

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ



*.....where everyday we walk from a historic past into a bright and exciting future.
We invite you to join a community that has always been "historically progressive."*

BASIC PLAN

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

VILLAGE BASIC PLAN

LEAD COORDINATING AGENCY: Allouez Emergency Management

SUPPORT AGENCIES: **Allouez Public Works Department**
 Brown County Sherriff's Department
 Green Bay Metro Fire Rescue Department
 Allouez Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department
 Brown County Emergency Management
 American Red Cross
 Hospitals
 Salvation Army
 ARES/RACES (Amateur Radio)
 Private Utilities

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mission

Allouez Emergency Management coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts in support of the Village. Through planning, training and exercising we prepare response agencies, volunteer organizations, the private sector and citizens to respond to and recover from disasters.

B. Purpose

This document is a comprehensive plan for village wide mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Purpose of the Allouez Emergency Operations 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 village's relationship in support of village departments and other local units of governments during response and recovery.
4. Update plans to reflect information collected, decisions made, and procedures developed in the planning process and during response and recovery operations.
5. Provide a link between the county and municipal plans.
6. Provide policy for government officials, agency managers and emergency managers during a disaster situation.

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7. 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 county or federal agencies and assets are involved.

C. Scope

This Plan considers the emergencies and disasters likely to occur as described in the Brown County and the Village of Allouez Hazard Analysis and describes:

1. Functions and activities necessary to implement the four phases of emergency management – mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
2. Responsibilities in relation to federal disaster assistance programs under 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 the Village of Allouez is organized as shown in Attachment 5, and operates in accordance with State Chapter 323. Under Chapter 323 Wis. Stats., Allouez Emergency Management is responsible for preparing the village to cope with emergencies resulting from enemy action and natural or man-made disasters.
2. Allouez Emergency Management is a division of Green Bay Metro Fire Rescue. Allouez Emergency Management office is located at 1900 Libal St., Green Bay, WI 54301. The Village Administrator is appointed Emergency Management Director and the Green Bay Metro Fire Chief is the Emergency Management Coordinator.
3. The Village of Allouez issues a State of Emergency using the following process:
 - The procedures to follow are outlined in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) (p.4). Additionally, the laws governing who can declare an emergency (p.5) are outlined in the Plan. A sample disaster declaration is included in the plan.
4. The Village of Allouez Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Brown County EOC will jointly function as the primary locations for coordinating the Allouez emergency response and recovery activities.

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The Village EOC is located Station 8 135 Dauphin Street, Green Bay WI 54301. The County EOC is located at 3028 Curry Ln., Green Bay, WI 54311 and has 18 dedicated phone lines, internet access, an overhead projector, back-up power, and break room facilities available. The Brown County EOC will also serve as the alternate EOC.

5. When the Village of Allouez activates the EOP, the Village Emergency Management Director will consult with the County Emergency Management Director and determine if an EOC should be opened. If a Village of Allouez EOC is opened, the County will also open their EOC at the same time. The Village Emergency Management Director will initiate the Allouez EOC call-out list based on the level of activation.
6. 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, The Medical Examiner, and Brown County Emergency Management. The EM Director will initiate the EOC Call-Out List (BC Disaster Plan and EOP Phone List).
7. The Allouez Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) utilizes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), consistent with the National Response Plan (NRP), which identifies sources for direct assistance, operational support that the city may need in order to implement hazard mitigation and preparedness or respond and recover from an emergency or disaster. The City EOP consists of:
 - a. The Village Basic Plan identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the village's mitigation, preparedness, 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 describe emergency management activities and provide additional details to the Basic Plan.

II. POLICIES

A. Authorities

This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to state statutes and city ordinances/regulations as outlined in Attachment 2, Laws and Regulations.

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The concepts and processes developed in the NIMS, mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, have been incorporated in the Village Emergency Operations Plan. NIMS provide a consistent nationwide system for all jurisdictions to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic disaster or incidents.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. This plan identifies the responsibilities of village agencies and other organizations, which are listed in Attachment 4 of this Plan.
2. ESFs establish mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Primary responsibilities for each ESF are held by either one agency or joint agencies. Additionally, each ESF has supporting agencies that assist the Primary Agencies.

C. Limitations

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

III. 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 the Village of Allouez.
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 exercising. The Village Administrator's office is the coordinating agency.
2. Village departments are responsible for identifying emergency management personnel, developing and updating Standing Operating Guidelines (SOGs) and Individual Department Plans, and providing maps of the city (Attachment 1.) The Village of Allouez utilizes our Engineering Department extensively.
3. Emergency management in Brown County and Wisconsin operates utilizing an all-hazards planning approach which includes mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from major incidents.

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4. Governments have the legal and moral duty to protect the lives, property and environment within their jurisdictions.
5. The Village of Allouez responds first to disaster through implementing municipal plans and can quickly exhaust resources, making outside assistance necessary. When such assistance is provided, local elected officials still retain control over the response. Outside assistance, whether from another county, state, federal government or private sector, is delivered to support the local effort.
6. The Village is responsible for notifying County Emergency Management. 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 participation of the chief elected officials.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Several hazards pose a threat, significant in frequency, magnitude or both, to lives, property and/or environment in the Village of Allouez. These hazards include: tornadoes; downbursts and other violent storms; floods; ice storms; drought; fires; hazardous materials released to the air, ground or water during transportation or at fixed locations, including radiological releases; aircraft crashes; civil disturbances and terrorism. See Brown County Hazard Analysis (2012). Other scenarios not readily identifiable may pose significant threats to the Village as well.

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

The Village of Allouez responds first to disasters and can quickly exhaust our resources, making outside assistance necessary. Although such assistance is provided, local elected officials still retain control over the response (s. 62). Outside assistance, whether from other local jurisdictions, the county, state, federal government or private sector, is delivered to support the local effort. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster, federal disaster assistance may not be necessary or available for a smaller disaster.

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

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1. Local/county government.
 - a. Under Wis. Statutes Chapter 323.03(4) the powers and duties of counties and municipalities are outlined.
 - b. Local organizations or jurisdictions assign emergency or disaster responsibilities based upon existing capabilities or mutual aid agreements as provided in local emergency or disaster preparedness plans. All such plans should be consistent with this Plan and Chapter 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, which it must coordinate with for the purpose of providing assistance under the WERP and serve as the mechanism through which state response assistance is provided.
 - d. In an emergency or disaster that may require state and federal assistance, local governments should communicate with each other and describe what response efforts are being conducted. Counties should provide situation reports and damage assessments to Wisconsin Emergency Management. Municipalities should make reports to their county EOC in accordance with the County Emergency Response Plan.
 - e. Local/county government has primary responsibility to respond to disasters. To do this they:
 - (1) Manage the incident using their own resources and drawing additional resources from other town, municipal, county and non-governmental agencies.
 - (2) Notify State Emergency Management if State/Federal resources may be required.
 - (3) Maintain accurate records of disaster-related activities.
 - (4) Begin the damage assessment process.
 - (5) Assess the need for outside assistance.
 - (6) Coordinate through the county to obtain state assistance.
 - (7) Coordinate access to the disaster area.

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- (8) Coordinate assistance in meeting the short-term needs of those affected (e.g., food, potable water, replacement medications, evacuation, shelter, etc.).
- f. 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 determine how to address them.
 - f) Coordinate the evacuation and shelter of 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 federal disaster assistance and ensure programs are administered according to guidelines.
 - (5) Coordinate assistance in 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. WEM coordinates state response in support of local jurisdictions as follows:
 - (1) Notify, through the state's 24-hour Duty Officer System, other agencies that might have primary responsibilities or that might be mobilized due to escalating response.

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- (2) Monitor events, update agencies and consult with the Governor and agencies as necessary.
 - (3) Implement SOPs.
 - (4) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the situation and the possible need for federal assistance.
 - (5) Maintain accurate records of disaster-related activities.
 - (6) Begin the damage assessment process and, as needed, application process for federal disaster assistance.
 - (7) Activate the EOC (staffed by state and private organization liaisons).
 - (8) Issue situation reports to advise key officials of response and recovery efforts.
 - (9) Provide the coordination of information, decisions and resource management.
 - (10) Recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency and/or issue other orders.
 - (11) Authorize the deployment of the Mobile Command Post (MCP) for on-site coordination of information and response actions.
 - (12) Activate the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team.
 - (13) Conduct the internal and inter-agency after-action reviews of all phases of the disaster.
 - (14) Coordinate the request and implement federal disaster assistance.
 - (15) Incorporate the lessons learned into planning, training and exercising.
 - (16) Coordinate state response among state agencies providing mutual aid from outside of the affected county.
- b. State agency's priorities for recovery may include but are not limited to:
- (1) Coordinate the use of volunteer agencies between and among affected jurisdictions (e.g., counties, states, federal government and volunteer/non-profit agencies.).

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- (2) Implement the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) (MOUs will be kept in the Wisconsin ERP under Attachment 8) between the American Red Cross and the:
 - State of Wisconsin
 - Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services
 - Wisconsin National Guard
 - (3) Coordinate mobilization and commit state agency resources.
 - (4) Assist in restoring essential services.
 - (5) Identify short- and long-term health/mental health impacts and determining how to address them.
 - (6) Address the long-term economic impacts of disaster.
 - (7) Identify potential mitigation projects.
 - (8) Apply for appropriate federal disaster assistance and ensure programs are administered according to guidelines.
- c. State agency resources are grouped into ESFs. Each ESF is headed by a primary state agency, with one or more state agencies/organizations designated as support agencies based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. Each ESF has a counterpart federal ESF, which it must coordinate with for the purpose of providing assistance under the National Response Plan and serve as the mechanism through which federal response assistance is provided.
3. Federal Government
- a. The 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

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

- d. Federal agencies use ESFs to support the state and local jurisdictions.
 - (1) ESF activities may be conducted at both the national and regional levels.
 - (2) During declared federal disasters, federal assistance is provided under the overall coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) appointed by the President.
 - (3) The point for coordination of Federal support to state and local organizations is the JFO.

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation Activities

Mitigation is those activities, which reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people, property, environment and the economy from natural and technological hazards.

2. Preparedness Activities

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

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

3. Response Activities

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

4. Recovery Activities

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital and essential services to a community

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

C. Levels of Activation

The Village Emergency Management Director or designee will inform Brown County Emergency Management when disasters occur. Upon notification, Brown County will initiate a graduated program of four response levels depending on the situation and inform Wisconsin Emergency Management. Each level of response corresponds to the activation levels in the County and State Basic Plan. These levels are based on increasing levels of damage from minor to massive. During “fast-breaking” events, initial activation levels will be time-compressed and concurrent.

The activities listed under each level of activation are suggested guidelines for appropriate actions and staffing at that level. Actual activities and staffing will be determined by the Chief Elected Official or designee at the time of activation.

Level 4 Pre-Activation

- Initial reports of response activity received by Village Emergency Management.
- Initial reports of scope of incident and early damage estimates.
- Situation report provided to Brown County Emergency Management Director.
- Situation closed or Level 3 activated.

Level 3 Activation (Minor)

- County Director requests a Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR).
- Partial activation of the EOC begins at City Hall.
 - Emergency Management
 - Operations Section
 - Public Information
 - Chief Elected Officials
- Limited County or State resources requested (e.g. Incident Management Team, Bomb disposal unit).
- Village/County declaration of State of Emergency may occur.
- Regional Director on scene as State Liaison to County EOC.
- Situation closed or escalation to Level 2.

Level 2 Activation (Moderate)

- Full activation of the Village EOC at County EOC

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- Operations, Planning, Logistics/Finance, Information, Intelligence and Command Staff
- State ESF counterparts are activated and liaison with county for resources.
- County/Village have declared a State of Emergency and requested federal assistance.
- Situation de-escalates and short-term recovery planning begins or escalation to Level 1.

Level 1 Activation (Massive)

- State/Federal Declaration of State of Emergency.
- Expansion of Village/County EOC to include state and/or federal ESF liaison.
- Deployment of State and/or Federal ESF assets.
- Prepare for long-term recovery operations.
- Begin preparation of demobilization plan for operational assets.

BROWN COUNTY EOC LEVELS OF ACTIVATION

LEVEL 4: Village EM Director; Village EM Coordinator

LEVEL 3: Village EM Director; Village EM Coordinator; County EM Director; Public Works Director; Parks Director; County Health Department; County Sherriff's Department; Green Bay Metro Fire Department; Village President.

LEVEL 2: Village EM Director; Village EM Coordinator; County EM Director; Public Works Director; Parks Director; Sherriff's Department; Green Bay Metro Fire Department; County Health Department Director; Village President. County EM Director; County EM Coordinator; County Highway Commissioner; Sherriff's Chief Deputy; – MABAS Division 112; Village Attorney or Corporation Counsel; Clerk/Treasurer; Payroll/HR.; County Dispatch; County GIS; County Executive; WEM Regional Director (EC Region).

LEVEL 1: Village EM Director; Village EM Coordinator; County EM Director; Public Works Director; Parks Director; Brown County Sherriff's Department; Green Bay Metro Fire Department; County Health Department Director;. County EM Director; County EM Coordinator; County Highway Commissioner; Sherriff's Chief Deputy; President – MABAS Division 112; Village Attorney or Corporation Counsel; Clerk//; Treasurer; Payroll/HR; County Dispatch; County GIS; Green Bay Metro EMS Medical Director; County Executive; WEM Regional Director (EC Region); American Red Cross; Salvation Army.

D. EOC Operations

During smaller emergencies, each agency (department) in Village government performs its specialized tasks according to their agency's Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs). During major emergencies, however, there is an increased need for coordination of all activities relevant to the emergency response as they relate to the event as a whole. This operation takes place in the Village or Brown County EOC.

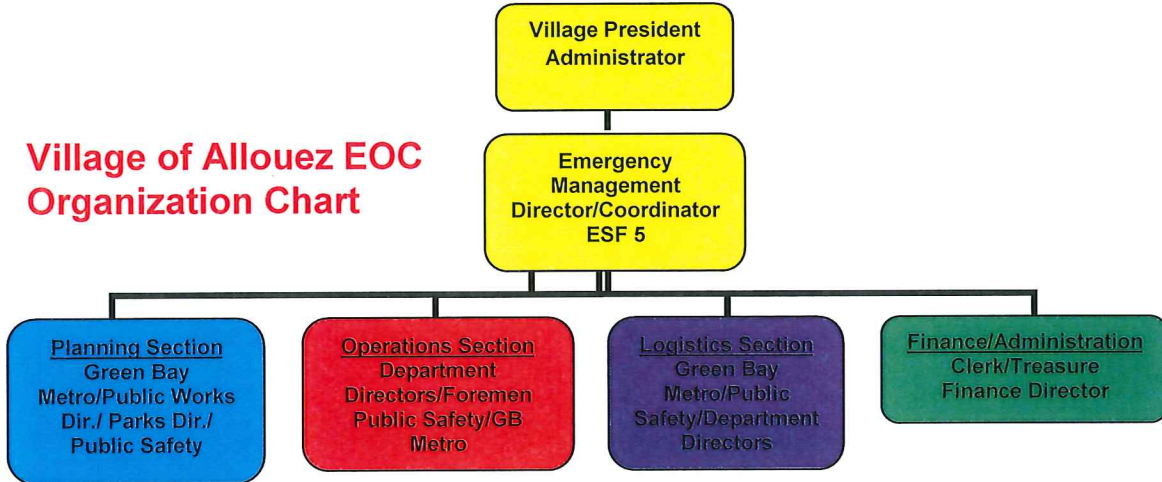
The following charts diagram the Village and Brown County EOC organizations.

The EOC structure allows the utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS) concepts in the City/County EOC during activation. An effective span of control is maintained by consolidating all of the agencies with emergency responsibilities

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into groups with an internal management structure, with the ESF Coordinator being responsible to the Section Chief.

Village of Allouez EOC Organization Chart



County EOC Operations

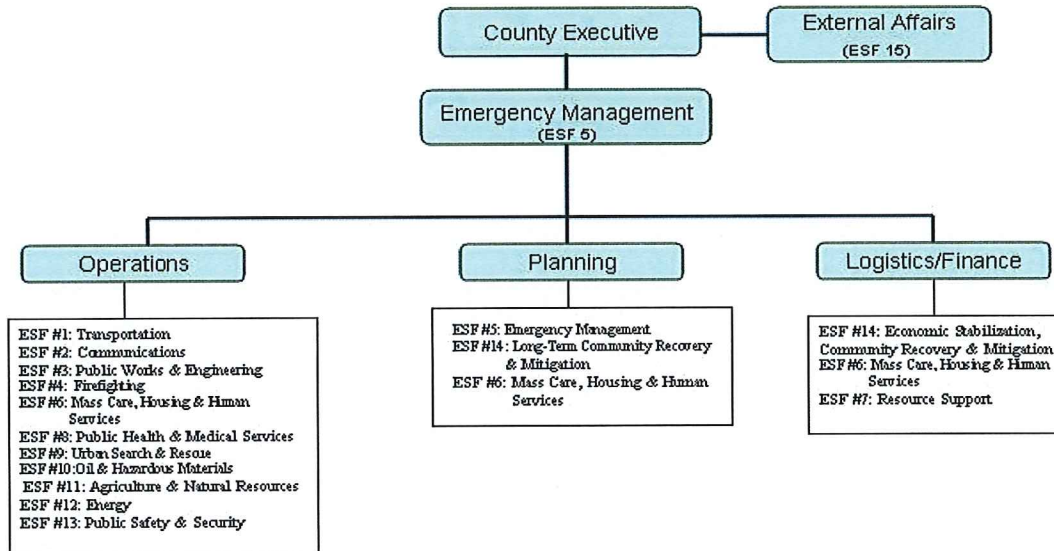


Chart 1

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V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Village 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

The transportation function within the village emergency organization operates primarily as a coordinating group. This group insures all roads and conduits into and out of an affected area remain open, and that the traffic allowed into those areas is coordinated in a manner that prevents bottlenecking and gridlock, which would prevent needed emergency assistance reaching those areas that need it.

Lead Agency – Allouez Public Works

Support Agencies – Allouez Parks Department Brown County Sherriff's Department, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, County Highway Department

Scope

- Coordinate civil transportation support
- Maintain transportation safety
- Restore local transportation infrastructure
- Movement control
- Damage and impact assessment

ESF #2 – Communications

The Communications function is responsible for the development, maintenance, restoration and utilization of village, county 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 village and county 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 Public Safety Communications

Support Agencies – Brown County Sheriff, Brown County Emergency Management, Brown County Human Services (i.e. special populations), Private Telephone Companies

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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

The Public Works and Engineering support function describes how the village will provide public works services; assessing the damage to infrastructure and buildings; debris removal, restoring and maintaining essential services and providing technical assistance through specialized personnel, equipment and supplies.

Lead Agency – Allouez Public Works Department

Support Agencies – Allouez Parks Department, Brown County Highway Department, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, Emergency Management, Private Utilities (Gas, Electric, etc.)

Scope

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Infrastructure restoration
- Engineering services, construction management
- Critical infrastructure liaison

ESF #4 – Firefighting

This ESF outlines the duties and responsibilities of Green Bay Metro Fire Department in fire prevention, fire detection and suppression, rescue services, Haz Mat response, decontamination operations, and mobilization of other fire departments.

Lead Agency – Green Bay Metro Fire Department

Support Agencies – MABAS, Sherriff's Department, Allouez Public Works Department, Brown County Public Health Department, Allouez Parks Department

Scope

- Coordinate and conduct firefighting activities on local lands
- Provide resource support to rural and urban firefighting operations

ESF #5 – Emergency Management

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 is to collect, analyze, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance

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the response and recovery activities of the Village. ESF 5 is most applicable to the village and county agencies and volunteer organizations that commonly report to the EOC during activation.

Lead Agency – Village Emergency Management, President
Support Agencies – Brown County Sherriff's Department, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, Allouez Public Works Department, Allouez Parks Department, Brown County Health Department, American Red Cross, Brown County Emergency Management, Village of Allouez Administration

Scope

- Coordination of incident management efforts
- Issuance of mission assignments to support the Incident Commander
- Resource management
- Incident action planning
- Financial management

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

ESF 6 is subdivided into the following two sub functions:

1. Shelter and Mass Care Operations

This sub-function coordinates the village assistance in sheltering, feeding and caring for victims of disaster, including special needs populations.

2. Disaster Victim Services

This sub function provides assistance to victims in locating relatives (and vice versa) through the Disaster Welfare Inquiry System, the restoration of mail delivery, the use of amateur radio networks to deliver essential and important communications, etc. Crisis counseling services are also addressed within this sub-function.

3. Crisis Intervention Support (CIS)

This unit coordinates the provision of CIS to emergency workers who have worked in the tense environment of a major disaster. This includes Village, County and State personnel.

Lead Agency – Brown County Health Department
Support Agencies – Brown County Sherriff's Department, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, Allouez Public Works Department, Allouez Parks Department, Brown County Public Health, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, ARES

Scope

- Mass care

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- Disaster housing
- Human services
- Evacuation
- Disaster Victim Services
- Crisis Counseling Services

ESF #7 – Resource Support

ESF 7 is subdivided into the following three sub functions:

1. Logistics

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

2. Resources Management

This sub function is responsible for the acquisition of all types of resources that are identified as “needed” following a disaster. This group will make arrangements to purchase needed resources if it is determined the state does not have the resources itself to supply a requirement in the field. This group handles the payment of debts and other encumbrances generated as a result of the emergency as well.

3. Staging Areas

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

Lead Agency – Allouez Emergency Management
Support Agencies – Brown County Emergency Management, Private Agencies, as needed

Scope

- Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.)
- Identify logistics management
- Coordination, activation and utilization of staging areas

ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 8 is divided into the following three sub functions:

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1. Emergency Medical Services

This sub-function coordinates the provision of EMS assistance at the local level following a disaster, including the movement of medical resources into disaster areas. This includes ground and aero-medical evacuation of patients as necessary from affected areas and interface with the state disaster medical system.

2. Public Health

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

3. Crisis Intervention Support (CIS)

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

Lead Agency – Brown County Health Department

Support Agencies – Allouez Emergency Management, Brown County Emergency Management, Brown County Public Health Agency, County Human Services, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, Voluntary Agencies, Medical Director

Scope

- Public health
- Medical
- Mental health services
- Mortuary services
- Crisis Intervention

ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue

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

Lead Agency – Green Bay Metro Fire Department

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Support Agencies – Brown County Sherriff's Department, Allouez Public Works and Engineering, Allouez Parks Department

Scope

- Life-saving assistance
- Urban search and rescue

ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

This function is responsible for the identification of, training on and response to hazardous substances or materials in the jurisdiction.

Lead Agency – Green Bay Metro Fire Department

Support Agencies – Brown County Hazardous Materials Response Team, Brown County Emergency Management, DNR, WEM

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 workers 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 – Allouez Parks Department

Support Agencies – Brown County Extension, Brown County Emergency Management

Scope

- Food resources
- Animal and plant disease/pest response
- Food safety and security
- Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration

ESF #12 – Energy

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

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Lead Agency – Allouez Public Works Department

Support Agencies – Brown County Highway Department, Utilities

Scope

- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration
- Energy industry utilities coordination
- Energy forecast

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security

Public Safety and Security integrates Village and County law enforcement capabilities and resources to support the range of incident management activities associated with major incidents within the city jurisdiction. It provides the means for providing assets in support of incident management, force and critical infrastructure protection and public safety.

Lead Agency – Brown County Sherriff's Department

Support Agencies – Area Police Departments, Brown County Highway Department, Allouez Public Works, Allouez Parks Department, Allouez Emergency Management, State Patrol, Emergency Police Services

Scope

- Facility and resource security
- Security planning and technical and resource assistance
- Public safety/security support
- Support to access, traffic, and crowd control

ESF #14 – Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation

ESF 14 is divided into the following two sub functions:

1. Assistance Programs

This sub function is the mechanism through which the village/county receives and coordinates state and federal disaster relief assistance to victims in the affected areas. Assistance could include the Individual & Households Program, the Small Business Administration's loan programs, the administration of unemployment compensation, and various other disaster relief programs available for both Presidentially declared and non-Presidentially declared disasters.

2. Recovery and Reconstruction Programs

This sub function addresses the long-term economic and psychological impact of disasters upon local communities and assists the communities in developing plans and processes for reconstruction. To assist

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

individuals, long-term recovery processes are implemented. This may include working with donations, identifying volunteers and compiling a resource list. It may also include management of crisis counseling grants. Grant and low-interest loan programs are identified and targeted for application by the community. Significant attention is given to the mitigation of future potential hazards when developing local recovery plans.

Lead Agency – Village Administration

Support Agencies – Allouez Emergency Management, Brown County Emergency Management, Brown County Public Health, Brown County Human Services, Volunteer Organizations.

Scope

- Social and economic community impact assessment
- Long-term community recovery assistance to local governments and the private sector
- Mitigation analysis and program implementation

ESF #15 – External Affairs

This ESF is responsible for the provision of information (both general and that which conveys emergency instructions to the public) concerning an actual or impending disaster. The coordination of Joint Public Information activities and the distribution of emergency preparedness instructions through other means are addressed in this function.

Lead Agency – Allouez Emergency Management

Support Agencies – Brown County Emergency Management, Brown County Sherriff’s Department, Brown County Health Department, Brown County Public Safety Communications

Scope

- Emergency public information and protective action guidance
- Media and community relations
- Legislative affairs

VI. REFERENCES

Attachment 1, Village Map

Attachment 2, County Map

Attachment 3, Laws and Regulations

Attachment 4, Supporting Operations Plans and Documents

Attachment 5, Agency Responsibilities

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
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Attachment 6, Organizational Chart

Attachment 7, EOC Centers

Attachment 8, Examples of Emergencies

Attachment 9, Equipment List

Attachment 10, Glossary of Key Terms

Attachment 11, Distribution List

Attachment 12, Alerting List

Attachment 13, Signature page

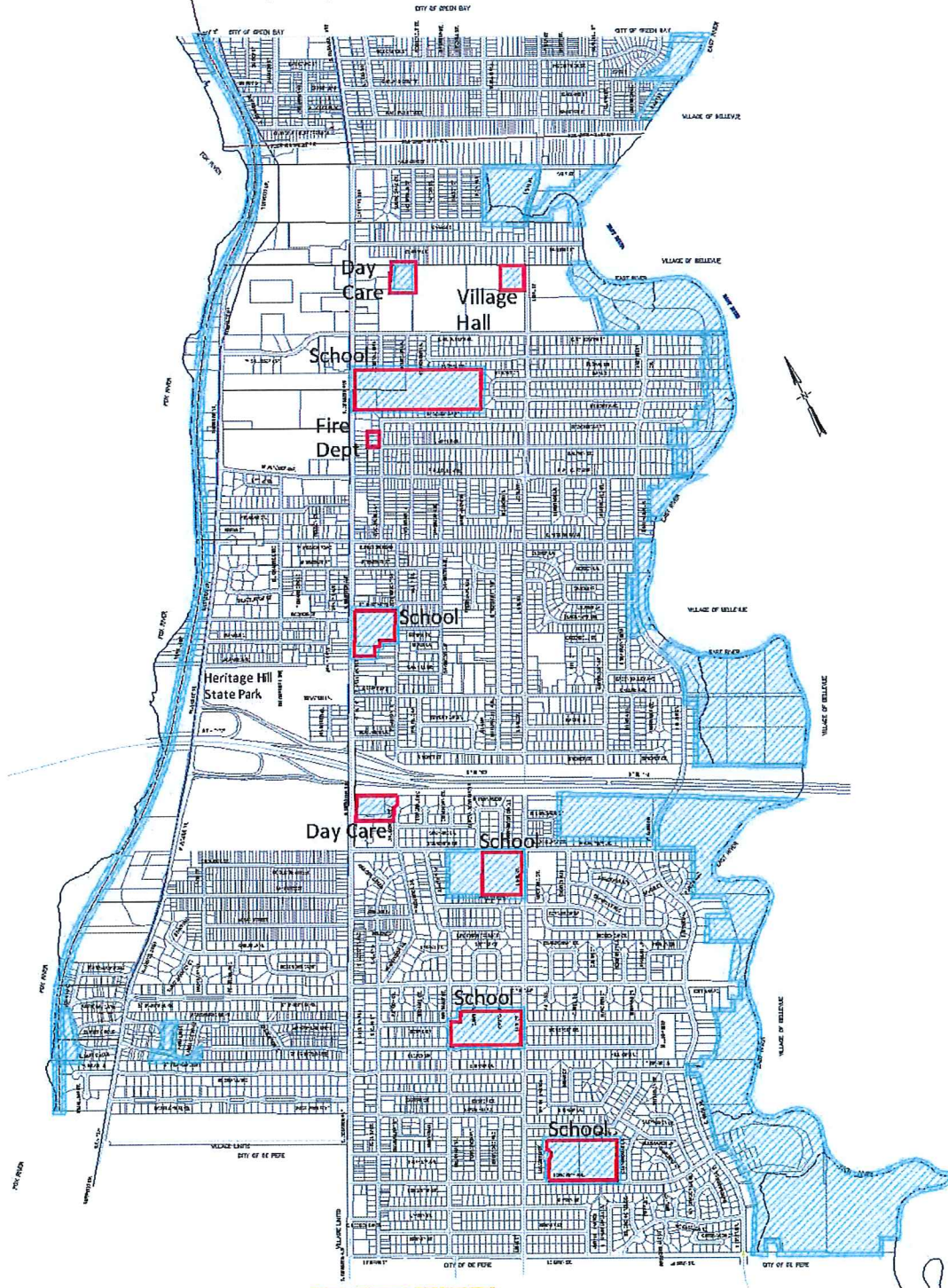
Attachment 14, Sample Disaster Declaration

Attachment 15, Promulgation Statement

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN *VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ*

Attachment 1 (Village Map)

VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ Emergency Response Map - April 2015



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
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Attachment 3 (Laws and Regulations)

STATE LEGISLATION

- A. Village of Allouez
- Ordinance 2.01 Continuity of Government
 - Resolution ? Adopting Emergency Operations Plan, _____ 2015
- B. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
- Chapter 323 – Describes the organization, duties and powers for state and local emergency management programs.
- C. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
- Chapter 21 - Describes departmental duties.
- D. 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.)
- E. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
- Chapter 166 -- Describes agency responsibilities during Public Health Emergencies
 - Chapter 250 – Describes the administration, supervision, powers and duties of state health activities.
 - Chapter 251 – Describes the structure, duties and levels of services of local health departments.
 - Chapter 252 – Describes departmental powers and duties regarding communicable diseases.
 - Chapter 254 – Describes the powers, duties, identification and control of environmental health concerns (e.g., toxic substances, radioactive material/nuclear power plants, disease control.)
- F. 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.
- G. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION

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- 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.

H. 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.)

I. TOWNS

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

J. VILLAGES

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

K. CITIES

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

L. 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

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- F. 10 CFR 50.47

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

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
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Attachment 4 (Supporting Operations Plans and Documents)

SUPPORTING OPERATIONS PLANS AND DOCUMENTS

County Plans

County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	County Emergency Management
County Hazard Analysis	County Emergency Management
County Disaster Plan	County Emergency Management
Hazardous Materials Strategic Plan	County Emergency Management

State Plans

State Emergency Response Plan	WI Emergency Management
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Federal Plans

The National Response Plan	Federal Emergency Management Agency
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EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN *VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ*

Attachment 5 (Agency Responsibilities)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS PARTICIPATING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIX

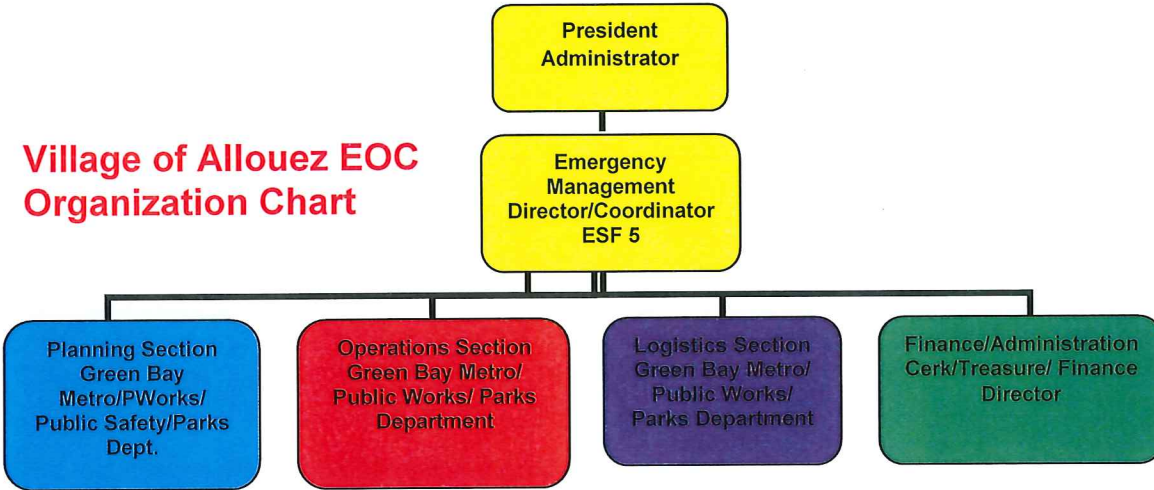
CITY/COUNTY AGENCIES	1 - TRANSPORTATION	2 - COMMUNICATIONS	3 - PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING	4 - FIREFIGHTING	5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	6 - MASS CARE, HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES	7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT	8 - HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES	9 - URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE	10 - OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	11 - AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	12 - ENERGY	13 - PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY	14 - LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION	15 - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
Emergency Management	S		S			P	P	S					S	S	P				
Green Bay Metro Fire		S		P		S		S	P	P									
Brown County Sherriff	S			S		S			S				P		S				
Brown County Health Department		S		S	P	S		P							S				
Allouez Administration															p				
Allouez Public Works Department	P		P	S		S			S			P	S						
Allouez Parks Department	S		S			S					P								
Brown County Highway Dept.	S		S									S	S						
Brown County Emergency Management		S				S	S	S		S	S		S	S	S				
Brown County Public Safety Communications		P													S				
MABAS				S						S									
County and other Police Agencies		S											S						
Brown County Human Services		S						S							S				
Brown County Public Health						S		S							S				
Salvation Army - American Red Cross - Other Volunteers						S		S							S				
ARES/RACES						S													
Private Industry		S	S		S		S					S							
Hospitals																			
Brown County Ag Extension											S								
State Patrol													S						

P = Primary Agency S = Supporting Agency

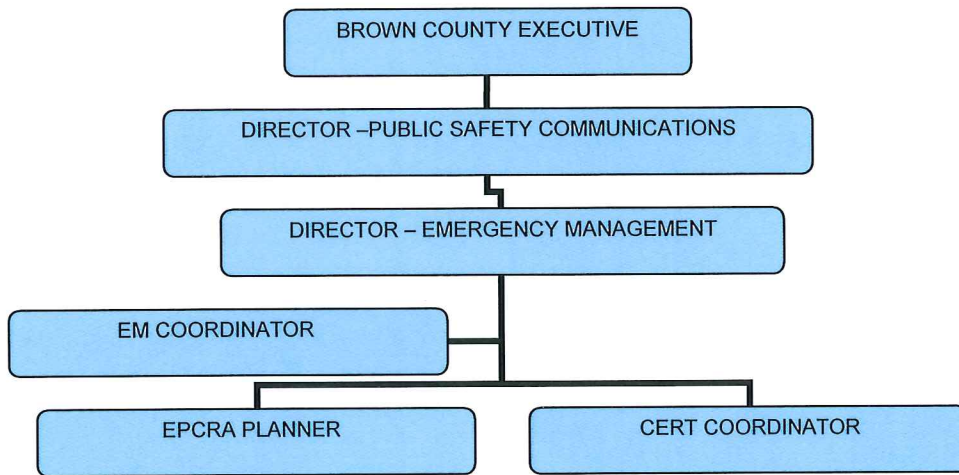
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

Attachment 6 (Emergency Management Organizational Chart)

**Village of Allouez EOC
Organization Chart**



**Brown County EOC
Organization Chart**



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

Attachment 7 (County Emergency Operations Center/ Local Emergency Operation Center)

EOC Operations Centers:

Brown County Emergency, 3030 Curry Lane 2nd Floor Green Bay, Wisconsin
54311, Office: (920)-391-7431

Allouez Village Hall, 1900 Libal Street, 920-448-2800

Station 8, 135 Dauphin Street, 920-448-3280

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

Attachment 8 (Examples of Emergencies)

Examples of Emergencies:

Local Flooding

Tornado

Straight line winds

Fire

Blizzard/snow event

Chemical spill

Power outage

Extreme heat/cold

Water system failure/contamination

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

Attachment 9 (Equipment List)

Village of Allouez Equipment List -1/1/2015

<u>Fleet #</u>	<u>Description/Attachments</u>
<u>STREET</u>	
5	<i>1999 Ford F-150 Pickup (Sign Truck)</i>
8	<i>2003 International Dump Truck (Primary Plow Truck)</i> HEll dump body Hoist A - Plow (Wausau HSP 3611H) B - Sander (Swenson SBD9 spreader) C - Wing (Wausau PW 9 TE) J - Pre wet dispensing unit
9	<i>1998 Chevy 1500 Pickup (Street Truck)</i>
13	<i>1997 Chevy Pickup (Street/Water Truck)</i> G - Toolbox I - Light bar
14	<i>2012 Dodge Ram - Street Foreman</i> Spray Liner I - Light Bar
15	<i>2000 Chevy Tiltmaster -14,500 lbs (Appliance Truck)</i> I - Light bar K - Lift gate (included in above cost)
20	<i>2009 Ford F-150 Pickup (Mechanic)</i>
23	<i>2006 Chevy Extended Cab Pickup (Street Foreman)</i> G - Tool box (included in above cost)
26	<i>2004 Peterbilt Dump Truck (Refuse/Brush/Leaves)</i> A - Plow (from old #26 to #49) B - Swenson SBD9 SS tailgate spreader (included) H - Tarp (included in above cost) K - High lift tail gate (included in above cost)
29	<i>New purchase - 2015</i> B - Swenson spreader - model SAD6

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

- 33 2006 Trackless MT5 (Leaves/Mowing)**
A - 5ft angle plow (esti \$1,500 included above)
P - Leaf rake
R - 72" broom Sweepster Model AS46 (from 1996 #34)
S - 62" flail mower Rhino Model RH62
- 34 2009 Holder Tractor - 97 hp (Sidewalk Plow)**
A - 60" hydraulic straight plow Model #41 AP60
A - 60" folding V-plow Model V-150/74
B - 1/2 cu yd sander/spreader Model 4158-5
T - 50" snow blower Model 4150-SB
- 41 2012 Massey Ferguson 2150 Large Square Baler**
- 42 2001 Peterbilt Dump Truck - 52,000 lbs (Primary Plow)**
A - Plow (esti cost of total)
B - Sander (included in above cost)
C - Wing (esti cost of total)
H - Tarp (included in above cost - perm attach)
J - Pre wetter (included in above cost - perm)
K - Lift gate (included in above cost - perm)
- 49 2004 Volvo (L90E) Loader**
A - Plow ('91 DROTT 61 plow DPW upgraded - old #26)
M- Front bucket (#50 shares w/#49)
Q - Fork set (included in above cost)
U - Dymax grapple bucket (esti cost of total)
- 50 2011 Volvo (L90F) Loader**
M - Front bucket (from 2000 Volvo)
U - Grapple bucket (from 2000 Volvo)
A - Plow ('89 PRQ11 upgraded by DPW)
P - Leaf rake (fabricated by DPW)
- 51 1998 John Deere Grader**
A - Plow
C - Wing (included in above cost)
W - 1800M roto-cut asphalt cutter
- 52 2011 Tymco Sweeper**
- 53 2014 Peterbilt (Garbage)**

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

Labrie 31 YD Automizer

- 54 2014 Peterbilt(Recycling)**
Labrie Automizer
- 55 2006 International Dump Truck (Brush/Sweeping/Bales)**
H - Tarp (included in above cost)
K - Lift gate (included in above cost)
- 77 2012 Linelazer - Graco**
- XX Trailer for Striping Equipment**
- 91 2000 Sterling Truck Dump Truck (Plow/Salting Truck)**
A - HSP361 1H plow
B - Swenson spreader - model SAD6
H - Model 500 elec 10' aero 500 tarp
- 93 2003 International Dump Truck (Plow/Salting Truck)**
A - Plow (esti cost of total)
B - Sander (included in above cost)
C - Wing (esti cost of total)
J - Pre wet dispensing unit
- 96 2006 Elgin Sweeper Sterling SC-8000 Mod - Cross Wind**
- 97 2007 International Rear Packer**
- 98 2014 Peterbilt (Garbage)**
Labrie 31 YD Automizer
- 99 2007 Peterbilt (Recycling)**

FIRE

- ENG 1 2007 Pierce Fire Truck (Engine 1611)**
- ENG 2 2002 Pierce Dash Pumper Fire Truck (Engine 1612)**
- PU 1 2008 Ford F-250 Pickup Truck**
- SQD 1 2012 Chevrolet Wheeled Coach Custom Medic III
Ambulance**

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

FIRE - TOTAL

OFFICE

2 2010 Ford Fusion

PARKS

17 2013 Ford F-150 Pickup

22 2009 Ford F-150 Pickup

27 2004 Chevy Pickup

28 2014 Ford F250
A - Boss power-v snowplow

30 1996 New Holland 4835
M - Front bucket (included in above cost)
O - Athletic field conditioner
Q - Forks (here prior to tractor purchase)
X - Aerator

32 1992 JD (JD-310-D) (Backhoe) (65 HP)
Q - Set of 8000# forks w/mount kit

37 2007 HR9016 Mower

48 2006 Volvo L20B Mini Loader
R - 7' broom
U - 72" grapple bucket
S - brush cutter/mower
O - soil conditioner
N - auger

56 2000 Water Tank Trailer
I - Light bar

57 1996 Hi-Ranger Aerial Boom Truck
Hydraulic pruner & holder
Hydraulic pole chain saw & holder

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

- 61 ***2001 Pressure Washer***

- 62 ***1977 Rollpac Blacktop Roller***

- 63 ***1971 JD Trencher (JD-21) - out of service***

- 65 ***2007 Graco Field Marking Machine***

- 68 ***2001 Honda Generator***

- 69 ***2004 Aerway Aerator***

- 70 ***2011 Kubota RTV***
 SHD Xtrack 116"
 Z - Top dresser (mete-r-matic III-f-12)

- 71 ***2006 Kawasaki Mule Mod 3010 4WD***
 Y - Ball field drag model 72

- 73 ***2001 Honda Rototiller***

- 74 ***2003 Crary Bear Cat String Trimmer***

- 79 ***2011 Ford F-450 Pickup***

- 84 ***Linelazer 3400***

- 85 ***2014 Toro Groundsmaster 7210***

- 86 ***2013 Ferris 61" Mower***

- 88 ***Ariens Snow Blower***

- 106 ***Blue Bird Sod Cutter***

- 107 ***Quick Stump-Away Stump Grinder***

CODE ENFORCEMENT/CADETS

- 3 ***2004 Chevy Malibu***

- 6 ***2003 Jeep Liberty***

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

ENGINEER

- 4 *1999 Ford Van***
I - Light bar

SEWER

- 40 *1995 Mobile Generator (Cummins)***

- 72 *2001 Sterling/Vactor (Sewer Truck)***
I - Light bar (included in above cost)
Stainless steel water tank upgrades

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ

Attachment 10 (Glossary of Key Terms)

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

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

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

Community Recovery: In the context of the NRP and its annexes, the process of assessing the effects of an Incident of National Significance, defining resources, and developing and implementing a course of action, restore and revitalize the socioeconomic and physical structure of a community.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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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, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural, landscapes, and museum collections.

Cyber: Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA): Refers to *DOD* support, including Federal military forces, *DOD* civilians and *DOD* contractor personnel, and *DOD* agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Disaster: See Major Disaster.

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

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

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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Emergency Operations 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.

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

Federal Terminology:

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

Environmental Response Team: Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and release of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The Federal officer who is appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal disaster

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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.

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.

Federal Terminology continued:

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

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident, information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC, advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Joint Operations Center (JOC): The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident, and is managed by the SFLEO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRP is activated.

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

National Response Center: A national communications center *for* activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices *of* oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.

National Response System: Pursuant to the NCP, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government (40 CFR § 300.21) for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.

National Response Team (NRT): The NRT, comprised of the 16 Federal agencies with

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.

National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP): Telecommunications. NS/EP telecommunications services are those used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to the population or damage to or loss of property, or could degrade or threaten the NS/EP posture of the United States.

National Special Security Event (NSSE): A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

National Strike Force: The National Strike Force consists of three strike teams established by DHS/USCG on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts. The strike teams can provide advice and technical assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal, communications support, special equipment, and services.

Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT): Created by the Homeland Security Act to provide DHS with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the NIRT consists of specialized Federal response teams drawn from DOE and/or EPA. These teams may become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear/radiological incident as part of the DHS Federal response.

Principal Federal Official (PFO): The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs): Teams provided by EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. These teams provide expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analyses, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response.

Regional Response Teams (RRTs): Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the Federal OSC during response actions.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program: The NS/EP TSP Program is the regulatory, administrative, and operational program authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., provisioning and restoration) of NS/EP telecommunications services. As such, it establishes the framework for NS/EP telecommunications service vendors to provide, restore or otherwise act on its priority basis to ensure effective NS/EP telecommunications services.

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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.

Conclusion of Federal Terminology

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, or includes a hazardous substance, that has been determined by Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an 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 by 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 to 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 in 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

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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 an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Infrastructure: The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Initial Actions: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident

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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

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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, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

Natural Resources: Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, air and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems as defined in 16 U.S.C. 64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

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

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention: Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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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,

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

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

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategic Plan: A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Telecommunications: The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

Terrorism: Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

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

Transportation Management: Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time-phasing plans; fleet management; and movement coordination and tracking.

Tribe: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Unaffiliated Volunteer: An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR): The damage assessment reporting form.

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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.

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Attachment 11 (Distribution List)

ALLOUEZ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LISTINGS

	<u>Phone No.</u>
Village Police Department	911
Village Fire Department	911
Village Rescue Squad.....	911
County Sheriff's Department	911
Village Administrator	1-920-448-2800(o)
	1-920-621-8748(c)
Wisconsin Emergency Management Duty Officer.....	1-800-943-0003
Brown County Emergency Management	920-391-7431
WPS Electric Company.....	1-800-450-7240
WPS Gas Company.....	1-800-450-7280
TDS Telephone Company	1-866-571-6662
Canadian Railroad	1-715-345-2516
American Red Cross.....	1-800-448-3543
Salvation Army.....	1-920-497-7053
Bellin Hospital	1-920-433-3500
St. Marys/St.Vincent Hospital.....	1-920-498-4200
Aurora Hospital	1-920-288-8000
County Human Services	1-920-448-6000
County Medical Examiners Office (Coroner).....	1-920-448-4185
ChemTrec	1-800-424-9300
Wisconsin DNR (Local Warden)	1-920-662-5100
National Response Center.....	1-800-424-8802

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Attachment 12 (Alerting List)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ALERTING LIST

1. Emergency Management Director/Coordinator
Office: 920-448-2800
Cell: 920-621-8748
2. Village President
Office: 920-448-2800
Cell: 920-621-0656
3. Brown County Sheriff
Office: 920-448-4222
4. Fire Chief
Office: 920-448-3277
5. Assistant Fire Chief
Office: 920-448-3279
Cell: 920-615-2620
6. Public Works Director
Office: 920-448-2800
Cell: 920-655-1513
7. Village Clerk/Assessor/Treasurer
Office: 920-448-2800
Cell: 920-621-3085
8. Parks, Recreation & Forestry Director
Office: 920-448-2805
Cell: 920-819-6715
9. Brown County Emergency Management Director
Office: 920-391-7431
10. Street Department Foreman
Cell: 920-621-8756
11. Parks Foreman
Cell: 920-621-8750
12. Water Foreman
Cell: 920-621-8745

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Attachment 13 (signature page)

Signature Page

(Name), (Village President)

(Name), (Village Trustee)

(Name), (Village Trustee)

(Name), (Village Trustee)

(Name), (Village Trustee)

(Name), (Village Trustee)

(Name), (Village Trustee)

(Name), (Village Clerk/Treasurer)

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Attachment 14 (Sample Disaster Declaration)

SAMPLE DISASTER DECLARATION

WHEREAS on _____, a disaster, namely _____ has struck the Village of Allouez; and

WHEREAS, because of such emergency conditions, the Village Board is unable to meet with promptness; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and expedient for the health, safety, welfare and good order of the Village to proclaim that emergency conditions exist; and

WHEREAS, the disaster has caused the Village of Allouez to expend, commit and exhaust all of its available resources; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Allouez is asking for county assistance and requests the county to advise the State of Wisconsin of our emergency conditions:

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to sections 323.11 and 323.14 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes, as Chief Elected Official of the Village of Allouez in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the great seal of the Village of Allouez to be affixed.

Effective at the Village hall this _____ day of _____, _____.

Chief Elected Official

NOTE: Under 323.14(4)(b), Stats., this proclamation shall be subject to ratification, alteration, modification or repeal by the governing body as soon as that body can meet, but the subsequent action taken by the governing body shall not affect the proper validity of this proclamation.

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Allouez Village Hall • 1900 Libal Street • Green Bay, WI 54301-2453 • (920) 448-2800 • Fax (920) 448-2850
www.villageofallouez.com

Promulgation Statement

Adopting an Emergency Support Function Plan for the Village of Allouez

WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority and direction of Section 323 of the Wisconsin State statute, the Village of Allouez Emergency Management has written an Emergency Operations Plan; and

WHEREAS, this 2015 version of the Village of Allouez Emergency Support Function Plan addresses federal and state rules and regulations, incorporates policies and procedures; and

WHEREAS, Village departments and supporting agencies have been afforded an opportunity to provide input, review, and comment on the proposed plan and such input has been brought forward; and

WHEREAS, the Village Administrator desires to adopt, implement and utilize the 2015 Emergency Support Function Plan for the Village of Allouez;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALLOUEZ VILLAGE BOARD that the 2015 Emergency Support Function Plan for the Village of Allouez is hereby approved and adopted. A copy of the plan is available at the Allouez Village Hall, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, and Brown County Emergency Management Department.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the VILLAGE BOARD of the VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ, this 2nd day of June, 2015.

Randall L. Gast, President

ATTEST:

Debra M. Baenen, Clerk-Treasurer