

**BROWN COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS BASIC PLAN
MAY 2020**

I. Promulgation Statement

Adopting an updated and revised Emergency Support Functions for the County

WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority and direction of section 323 of the Wisconsin State statute, the Brown County Emergency Management Agency has reviewed, updated, and revised the Brown County Emergency Operations Plan; and

WHEREAS, this 2020 version of the County Emergency Operation Plan addresses federal and state rules and regulations, incorporates lessons learned and best practices from recent disasters, and reflects updated policies and procedures; and

WHEREAS, County departments and supporting agencies have been afforded an opportunity to provide input, review, and comment on the proposed changes and not have been brought for; and

WHEREAS, the county executive desires to adopt, implement and utilize the 2020 Emergency Operation Plan for Brown County; NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

That the 2020 Emergency Operation Plan for Brown County is hereby approved and adopted. A copy of the plan is available at the Brown County Emergency Management Agency.

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II. INTRODUCTION

A. Mission

Brown County Emergency Management (BCEM) coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts in support of the county and local governments. Through planning, training and exercising BCEM prepares response agencies, volunteer organizations, the private sector, and citizens to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters.

B. Purpose

This document is a comprehensive plan for countywide prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.

Purpose of the Brown County Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) is to:

- 1. Facilitate the protection of lives, property, and the environment in major disasters of any nature.

2. Coordinate response to disasters, assess damages, identify mitigation opportunities, and implement recovery efforts.
3. Describe the county's relationship in support of local units of governments during prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.
4. Serve as a coordinating document for supporting individual agency plans (i.e., Policy and Procedures.)
5. Update plans to reflect information collected, decisions, and procedures developed in the planning process and during prevention, preparation, mitigation, response, and recovery operations.
6. Provide a link between the county and municipal plans.
7. Provide policy for government officials, agency managers, and emergency managers during a disaster situation.
8. Conform to 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.

C. Scope

This plan considers the emergencies and disasters likely to occur as described in the Brown County Hazard Analysis and describes:

1. Functions and activities necessary to implement the five phase of emergency management – prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.
2. Responsibilities in relation to federal disaster assistance programs under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 (HSPD-8), Public Law 100-97, as amended, State Statute Chapter 323 and other applicable laws, including county and local laws and ordinances.
3. Use of government, private sector, and volunteer resources.

D. Organization

1. Emergency management in Brown County is organized as shown in Attachment 5 and operates in accordance with Chapter 7 of the Brown County Code of Ordinances and State Chapter 323. Under

Chapter 7 of the Brown County Code of Ordinances and Chapter 323.01 Wis. Stats., Brown County Emergency Management is responsible to prepare the county and its subdivisions to cope with emergencies resulting from enemy action and natural or man-made disasters.

2. Brown County Emergency Management is a division of the Brown County Public Safety Communications Department. Brown County Emergency Management offices are located at 3030 Curry Lane, Green Bay, WI 54311.
3. Brown County issues a State of Emergency using the procedures outlined in the Brown County Disaster Plan. Additionally, the laws governing who can declare an emergency are included in the Plan.
4. The Brown County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the primary location for coordinating the county emergency response and recovery activities. The location, capabilities, and access requirements of the primary and secondary EOCs are contained in ESF-5 and the Brown County EM Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan.
5. Brown County Emergency Management operates and maintains an outdoor warning siren system. EM also has a countywide paging system in place that assists in notifying/warning first responders of the potential of a disaster. Once a local jurisdiction activates the disaster plan the County Communications Center will gather information (location, injuries, approaches, staging, etc.) The Communications Center will relay the information to St. Vincent's Hospital, Aurora Baycare Medical Center, the Medical Examiner, and Brown County Emergency Management. The EM Director or designee will consult with the affected agencies to determine if the EOC will be activated. If the EOC is activated, the EM Director or designee will initiate the EOC Call-Out List (BC Disaster Plan and EOC Phone List) using established procedures.
6. The Brown County Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) utilizes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), consistent with the National Response Plan (NRP), which identify sources for direct assistance, and operational support that the county and local jurisdictions may need to implement hazard prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations related to an emergency or disaster. The County EOP consists of:
 - a. The County Basic Plan identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the county's prevention, preparedness mitigation, response, and recovery activities.

- b. The ESFs 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.

III. POLICIES

A. Authorities

1. This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to state statutes and county ordinances/regulations as outlined in Attachment 2, Laws and Regulations.
2. The concepts and processes developed in the NIMS, mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, have been incorporated in the County Emergency Operations Plan.
3. The Brown County EOP and EOC can be activated, and appropriate agencies can be notified and instructed to report to the EOC, by the Brown County Executive, Brown County Emergency Management Director, or the Brown County Emergency Management Coordinator.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. This plan identifies the responsibilities of county agencies and other organizations, which are listed in Attachment 4 of this Plan.
2. ESFs establish prevention, preparedness, mitigation, 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 goal is to prevent, prepare for, and mitigate the consequences of hazards and respond and recover in the event of an emergency or disaster. However, county resources and systems may become overwhelmed in the event of a major incident.

D. Plan Maintenance

The plan and related ESFs, annexes, and attachments will be reviewed at least annually for currency and applicability of information that can change frequently

such as manager names and contact numbers. Individual ESFs will be reviewed at least annually and after each activation by the lead agency for that ESF. Updates and changes will be sent to the Emergency Management Agency for incorporation into the plan and approval by the Brown County Executive. The entire plan will be revised at least every five years.

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. The identified hazards pose a threat, significant in frequency, magnitude or both, to the lives, property, and/or environment in Brown County.
2. The consequences of disasters could include major disruptions to normal functions.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Per Wisconsin State Statute Chapter 323 county and municipal governments will appoint an emergency management director, develop and update emergency plans and participate in training and exercises. The Brown County Emergency Management Agency is the coordinating agency.
2. County agencies are responsible for identifying emergency management personnel, developing and updating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and individual agency plans and providing maps of the county (Attachment 1.) Brown County utilizes the Land Information Office to provide a variety of maps as needed.
3. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) utilizes an all-hazards planning approach which includes prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery from major incidents.
4. Governments have the legal and moral duty to protect the lives, property and environment within their jurisdictions.
5. Local jurisdictions respond first to disaster through municipal plans and can quickly exhaust resources, making outside assistance necessary. When such assistance is provided, local officials retain control over the response (s. 59, 60, 61, and 62). Outside assistance, whether from another county, state, federal government or private sector, is delivered to support the local effort.
6. The county is responsible for requesting state disaster assistance for local governments. The state will request federal assistance if needed.
7. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in disaster response. Unified command will be used in situations which affect multiple

jurisdictions, multiple agencies within a jurisdiction and/or which require response by multiple levels of government. These command and control systems require the support of the chief elected officials.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Several hazards pose a threat, significant in frequency, magnitude or both, to lives, property and/or environment in Brown County. 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, disease outbreaks and pandemics, hostile action, criminal activity, and terrorism. See Brown County Hazard Analysis (April 2005). Other scenarios not readily identifiable may pose significant threats to Brown County as well.

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. The powers and duties of counties and municipalities are outlined in Chapter 323.03(4).
 - 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 323.
 - c. Local/County resources are grouped into 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, with which it will coordinate for the purpose of providing assistance under the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP) and serve as the mechanism through which state response assistance is provided.
 - d. 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.
 - (2) Notify WEM if resources from adjacent county, State, or Federal agencies may be required. The county and all municipalities within Brown County are members of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) for fire resources; Wisconsin Emergency Police Services (EPS) program for law enforcement, and the Wisconsin Public Work Mutual Assistance Agreement (WPWMAA) for public works resources.
 - (3) Maintain accurate records of disaster-related activities.
 - (4) Begin the damage assessment process.
 - (5) Coordinate access to the disaster area.
 - (6) Coordinate assistance from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for meeting the short-term needs of those affected (e.g., food, potable water, replacement medications, evacuation, shelter, etc.).
- e. Local/county government has primary responsibility to recover from disasters. To do this they:
- (1) Determine recovery priorities and implementation strategies such as:
 - a) Restore essential services.
 - b) Assign personnel, obtain additional assistance and manage donated resources.
 - c) Coordinate access to the disaster area.
 - d) Coordinate restoration activities (i.e., re-entry).
 - e) Identify short- and long-term health/mental health impacts and determining how to address them.
 - f) Coordinate evacuation and sheltering operations including for persons with special needs.
 - g) Address the long-term economic impacts of disaster.

- (2) Continue with the damage assessment process.
- (3) Identify potential mitigation projects.
- (4) Make appropriate applications for state and federal disaster assistance and ensure programs are administered according to guidelines.
- (5) Coordinate assistance for meeting the short and long-term needs of those affected (e.g., food, housing, crisis counseling, etc.).

2. State Government

- a. WEM coordinates on behalf of the Governor or designee general control of state emergency operations, resources management, planning and policy to coordinate state response in support of local jurisdictions.
- b. 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (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 Joint Field Office (JFO) is established, these representatives may relocate to the

disaster site and work directly with their counterpart state agency representatives in the State EOC and/or JFO.

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Prevention Activities

Prevention activities are those necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. It is focused on ensuring adequate intelligence, analysis, interdiction, and enforcement capabilities are available and utilized prevent an imminent terrorist attack.

2. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities serve to develop the response capabilities that may be needed if an emergency occurs. 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 that can be used to identify deficiencies in plans and determine appropriate corrective actions.

3. Mitigation Activities

Mitigation is those activities which reduce or eliminate the severity and impact of disasters on people, property, the economy, and the environment.

4. Response Activities

Response is the process of providing coordinated emergency services during a crisis. These activities include activation of warning systems, plan implementation, and activities to reduce casualties and damage as well as enhancing recovery operations.

5. Recovery Activities

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 focuses on restoring the community as a whole to a normal or near-normal state. The recovery period is an 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, crisis counseling programs, and damage/disaster insurance, loans, and grants.

C. Levels of Activation

Upon notification of a disaster Brown County will initiate a graduated program of four EOC activation levels depending on the situation. During “fast-breaking” events, initial activation levels may be time-compressed and concurrent. The agencies and staffing required for an activation will depend on the nature of the emergency or disaster.

Level 4 Minimal (Enhanced Monitoring)

Conditions:

- Report of actual or potential threat received by County Emergency Management;
- Report(s) indicating potential for scope or severity of threat to increase.

Level 3 Minor (Initial Activation)

Conditions:

- Significant event in a single municipality, or multiple smaller events in several areas of the county;
- Scope or severity of the event(s) have, or are expected to, escalate beyond the capability of the initial response resources;
- Reports indicate potential or actual multiple injuries or deaths; evacuation of multiple residential or business units; sheltering of moderate numbers of people; or significant damage or other impact to the county;
- Event(s) expected to be resolved within a single operational period;
- Event(s) in neighboring county(s) that require resources from Brown County or have potential for other impact to the county;
- Event(s) present significant actual or potential impact on, or limitation of, essential services within the county.

Level 2 Moderate (Partial Activation)

Conditions:

- Significant complex event involving joint incident command;
- Event(s) involving state resource request(s);
- Event(s) expected to continue for multiple operational periods;
- Potential or actual significant numbers of injuries or deaths; evacuation of significant numbers of residential or business units; sheltering of large numbers of people; or major damage or other impact to the county;
- Emergency or disaster declaration at municipal or county level;
- Significant amount of municipal or county resources deployed outside Brown County;
- Event(s) present major actual or potential impact on, or limitation of, essential services within the county.

Level 1 Severe (Full Activation)

Conditions:

- Event(s) involving federal resource request(s);
- State emergency or disaster declaration for any portion of Brown County;
- Multiple major events within Brown County;
- Event(s) expected to continue for multiple weeks or months;
- Essential services within the county severely impacted or limited;
- Evacuation of large numbers of residential or business units with relocation of large numbers of people;
- Potential or actual large numbers of injuries or deaths;
- Catastrophic damage in parts of the county;
- Significant damage to critical infrastructure;
- Potential for major long-term recovery operations.

D. EOC Operations

During smaller emergencies, each agency (department) in county 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. This operation takes place in the Brown County EOC.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The County Emergency Operations Plan establishes the following emergency support functions that contain the emergency assignments and responsibilities for each of the ESFs as detailed below:

Emergency Support Functions

ESF #1 – Transportation Systems

Coordinate the use of transportation resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials and supplies) to support the needs of local government, voluntary organizations, and other agencies requiring transportation systems support during an emergency or disaster situation.

Lead Agency – Brown County Highway Department

Scope

- Traffic Control Planning
- Transportation Systems/Resources Planning
- Transportation Infrastructure Status Reporting and Repair

ESF #2 – Communications

The Communications function is responsible for the development, maintenance, restoration and utilization of county, local and private sector communications assets during emergencies. This includes the radio systems owned and operated by county agencies, amateur radio 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 ESF function is also responsible for the issuance of warning information regarding impending hazards, as well as the maintenance of warning networks which might be used by the county and local governments 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, NOAA Weather Radio system, NAWAS and other warning systems in place throughout the state.

Lead Agency – Brown County 911 Communications

Scope

- Coordinate with telecommunications industry
- Coordinate restoration/repair of telecommunications infrastructure
- Coordinate the protection, restoration, and containment of local cyber and information technology infrastructure
- Provide 24-hour warning capabilities and procedures
- Promote communication interoperability

ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering

ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) describes how Brown County supports local municipalities in the response and recovery phases of a disaster with assessing the damage to infrastructure and buildings; restoring and maintaining essential services; providing technical assistance through specialized personnel, equipment and supplies and procuring private sector resources.

Lead Agency – Brown County Public Works Department

Scope

- County, local, and tribal governments are responsible for public works and infrastructure and have the primary responsibility for incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery, including county-wide planning for ESF 3 activities. When activated to respond to an incident, the agencies for

ESF #3 develop work priorities in cooperation with the county, local and/or tribal government

- The private sector is responsible for a large proportion of the county/local infrastructure and is the lead for the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services. They participate in ESF #3 Incident Action Planning and other planning activities as appropriate and warranted.

ESF #4 – Firefighting

Establish an organizational framework for all firefighting activities in Brown County

Establish effective coordination of local, county, state, and federal resources to respond to structural (urban, suburban or rural) or forest fires resulting from man-made, technological events, natural disasters, or other events requiring fire response utilizing principals identified in the National Incident Management System.

Lead Agency – Responding Fire Department, MABAS 112 (structural), WI Department of Natural Resources (wildland)

Scope

Firefighting involves the management and coordination of activities/actions and resources to prevent, detect, and suppress all hostile fires by the local authority having jurisdiction except for forest fires as defined by Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 26.01(2) occurring outside the limits of villages and cities which are the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The specific actions required by a local “on scene commander” at the scene of an emergency or disaster will be determined by the size and magnitude of the event.

ESF #5 – Emergency Management

Coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities of the Brown County Government and provide the core management and administrative functions to support the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and the response of mutual aid, state assistance, and other assets.

Lead Agency – Brown County Emergency Management

Scope

- Facilitate planning and collaboration among organizations before, during, and after emergencies;
- Facilitate information collection, analysis, and dissemination;
- Coordinate resource requests and deployments.

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF 6) supports county, local, tribal and volunteer efforts to address the non-medical mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services needs of individuals and families impacted by an emergency or disaster.

Lead Agency- Brown County Health and Human Services–Community Services Division

Scope

Coordinate county, local, tribal and volunteer activities to aid victims of disaster and to assist local providers in the provision and securing of mass care, emergency assistance, economic assistance, and human services, including crisis counseling and support for citizens with access and functional needs.

ESF #7 – Resource Support

Emergency Support Function (ESF) -7 (Resource Support) provides the mechanism by which Brown County coordinates requests from the Incident Commander or other response/recovery entities for county, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and volunteer resources before, during, and after emergencies or disasters.

Lead Agency- Brown County Emergency Management East-Central Regional Incident Management Team (IMT)

Scope

- ESF-7 describes how Brown County coordinates and manages resources to provide the logistical support necessary for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations and to county personnel assigned to other locations in support of an incident.
- Resource support for county, local, and tribal government and volunteer organizations may consist of, but is not limited to, emergency relief supplies, facility space, office equipment, office supplies, communications, contracting services, transportation services, security services, special teams and resources, and personnel required to support immediate response and recovery activities.

ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical Services

Emergency Support Function 8 provides the mechanism for coordinated assistance to county, local, tribal and private resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) during a developing potential health and medical situation.

Lead Agency- Brown County Health and Human Services-Public Health Division

Scope

- Coordinate assistance to county, local, and tribal governments and private health and medical service providers in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs of victims of an emergency or disaster.

ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue

Provide support to local governments in both urban and non-urban search and rescue operations prior to and following an emergency or disaster situation.

Provide assistance in all activities associated with Search, Rescue and Recovery operations which are beyond the capabilities of local governments.

Coordinate the integration of personnel and equipment resources.

Lead Agency- Local Authority Having Jurisdiction

Scope

- Life-saving assistance
- Urban search and rescue

ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide:

1. A coordinated County response in an all-hazards approach, when responding to a natural/man-made, actual or potential discharge or release of chemical and biological materials, including nuclear or radiological materials.
2. A coordinated County response to an actual or potential release of hazardous materials, resulting from a transportation incident, fixed facility incident, natural disaster (i.e. tornado, flood, etc.) and terrorist

attack.

3. Coordination between local, tribal, state, and federal governments, and the private sector when responding to hazardous materials incidents or other threats to the environment and the public health.

Lead Agency- Brown County Hazmat Team
Private Industrial or Transportation Company

Scope

- Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response
- Environmental safety and short- and long-term cleanup

ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

This group is responsible for securing food needed for the feeding of victims and emergency works in affected areas. Additionally, this group is also responsible for assessment and protective action implementation associated with potential harmful effects upon the state’s food supply as the result of a disaster.

Lead Agency – Extension Brown County - Agriculture

Scope

- Local response actions are determined by specific county plans and policies. Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up or dispose of released oil and hazardous materials.
- County ESF 10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents by placing the hazard-specific response mechanisms with the appropriate agency.
- County ESF 10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents.
- County ESF 10 describes the lead coordination roles and specific responsibilities within responding agencies and is applicable to all departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local and tribal response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.
- Under the Brown County Hazard Analysis, the release of hazardous materials has been identified and declared a hazard.

ESF #12 – Energy

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is:

1. To provide county support to local and tribal governments, in an all-hazards approach, when responding to a natural/manmade disruption of energy supplies and distribution.
2. To provide for the effective use of available electric power, natural gas, and petroleum products in ways that meet essential needs and facilitate restoration of energy systems affected by an emergency.
3. To determine the extent of an emergency and appropriate response and coordinate/implement mitigation strategies.

Lead Agency – Brown County Emergency Management

Scope

- All actions following any emergency or disaster will be determined by the specific event.
- ESF 12 describes the lead coordination roles, and the division and specification of responsibilities among county agencies.
- ESF 12 is applicable to all county departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local and tribal response to actual or potential energy emergencies.
- County agency actions are determined by specific statutes, agency plans, ordinances and policies. Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to provide appropriate response and mitigation for emergencies involving energy.

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security

ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security) describes the capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area, safely diverting the public from hazards, providing security support to other response operations and properties, and sustaining operations from response through recovery.

Lead Agency – Brown County Sheriff

Scope

ESF 13 describes how Brown County will support local law enforcement activities to ensure the protection of life and property during emergency

situations. It also provides for the county participation in the Wisconsin Emergency Police Services (EPS) program.

ESF #14 – Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation

The purpose of ESF-14 is to support county, local, tribal, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and volunteer efforts to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an emergency or disaster. This support consists of available programs and resources to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents, where possible.

Lead Agency – Brown County Emergency Management

Scope

Based on an assessment of incident impacts, ESF 14 will be used to:

- Coordinate state, county, local, tribal, volunteer and private sector activities to aid victims of disaster.
- Assist communities to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area, including impacts on housing, businesses, employment, community infrastructure and social services.

ESF #15 – External Affairs

Establish a mechanism to provide accurate, coordinated and timely information to the general public in the event of an emergency or major disaster situation.

Lead Agency – Brown County JIC/PIO, Brown County PIO Group

Scope

- A significant emergency will involve many county and local agencies' media organizations. ESF 15 assistance will be provided as requested.
- ESF 15 coordinates county information to provide the appropriate public information support to federal, state, local and tribal governments.

Radiological Annex

Identifies resources and responsibilities for agencies that will respond to accidents involving radioactive materials. Because of Brown County's inclusion in the 50-mile ingestion pathway zone of the Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant/Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, details

of the special activities required in the recovery phase have been included.

Lead Agencies- Responding Fire Department
MABAS Division 112

Scope

- The local authority jurisdiction Incident Commander has responsibility for this operation. The County Emergency Management Director will act as the liaison between the on-scene responders and additional resources. Statutory authority for oversight regarding the remediation of radiological materials incidents rests with the State of Wisconsin.

VII. REFERENCES

Attachment 1, County Map

Attachment 2, Laws and Regulations

Attachment 3, Supporting Operations Plans and Documents

Attachment 4, Agency Responsibilities

Attachment 5, Organizational Chart

Attachment 6, Distribution List

Attachment 7, Glossary of Key Terms and Acronyms

Attachment 1 (County Map)



Attachment 2 (Laws and Regulations)

COUNTY ORDINANCES

A. BROWN COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES

- Chapter 7, Emergency Management – Describes the organization, authorities, and purposes of the Brown County Emergency Management Agency

TRIBAL LAWS

A. ONEIDA CODE OF LAWS

- Chapter 35, Emergency Management and Homeland Security - Provides for the development and execution of plans, direction of emergency management, response, and recovery, establishes the use of NIMS, and designates authority and responsibilities for public health preparedness.

STATE LEGISLATION

A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Chapter 323 – Describes the organization, duties and powers for state and local emergency management programs.

B. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

- Chapter 321 - 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 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

- Chapter 83.09 – Describes emergency repairs of county trunk highways.
- Chapter 85 - Describes departmental powers, duties and organization.
- Chapter 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.

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 Systems; 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.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The documents listed in Parts A, B and C is 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. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PL 109-308)

Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to require the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to ensure that state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

E. Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (PL 115-254)

Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) to modify the pre-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to permit

the use of technical and financial assistance for enforcement of hazard mitigation activities; establishes a National Public Infrastructure Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund; authorizes funding to be used to increase resilience in any area affected by a major disaster; and directs the FEMA to define the terms "resilient" and "resiliency."

- F. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA) (PL 109-295)

Clarified and modified the Homeland Security Act with respect to the organizational structure, authorities, and responsibilities of FEMA; requires the development of pre-scripted mission assignments for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) response efforts; establishes NIMS and the National Response Framework as the framework for emergency response and domestic incident management; amended to the Stafford Act to require appointment of a Disability Coordinator to ensure that the needs of individuals with disabilities are being addressed in emergency preparedness and disaster relief; established the FEMA Qualification System.

- G. 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.

- H. 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.

- I. 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.

Attachment 3 (Supporting Operations Plans and Documents)

County Plans

Hazard Mitigation Plan	County Emergency Management
Radiological Annex	County Emergency Management
Evacuation Plan (under development)	County Emergency Management
COOP/COG Plan	County Risk Management
Debris Management Plan	County Emergency Management
Austin Straubel Airport Emergency Plan	Austin Straubel Airport
Emergency Procedure Manual	County Emergency Management
Hazard Analysis	County Emergency Management
Disaster Plan	County Emergency Management
Hazardous Materials Strategic Plan	County Emergency Management

State Plans

WI Emergency Response Plan	WI Emergency Management
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Federal Plans

The National Response Plan	Federal Emergency Management Agency
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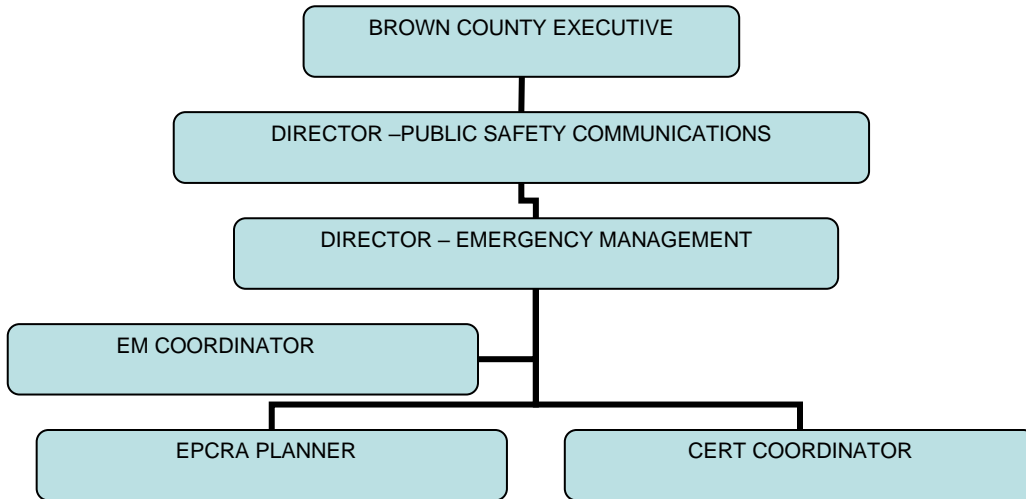
Attachment 4 (Agency Responsibilities)

Agencies	1- Transportation Systems	2- Communication	3- Public Works & Engineering	4- Firefighting	5- Emergency Management	6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services	7- Resource Support	8- Public Health & Medical Services	9- Search & Rescue	10- Oil & Hazardous Materials	11- Agriculture & Natural Resources	12- Energy	13- Public Safety & Security	14- Long-Term Recovery & Mitigation	15- External Affairs
Agency Having Authority				JL		S			L	S			JL		JL
Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)						S									
American Red Cross				S	S	S	S	S						S	
Brown County 2-1-1						S		S							
Brown County Agriculture/Extension										S	L			S	
Brown County Amateur Radio (ARES)	S	S			S		S		S			S		S	
Brown County CERT					S										
Brown County Department of Technology Services (DoTS)					S										
Brown County Emergency Management	S	S	S	S	L	S	JL	S	S	S	S	L	S	L	S
Brown County Executive	S						S							S	S
Brown County Finance							S								
Brown County Hazard Mitigation Team														S	
Brown County Hazmat Team										JL					
Brown County Highway Department	L		S				S				S		S		
Brown County Human Services- Public Health						L	S	L		S	S			S	
Brown County Humane Society											S				
Brown County Land and Water Conservation										S	S				

Brown County Medical Examiner's Office								S							
Brown County PIO	S														JL
Brown County PIO Group				S											S
Brown County Planning and Land Services (GIS)	S		S		S									S	
Brown County Public Safety Communications (911)		L		S	S		S		S						
Brown County Public Works			L	S					S	S					
Brown County Sheriff	S	S		S			S	S	S	S			JL		
Brown County VOAD					S		S							S	
East-Central Incident Management Team (IMT)							JL								
Farm Service Agency											S				
Green Bay Metro Fire Department							S		S						S
Green Bay Police Department									S						S
MABAS Division 112				JL											
MABAS Executive Board				S											
Municipal Public Works			S												
Northeast Wisconsin Healthcare Emergency Readiness Coalition (NEW HERC)								S							
Northeast Wisconsin Regional Trauma Advisory Council (NEW RTAC)								S							
Occupational Safety and Health											S				
Private Company (Industrial/Transportation)										JL		S		S	
Private Engineering Services			S												
Private Hospitals								S							
Private Railroad Companies			S												
Private Utility and Communication Companies			S												

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin											S			
The Salvation Army					S									
U.S. Coast Guard			S					S	S					
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency									S					
U.S. Forest Service			S											
U.S. Park Service			S											
WI Dept of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)									S					
WI Office of Energy Independence										S				
Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol								S						
Wisconsin Department of Administration (DoA)										S				
Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS)					S		S							
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)				JL				S	S	S		S		
Wisconsin Dept of Transportation (DoT)	S			S										
Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR)						S		S						
Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)			S	S	S		S		S	S		S		
Wisconsin Humane Society						S								
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association				S										
Wisconsin State Patrol	S			S				S	S			S		
Wisconsin Veterinary Corps										S				
Wisconsin VOAD					S	S								S

Attachment 5 (Emergency Management Organizational Chart)



Attachment 6 (Distribution List)

COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

County Agencies

Brown County Sheriff's Office
Brown County Health and Human Services Department – Public Health Division
Brown County Public Safety Communications
Brown County Highway Department
Brown County Medical Examiner
Brown County Hazmat Team

City/Village/Town Agencies

City of Green Bay Mayors Office
All Municipal Police Departments
All Municipal Fire Departments
All Emergency Medical Services
County Rescue/Eagle III
DePere Health Department
Oneida Health Department
Oneida Tribe – Emergency Management

State Agencies

Wisconsin Emergency Management

Federal Agencies

U.S. Coast Guard Station Green Bay

Volunteer Agencies

Salvation Army (redacted)
American Red Cross (redacted)
ARES/RACES (redacted)

Attachment 7 (Glossary of Acronyms and Key Terms)

For the purposes of the Brown County EOP, the following acronyms, terms, and definitions apply:

Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
ABMC	Aurora Baycare Medical Center
AC	Area Command/Commander
ADRC	Aging and Disability Resource Center
APHIS – VS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BC	Brown County
BCEMA	Brown County Emergency Management Agency
BCPH	Brown County Public Health
BCSO	Brown County Sheriff Office
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHMT	County Hazard Mitigation Team
CIS	Crisis Intervention Support
CTC	Community Treatment Center
DAT	Damage Assessment Team
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOA	Department of Administration
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DoTS	Department of Technology Services
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EC	East-Central
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EM	Emergency Management

EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EMWIN	Emergency Management Weather Information Network
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPS	Emergency Police Services
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FAST	Functional Assessment Screening Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNARS	National Radio System
FOSC/OSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
GB	Green Bay
GBMFD	Green Bay Metro Fire Department
GBPD	Green Bay Police Department
GBPS	Green Bay Public Schools
GETS	Government Emergency Telephone System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRB	Green Bay Austin Straubel Airport
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HERC	Healthcare Emergency Readiness Coalition
HHS	Health and Human Services
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HR	Human Resources
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command/Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDRG	State Interagency Disaster Recovery Group

IMT	Incident Management Team
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IS/TS	Information System/Technology System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
LE	Law Enforcement
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LNO	Liaison Officer
LPHA	Local Public Health Agency
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MARC	Mutual Aid Radio Channel
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MCP	Mobile Command Post
ME	Medical Examiner
MISO	Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCH	Natural Cultural Historic
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council
NEW	North East Wisconsin
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIRT	Nuclear Incident Response Team
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NS/EP	National Security and Emergency Preparedness
NSAR	National Search and Rescue
NSSE	National Special Security Event
NWS	National Weather Service
OCC	Operation Community Cares
OEI	Office of Energy Independence
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment

PFO	Principal Federal Official
PH	Public Health
PHEP	Public Health Emergency Plan
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
POD	Point of Distribution
POWTS	Private Onsite Water Treatment Systems
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSC	Public Safety Communications
PW	Public Works
RERTs	Radiological Emergency Response Teams
ROC	Regional Operation Center
RRTs	Regional Response Teams
RTAC	Regional Trauma Advisory Council
SBA	Small Business Administration
SHMT	State Hazard Mitigation Team
SITREP	Situation Report
SLTT	State Local Tribal Territorial
SoE	State of Emergency
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSDI	Social Security Disability
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SWITS	Southern Wisconsin Interpreting & Translation Services
TIME	Transaction of Information for Management of Enforcement
U.S.C.	United States Code
UC	Unified Command
UDSR	Uniform Disaster Situation Report
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
VDCC	Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WCLN	Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network
WDHS	Wisconsin Department of Health Services
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts
WEAVR	Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry
WEPP	Wisconsin EMS Emergency Preparedness Plan
WEM	Wisconsin Emergency Management
WHS	Wisconsin Humane Society
WI	Wisconsin
WING	Wisconsin National Guard

WisDOT	Wisconsin Department of Transportation
WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WPS	Wisconsin Public Service
WPS	Wireless Priority Service
WSLH	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
WSP	Wisconsin State Patrol
WVC	Wisconsin Veterinary Corps

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Community Recovery: In the context of the 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 Department of Defense (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 Operation Plan (EOP): 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.

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.

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

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 predestinated 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.

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.

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.

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 Disaster Medical System (NDMS): A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.

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

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.

Natural Resources: Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, and 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.