recovery assistance from the federal government. The state ESFs coordinate activities with federal ESF counterparts. The state maintains close coordination with local emergency management agencies.

D. EOC Operations

During smaller emergencies, each agency (department) in state government performs its specialized tasks according to their agency's Standard Operating procedures (SOPs). During major emergencies, however, there is an increased need for coordination of all activities relevant to the emergency response as they relate to the event as a whole. This operation takes place in the State EOC (See Attachment 9, State Emergency Operations Center).

This model of an EOC structure allows the utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS) concepts in the SEOC during activation. An effective span of control is maintained by consolidating all of the agencies with emergency responsibilities into ESF groups with an internal management structure, with the ESF Coordinator being responsible to the Unit Manager.

The following charts diagram the State EOC organization (see Chart 2).

WEM utilizes the Wisconsin Multi-Agency Coordination System (Wisconsin MACS) to coordinate resources and support between or among agencies or jurisdictions during multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdiction incidents. This system allows the State EOC to:

- Have system groups function within the overall coordination system
- Interact with agencies or jurisdictions, not with Incident Commanders.

The management of the Wisconsin MACS consists of an Officer-in-Charge (OIC) and at least three Unit Officers. The OIC has overall management responsibility during a Wisconsin MACS operation.

Wisconsin MACS units are as follows:

Situation Unit

The Situation Unit conducts all of the tactical operations for handling an event. In carrying out the Wisconsin ERP, the unit develops tactical objectives, establishes the operations organization, and directs all operational resources in support of state and local operations. The Situation Unit also develops the action plans needed to accomplish the Officer-In-Charge (OIC) objectives. It also serves as an intelligence-gathering function by collecting and evaluating information about the incident.

Resource Unit

The Resource Unit serves the needs of the Wisconsin MACS organization by providing resources and services that are required to meet the needs of the event and maintain the current status of all incident resources. Upon request, it obtains and maintains the essential personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies for the organization and monitors costs related to the event, provides accounting and procurement services, as well as time recording and cost analysis.

Each agency is responsible for developing its own respective plans and SOPs for carrying out its assigned missions. The lead agency, however, is also responsible for the following:

1. Coordinating the development of an ESF process that governs the functions of the various organizations assigned to that ESF during activation.
2. Conducting planning sessions during non-emergency periods for the purpose of developing policies, plans, and procedures for coordinating the state level response to a disaster (with respect to that particular ESF).
3. During emergency activation, coordinating the flow of messages into and out of the ESF group, providing direction and control for the ESF group, and coordinating the activities of that ESF with the activities of other ESF groups.
4. Compiling documentation relative to the ESF group's activities during the emergency.

Information Unit

The Information Unit is responsible for developing and releasing public information about the event to the news media and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

Wisconsin Multi-Agency Coordination System

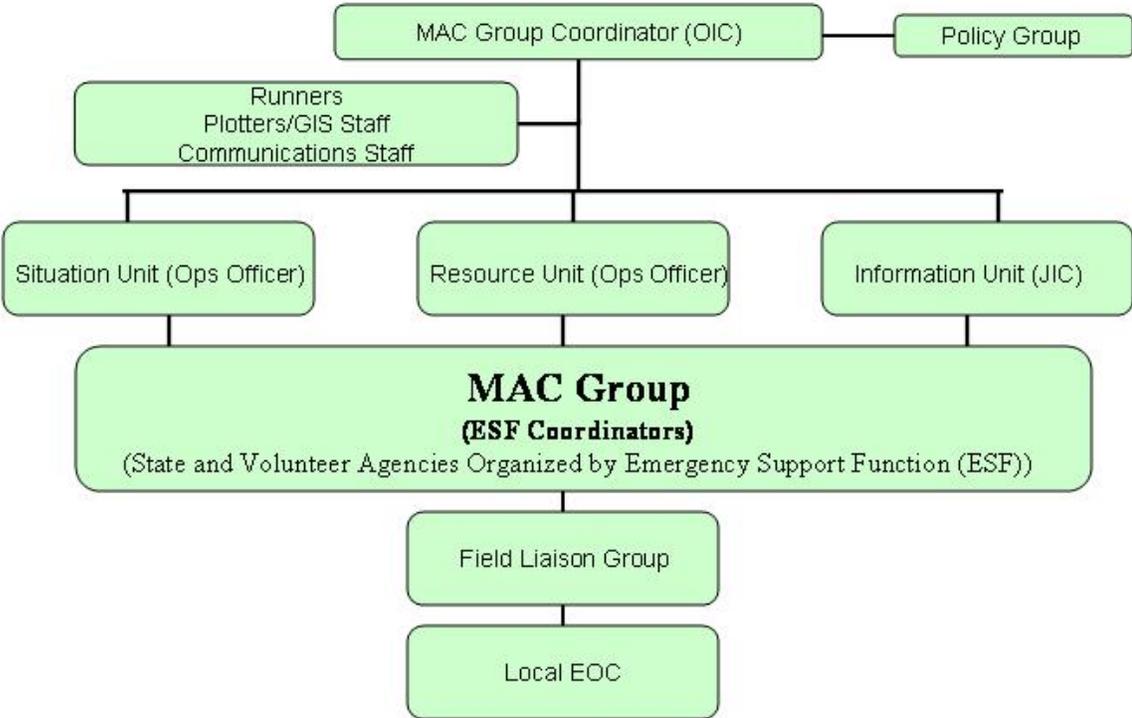


Chart 2

Wisconsin Multi-Agency Coordination System

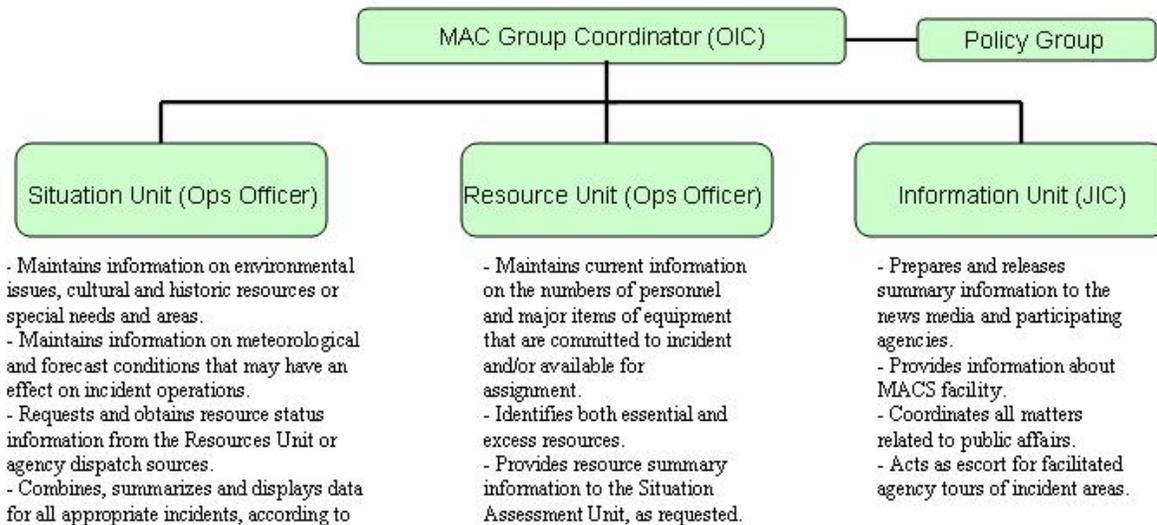


Chart 2

Wisconsin Multi-Agency Coordination System

State Agencies Organized by Emergency Support Functions (ESF) (ESF Coordinators)

- **Ensure that their agency provides up-to-date information about the situation and resource status.**
- **Prioritize incidents according to a set of criteria that has been agreed to in advance of the incident.**
- **Ensure consideration of legal and fiscal implications.**
- **Anticipate and identify resource needs.**
- **Determine specific resource requirements by agency.**
- **Allocate scarce or limited resources to incidents, based on established priorities.**
- **Designate area or regional mobilization and demobilization centers within their jurisdictions.**
- **Determine resource availability for out-of-jurisdiction assignments and the need to provide resources in mobilization centers.**
- **Act as liaisons with out-of-area facilities and agencies, as appropriate.**
- **Review the need for participation by other agencies**
- **Provide personnel and facilitate the transition to emergency or disaster recovery, as necessary**
- **Review and coordinate policies, procedures, and agreements, as necessary**
- **Critique and recommend improvements to MACS and MAC Group operations.**

Chart 2

E. State Emergency Response

The flow of requests and information from the local level through the state level is depicted in Chart 3 below. The county EOC has primary responsibility for handling emergency response and support operations at the local level. If the county emergency management director determines that local capabilities are inadequate for dealing with the situation, they will request assistance through the State Duty Officer or SEOC.

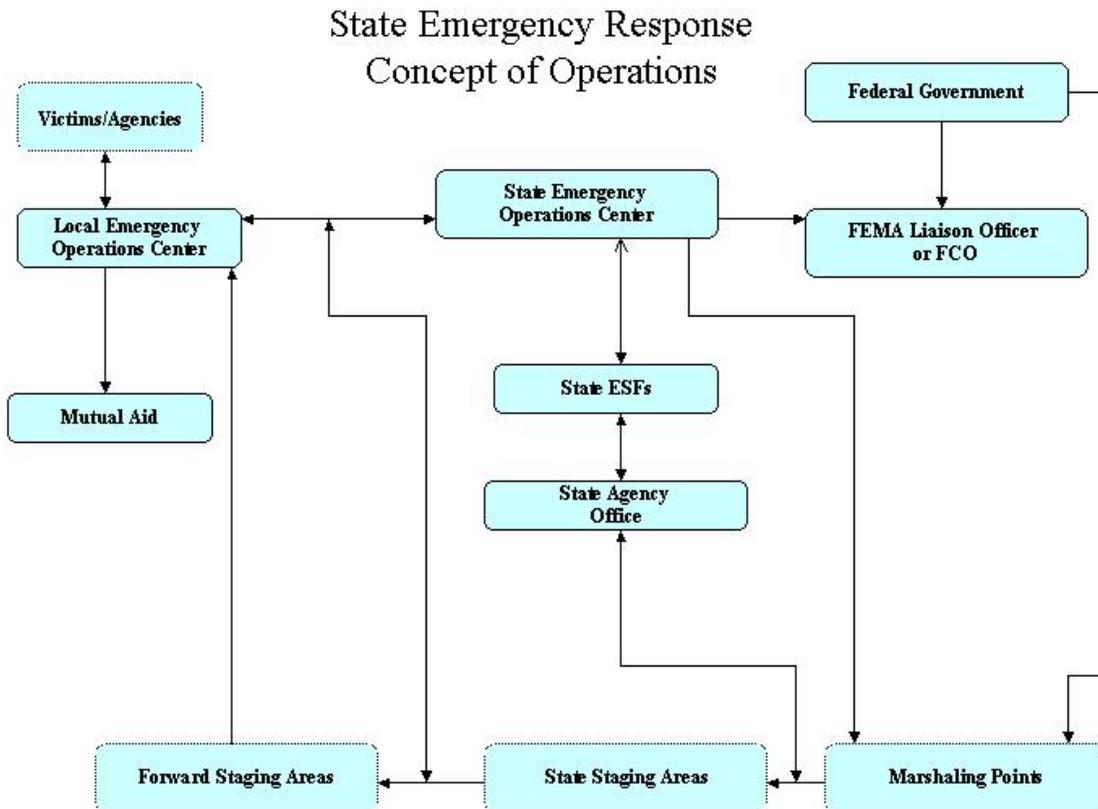


Chart 3

The state ESF structure will respond to requests as per procedures established in the ESF SOPs, which may include the procurement of state resources from other regions of the state not affected by the emergency. Constant communication between the state ESF components and the statewide assets must be maintained to insure an effective state response to an emergency.

Once State resources have been identified and tasked to respond to a specific situation, they may report directly to the local unit of government or they may be directed to report to a Staging Area.

Finally, if the state's assets are not sufficient to address the emergency, the Governor may make a request for federal assistance to the FEMA Region V Director.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The National Response Plan (NRP) guides the provision of assistance to states and affected local governments in the event of a significant or catastrophic disaster or

emergency that overwhelms state and local response capabilities. The NRP prescribes the assumptions, policies and responsibilities by which federal departments and agencies will provide federal resources to supplement state and local response operations. Under the umbrella of the NRP and its ESF's, the federal government can provide the State and affected local governments with personnel; technical expertise, equipment, supplies and other resources, needed for response and recovery operations.

The key components of the WERP are the ESF's. Each ESF has a unique functional responsibility; however, each ESF may be composed of one or more sub functional groups, each geared towards a specific set of activities that might be required in an emergency. Most often, however, the ESF's are used in conjunction with one or more additional ESFs to facilitate the state's response to a particular event. A description of each ESF and its components follows.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) and Agency Responsibility

ESF 1 – Transportation

The transportation function within the state emergency organization operates primarily as a coordinating group that is comprised of two main areas – law enforcement and highway inspection/repair. This group insures that all roads, bridges and other corridors in and out of an affected area remain open, and that the traffic allowed into those areas is properly managed to prevent bottlenecks, gridlock or further highway damage – all of which could hamper or prevent emergency assistance reaching the areas that need it. The allocation of vehicles (state-owned) is handled by the Department of Administration as a function of Resource Management and is therefore described under ESF 7.

Lead Agency – Department of Transportation (DOT) – Division of State Patrol (DSP) and Division of Transportation Systems Development (DTSD)
Support Agencies – Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), Department of Military Affairs (DMA), DOA

Responsibilities

- a. Assists local authorities with local law enforcement operations and the evacuation of people and property.
- b. Assists the state EOC in receipt and dissemination of warning information to state/local government.
- c. Provides telecommunications resources in support of statewide operational requirements in accordance with ESF 2 – Communications.
- d. Provides liaisons for law enforcement and for highways to the state EOC to coordinate DOT resources as requested.
- e. Prioritizes and/or allocates transportation resources.
- f. Determines the usable portions of the state transportation system and coordinates and controls emergency highway traffic regulations in conjunction with local, state and federal agencies.

- g. In coordination with DSP, provides available resources to supplement local jurisdiction requirements for traffic control on local roads, provided DOT's resources are not put at risk.
- h. Assists in promptly identifying and removing impediments to vehicular and pedestrian movement.
- i. Provides barricades, road signs, and highway routing information necessary to redirect traffic from relocation and flood control areas, provided those resources are available.
- j. Inspects, reconstructs, repairs, and maintains the state transportation system including designation of alternate routes in coordination with counties, cities, railroads and ports.
- k. Coordinates the mobilization of personnel and equipment required for engineering services as related to the state transportation system.
- l. Conducts damage assessment on the state's transportation system and facilities.
- m. Removes debris on roadways, railroads, airstrips, etc., critical for emergency vehicle passage.
- n. Inspects state bridges to insure they may continue to be used and have not suffered catastrophic damage as a result of a particular event.
- o. Conducts inspections of the state's transportation system and associated facilities and the private, non-profit facilities as a member of the PW Team.
- p. Provides public information office support to the Office of the Governor, the state EOC, or the lead state agency during response or recovery activities.
- q. Develops for security purposes, a critical Infrastructure vulnerability list and monitors and updates the list as changes occur.

ESF 2 – Communications

The Communications Systems function is responsible for the development, maintenance, restoration and utilization of state, local and private sector communications assets during emergencies. This includes the radio systems owned and operated by WEM and other state agencies, amateur radio networks, federal communications capabilities with the state, cellular telephone networks as well as the local and long-distance telephone systems connecting the federal, state, local and private sector resources that might be needed in an emergency. The Communications Systems Section is divided into three subgroups: Radio Systems, Telecommunications Systems and Data Systems.

The Warning function is responsible for the issuance of warning information regarding impending hazards, as well as the maintenance of warning networks which might be used by the state in an emergency (i.e., the conceptual networks—the actual networks

themselves (e.g., radio equipment, etc.) are maintained by the Communications Systems function. This includes the EAS, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio system, National Warning System (NAWAS) and other warning systems in place throughout the state.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DOT, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Justice (DOJ), Educational Communications Board (ECB), Department of Administration (DOA), Department of Health & Family Services (DHFS), Department Agriculture Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP), State Capitol Police, National Weather Service (NWS), Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

Responsibilities

- a. Provide redundant, 24-hour communications and warning capabilities and procedures.
- b. Receive reports and warnings of incidents.
- c. Disseminate warnings.
- d. Support ESF 5, Emergency Management by linking agencies, jurisdictions, field sites and command facilities.
- e. Develops for security purposes, a Critical Infrastructure and critical assets list and monitors and updates list as changes occur.
- f. Coordinate intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and the private sector preparedness efforts as they pertain to Critical Infrastructure.
- g. Work closely with industry and other private sector coordinators to insure the latest technology is available to all Federal Agencies.
- h. Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of additional telecommunications equipment, personnel and resources including the Mobile Command Post and associated equipment.
- i. Work closely with Federal, State and local area units to restore telecommunications as quickly as possible.
- j. Identify State communications assets available to support a recovery mission.
- k. Identify and implement lessons learned and best practices for long-term operation.

ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering. ESF 3 is subdivided into the following two sub functions:

Building Inspection and Condemnation

This sub function is responsible for the inspection of buildings and structures following a disaster and, if necessary, condemning them and insuring their destruction in a timely manner. Additionally, the state provides for the inspection of work environments to insure they remain safe for employee occupancy following a disaster.

Debris Removal

This sub function handles problems arising from the generation, accumulation, and disposal of debris following a disaster.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, Public Service Commission (PSC), DOT, DNR, Department of Commerce (DOCommerce), DOA,

Responsibilities

- a. Provide support to the local entities with assessing damage to infrastructure.
- b. Support the local entities with restoring and maintaining essential services (i.e., electricity, fuel, water, light, sewage disposal.)
- c. Support the local entities with emergency operations by providing specialized personnel, equipment and supplies.
- d. Procure private sector resources to support local entities with public works operations.
- e. Support the local entities with recovery by providing specialized personnel, equipment and supplies.
- f. Continue to procure private sector resources to support local entities with public works operations.
- g. Permit and monitor debris disposal sites.
- h. Assist in flood control planning, flood fights, and post emergency or disaster damage assessments. Provide reports regarding the condition and effectiveness of flood control facilities.
- i. Administer the Flood Plain Management Program.
- j. Manage the Dam Safety Program.
- k. Serve as a member of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team to provide damage assessments on the following:
 - (1) Dikes, levees, dams, drainage channels, and irrigation works.
 - (2) Public and private non-profit utilities, such as sanitary sewage systems, storm drainage systems, and dam systems.

- (3) Debris removal from river channels and lakes.
- I. Participate on Public Works Teams to conduct inspections of other state and local jurisdiction facilities damaged by an emergency or disaster.

ESF 4 – Firefighting

The detection and suppression of fires is the primary purview of this group. ESF 4 handles assistance to local fire suppression efforts.

Lead Agency – DNR

Support Agencies – WEM, DMA, DOT

Responsibilities

- a. Serves as an agency in the state EOC for coordinating emergency or disaster firefighting and rescue activities.
- b. Mobilizes personnel and equipment during emergency or disaster operations for suppression and control of wild land fires or other conflagrations.
- c. Provides initial non-fire related emergency or damage assessment estimates on facilities and lands managed by DNR.
- d. Participates on public works teams to conduct inspections of the DNR's facilities and lands, as well as other state and local facilities damaged by an emergency or disaster.
- e. Coordinates or conducts debris removal, land reclamation, and road reconstruction of DNR's administered and/or protected lands.
- f. Provides radio-equipped vehicles and personnel to reinforce the Wisconsin State Patrol and/or state EOC communications systems requirements in accordance with ESF 2 - Communications.
- g. Provides emergency air and ground transportation for emergency personnel and equipment.
- h. Provides aerial reconnaissance as required.
- i. Provides bulldozers, trucks, and other heavy equipment in an emergency or disaster.

ESF 5 – Emergency Management

The purpose of ESF 5 is to collect, analyze and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance the response and recovery activities of the state. ESF 5 is most applicable to the state agencies and volunteer organizations that commonly report to the State EOC during activation.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DNR, DHFS, DATCP, DOT, DOJ, Civil Air Patrol

Responsibilities

- a. Implement the orders and directives of the Governor.
- b. Activate the SEOC.
- c. Coordinate all phases of emergency management.
- d. Maintain liaison with affected local jurisdiction and advise the Governor and Adjutant General on all matters pertaining to state and local emergency management.
- e. Work with the Governor’s Office to declare a “State of Emergency”.
- f. Coordinate state and local emergency planning efforts.
- g. Provide training and exercising programs and support.
- h. Coordinate statewide damage assessment including the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).
- i. Prepare the Governor’s request for a Presidential disaster declaration.
- j. Coordinate JPI operations.
- k. Implement and administer federal and state disaster programs and funds.
- l. Alert and communicate the incident information to the appropriate agencies and levels of government.
- m. Provide capabilities and procedures for the command and coordination of multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional operation including continuity of government functions.
- n. Direct and coordinate emergency operations to support ICS at the local level.
- o. Coordinate state agency support for local/county response activities.
- p. Assist with the implementation of protective actions upon local/county request.
- q. Seek assistance from the federal government under the provisions of the NRP and the appropriate ESF.
- r. Activate the Wisconsin HMT or State Recovery Task Force as appropriate.
- s. Manage and direct emergency recovery operations.
- t. Establish and maintain a statewide communications capability.
- u. Maintain continuous preparedness and response capabilities through a 24-hour Duty Officer system.
- v. Assure the continuity of resources (technical, administrative, and material) to support 24-hour operations for a protracted period.
- w. Receive and process requests from local jurisdictions for specific state and federal emergency and disaster related assets and services.
- x. Coordinate state assets to support local jurisdictions.
- y. Coordinate military support to civil authorities.

ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services. ESF 6 is subdivided into the following two sub functions:

1. Shelter and Mass Care Operations

This sub function coordinates state assistance in sheltering, feeding and caring for victims of disaster.

2. Disaster Victim Services

This sub function responsibility is to operate a Disaster Welfare Information System to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist with family reunification within the disaster area. Psychological health services are also addressed within this sub function.

3. Crisis Intervention Support (CIS)

This unit coordinates the provision of CIS to emergency workers who have worked in the tense environment of a major disaster. This includes state and local personnel.

Lead Agency – DHFS

Support Agencies – DMA, WEM, DOA, Department of Work Force Development (DWD), DATCP, DNR, DOT, UW System, Department of Public Instruction (DPI), American Red Cross, Salvation Army

Responsibilities

- a. Coordinate/monitor the provision of human services to disaster victims.
- b. Maintain liaison with local government and volunteer human service agencies.
- c. Issue health advisories and protective action guides to the public.
- d. Coordinate a mental health needs assessment.
- e. Coordinate crisis-counseling services and develop application for federal Disaster Crisis Counseling Programs.
- f. Provide technical assistance in coordination of emergency medical services.
- g. Support local officials with implementing traffic re-routing, evacuation and shelter operations.
- h. Obtain special resources to support evacuation upon request.
- i. Coordinate with the County Human Services authority to support local officials with evacuating and sheltering persons with special needs upon request.
- j. Assist local efforts with addressing pet issues upon request.
- k. Support local officials during continuing shelter operations and/or closing of shelters.
- l. Assist local officials with determining the appropriateness of re-entry and implementing re-entry.
- m. Work with local officials to address long-term housing needs.
- n. Provide liaison with the Federal Center for Mental Health Services, FEMA, FBI and U.S. Attorney's Office as potential sources of consultation and/or direct assistance.
- o. Support the local entities with assessing the needs of individuals.
- p. Support the local entities with providing essential human services to those impacted by the disaster.
- q. Support the local entities with managing Critical Incident Stress.
- r. Support the local entities with addressing special needs groups.
- s. Provide comprehensive assessments of emergency or disaster impacts upon the delivery of essential human services, including an evaluation of the need for special assistance to meet unique human service demands.

- t. Provide for conversion of the on-going food stamp program for use in emergencies or disasters to meet the basic food needs of all persons whose ability to purchase a regular food supply has been disrupted or is an economic impossibility.
- u. Provide a list of certified interpreters located throughout the state.
- v. Coordinate the identification of para-transit brokerage services for special populations.
- w. Plan for the provision of disaster mental health support to state agencies and local jurisdictions during an emergency or disaster.

ESF 7 – Resource Support. ESF 7 is subdivided into the following three sub functions:

a. Logistics

This sub function coordinates the actual movement of resources into areas where a need (or needs) exists. This includes the warehousing and tracking of resources; packaging, loading and subsequent transportation of resources to affected areas; and disposal of used and/or unused resources following a disaster.

b. Resources Management

This group is responsible for the acquisition of all types of resources that are identified as “needed” following a disaster. This group will make arrangements to purchase needed resources if it is determined the state does not have the resources itself to supply a requirement in the field.

c. Staging Areas

To prevent a rapid and overwhelming influx of resources into affected areas, Staging Areas are utilized as temporary marshaling sites for collecting and gradually directing emergency resources into those areas. This group coordinates the activation and utilization of state-operated staging areas and marshaling points during emergency situations.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DOA, DOT, DNR, DATCP, DHFS

Responsibilities

- a. Identify and coordinate state resources (e.g., personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies) in support of state and local operations.
- b. Track resources during disaster operations.

ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services. ESF 8 is divided into the following three sub functions:

1. Emergency Medical Services

This sub function coordinates the provision of EMS assistance at the state level following a disaster, including the movement of medical resources into disaster

areas. This includes the aero medical evacuation of patients as necessary from affected areas and interface with the National Disaster Medical System. The disposal of deceased victims is also addressed within this group.

2. Public Health

This group addresses the public health ramifications associated with a particular emergency. This includes manning shelters, first aid/clinic operations, restoring public health functions, defining the epidemiology of the disaster (including the collection and maintenance of statistical data), the administration of vaccinations and immunizations, the determination of potential health effects associated with debris accumulation, pollution, hazmat releases, etc.

3. Crisis Intervention Support (CIS)

This unit coordinates the provision of CIS to emergency workers who have worked in the tense environment of a major disaster. This includes state and local personnel.

Lead Agency – DHFS

Support Agencies – WEM, DMA, DATCP, DNR, UW System, American Red Cross,

Responsibilities

- a. Support the local entities with assessing the needs of individuals.
- b. Assess the health impacts (e.g., emergency medical, public, mental, environmental) of the incident (i.e., monitor, sample and inspect affected resources.)
- c. Support the local entities with obtaining medical/health resources and personnel to provide assistance to those impacted by the disaster.
- d. If necessary, request medical assistance from the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).
- e. Support and coordinate with the local entities to identify and implement appropriate protective actions.
- f. Support the local entities with responding to mass fatalities and assist with providing care for the families of disaster victims.
- g. Provide technical advice and assistance regarding emergency animal health issues.
- h. Facilitate NDMS assistance to local entities.
- i. Provide and coordinate comprehensive assessments of the public health impact of emergencies and disasters to include describing the distribution levels and types of health impacts and effects on the continued ability to provide essential public health services.

- j. Provide liaison with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other states and provincial health agencies, as potential sources of consultation and/or direct assistance.
- k. Provide coordination and assistance to local health jurisdictions to assure sufficient numbers of health care providers, medical equipment, and medical supplies are available during an emergency or disaster
- l. Assist local health authorities with the inventory and supply of medical equipment and facilities.
- m. Provide assistance to local health departments, public and private health care institutions, and other local government agencies with identification, treatment, and control of communicable diseases and non-communicable disease risk, which threaten public health.
- n. Provide state laboratory services to support the detection, identification, and analysis of hazardous substances that may present a threat to public health.
- o. Provide consultation to local health agencies in the regulation and inspection of consumable foods and food production at their point of consumption in areas affected by the emergency or disaster.
- p. Provide consultation to support local health agencies in the maintenance of required potability and quality of domestic water supplies affected by the emergency or disaster.
- q. Provide technical assistance and advice to local health agencies in dealing with public health issues concerning the sanitary control, handling, and disposal of solid waste and other refuse during an emergency or disaster.
- r. Provide consultation to support local health agencies to assist in the identification, disease testing, and control of small animal, insect, and rodent populations that present potential and actual hazards to public health.
- s. Provide consultation to local health agencies on the public health aspects of the identification, processing, storage, movement, and disposition of the deceased.
- t. Serve as lead agency in the state EOC for coordinating medical and public health services during emergency or disaster activities.
- u. In support of local authorities, provides technological assessment, toxicological analysis, and radiological support services in emergencies or disasters.
- v. Inspect and supervise the establishment of emergency pharmacies and other places in which drugs or devices are stored, held, compounded, dispensed, sold, or administered.

- w. Serve as the lead agency to manage emergencies involving drug and device tampering, to include drafting emergency regulations as needed.

ESF 9 – Urban Search and Rescue

This group coordinates state assistance in locating persons missing as a result of any one or more of a number of reasons. This includes urban search and rescue problems generated as a result of persons lost in wooded or other environments, the search for downed aircraft, the extrication of accident victims, collapsed structures, etc. This group also provides the interface with the federal Urban Search and Rescue Teams.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DOT, Civil Air Patrol, DNR, DH&FS

Responsibilities

- a. Provide state support to local governments to locate, extricate and to administer immediate medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures and lost and missing people.
- b. Request Federal Urban Search and Rescue assistance as needed.

ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

- a. Hazardous Materials

This sub function is responsible for coordinating the technical response to non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.

- b. Radiological Materials

This group coordinates the technical response to actual or impending releases of radiological materials, either as a result of an accident at a nuclear power plant (i.e., the off-site problems) or processing facility, or through an accident in some mode of transportation.

Lead Agency – DNR

Support Agencies – WEM, DMA, DOT, DATCP, DHFS

Responsibilities

- a. Minimize environmental contamination.
- b. Provide monitoring, sampling and analysis services.
- c. Minimize damage/impact to natural resources.
- d. Minimize risks from radiological exposure.
- e. Supplement transportation/equipment resources.
- f. Serve as the lead agency for emergency environmental pollution response and cause investigation.
- g. Serve as the state lead agency for offsite cleanup of hazardous materials or wastes, including mixed wastes and suspect substances.
- h. Coordinate and manage the overall state effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, and dispose of or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials.

- i. Monitor state waters suspected of contamination due to an emergency or disaster.
- j. Coordinate with and assists in developing and implementing procedures for sampling food crops, waterways, and other environmental media that may be contaminated.
- k. Provide staff support to the state EOC, and local jurisdictions or facilities, as necessary.
- l. Provide telecommunications systems support to the state EOC within capabilities, in accordance with ESF 2, Communications.

ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

During an emergency, this group is responsible for assessing and implementing actions associated with potential harmful effects upon the state's food and agriculture. This includes assuring proper handling and storage of donated food supplies. It also includes coordinating response and recovery activities of local, state, federal and private agencies during an outbreak of an emergency animal disease (EAD). This group also ensures that agrichemical spill response, toxic response and exotic plant pest responses occur as appropriate. During the recovery phase, the group provides information and resources to farm families and protects consumers from unfair and deceptive business practices.

Lead Agency – DATCP

Support Agencies – DHFS, DNR, U.W. System/Extension, WEM, DMA, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, Wisconsin Vet Diagnostic Lab, DOT-State Patrol and American Red Cross

Responsibilities

- a. Coordinate with the USDA and other appropriate agencies in the assessment of agricultural damage and impacts.
- b. Coordinate regulatory services to protect the human and animal food supply.
- c. Monitor, sample and inspect affected food resources and the agricultural environment.
- d. Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance for agricultural damage.
- e. Assist in the coordination of interstate and international food safety activities as appropriate.
- f. Check food including milk products, feeds, and other commodities for injurious contamination within processing and distribution areas.
- g. Provide inspection services following a disaster to ensure wholesomeness of farm products in accordance with statutory requirements during the recovery period.
- h. Represent the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in the state EOC.
- i. Provide current information on the disposal of contaminated crops and dead livestock.
- j. Protect the public from consuming adulterated food through the implementation of food control measures in coordination with other agencies and local jurisdictions.
- k. Coordinate with other government agencies and private organizations in combating farm animal disease in the recovery period.

- l. Coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other agencies to provide current information on farms, food crops, food processors and distributors, and other agricultural data under the State of Wisconsin authority.
- m. Provide current information for potentially affected areas about farms, food crops, food processors and distributors, and other agricultural data under the department's authority. Provides pesticide disposal services as part of disaster recovery.
- n. Provide support by sending staff to the affected jurisdiction or facility EOC, the state EOC, Food Safety and Animal Health Division field offices, and at the scene to implement appropriate protective actions as needed.
- o. Coordinate with each county to assemble field and laboratory data and issue agricultural advisories to protect the agricultural community.
- p. Provide public information officer support as needed during response and recovery activities.
- q. Investigate toxic response incidents (unexplained food chain animal deaths).
- r. Implement the agrichemical spills program to prevent agrichemical spills and clean up spill sites.
- s. Provide response to outbreaks of exotic plant pests.
- t. As part of recovery, ensure that trade practices comply with existing laws.

ESF 12 – Energy

This Emergency Support Function is concerned with the restoration of the utility (electrical and gas) infrastructure following a disaster, as well as the provision of temporary emergency power capabilities to critical facilities until such time as a permanent restoration is accomplished.

Lead Agency – PSC

Support Agencies – DMA, WEM, DATCP

Responsibilities

- a. Provide information assistance and expedites process of requests from utilities under Public Service Commission jurisdictions for authority to provide specific services or take specific actions related to the emergency.
- b. Provides initial damage assessment estimates to include identification of outages, their locations and probable restoration times on the utilities systems under the Commission's jurisdiction based upon information obtained from the affected utilities.

ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security. ESF 13 is divided into the following four sub functions:

- 1. Traffic Control
This sub function works closely with the ESF 1 group to affect the orderly flow of traffic into, out of, and around areas affected by a disaster.
- 2. Security/Crime Control

This sub function addresses the provision of security in disaster areas, as well as the actual policing functions normally associated with law enforcement activities, including riot control, explosive ordnance removal, counterterrorism, etc.

3. Institutions/Jails
This group is responsible for coordinating prisoner recapture, the utilization of prisons and facilities following disasters, and the moving of prisoners from damaged facilities to undamaged ones.
4. Evacuation/Movement
This group is responsible for coordinating the state's assistance to local governments in carrying out evacuations.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DOT, DNR, State Capitol Police, UW System Police and Security, DOJ, DATCP, Department of Corrections (DOC), U.S. Coast Guard

Responsibilities

- a. Activate the Emergency Police Services (EPS) in support of local law enforcement and dispatch MCC as necessary.
- b. Assist local law enforcement with maintaining law and order (e.g., maintain security and control access to the site of the disaster, EOCs and other facilities that support local and state operations; control of traffic and crowds).
- c. Assist local law enforcement with conducting evacuations.
- d. Support warning operations, search and rescue operations and identification of victims.
- e. Coordinate obtaining special resources and services (e.g., bomb squad, Civil Support Team, hostage negotiators and laboratory facilities, upon request). (Weapons of Mass Destruction).

ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation. ESF 14 is divided into the following two sub functions:

1. Assistance Programs

This sub function is the mechanism through which the state provides disaster relief assistance to victims in the affected areas, including the Individual & Households Program, the Small Business Administration's loan programs, the administration of unemployment compensation, and various other disaster relief programs available for both Presidential-declared and non-Presidential declared disasters.

2. Recovery and Reconstruction

This sub function addresses the long-term economic impact of disasters upon local communities and assists the communities in developing plans for reconstruction. Grant and low-interest loan programs are identified and targeted

for application by the community. Significant attention is given to the mitigation of future potential hazards when developing local recovery plans.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DNR, DOT, DATCP, DH&FS, DWD, DOA, **DOC**ommerce

Responsibilities

- a. Assess economic impacts.
- b. Obtain assistance for the long-term recovery activities of States, local governments and the private sector.
- c. Identify mitigation opportunities and funding sources for mitigation projects.
- d. Coordinate activities of VOAD agencies with FEMA Crisis Counseling grants to address ongoing unmet needs and the emotional recovery of communities.

ESF 15 – External Affairs

This group is responsible for providing information (both general and that which conveys emergency instructions to the public) concerning an actual or impending disaster. The coordination of JPIC activities, EBS activation, and the distribution of emergency preparedness instructions through other means are addressed through this venue.

Lead Agency – WEM

Support Agencies – DMA, DOT, DNR, DATCP, DHFS

Responsibilities

- a. Support emergency operations (e.g., warning, evacuation, sheltering and other protective actions.)
- b. Establish and maintain public information procedures and capabilities (e.g., establish a joint information center) to ensure coordinated public information during emergency operations.
- c. Assess the public affairs implications and support public officials with the dissemination of emergency protective actions.
- d. Obtain information and when authorized, release information to the news media.
- e. Coordinate between officials and the news media.
- f. Provide consumer protection information to the public in coordination with local officials.
- g. Support recovery efforts (e.g., warning, evacuation, sheltering and other protective actions.)
- h. Continue to assess the public affairs implications and provide counsel to officials on the recovery efforts.

- i. Continue to obtain information and, when authorized, release information to the news media.
- j. Continue to coordinate between officials and the news media.
- k. Continue to provide consumer protection information to the public in coordination with local officials.

ATTACHMENT 1

SUPPORTING PLANS AND DOCUMENTS

<u>State Plans</u>	<u>Responsible Agency</u>
State Emergency Response Plan Reference Manual	WI Emergency Management
Natural Disaster SOPs	WI Emergency Management
WEM Duty Officer Manual	WI Emergency Management
EPS Correctional Institution Disturbance Plans	WI Emergency Management
WI Army National Guard OPLAN Badger (Military Support to Civil Authorities) Vol.II	Wisconsin National Guard
The State EOC Standing Operating Procedures Manual	WI Emergency Management
State of Wisconsin Hazard Analysis	WI Emergency Management
State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan	WI Emergency Management
State EOC Equipment Manual	WI Emergency Management
State Disaster Logistics Support Plan (in progress)	WI Emergency Management
Continuity of Operations Plans	WI Emergency Management
State Domestic Preparedness Strategic Plan	WI Emergency Management
Wisconsin Public Health Bioterrorism Preparedness Plan	Department of Health & Family Services
Wisconsin Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness Plan	Department of Health & Family Services
Wisconsin Emergency Human Services Response: A Disaster Mental Health Substance Abuse and Human Services Plan	Department of Health & Family Services

State Agency Plans

Individual State Agency Plans All State Agencies

Continuity of Operations Plans All State Agencies

Local Plans

County Emergency Response Plans All County Emergency Management Agencies

Municipal Emergency Response Plans Municipal Emergency Management Agencies

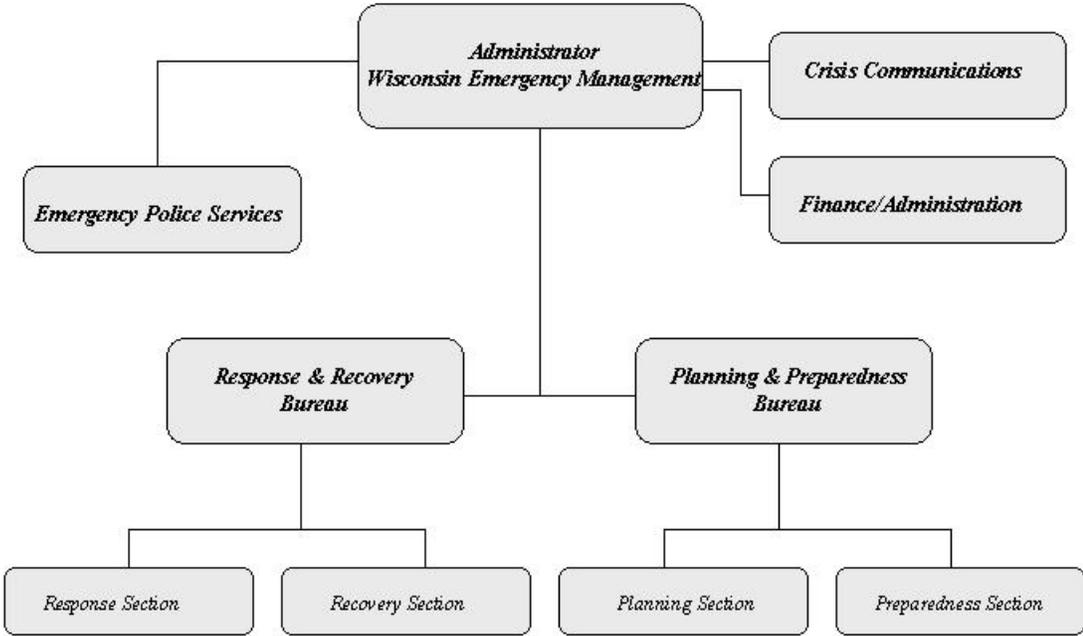
Federal Plans

The National Response Plan Department of Homeland Security

National Incident Management System Department of Homeland Security

Federal Radiological Emergency Plan Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Attachment 2
Wisconsin Emergency Management
Organizational Chart



ATTACHMENT 4

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The documents listed in Parts A, B and C are located in the State EOC.

A. 44 CFR Chapter 1 (Emergency Management and Assistance)

Outlines the organization, power and duties of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Details the operation and scope of FEMA programs such as hazard mitigation, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), fire prevention and control, disaster assistance and preparedness (including, in Part 350, radiological emergency preparedness.)

B. Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act.) (PL 100-707)

Limits the qualifying events for disaster assistance to natural catastrophes and established provisions for cost sharing by state and local governments.

C. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (PL 106-390)

Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the federal costs of disaster assistance and for other purposes.

D. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (42 USC 11001 - 11050)

Provides the public with information on the hazardous chemicals in their communities and establishes emergency planning and notification requirements to protect the public in the event of a release of an extremely hazardous substance.

E. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC 9601-9675

Protects the public health and environment by facilitating cleanup of environmental contamination and imposing costs on parties responsible for the pollution.

F. 10 CFR 50.47

Requires the establishment of state and local plans and preparedness for coping with effects of radiological emergencies as part of the nuclear power plant license.

STATE LEGISLATION

State Statutes are located in State EOC.

A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Chapter 166 – Describes the organization, duties and powers for state and local emergency management programs.

B. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

- Chapter 21 - Describes departmental duties.

C. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- Chapter 26.11- Discusses responsibilities during forest fires.
- Chapter 29 – Discusses responsibilities for wild animals and plants and powers for restricting hunting and fishing.
- Chapter 87 - Discusses the powers and duties of the department regarding flood control. NR 116 details Wisconsin's floodplain management program.
- Chapter 292 – Discusses general environmental provisions (e.g., hazardous substance spills, disposal of debris including animal carcasses.)

D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

- Chapter 166 -- Describes agency responsibilities during Public Health Emergencies
- Chapter 250 – Describes the administration, supervision, powers and duties of state health activities.
- Chapter 251 – Describes the structure, duties and levels of services of local health departments.
- Chapter 252 – Describes departmental powers and duties regarding communicable diseases.
- Chapter 254 – Describes the powers, duties, identification and control of environmental health concerns (e.g., toxic substances, radioactive material/nuclear power plants, disease control.)

E. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Statute 83.09 – Describes emergency repairs of county trunk highways.
- Chapter 85 - Describes departmental powers, duties and organization.
- Statute 86.34 – Describes reimbursements for flood damage on county and local roads.
- Statute 110.07 – Describes the powers and duties of traffic officers.
- Chapter 302.07 – Describes provisions for the maintenance of order in state, county and municipal prisons (Warden or superintendent may command DSP officers to assist with emergency situations).

F. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION

- Chapter 93 – Describes departmental powers and duties.
- Chapter 95 – Describes the maintenance of animal health requirements (e.g., cooperation with the federal government during animal disease outbreaks, embargo and condemnation of diseased animals, slaughter on premises.)
- Chapter 97— Describes the regulation of food.

G. COUNTIES

- Chapter 59 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., home rule; powers of the board chairperson and vice-chair, executive, administrator and sheriff.)

H. TOWNS

- Chapter 60 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., powers of the board chairperson; fire protection, law enforcement and ambulance service.)

I. VILLAGES

- Chapter 61 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., powers of the president and board; ambulance service.)

J. CITIES

- Chapter 62 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., powers of the mayor and council, ambulance service.)

K. GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW

- Chapter 66 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., exercise of home rule, law enforcement, mutual assistance, emergency powers.)
- Chapter 175.46 – Defines and describes the authorities regarding mutual aid agreements.
- Chapter 213.095 – Describes the police power of a fire chief or a rescue squad.
- Chapter 895.483 – Grants immunity from civil liability for acts or omissions to the County Level B Hazardous Materials teams and to members of those teams.
- 2003 Wisconsin Act 186 – Establishes a statewide system of Mutual Aid for Emergency medical Services, Fire Departments and Local Health Departments; requires utilization of Incident Command System; and amends the exemption from liability law.
- Executive Order 81 – Designates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the basis for Incident Management in the State of Wisconsin

ATTACHMENT 5 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS PARTICIPATING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIX

STATE AGENCIES	1 - TRANSPORTATION	2 - COMMUNICATIONS	3 - PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING	4 - FIREFIGHTING	5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	6 - MASS CARE, HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES	7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT	8 - PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES	9 - URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE	10 - OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	11 - AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	12 - ENERGY	13 - PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY	14 - LONG-TERM RECOVERY & MITIGATION	15 - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	P	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	JP	S	S	P	P	P			
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection		S			S	S	S	S		S	P	S	S	S	S			
Department of Health & Family Services		S			S	P	S	P	S		S			S	S			
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
Department of Natural Resources		S	S	P	S		S	S	S	JP	S		S	S	S			
Department of Transportation	P	S	S		S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
Department of Administration	S	S	S			S	S							S				
Department of Commerce			S											S				
Department of Corrections													S					
Department of Justice		S			S								S					
Department of Public Instruction						S												
Department of Workforce Development						S								S				
Public Service Commission			S									P						
State Capitol Police		S											S					
State Lab of Hygiene											S							
UW Extension							S	S			S							
UW System Police													S					
Veterinary Diagnostics Lab											S							
American Red Cross						S		S			S							
Civil Air Patrol					S				S									
Educational Communications Board		S																
National Weather Service		S																
RACES		S																
Salvation Army						S												
US Coast Guard													S					

LEGEND: P= Primary Responsibilities S=Supporting Responsibilities JP=Joint Primary Responsibilities

ATTACHMENT 6

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS PARTICIPATING STATE & FEDERAL AGENCY MATRIX

1 – TRANSPORTATION

STATE AGENCIES----->			<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES
Department of Transportation	P	P	Department of Transportation
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	S	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Administration	S	S	General Services Administration
		S	Department of State
		S	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
		S	Tennessee Valley Authority
		S	U.S. Postal Service

2 –COMMUNICATIONS

STATE AGENCIES----->			<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES
Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S		
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Administration	S	S	General Services Administration
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Department of the Interior
Department of Justice	S	S	Federal Communications Commission
Department of Health & Family Services	S	S	Department of Commerce
State Capitol Police	S	S	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Educational Communications Board	S	S	National Weather Service
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S		
National Weather Service	S		
RACES	S		

3 – PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

STATE AGENCIES----->			<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES
Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Labor
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Veterans Affairs
Department of Administration	S	S	Department of the Interior
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Health & Family Services	S	S	Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Commerce	S	S	Department of Commerce
		S	Department of Agriculture
		S	Tennessee Valley Authority

4 – FIREFIGHTING

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Department of Natural Resources	P	P	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	S	Department of Commerce
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
		S	Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Fire Administration
		S	Environmental Protection Agency
		S	Department of the Interior

5 – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Transportation
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Justice	S	S	Department of Justice
Department of Health & Family Services	S	S	Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	Department of Agriculture
Civil Air Patrol	S	S	Department of Commerce
		S	Department of Education
		S	Department of Energy
		S	Department of the Interior
		S	Department of the Treasury
		S	General Services Administration
		S	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
		S	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
		S	American Red Cross
		S	Small Business Administration
		S	Civil Air Patrol
		S	Voluntary Organizations

6 – MASS CARE, HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Department of Health & Family Services	P	P	American Red Cross
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Agriculture
Department of Military Affairs			Department of Defense
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	S	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Public Instruction	S	S	Department of Veterans Affairs
Department of Workforce Development	S	S	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	General Services Administration
American Red Cross	S	S	U.S. Postal Service
Salvation Army		S	Department of Health and Human Services

7 – RESOURCE SUPPORT

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	General Services Administration
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Transportation
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Administration	S	S	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Department of Energy
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
UW Extension	S	S	Department of Commerce
American Red Cross	S	S	Department of Labor
		S	Department of Veterans Affairs
		S	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

8 – PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Department of Health & Family Services	P	P	Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Administration	S	S	General Services Administration
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Environmental Protection Agency
		S	Department of Justice
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
American Red Cross	S	S	American Red Cross
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	S	Department of Homeland Security
		S	Department of Transportation
		S	Department of Energy
		S	Department of Veterans Affairs
		S	U.S. Postal Service

9 – URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Department of Justice
Department of Health & Family Services	S	S	Department of Health and Human Services
Civil Air Patrol	S	S	Department of Labor
		S	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

10 – OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Department of Natural Resources	JP	P	Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Transportation
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Wisconsin Emergency Management	JP	S	Department of State
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard
		S	Department of Justice
		S	Department of Health and Human Services
		S	Department of Agriculture
		S	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
		S	Department of Energy
		S	Department of the Interior
		S	Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration
		S	Nuclear Regulatory Commission

11 – AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	P	P	Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	S	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
Department of Health & Family Services	S	S	Department of Health and Human Services
UW Extension	S	S	General Services Administration
American Red Cross	S	S	American Red Cross
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Environmental Protection Agency

12 – ENERGY

STATE AGENCIES----->		<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES	
Public Service Commission	P	P	Department of Energy
Wisconsin Emergency Management	S	S	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S	S	Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service
Department of Military Affairs	S	S	Department of Defense
		S	Department of the Interior
		S	Department of State

		S	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
		S	Tennessee Valley Authority

13 – PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY

STATE AGENCIES----->

<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES

Wisconsin Emergency Management	P		Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S		Postal Service
Department of Military Affairs	S		Department of Defense
Department of Natural Resources	S		Department of the Interior
Department of Justice	S		Department of Justice
State Capitol Police	S		Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S		Department of Agriculture
Department of Corrections	S		Department of the Veterans Affairs
US Coast Guard	S		Department of Energy
UW System Police	S		Department of Commerce

14 – LONG-TERM RECOVERY & MITIGATION

STATE AGENCIES----->

<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES

Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S		
Military Department, National Guard	S		
Department of Health & Family Services	S		
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Department of Treasury
Department of Justice	S	S	Small Business Administration
Department of Workforce Development	S	S	Department of Housing & Urban Development
Department of Commerce	S	S	Department of Commerce
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S	S	Department of Agriculture

15 –EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

STATE AGENCIES----->

<----- FEDERAL AGENCIES

Wisconsin Emergency Management	P	P	Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation	S		
Department of Military Affairs	S		
Department of Natural Resources	S		
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	S		
Department of Health & Family Services	S		

ATTACHMENT 7

ACRONYMS

ARC	American Red Cross
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CIS	Crisis Intervention Support
DOA	Department of Administration
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
DOC	Department of Commerce
DHFS	Department of Health & Family Services
DOJ	Department of Justice
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DPI	Department of Public Instruction
DOT	Department of Transportation
DWD	Department of Work Force Development
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DSP	Division of State Patrol
DO	Duty Officer
ECB	Educational Communications Board
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EAD	Emergency Animal Disease
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operating Center
EPS	Emergency Police Services
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FDA	Federal Drug Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
HF	High Frequency
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IAP	Individual Agency Plans
JFO	Joint Field Office
JOC	Joint Operation Center
JPIC	Joint Public Information Center

JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LOS	Line of Succession
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MCC	Mobile Command Center
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NRP	National Response Plan
NAWAS	National Warning System
OIC	Officer in Charge
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
POWTS	Private Onsite Waste Treatment Systems
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSC	Public Service Commission
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRP	Regional Response Plan
SAR	Search and Rescue
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SHMT	State Hazard Mitigation Team/Task Force
TIME	Transaction Information for Management of Enforcement (Law Enforcement Teletype System)
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UDSR	Uniform Disaster Situation Report
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
WEM	Wisconsin Emergency Management
WERP	Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan
WHMT	Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team

ATTACHMENT 8

GLOSSARY

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.

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.

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.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Commander 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 NRP 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.

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 NRP. See also Crisis Management.

Credible Threat: A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.

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.

Crisis Management: Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. See also Consequence Management.

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.

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.

Disaster: See Major Disaster.

Emergency: As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is "any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An *EOC* may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. *EOCs* may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or by some combination thereof

Emergency Response Plan (ERP): The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.

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 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 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. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility.

Emerging Infectious Diseases: New or recurring infectious diseases of people, domestic animals, and/or wildlife, including identification, etiology, pathogenesis, zoonotic potential, and ecological impact.

Environment: Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and in relevant laws.

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.

Facility Management: Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.

Federal Terminology:

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

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.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The Federal officer who is appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and local governments, individual victims and the private sector.

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.

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): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): 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 NRP is activated.

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 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 Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP): Telecommunications. NS/EP telecommunications services are those used to 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.

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.

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.

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.

Regional Response Teams (RRTs): Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State 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.

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.

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.

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.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation: Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from disaster event.

Hazardous Material: For the purposes of ESF #1, hazardous material is a substance or material, include a hazardous substance, that has been determined by Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing a unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated (see 49 CFR 171.8). For the purposes of ESF #10 and the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex, the term is intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined the NCP.

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.).

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)].

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: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions is performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

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.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is 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.

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.

In-Kind Donations: Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.

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).

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

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).)

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.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations-Federal, State, local, and tribal-for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

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.

Multiagency Coordination System (MACS): The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment and procedures and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the 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.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-5 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.

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, as 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.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): See Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

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.

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 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 Health: Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Public Works: Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

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.

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.

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.

Special 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, deaf, cognitively disabled, mobility limited, non-English speaking, geographically/culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail/elderly and children.

State: Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (As defined in section 2(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

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.

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.

Terrorism: Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to

be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

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. .

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.

United States: The term "United States," when used in a geographic sense, means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

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: Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD): A VOAD coordinates planning efforts by the many voluntary organizations responding to disaster.

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. (See, for example, 16 USC § 742f(c) and 29 CFR § 553.101.)

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.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD): As defined in Title 18, U.S.C § 2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary; or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

ATTACHMENT 9 AGREEMENTS AND COMPACTS

(Documentation is available in "State of Wisconsin Reference Documents")

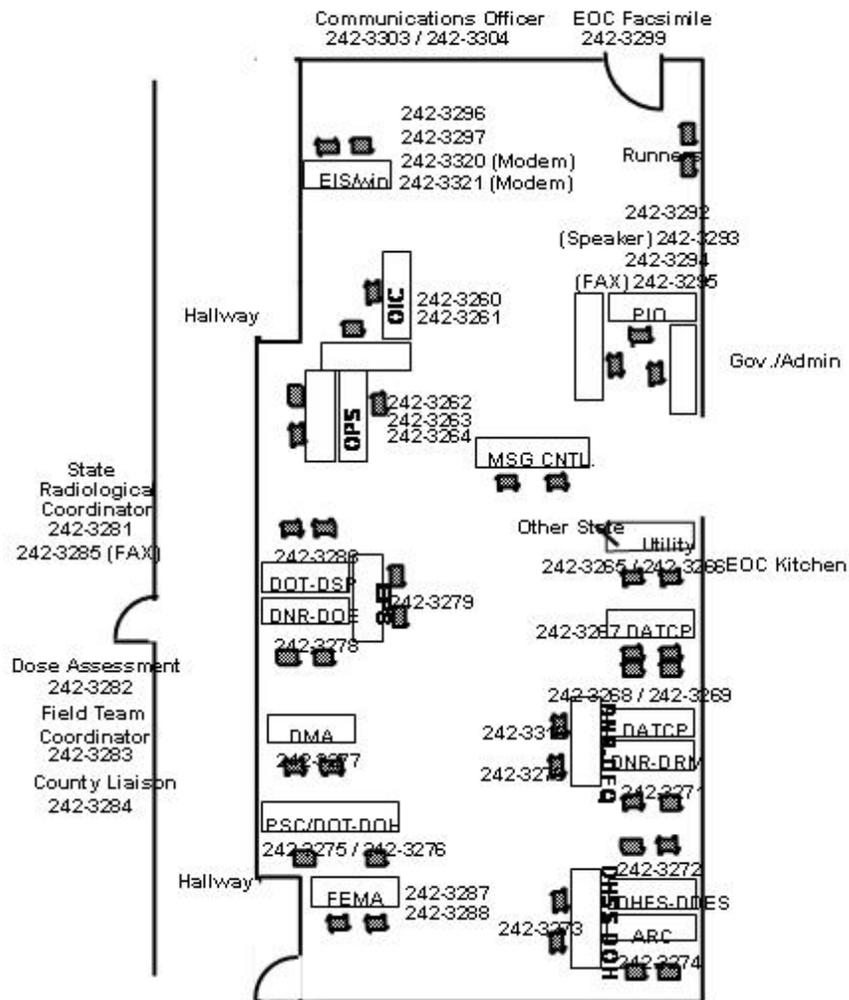
- **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and other participating States
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the American National Red Cross
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between the American Red Cross and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services
- **LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between the Wisconsin National Guard and The American Red Cross Regarding the American Red Cross use of Wisconsin National Guard Armories
- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the State of Minnesota as to Planning For Nuclear Generating Plant Off-Site Emergencies That Could Affect Both States
- **ATTACHMENT Q, RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN, MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT**
Outlines the Legal Basis for the State cooperation with other governments, agencies and organizations, which are co-participants in responding to an incident at a nuclear power plant
- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the State of Illinois As To Planning For Nuclear Power Plant Off-Site Emergencies That Could Affect Both States
- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the State of Minnesota As To Planning For Nuclear Power Plant Off-Site Emergencies That Could Affect Both States
- **LETTER**
Providing response to State requests for assistance from the Department of Energy
- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation Relating To Emergency Response At The Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant
- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Electric Power Company Relating To Emergency Response At The Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant
- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**

Between the State of Wisconsin and the Northern States Power Company /Nuclear Management Company Relating To Emergency Response At The Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant

- **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**
Between the State of Wisconsin and the Commonwealth Edison Company Relating To Emergency Response At The Byron Nuclear Power Generating Station
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between Two Rivers Community Hospital, Two Rivers, WI, Kewaunee County and the State of Wisconsin
- **MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**
Kewaunee County Emergency Medical Services Disaster Response
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between Two Rivers Community Hospital, Two Rivers, WI, Manitowoc County and the State of Wisconsin
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between Holy Family Memorial Medical Center, Manitowoc, WI, Kewaunee County, Manitowoc County and the State of Wisconsin
- **MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**
Manitowoc County Emergency Medical Services Disaster Response
- **MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**
Pierce County Emergency Medical Services Disaster Response
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between Sacred Heart Hospital, Eau Claire, WI, Pierce County, and the State of Wisconsin
- **AGREEMENT**
Pertaining to the Emergency Response Data System Between the State of Wisconsin and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**
Between Fairview Red Wing Hospital, MN, Pierce County, and the State of Wisconsin

ATTACHMENT 9

WISCONSIN STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



ATTACHMENT 10

**ALTERNATE WISCONSIN STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
CENTER**

(To Be Developed)

**ATTACHMENT 11`
Primary State Agency SERP Approvals**

The undersigned has reviewed and approved the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF) on behalf of Wisconsin Emergency Management:

STATE BASIC PLAN

ESF 1, Transportation

ESF 2, Communications

ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering

ESF 4, Firefighting

ESF 5, Emergency Management

ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing & Human Services

ESF 7, Resource Support

ESF 8, Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9, Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10, Oil & Hazardous Materials

ESF 11, Agriculture & Natural Resources

ESF 12, Energy

ESF 13, Public Safety & Security

ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery & Mitigation

ESF 15, External Affairs

Johnnie L. Smith
Administrator
Wisconsin Emergency Management

Date

February 2005

The undersigned has reviewed and approved the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF) on behalf of the **Department of Military Affairs**

STATE BASIC PLAN

ESF 1, Transportation

ESF 2, Communications

ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering

ESF 4, Firefighting

ESF 5, Emergency Management

ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing & Human Services

ESF 7, Resource Support

ESF 8, Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9, Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10, Oil & Hazardous Materials

ESF 11, Agriculture & Natural Resources

ESF 13, Public Safety & Security

ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery & Mitigation

ESF 15, External Affairs

Major General Albert Wilkening
Adjutant
Department of Military Affairs

Date

General

February 2005

The undersigned has reviewed and approved the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF) on behalf of the **Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection**

STATE BASIC PLAN

ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering

ESF 4, Firefighting

ESF 5, Emergency Management

ESF 7, Resource Support

ESF 8, Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 10, Oil & Hazardous Materials

ESF 11, Agriculture & Natural Resources

ESF 13, Public Safety & Security

ESF 15, External Affairs

Rod Nilsestuen, Secretary
Department of Agriculture, Trade &
Consumer Protection

Date

The undersigned has reviewed and approved the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF) on behalf of the **Department of Health & Family Services**

STATE BASIC PLAN

ESF 2, Communications

ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering

ESF 5, Emergency Management

ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

ESF 8, Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9, Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10, Oil & Hazardous Materials

ESF 11, Agriculture

ESF 15, External Affairs

Helene Nelson, Secretary
Department of Health & Family
Services

Date

The undersigned has reviewed and approved the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF) on behalf of the **Department of Natural Resources**:

STATE BASIC PLAN

ESF 2. Communications

ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering

ESF 4, Firefighting

ESF 5, Emergency Management

ESF 7, Resource Support

ESF 8, Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9, Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10, Oil & Hazardous Materials

ESF 13, Public Safety & Security

ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery & Mitigation

ESF 15, External Affairs

Scott Haslett, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources

Date

The undersigned has reviewed and approved the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF) on behalf of the **Department of Transportation**:

STATE BASIC PLAN

ESF 1, Transportation

ESF 2, Communications

ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering

ESF 4, Firefighting

ESF 5, Emergency Management

ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing & Human Services

ESF 7, Resource Support

ESF 9, Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10, Oil & Hazardous Materials

ESF 12, Energy

ESF 13, Public Safety & Security

ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery & Mitigation

ESF 15, External Affairs

Frank Busalacchi, Secretary
Department of Transportation

Date