

WABASHA COUNTY

ALL-HAZARD


EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

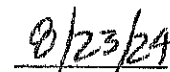
This Emergency Operations Plan was first developed in January 1979 and was most recently revised in August 2024.

CERTIFICATION OF PLAN APPROVAL ^(*)

This certifies that the SARA Title III items, in accordance with the Local Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk (2023 MNWALK), in the Wabasha County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan were approved by Peer Review on 10/22/2024.

I certify that the Wabasha County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan has been updated and approved.


Brenda Tomlinson
Emergency Management Director


Date

WABASHA COUNTY-WIDE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

RECORD OF REVISIONS ^(*)

REVISION NUMBER	NATURE OF CHANGE	REVISION DATE	PAGE(S) AFFECTED
-----	Certification of Plan Approval	8/20/24	All
-----	Record of Revisions	8/20/24	All
10	Table of Contents	7/19/24	All
15	Basic Plan – Update EMS information	9/30/24	BP-8
13	Annex I – Update wording	7/17/24	I-1
9	Annex J – Added wording	7/17/24	J-1 & J-2
14	Annex L –Addes Safety Officer and PIO to EOP Chart	7/17/24	L-6
4	Annex O – Added wording and procedures	7/17/24	O-1 & O-2
-----	Glossary	7/17/24	All
-----	Signature Pages	Multiple	A-2, B-4, C-2, D-2, E-3, F-3, G-2, H-2, I-2, J-2, K-2, L-8, M-2, N-2, O-2, P-1

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Glossary of Acronyms and Definitions

BASIC PLAN

I. REASON FOR PLAN

Most areas of Wabasha County are prone to natural hazards. Past history here has shown that the most common hazard is flooding, then straight-line winds, blizzards, and tornadoes; manmade disasters such as hazardous material releases, rail incidents; and national security emergencies such as terrorism. The reason for this plan is to aid in protection of the citizens of Wabasha County from the effects of these disasters. The Wabasha County All Hazard Mitigation Plan includes additional information regarding hazards in the county.

II. PURPOSE, FORMAT AND SUMMARY OF PLAN

- Purpose: Wabasha County has many capabilities and resources that could be used in the response to any major disaster. These include the facilities, equipment, personnel, and skills of both government and non-government professions and groups in Wabasha County. The purpose of this plan is to ensure the effective, coordinated use of these resources so as to:
 1. Maximize the protection of life & property.
 2. Ensure the continuity of government.
 3. Provide support to all areas and political subdivisions in the county that require assistance.
- Format and Summary: The Wabasha County-Wide Emergency Operations Plan has three primary parts: An all-hazard basic plan with 16 supporting annexes, a series of standard operating procedures (SOP's), and a resource manual. The Basic Plan focuses primarily on the assignment of emergency responsibilities and on general operations policies. It is directed at those officials who have overall direction and control responsibilities. The Annexes elaborate on the responsibility assignments made in the Basic Plan. They are of primary value to agency and department heads. The SOP's are detailed procedural documents to be used by the personnel who are expected to carry out the responsibility assignments contained in the Basic Plan and Annexes. The Resource Manual, located in the Emergency Management Office, is an inventory of materials, equipment, supplies, and organizations that could be needed in the event of a major emergency/disaster. It contains information that may be helpful to a variety of government officials.

III. LEGAL BASIS AND REFERENCES

- A. MINNESOTA STATUTES (MS) 12.25, subd. 2
- B. MS 299J.10
- C. MS 299K.05 (SARA Title III)
- D. MS 115E.03
- E. Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- F. Robert T Stafford Act of 1988 (Disaster Relief & Assistance)
- G. Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act of 1986 (1986)
- H. Post Katrina EM Reform Act (PKEMRA)
- I. Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

IV. ORGANIZATION

Existing government is the basis for emergency operations. That is, government agencies will perform emergency activities related to those they perform on a day-to-day basis. County organization and inter-relationships are shown on Chart A below.

V. AGREEMENTS

It is important to have agreements in place in order to reserve facilities that will be needed or help that will be crucial during a large incident or in times of disaster. Wabasha County has a Joint Powers Agreement with the Southeast Region Homeland Security & Emergency Managers (SERHSEM) and can rely on other counties in the region to come to help out when in need.

VI. RECORD STORAGE

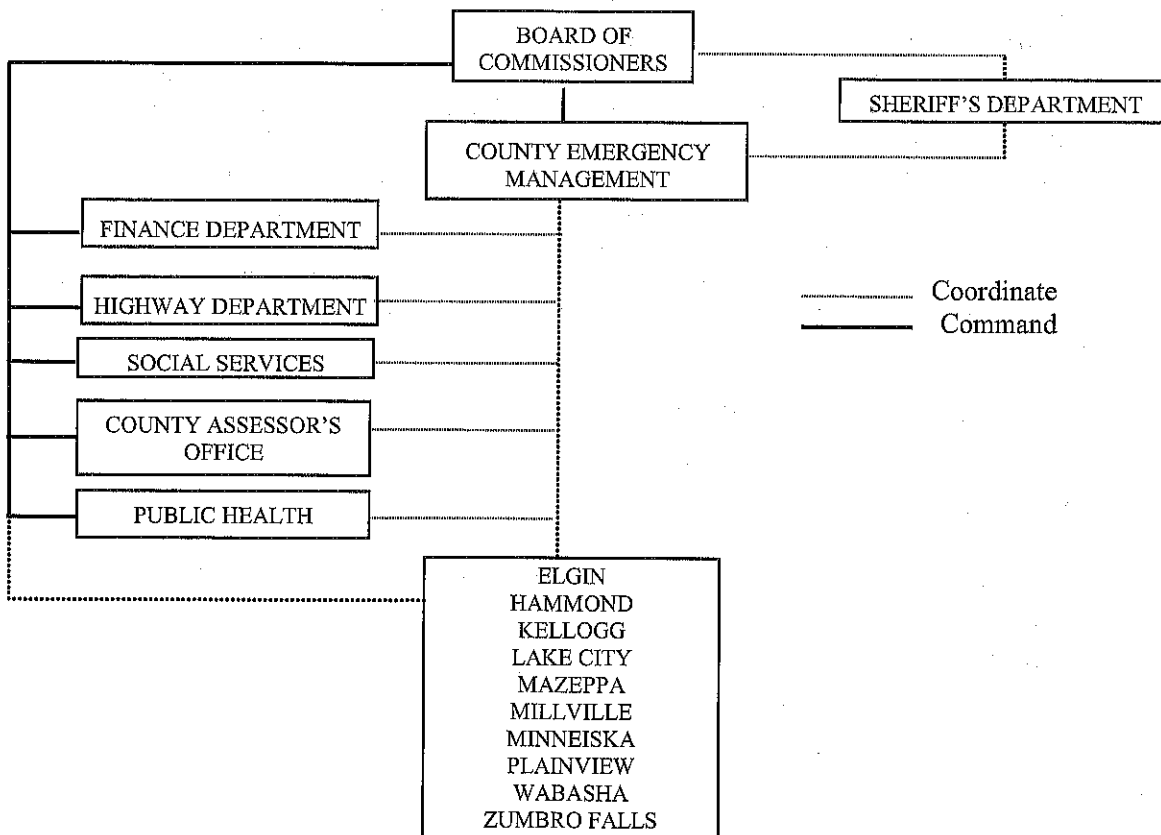
Vitals records for Wabasha County shall be backed up daily and backup tapes stored at the Winona National Bank (WNB), in Wabasha, MN.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The direction and control of government operations from a central, protected facility with adequate communications and key personnel is essential to the conduct of emergency operations. This has been provided for in VIII A on page BP-3 (Emergency Responsibility Assignments).

CHART A

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS¹



¹ Chart includes primary operational positions/departments only.

- A. County Government - The Wabasha County Board of Commissioners will be responsible for providing overall direction and control of county government resources involved in the response to a disaster. The County Emergency Management Director will serve in a staff capacity to the Board of Commissioners, will implement this plan, and coordinate emergency operations. The Emergency Management Director will also serve as the "emergency coordinator" for the county. The Emergency Management Director can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by contacting the County Dispatch Center. In addition, emergency contact information for the Emergency Management Director, and alternate, are located in the Emergency Operations Center Personnel Directory in the Resource Manual. (*SARA 1)

Direction and control of Wabasha County's response to a major disaster will be carried out at the Wabasha County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Wabasha County Emergency Management, along with Social Services, Information Technology and Public Health, has developed a Continuity of Government Plan in order to allow County Government's essential duties to continue to operate without interruption. (*16d)

- B. City Government - Mayors of the cities in Wabasha County will be responsible for providing overall direction and control of their city government's resources involved in the response to a disaster. (For additional direction and control information such as staffing, communications, incident command system (ICS), etc., refer to the Direction and Control Annex.)

VIII. EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENTS (*2)

- A. A summary of Wabasha County's emergency responsibility assignments, by function, is shown on Chart B. Heads of the various county government departments and agencies will be responsible for carrying out the assignments shown on this chart. Additional information about these emergency responsibility assignments is contained in the Annexes to this Basic Plan. (One Annex exists for each of the responsibilities that are shown on Chart B.) Lastly, county departments and agencies are expected to develop SOPs they may need in order to carry out these responsibilities. These SOP's must be maintained and updated as necessary. A copy of the SOP and updates must be kept on file at the County Emergency Management Director's Office.
- B. The responsibilities have been assigned by a code letter: "P", "S", or "C".
1. "P" indicates primary operational responsibility, which means the official or agency is in charge of, and responsible to make provision for, that function.
 2. "S" indicates support responsibility, which means that the agency so assigned will, if possible, assist the official or agency that has primary or coordination responsibility for that function.
 3. "C" indicates coordination responsibility, and is assigned when several agencies have a partial responsibility, but no one official/agency has obvious primary responsibility. This will often be the situation when non-government agencies are involved.
 4. As a general rule, county officials will be primarily responsible for carrying out emergency functions outside city limits, and municipal officials will have the corresponding responsibility within city limits.
 5. Only one "P" or "C" can be assigned per function, and a minimum of one "S" should be assigned for each function.

IX. OPERATIONS POLICIES

- A. In the event of a major disaster, the chairman of the Wabasha County Board of Commissioners shall declare a local emergency. Such a declaration will invoke necessary portions of this plan, activate the EOC either partially or fully, and will permit the county to take such actions as may be required to protect lives and property. In addition, any or all parts of the plan may be implemented whenever it is deemed necessary in order to provide for the public safety.
- B. Protection of life and property and alleviation of human distress is the primary goal of county government emergency operations.
- C. In an emergency affecting more than one political jurisdiction, officials of all jurisdictions involved will coordinate their services to the maximum extent possible.
- D. The Wabasha County Emergency Management Director (or designee) will assist in providing the resource coordination between government agencies and the private sector.
- E. Local government resources must be utilized to the maximum before state or federal assistance will be made available.
- F. Each agency, department, or service of government will provide for the maintenance of records during an emergency. These records should include work hours, equipment hours, supplies and materials consumed, injuries to personnel, and damage to public facilities and equipment.

The Emergency Operations Center will be partially or fully activated by the Emergency Management Director (or designee) in the event of a major incident or local, statewide, or national disaster. Request for EOC activation may be made by any Incident Commander. See Annex B for more detailed information.

CHART B

EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENTS (*)

FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS		
		INSIDE CITIES	OUTSIDE CITIES	REMARKS
A. Notification and Warning	Wabasha Co. Sheriff's Office Wabasha Co. Emergency Management (EM)	P	P S	
B. Direction and Control	County Board of Commissioners Affected City Councils Wabasha Co. and City Emg. Mgmt.	P C	P C	City EM's city limits
C. Emergency Public Information	Wabasha Co. Administrator or his/her designated PIO Designated PIO of each city Wabasha Co. and City Emg. Mgmt.	P C	P C	City EM's city limits
D. Search and Rescue	Wabasha Co. Sheriff Local Police Depts. Local Fire Depts. Wabasha Co. EM	S C P C	P S S C	City EM's city limits
E. Health/Medical	County Medical Official County Public Health Wabasha Co. Sheriff	P C S	P C S	
F. Evacuation, Traffic Control, and Security	City & County Law Enforcement Wabasha Co. and City Emg. Mgmt.	P C	P C	City EM's city limits
G. Fire Protection	Local Fire Departments	P	P	
H. Damage Assessment	County Assessor Wabasha Co. and City Emg. Mgmt.	P C	P C	City EM's city limits
I. Congregate Care	Social Services Director American Red Cross Salvation Army	P S S	P S S	
J. Debris Management Operations	County Highway Department City Engineer/Public Works Dept.	S P	P S	
K. Utilities Restoration	Local Utilities (See pages K-1 & 2)	P	P	
L. Radiological/ Hazardous Materials Protection	Radiological Officer Wabasha Co. EM	P S	P S	
M. Terrorism/Bioterrorism	Wabasha Co. Sheriff Wabasha Co. EM	P S	P S	
N. Pandemics	Wabasha Co. Public Health Wabasha Co. EM	P S	P S	
O. Volunteer/Donations Mgmt	Wabasha Co. EM	P	P	
P. Agricultural Plan	Wabasha Co. EM	P	P	
Q. Ingestion Pathway	Wabasha Co EM HSEM	P S	P S	
R. REP Relocation Plan	Wabasha Co. EM HSEM	P S	P S	

Code: P = Primary; S = Support; C = Coordination

X. STATE AND FEDERAL SUPPORT

- A. GENERAL.** The Wabasha County Emergency Management Director will be responsible for assisting the county in obtaining any state or federal government resources that may be needed as a result of a disaster. In carrying out this responsibility, the director will contact the Minnesota Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) regional program coordinator (RPC) for Wabasha County. The RPC can provide technical information and assistance, if requested. Lastly, a summary of state and federal disaster assistance that may be available is contained in Minnesota Disaster Management Handbook. This document is on file with the County Emergency Management Director.
- B. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.** In the event of a major emergency/disaster which exceeds the resources and capabilities of county government, and which requires immediate state and/or federal assistance, the State Duty Officer may be contacted. The State Duty Officer telephone number is: (800) 422-0798 (outside the Mpls/St. Paul metro area).
- C. NATIONAL GUARD.** When a natural disaster or other major emergency is beyond the capability of local government, support from the National Guard may be available. Only the governor, as commander-in-chief of the Minnesota National Guard, has the authority to activate the Guard. The purpose of the activation is to ensure the preservation of life and property and to support civil law enforcement authorities.
1. Operational Policies
 - a. National Guard assistance will complement, and not be a substitute for, county and/or local participation in emergency operations.
 - b. If made available, National Guard personnel remain under military command at all times, but will support and assist county and/or city forces in the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.
 2. Request Procedure

In the case of the county (and all cities that are not of the first class), the sheriff is the only local government official authorized to submit the request for National Guard assistance. Such requests are to be submitted to the state duty officer.

XI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE, TRAINING & EXERCISES

- A.** With regard to this plan, Wabasha County Emergency Management Director will serve as the planning coordinator. As such, the director will have overall authority and responsibility for both development and maintenance of the plan. The process used by the director to develop/maintain the plan will be as follows: Annexes will be revised and approved by each department head responsible for individual annexes. (*1b)(*(SARA 3)
- B.** This plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary, but at least once annually. The Emergency Management Director will be responsible for ensuring that this updating occurs, and that it is in accord with the schedule and procedures established by the Minnesota HSEM. In establishing its schedule and procedures, HSEM will consult with the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and other appropriate state agencies.

- C. This plan will be distributed to all county government departments and agencies that have emergency assignments in the event of a major disaster in the county. A plan distribution list will be maintained by the Emergency Management Director.
- D. Wabasha County will comply with MnHSEM, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Public Law 99-499 (SARA) training and exercise requirements, as published. This Operations Plan is exercised yearly using police, fire, EMS and Emergency Management from various cities within the county. Information about both scheduled and previously conducted training and exercises can be obtained by contacting the Emergency Management Director. In addition, the scheduled exercises for Wabasha County are listed in the Resource Manual under *Drills and Exercises*. (*SARA 3)

Please refer to most recent State Training and Exercise Plan for the most up-to-date list of planned drills and exercises.

WABASHA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENTS TRAINING SCHEDULE (*SARA 2)

<u>CITY</u>	<u>TRAINING NIGHT</u>	<u>MEETING NIGHT</u>
Elgin	2 nd Tuesday of the month	Last Tuesday of the month
Kellogg	4 th Tuesday of the month	2 nd Tuesday of the month
Lake City	2 nd & 3 rd Tuesday of the month	Last Thursday of the month
Mazeppa	1 st Monday of the month	1 st Monday of the month
Plainview	3 rd Wednesday of the month	1 st Wednesday after the first Monday
Wabasha	3 rd Wednesday of the month	1 st Wednesday of the month
Zumbro Falls	3 rd Monday of the month	2 nd Monday of the month

Most of the Fire Department personnel in Wabasha County are trained to, equipped and respond at the Hazardous Material Awareness level. The Zumbro Falls Fire Department is trained to, equipped and responds at the Hazardous Materials Operations level as defined in 29 CFR 1910.120. The individual fire departments have the records of training for their firefighters.

HAZMAT TRAINING:

Contact Riverland Community & Technical College - (800) 247-5039

WABASHA COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICES TRAINING INFORMATION (*SARA 3)

<u>Ambulance Service</u>	<u>Directors #'s</u>	<u>Training & Meeting</u>
Elgin Ambulance Service PO Box 207 Elgin, MN 55932 Ambulance@elginmn.com	(507) 876-2266 (507) 261-7877 (C) Sarah Ring	2 nd Monday of month Training & Meeting
Lake City Ambulance 601 N. 10th Street Lake City, MN 55041 Lcambulance@ci.lake-city.mn.us	(651) 345-3030 Sara Rybarczyk	2 nd Monday of month Training & Meeting
Mayo Clinic Ambulance 110 – 3 rd Street SW Plainview, MN 55964 arms.kathryn@Mayo.edu	(507) 534-3980 (507) 951-6422 (C) Kate Arms ((507) 951-9963 Supervisor on Duty)	3 rd Monday of month Training & Meeting
Wabasha Ambulance 129 W. Hiawatha Drive Wabasha, MN 55981 ambdir@wabasha.org	(651) 565-2633 (651) 380-8109 (C) Ryan Marking	1 st Monday of month Training & Meeting

EMS personnel and designated EMS mutual aid ambulance services are, at a minimum, trained to and respond at the First Responder Awareness Level as defined in 19 CFR 1910.120. EMS training records are maintained by the individual ambulance services, they have the records of training for their EMTs.

Some of the services employ Paramedics. Contact the above listed ambulance services for more information on paramedic programs.

ANNEX A

NOTIFICATION
AND
WARNING

I. PURPOSE

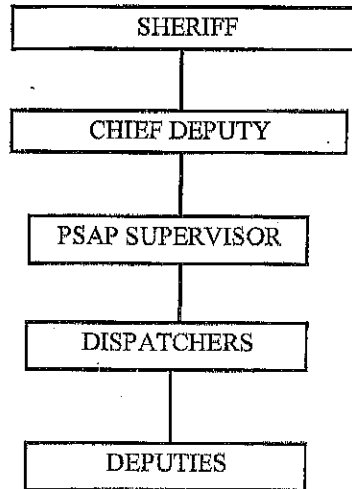
Provide an overview of the responsibilities and the procedures where the notification of key officials and the warning of the general public are accomplished.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES ⁽¹⁷⁾

- A. The Wabasha County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center is the County Warning Point for the County. The Wabasha County Warning Point is responsible for the proper receipt and dissemination of all emergency notifications received.
- B. The County Sheriff is the County Warning Point Supervisor. The alternate is the PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point aka Dispatch) Supervisor. The Sheriff's Office has overall responsibility for ensuring that all notifications received by the County Warning Point are handled properly.
- C. Upon being notified of a warning, the Wabasha County Dispatch Center is responsible for: ⁽¹⁸⁾
 - 1. Notifying key county government and private organization officials, as appropriate.
 - 2. Notifying the affected municipalities through the City Emergency Manager or designee. ⁽¹⁶⁾
 - 3. Activating the appropriate outdoor warning sirens as well as CodeRED, the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS), and Emergency Alert System (EAS) by following the steps outlined in the Notification and Warning Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). ⁽¹⁸⁾
 - 4. If requested, assist City Emergency Manager, or designee, in notification of affected private and/or public facilities (hospitals, industries, nursing homes, etc.) included in the Notification and Warning SOP. ⁽¹⁸⁾
- D. The City Emergency Managers, or designees, in Wabasha County are responsible for relaying any notifications that they receive from the Wabasha County Dispatch Center to their local public officials and residents.
- E. Municipal warning points in Wabasha County that have the capability of activating their own outdoor warning sirens are encouraged to do so.
- F. Wabasha County Emergency Management will ensure annual training and testing of CodeRED and IPAWS.
- G. Wabasha County Emergency Management will ensure coordination with regional and state entities.

III. ORGANIZATION

Wabasha County Warning Point (Sheriff's Dispatch) *




*Has ultimate responsibility for the proper receipt and dissemination of all warnings.

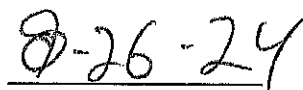
IV. SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

The Wabasha County Notification and Warning SOP details the specific notification and warning procedures to be followed by the Wabasha County Dispatch Center.

V. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)



Rodney Bartsh, Sheriff



Date

ANNEX B

DIRECTION
AND
CONTROL

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

08/12/22 REV: 9

I. PURPOSE

To describe how direction and control of Wabasha County's response to a disaster will be accomplished.

II. OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTION AND CONTROL ^{(*)8}

- A. County Board of Commissioners: The Wabasha County Board of Commissioners/County Administrator is ultimately responsible for providing direction and control of county government resources involved in the response to a disaster. The line of succession to the County Board is as follows:

Chairperson
County Administrator
Public Health Director
Emergency Management Director

- B. County Emergency Management Director: The Wabasha County Emergency Management Director will serve in a staff capacity to the County Board; will implement this plan; and will coordinate emergency operations. The line of succession to the Wabasha County Emergency Management Director is as follows:

Emergency Management Director
Emergency Management Assistant Director (if applicable)
Sheriff

III. LOCATION OF THE DIRECTION AND CONTROL FACILITY

- A. For Emergency/Limited Scope Disasters:

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) may be established in the field (or at the scene) to direct the initial response by county forces to the event. (If NIMS is implemented, the first arriving senior official will serve as the incident commander until he or she requests to be properly relieved.) However, if organizational control of the incident escalates beyond the capability of field command, the incident commander can request that the county emergency operations center (EOC) be activated to provide overall command of the incident. This will generally become necessary when the incident covers a large geographic area, multiple locations, and/or when multiple responding agencies are involved. Unified command would then be utilized, if not before, bringing other agencies into the command and decision-making process. ^{(*)20}

- B. For Disasters

Direction and control of Wabasha County's response to a disaster will be carried out at the Wabasha County EOC located in the Wabasha County Criminal Justice Center in Wabasha. The alternate EOC is located at the Public Safety Building in Lake City. ^{(*)21}

IV. FUNCTION OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The functions performed at the EOC will be different according to the type and scope of the disaster, but will generally involve the following:

- A. Coordinating the county government response to the disaster. (Including coordinating with the on-scene commander, if ICS is implemented.)
- B. Coordinating with any local government(s) affected by and/or responding to the disaster.
- C. Coordinating with any state and/or federal agencies responding to the disaster.
- D. Coordinating with any businesses/industries directly affected by and/or responding to the disaster.
- E. Coordinating with the National Weather Service office during periods of projected or actual flooding.
- F. Generating appropriate public information.
- G. Coordinating and channeling the service of volunteers. (Specific task assignments and management of volunteers will normally be provided by the applicable service chiefs.)
- H. Loaning and tracking resources deployed for disaster response. (See Attachment 1)

V. EOC ACTIVATION

A. Operational Readiness

The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the primary and alternate EOCs. This involves ensuring that the EOC has the necessary communications equipment, maps, displays, tables and chairs, message logs, etc.

B. Criteria for Activation (*)

The degree of Wabasha County's EOC activation will be determined by the severity of the emergency. EOC activation can be requested from any Incident Commander.

- 1. Partial Activation – The EOC may be partially activated due to a potential threat to life or property in Wabasha County from severe weather (i.e., tornado, flooding, blizzard); hazardous materials incident/accident that is beyond the capabilities of field operations (including an uncontrolled release of a SARA Title II reportable product); emergency levee failure or pipeline leak.
- 2. Full Activation – The EOC may be fully activated in response to a major emergency/disaster in Wabasha County resulting in an actual threat to life and property. This will include, but is not limited to, tornado, flooding, dam failure, or pipeline leak which causes damage to the public and private sector, and requires a coordinated response effort; hazardous materials incident/accident involving the response of several agencies (including federal and state, as well as surrounding counties and municipalities), or enemy attack.

C. Responsibility for EOC Activation (*9)

The Wabasha County Emergency Management Director is responsible for ensuring that the EOC is activated according to the criteria discussed on the previous page (V. EOC Activation) as quickly as is possible. In the event of a major disaster, EOC staff would be expected to automatically report to the EOC.

VI. STAFFING OF THE EOC

- A. The staffing list for the Wabasha County EOC is found in the EOC Personnel Directory on page B-3-SOP. Each department/agency that is represented in the EOC is responsible for ensuring that its representative is familiar with the duties that he or she is expected to perform at the EOC. A checklist of responsibilities is available in the EOC for each of the roles needed. (*20)
- B. The municipality(ies) affected by a disaster may be requested to provide a representative in the county EOC. The representative will help county officials provide assistance to the municipality involved.
- C. Space will be provided in the EOC for state and federal officials, should their presence be necessary. Such officials will be briefed regularly as to the status of the disaster. County officials, however, will remain responsible for providing direction and control of the county's response to a disaster.

VII. EOC COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY

The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating all county government communication activities.

Using the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) system (800MHz radio), the County EOC has the capability of communicating with any and all incident command posts that would be created in the county; municipalities within the county; neighboring Minnesota county EOC's; local hospitals; state and regional EOC's; county field units; and any other entity where communication is essential. (*15)

The County EOC communications equipment is not protected from the effects of electromagnetic pulse (EMP).

When the need arises to send out sensitive information across the 800 MHz radio, the county will use the encrypted law enforcement talkgroups. The recipient shall keep the information confidential and it will only be given to the person it is intended for. If sensitive information is to be stored, it will be safeguarded away from others until the intended recipient receives the information. (*40)

VIII. EMERGENCY POWER

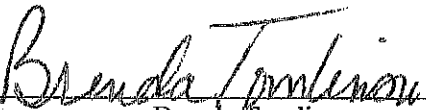
The County EOC has an emergency (backup) power source.

IX. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The following support materials are kept on file in the County Emergency Management Director's office:

- A. Direction and Control SOP
- B. County Resource Manual (includes list of key equipment and supplies)

X. AUTHENTICATION^(*)


Brenda Tomlinson
Emergency Management Director


Date

ATTACHMENTS

1. Equipment Record

EQUIPMENT RECORD

Attachment 1

Location of Work: _____

Page # _____ of _____ pages

Description of Work: _____

Time period: _____ to _____

FEMA _____ DR _____

Date: _____

Category of Work: _____ DSR No.: _____

Job Site No.: _____

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT Indicate size, capacity, hp, make & model	DATE & HOURS WORKED	RATE PER HOUR		TOTAL COSTS	VENDOR	INVOICE NUMBER
		WITH OPERATOR	W/OUT OPERATOR			

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS TRANSCRIBED FROM DAILY LOGS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

Certified by: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

ANNEX C

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

10/10/18 REV: 12

I. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of how emergency public information would be disseminated in the event of a major emergency/disaster.

II. SPOKESPERSON ^(~18)

The primary individual authorized to serve as the spokesperson for Wabasha County is the Wabasha County Administrator. If the County Administrator is unavailable, the Emergency Management Director, or the Sheriff, will serve as the alternate spokesperson. The Public Information Office (PIO) will serve as the official point of contact for the news media and will draft information to be shared. The spokesperson will relay pertinent information to the public and to the media.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. County government personnel in the field will relay important information about the emergency/disaster to the EOC and PIO.
- B. The PIO will disseminate information and instructions to the public on a timely basis and will coordinate all County news releases.
- C. The PIO will be responsible for handling rumor control. ^(~19)
- D. The Emergency Management Director and/or County Warning Point will ensure that the Emergency Alert System (EAS) is activated when necessary and that vital information is sent via telephone notification system, CodeRED.
- E. The County Public Health Director will prepare materials that describe the health risks associated with each hazard, the appropriate self-help or first aid actions, and other appropriate survival measures.
- F. The American Red Cross and Salvation Army will prepare materials for the visually impaired and non-English speaking groups, if needed.
- G. The American Red Cross will prepare instructions for people who must evacuate from a high-risk area, and instructions for sheltering in place.
- H. The Operations Section Chief and designees will be responsible for providing instructions identifying centrally located staging areas and pickup points for evacuees without private automobiles or other transportation.
- I. The Operations Section Chief and designees will be responsible for preparing instructions for evacuees' use upon arrival in a hosting area. Such instructions would indicate the location of evacuation centers, shelters, lodging, feeding facilities, and medical facilities.

IV. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- A. If it becomes necessary to establish a media briefing room, the Commissioners Room will be used for this purpose. News media personnel will be asked to report to this facility. (*3a)
- B. In the event of a prolonged disaster/emergency, news releases will be issued on a regular and timely basis. Information will be checked and rechecked for accuracy before being released to the public by the public information spokesperson. (*3a)
- C. Public information will be disseminated through social media and the following radio and television services: (*3a)

Local Radio Stations:

KLCH, 117 S. Washington, Lake City, MN	Phone: 651-345-6900	Daytime Fax: 651-388-7153
KMFX, 1530 Greenview Dr SW, Rochester, MN	507-288-3888	507-288-7815
KROC, 122 - 4 th Street SW, Rochester, MN	507-286-1010	507-286-9370
KCUE/KWNG, 474 Guernsey Lane, Red Wing, MN	651-388-7151	651-388-7153
WBHA, 474 Guernsey Lane, Red Wing, MN	651-560-4888	651-388-7153

Local Television Stations:

KTTC-TV, 6301 Bandel Rd NW, Rochester, MN	Phone: 507-288-4444	Daytime Fax: 507-288-6278
Midcontinent, 5 North Drive, Wabasha, MN	651-565-2628	
HBC Cable TV, 329 E. Hiawatha Dr, Wabasha	651-565-0304	

- D. Critical information will be distributed to Wabasha County residents and businesses via the CodeRED telephone notification system that also has the capability to send via text and email. (*3a)

V. AUTHENTICATION^(*)



Michael Plante
County Administrator

9/23/24

Date

ANNEX D

SEARCH
AND
RESCUE

I. PURPOSE

To describe how search and rescue would be accomplished in Wabasha County following a disaster.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES ^{(*)14}

- A. Outside city limits – the Wabasha County Sheriff's Office is responsible for performing search and rescue. The number for the 24 hour Sheriff's Dispatch is 651-565-3361. Local law enforcement and area fire departments may be requested to assist.
- B. Inside city limits – search and rescue will normally be the responsibility of local law enforcement and volunteer fire departments. In communities without local law enforcement, the Sheriff's Office will perform search and rescue with the fire department. In communities without local law enforcement or fire departments, the Sheriff's Office will perform search and rescue efforts and will request assistance from area volunteer fire departments.

City of Elgin – Elgin Fire Department and Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

City of Hammond – Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

City of Kellogg – Kellogg Fire Department and Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

City of Lake City – Lake City Fire Department and Lake City Police Department

City of Mazeppa – Mazeppa Fire Department and Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

City of Millville – Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

City of Minneiska – Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

City of Plainview – Plainview Fire Department and Plainview Police Department

City of Wabasha – Wabasha Fire Department and Wabasha Police Department

City of Zumbro Falls – Zumbro Falls Fire Dept and Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

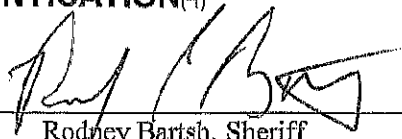
III. SUPPORTING AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

- A. The Civil Air Patrol may be requested to assist in looking for missing persons and assist in damage assessment. This request would be done through the State Duty Officer.
- B. The National Guard may be available to assist in rescuing snowbound travelers as well as other types of searches and must be activated by the sheriff.
- C. Volunteer agencies will be needed to assist with a major search and rescue operation.

IV. SUPPORTING STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

Law enforcement and fire departments, ambulance services, and other agencies responsible for conducting or participating in a search and rescue operation may develop and maintain any standard operating procedures (SOPs) they may need. Such SOPs may include guidance and instructions for performing search and rescue following an accident/incident involving hazardous materials (depending on the level of hazmat response training received) and, if applicable, following an emergency levee failure.

V. AUTHENTICATION^(*)



Rodney Bartsh, Sheriff



Date

ANNEX E

HEALTH
AND
MEDICAL

I. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of how the health and medical care needs of Wabasha County residents will be met in the event of a major disaster. (*12)

II. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Hospital Care – injured victims will be transported to:

1. HOSPITALS:

- a. Gunderson-St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1200 – 5th Grant Blvd. W, Wabasha MN 55981
- b. MCHS-Lake City Medical Center, 500 W. Grant Street, Lake City, MN 55041
- c. MCHS-St. Marys Hospital, 1216 Second Street SW, Rochester, MN 55902
- d. Olmsted Community Hospital, 210 – 9th Street SE, Rochester, MN 55904
- e. Community Memorial Hospital, 855 Mankato, Winona, MN 55987

2. CLINICS:

- a. MCHS-Plainview Clinic, 245 – 1st Street SW, Plainview, MN 55964
- b. MCHS-Lake City Clinic, 500 W. Grant Street, Lake City, MN 55041
- c. Gunderson-St. Elizabeth's Clinic, 1202 – 5th Grant Blvd W, Wabasha, MN 55981
- d. Olmsted Medical Clinic, 20 – 2nd Avenue NE, Plainview, MN 55964

*If these facilities become overwhelmed, the schools in the affected city shall be converted into emergency medical facilities with the help of Red Cross to care for victims. (*12)*

B. Ambulance Service – the following ambulance services will be used to transport disaster victims (these services have written mutual aid agreements):

1. Wabasha Ambulance, 129 W. Hiawatha Dr., Wabasha, MN
2. Lake City Ambulance, 209 S. High St., Lake City, MN
3. Mayo Clinic Ambulance, 110 Third Street SW, Plainview, MN
4. Elgin Ambulance, 130 E Main Street, Elgin, MN
5. Mayo Clinic Ambulance, 1005 NW 6th Street, Rochester, MN
6. Mayo One Helicopter, Rochester, MN

C. Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Care – the ambulance services and fire departments will be available to provide immediate medical care to disaster victims suffering major and minor injuries.

D. Emergency Mortuary Operations – these operations will be the responsibility of the Southern MN Regional Medical Examiner's Office (SMRMEO). Funeral directors in the cities of Wabasha, Plainview, and Lake City have verbally agreed to assist with the care and identification of victims. Wabasha County Sheriff's Office or local law enforcement is responsible for notification of next of kin of deceased. SMRMEO will handle victim identification, family counseling, and reunification of families with remains. (*12)

- E. Health Threat – Serious potential and actual health problems (epidemics, food and/or water contamination, etc.) associated with a disaster will be the responsibility of the Wabasha County Public Health Department Director. Support is available from the Minnesota Department of Health. In the event of need for disposal of contaminated food from local restaurants or grocery stores, Wabasha County Public Health's Environmental Services will take the lead. If an inspection needs to be conducted and the food is not contaminated, the Department of Agriculture's Dairy and Food Inspection Division will conduct the inspection.
- F. Inquiry and Referral Service – This service will be the responsibility of the American Red Cross of Wabasha County.
- G. Decontamination Capability - The Emergency Management personnel and volunteer fire departments trained in the use of decontamination equipment will assist with decontamination of people.

III. COORDINATION

- A. If a serious disaster resulting in multiple casualties occurs in Wabasha County, overall coordination of the various health/medical organizations response to the disaster would take place at the Wabasha County EOC. All ambulance services are equipped with radio communications equipment and can, therefore, communicate with each other and with the EOC.
- B. Wabasha County has an efficient surveillance system with the schools, clinics, hospitals, and County Public Health. They use MNTRAC and the blue disease reporting card to report any outbreaks they are seeing. The MN Department of Health (MDH) receives these cards and contacts County Public Health. Details on this and other programs are located in the Wabasha County Public Health Disaster Plan. ⁽⁵⁾
- C. Wabasha County Public Health has the medical surge plan for Gunderson-St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Wabasha and also MCHS Lake City Medical Center. Both hospitals are part of the regional hospital plan and have decided that their hospital incident commanders make the decision whether or not to request help from their regional counterparts. ⁽⁵⁾

IV. SUPPORTING PLANS/PROCEDURES AND PERSONNEL

- A. Gunderson St. Elizabeth's Medical Center, Wabasha; Mayo Clinic Health System (MCHS) Lake City; Winona Community Memorial Hospital, Winona; and MCHS St. Marys, Rochester, all maintain disaster plans.
- B. Gunderson St. Elizabeth's Medical Center, MCHS Lake City, Winona Community Memorial Hospital, MCHS St. Marys, Rochester, and Fairview Red Wing Medical Center, maintain chemical emergency plan/procedures for decontamination of radiologically, biologically, or chemically contaminated casualties.
- C. Ambulance services have established procedures regarding which hospital an injured victim should be transported to. Triage tags used at the scene will serve as devices used by EMS and hospitals to keep track of injured persons.
- D. The Wabasha County Resource Manual contains lists of doctors, nurses, hospitals, pharmacies, ambulance services, sources of medical supplies, mortuaries, and other health support services. ⁽⁶⁾

- E. Ambulance service and other pre-hospital emergency medical service agencies/organizations which respond to the scene of a serious accident/incident are responsible for developing and maintaining whatever standard operating procedures/emergency response plans that may be required. SOP's must include guidance and instructions for responding to hazardous materials incidents.
- F. Minnesota Funeral Directors Association (MFDA) Emergency Mortuary Response Plan.
- G. Wabasha County Public Health has prepared a Wabasha County Public Health Disaster Plan. A copy of this Plan is located in the Wabasha County Emergency Management Office. (*12b)

V. STATE SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

Support is available from the Minnesota Department of Health in the event of a major health threat or serious radiation incident. (See Annex L - the Radiation/Hazardous Materials Protection Annex to this plan.)

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Ambulance Services in Wabasha County

VII. AUTHENTICATION^(*)



Tammy Fiedler, Director
Wabasha County Public Health

8/27/24

Date

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN WABASHA COUNTY

<u>CITY</u>	<u>NUMBER & TYPE OF VEHICLES</u>	<u>NON-EMERGENCY TELEPHONE</u>
Elgin Ambulance 140 Main Street E. Elgin, MN 55932	1 - Type III Modular	(507) 876-2266
Lake City Ambulance 601 N. 10th Street Lake City, MN 55041	3 - Type III Modulares and 1 - Paramedic Response Vehicle 1 - Disaster Trailer	(651) 345-3030
Mayo Clinic Ambulance 110 3 rd Street SW Plainview, MN 55964	1 - Type III Modular	(507) 534-3980
Wabasha Ambulance 129 W. Hiawatha Dr. Wabasha, MN 55981	2 - Type III Modulares	(651) 565-2633

ANNEX F

EVACUATION,
TRAFFIC
CONTROL,
AND SECURITY

I. PURPOSE

To outline how evacuation and traffic control will be carried out if they are required due to an emergency or disaster.

II. RATIONALE AND RESPONSIBILITY

The rationale for evacuation, whether for a large or small-scale emergency, is that hazardous conditions or potentially hazardous conditions can best be mitigated by moving the affected population to an area of lesser risk. Prior to recommending evacuation due to an actual or potential hazardous materials-related threat, county officials will evaluate the benefit of sheltering in place. If sheltering in place is determined to be the most appropriate protective action, information and instructions will be provided to the affected citizens. (Sheltering in place may include, but is not limited to: closing doors [both internal and external], closing windows, and fireplace dampers, sealing/closing all vents, fans and other openings to the outside, turning off furnaces/air conditioners, covering and staying away from windows, and minimizing the use of elevators.)

- A. The Wabasha County Emergency Management Office will prepare in advance for a potential evacuation of county residents and their pets. This preparation will include a hazard analysis and vulnerability assessment of the various hazards in the county, and a determination of appropriate primary and secondary evacuation routes and traffic control points. ⁽⁶⁾
- B. Within the municipalities in Wabasha County, police and/or fire department personnel will be responsible for coordinating an evacuation effort for citizens and their pets and animals. ⁽⁶⁾
- C. Pre-identified primary and secondary evacuation routes for the "population at risk" (i.e. schools, nursing homes, etc.) for each Section 302 facility are listed in Annex F SOP. ⁽⁶⁾(SARA 7)
- D. The Wabasha County Sheriff's Office will be responsible for conducting and coordinating any large-scale evacuation of rural county residents. This coordination will include the evacuation activities of other participating agencies and jurisdictions. In the event of a large-scale and long-term evacuation, essential resources (critical supplies, equipment, personnel, etc.) will be relocated as necessary, using county vehicles. ⁽⁶⁾
- E. The Sheriff's Office will be responsible for preparing instructions for people who must evacuate from a high-risk area. This is to include identification of centrally located staging areas and pickup points for evacuees without private automobiles or other means of evacuation. Emergency Management will contract with the local transit company, as well as larger bus companies, to aid in evacuation and re-entry when the incident is over and residents are allowed to return. ⁽⁶⁾(SARA 7)
- F. Wabasha County Emergency Management, via unified command, will have primary responsibility in determining the need to evacuate, shelter-in-place, return, or issue recommendations for such. The Wabasha County Sheriff's Office will ensure that the affected county residents and facilities are notified of the need to evacuate, shelter-in-place, return, or issue recommendations. If necessary for those residents who are hearing impaired, the services of Minnesota Relay may be implemented by calling 711. Red Cross has a list of foreign language speaking interpreters. AT&T has a foreign language line, contact the operator. The MN Dept of Health maintains a list of interpreters at the following website:

www.health.state.mn.us/facilities/providers/interpreter/index.html and click on **Search for Interpreters** in the middle of the page. (*8)(SARA 8)

- G. The local fire departments, ambulance services, and Red Cross will have responsibility for assisting handicapped, elderly, mobility-impaired and other individuals unable to evacuate themselves. All bus services within county could provide assistance in evacuation of these individuals as well as Hiawathaland Transit and the Wabasha County Veteran's Service Office van. These same services will be needed to return individuals to their homes once it is determined to be safe to do so. (*6)(*12)(SARA 7)
- H. The Wabasha County Sheriff's Office will be responsible for establishing and finding staff to cover any traffic control points that may be necessary.
- I. The Wabasha County Sheriff's Office will be responsible for maintaining access control and security for the evacuated areas. Mutual aid may be requested of surrounding counties. MN State Patrol and National Guard may also be requested. There may be a need for security at shelters, family assistance centers and at mass prophylaxis sites.
 - 1. Contact Region 1 Emergency Managers to provide credentialing team for incident.
- J. The Wabasha County Highway Department and local towing companies will be responsible for overseeing the removal of stalled vehicles, obstructions, or any other roadway impediments so that the evacuation route(s) can remain open.
- K. Within the affected cities in Wabasha County, police and/or fire departments will be responsible for coordinating an evacuation effort, including traffic control and security. Local Public Works can assist with staff and road blocks/barriers.
- L. Wabasha County has roughly 4-5 CP Rail trains per day pass through with multiple rail cars that either contain, or have contained, sweet crude oil (aka Bakken Oil) which has been found to be highly volatile if involved in a crash. The rail lines pass directly through 3 cities in Wabasha County as well as along the Mississippi River and US Highway 61. (See maps in F-SOP) In the event of a rail incident, the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated and representatives from local response and vessel/facility owners will congregate there to moderate the incident. (*13)
- M. If conditions warrant, the Sheriff's Office will determine if evacuation is mandatory. If mandatory, the Sheriff's Office and local Fire Departments will begin to search the evacuated area for casualties or missing persons immediately after the area is deemed safe for responders to enter.
- N. In consultation with local authorities and/or state hazardous materials specialists, the Wabasha County Sheriff will be responsible for determining when evacuees can safely return to their residences. Instructions on when to return will be broadcast on social media as well as CodeRED and by local media. (*SARA 7)

III. SUPPORTING AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

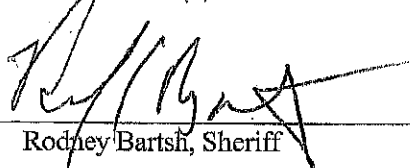
- A. All city ambulance service vehicles in the county would be available, if needed, to evacuate non-ambulatory individuals unless and until they are needed for medical calls.

- B. Local transit services may provide buses to assist in the evacuation process, especially those in wheelchairs and others who would require special assistance. These vehicles may also serve as a means of transport for essential workers from risk areas. (*6b)(*6e)
- C. If it is necessary to evacuate the jail, deputies, transport officers, and jailers from neighboring county jails will assist in the evacuation and inmates will be transported to the nearest jails that have available space. The Wabasha County Jail has an emergency plan separate from this EOP. (*6e)
- D. Assistance for traffic control and security may be available from the city police departments, fire departments and the MN State Patrol.

IV. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- A. The Evacuation, Traffic Control, and Security Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to this plan contain detailed evacuation-related information.
- B. The County Resource Manual contains listings of both the congregate care facilities and fallout shelters available in the County.

V. AUTHENTICATION^(*)



Rodney Bartsh, Sheriff

8-26-24

Date

ANNEX G

FIRE
PROTECTION
PLAN

I. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of the ways in which fire protection is provided in Wabasha County.

II. RESPONSIBILITY ^(a1)

- A. Primary. Fire protection in Wabasha County is the responsibility of all municipal fire departments. All of the municipal departments are volunteer departments. The authority of command remains with the Fire Chief in whose jurisdiction the emergency or disaster occurs.
- B. Supporting. In addition to their primary responsibility of providing fire protection, the fire departments in Wabasha County will have other responsibilities in the event of a disaster. This varies from department to department, but generally includes:
 - 1. Assisting in the dissemination of warning to residents via PA systems on vehicles and/or through social media posts.
 - 2. Coordinating or assisting with evacuations within and around their community
 - 3. Provide emergency response such as sandbagging, pumping water, evacuation, and limited property protection to private and public property
 - 4. Coordinating or assisting with a search and rescue effort within their community
 - 5. Provide initial response to and size-up of hazardous materials incidents and coordinate with proper outside authorities for assistance if necessary
 - 6. Informing other local government personnel of the risks associated with a hazardous materials incident/accident that has occurred within their community
 - 7. May assume role of On-Scene Incident Commander of hazardous materials incidents
 - 8. Reporting important disaster status information (casualties, damage, evacuation status, chemical releases/exposures, radiation levels, etc.) to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during emergency operations
 - 9. Responding to hazardous materials incidents, within the limits of hazmat response training received (See Attachment 1 to this Annex.)
 - 10. Assisting with decontamination by those departments trained in the use of decontamination equipment
 - 11. Providing heavy and light rescue services
 - 12. Providing first responder/EMS services or requesting via mutual aid
 - 13. Mitigate fire hazards through fire prevention programs

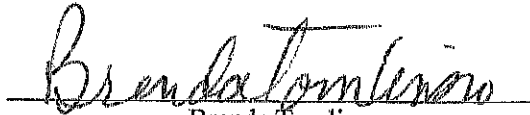
III. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS ^(*)

All of the fire departments within Wabasha County have mutual aid agreements and are on file in each fire department. Some fire departments in Wabasha County have mutual aid agreements with Wisconsin counties along the Mississippi River.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY

The fire departments use 800 MHz radio frequencies/talk groups in Wabasha County:

V. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)


Brenda Tomlinson
Emergency Management Director


Date

ATTACHMENTS

Fire Department Hazardous Materials Incident Response Capability

WABASHA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENTS
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE CAPABILITY ^(*)

<u>Fire Department</u>	<u>Response Level Capability</u>
Elgin	A - Awareness Level**
Kellogg	A - Awareness Level
Lake City	A - Awareness Level
Mazeppa	A - Awareness Level
Plainview	A - Awareness Level
Wabasha	A - Awareness Level
Zumbro Falls	B - Operations Level

** For Response Level descriptions, see Annex A, Notification and Warning SOP, Attachment 6.

The individual fire departments have the record of training for their firefighters.

ANNEX H

DAMAGE
ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of how damage assessment on public and private property will be accomplished following a disaster in Wabasha County.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES ^(*51) ^(*48)

- A. The Wabasha County Emergency Management Director is responsible for:
 - 1. Developing and maintaining a damage assessment team composed of county and/or municipal and private sector agency representatives.
 - 2. Maintaining an up-to-date listing of damage assessment team personnel.
 - 3. Maintaining the procedures to be followed for damage assessment.
 - 4. Coordinating the damage assessment process (following the occurrence of a disaster).
- B. County and/or other government officials who, depending upon the nature of the disaster, will participate in a damage assessment effort include:
 - 1. County Assessor
 - 2. Zoning Administrator
 - 3. County Highway Engineer
- C. Municipal government officials who could potentially participate in a damage assessment effort:
 - 1. City Administrators/Engineers/Public Works Directors
 - 2. City Clerks/Treasurers
 - 3. Township Chairs/Supervisors/Clerks
- D. Private sector agencies/organizations that might be appropriate participants in a damage assessment effort:
 - 1. American Red Cross
 - 2. Realtors
 - 3. Hazardous Materials Clean-up Contractors (See Resource Manual in the end of the EOP located in the County Emergency Management Office for the contractor list)
 - 4. County contracted building inspector.

III. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- A. A damage assessment effort will be initiated by the county damage assessment team as soon as practical following the occurrence of a disaster. This team shall collect damage assessment data and forward the information to the Wabasha County EOC. ^(*48)

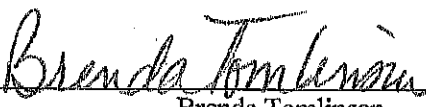
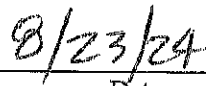
- B. Where possible and when appropriate, pictures will be taken of damaged areas, and county maps will be used to show the location of damage sites.
- C. When a damage assessment is carried out in conjunction with a request for state or federal disaster assistance, the County Emergency Management Director will coordinate with the Minnesota Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM).
- D. When possible, the County Emergency Management Director and other appropriate local government officials will participate in damage assessment procedure training. ^(*)

IV. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

For additional information and guidance, refer to:

- Minnesota Disaster Recovery Framework 2011 (Available from MnHSEM)
- Disaster Recovery Process Webinar from the MnHSEM website.

V. AUTHENTICATION^(*)

 _____ Brenda Tomlinson Emergency Management Director	 _____ Date
---	---

ANNEX I

CONGREGATE
CARE

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

CONGREGATE CARE

07/17/24 REV: 13

I. PURPOSE

To illustrate how the congregate care (emergency housing, feeding and clothing, counseling) needs of Wabasha County residents, as well as incoming evacuees from other communities, will be met during a disaster.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Needs. The following primary congregate care needs of disaster victims will be met by the government departments, medical facilities, and voluntary organizations indicated:

1. Emergency housing – Wabasha County Social Services & American Red Cross (*15b)
2. Emergency feeding – Wabasha County Social Services & American Red Cross (*15c)
3. Emergency clothing – Wabasha County Social Services & American Red Cross
4. Emergency care – Gunderson-St. Elizabeth Medical Center & Lake City Medical Center (MCHS-Lake City)
5. Behavioral Health counseling – American Red Cross & Wabasha County Social Services (651) 565-3351 or (888) 315-8815 (*12a)(*15a)
6. Portable restrooms – Social Services will contact the facilities that rent portable restrooms for shelter sites. See attachment #1 in Annex I Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). (*15d)

The Wabasha County Social Services Director & designees will coordinate the efforts of the private sector agencies such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army.

B. Long Term Needs. The need for the following will be evaluated after a large incident or disaster:

1. Long Term Recovery – Lutheran Social Services or other voluntary agency.
2. Long Term Housing – Social Services will work with Southeast MN Housing and Redevelopment Authority to obtain long term housing for those in need following a disaster.

C. Additional Responsibilities

1. Evacuation reception and registration center teams – County Social Services and American Red Cross (507-287-2200) (*15a)
2. Inquiry and Referral (regarding disaster victims) – American Red Cross
3. Chemical or radiological decontamination – Medical Direction & Fire Departments, Public Health
4. Crisis marking of unmarked shelters and congregate care facilities (CBRNE) – Social Services
5. Law enforcement security in reception and registration centers and lodging facilities – Appropriate local law enforcement department or Sheriff's Office (651-565-3361) (*15b)
6. Crisis counseling for emergency workers – SE Minnesota EMS (507-536-9333) (*12a)

7. Family Assistance Centers for large incidents with multiple fatalities and missing persons will be opened by Social Services and Public Health. (*11a)

III. COORDINATION OF CONGREGATE (MASS) CARE

- A. Social Services shall be responsible for opening and closing of mass care shelters and the American Red Cross will assist after the first 12 hours. Social Services will also be responsible for providing overall coordination of the mass care function. In order to facilitate this coordination, the Social Services Director will provide a representative in the Wabasha County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Wabasha County Public Health (651) 565-5200 (or after hours (651-565-3361) and the local hospitals and clinics will be responsible for providing medical care to mass care facilities. (*15)
- B. Social Services will determine what supplies are needed for the shelters. Acquiring any needed shelter supplies will be accomplished through the EOC and will be provided either by having the supplies shipped to where they are needed locally or by sending personnel to local stores, or to stores in larger cities, to obtain the supplies. (*16)

IV. AVAILABLE RESOURCES/FACILITIES (*15)


The following mass care resources/facilities are described in the congregate care SOP, the evacuation, traffic control and security SOP, and the County Resource Manual:


- Evacuation reception and registration centers for incoming evacuees from other areas
- Congregate care facilities (schools, churches, motels, etc.)
- Mass feeding providers
- Bulk food suppliers

V. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The government agencies and private sector organizations listed above have agreed to carry out the congregate care responsibilities outlined in this annex and are encouraged to develop any checklists or guidelines they may need.

VI. AUTHENTICATION (*1)


John Dahlstrom, Director
Wabasha County Social Services


Date

ANNEX J

DEBRIS
MANAGEMENT
OPERATIONS

I. PURPOSE

To describe how debris management operations would be accomplished following a disaster in Wabasha County.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES ^{(7e)(7f)}

Major traffic and evacuation routes shall have priority and be cleared first. Secondary routes shall be cleared as is practical.

- A. Outside City Limits: Outside incorporated areas, the Wabasha County Highway Department will be responsible for collecting debris on public land. 24 hour contact will be through Wabasha County Sheriff's Dispatch at (651) 565-3361.
- B. Inside City Limits: Within a municipality, the City Engineer/Public Works Department will be responsible for collecting debris on public land and can be contacted 24 hours a day through the Wabasha County Sheriff's Dispatch at (651) 565-3361.

III. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ⁽⁷⁾

- A. Debris from private property must be properly sorted according to type: woody debris, hazardous household waste, building materials, furniture, clothing, household trash, etc. Debris will be disposed of according to the governing rules and regulations. ^{(7d)(7g)}
- B. The Wabasha County Engineer will direct the Highway Department to assist a municipality with debris clearance under the following conditions:
 - 1. The municipality pays for the personnel, use, and maintenance of county vehicles involved for as long as they were utilized for that municipality's project (fees to be set by the County Board approved County Fee Schedule), and
 - 2. If assistance is requested by the municipality and if the Highway Department has the equipment and manpower available.
- C. Private contractors may be called to help with debris removal if the local municipality is unable to complete the debris removal in a timely manner. The Wabasha County Highway Department will manage the contractors. ^{(7a)(7j)}
- D. The cleanup and disposal of spilled or leaked hazardous materials will be the responsibility of the party responsible for the spill or leak. All hazardous materials shall be disposed of according to the governing rules and regulations. The Wabasha County Solid Waste Officer will help with the disposal of such materials. ^(7h)
- E. The county and municipalities may temporarily store at appropriate storage sites in accordance with each municipality's rules and regulations and final disposition will depend on the type of debris and the facilities that are able to take the debris. ^(7b)

Possible temporary storage sites for woody debris and building materials* within the county are:

- Co. Rd. 11 between Hammond and Millville, the old county sand pit
- Co. Rd. 4 by Plainview, a pie shaped corner of county right of way
- Co. Rd. 15 & Hwy 63 by Lake City, a pie shaped corner of county right of way

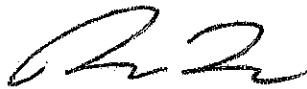
*No hazardous household waste, appliances, or household trash will be permitted at the temporary storage sites listed above.

- F. Wabasha County has a contract with the La Crosse County Landfill for final disposition of debris. The County Solid Waste Officer will help with the coordination of trucks taking debris to the landfill. (*7c)
- G. Rendering companies shall help with the removal and disposal of animal carcasses. See Resource Manual for list of rendering companies. (*7)
- H. The Wabasha County Sheriff, or local law enforcement, shall establish emergency routes for debris to be taken to a dumping facility.
- I. Potential health issues related to debris removal will be assessed by Wabasha County Public Health. (*7k & 7m)
- J. Wabasha County Emergency Management will contact an inspection service to assist with assessment of private structures to determine if they are uninhabitable and/or a safety hazard to the public. The SEOC has contacts for additional inspection services.

IV. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- A. A listing of some of the major private construction contractors in Wabasha County that have debris removal equipment is in the Resource Manual located at the end of the Emergency Operations Plan that is kept in the County Emergency Management Office.
- B. A listing of hazardous materials clean-up contractors is in the Resource Manual found at the end of the Emergency Operations Plan that is located in the County Emergency Management Office.

V. AUTHENTICATION (*1)



Dietrich Flesch
Wabasha County Highway Engineer

8/26/24

Date

ANNEX K

UTILITIES
RESTORATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of how utility services will be restored following a disaster/emergency.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES ⁽²⁸⁾

The following government agencies/private sector organizations are responsible for providing utility services in Wabasha County. Life threatening emergency contact numbers can be found under "Utilities" section in the Resource Manual which is located in the Emergency Management Office.

		General Emergency Number*
A. <u>Electrical Service</u> --	Dairyland Power Co-Op	
	Xcel Energy	800-895-1999
	People's Energy Cooperative	
	Lake City Electric Utility	
B. <u>Gas Service</u> --	Northern Natural Gas	
	Xcel Energy	800-895-2999
	MN Energy Resources	
	AG Partners	
	Amerigas	
	Feils Oil Company	
	Ferrellgas Company	
	Greenway Co-Op	
C. <u>Telephone Service</u> --	CenturyLink	
	AT&T	
D. <u>Water Service</u> --	See next page.	

III. SERVICE RESTORATION ⁽²⁸⁾

Whenever an area is impacted by a disaster, it is essential to get utilities restored promptly. Utility companies and local public works departments will be contacted as soon as possible regarding loss of service and will be asked to have a representative report to the EOC in order to prioritize and coordinate repair and restoration of vital services. Safety inspections will be conducted by appropriate officials before the public is allowed to return to the area.

Depending on the time of year and situation, the decision must be made, based on necessity, in which order the utilities are to be restored. Essential functions and critical infrastructure repair and restoration shall take priority. The following offices and/or companies shall be called to aid in restoration of service:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. <u>Electrical Service:</u> | Same companies as above |
| B. <u>Gas Service:</u> | Same companies as above |
| C. <u>Telephone Service:</u> | Same companies as above |
| D. <u>Water Service:</u> | See top of next page |

*24 hour contact numbers can be found in the Resource Manual under "Utilities." The Resource Manual is located in the Emergency Operations Plan that is in the Emergency Management Office.

IV. WATER AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM RESTORATION

In an emergency, the Public Works Utilities of each city will be responsible for restoring that city's sources of potable water and sanitary sewage systems.

Elgin - City Clerk
Hammond - City Hall
Kellogg - Public Works
Lake City - Public Works
Mazeppa - Public Works
Millville - City Clerk
Minneiska - City Clerk
Plainview - Public Works
Wabasha - Public Works
Zumbro Falls - City Hall

The phone numbers can be found in the Resource Manual under "Public Works Departments." The Resource Manual is located in the Emergency Operations Plan that is in the Emergency Management Office.

V. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)


Brenda Tomlinson
Emergency Management Director


Date

ATTACHMENT:

1. Xcel Energy Emergency Response Personnel Urgent Fax (for urgent restoration of electricity.) For use by emergency response personnel ONLY.

**Emergency Response Personnel
Urgent Fax**To: **Xcel Energy Dispatch Center**Fax: **1-877-292-5939**

From:

Date:

Re: **Urgent Electric Service Request**

Pages:

Address or Location	City	State	Customer (A/C) Phone	Services Requested

- This fax should only be used in emergency situations where emergency response personnel are standing by or enroute.
- This fax shall only be used by emergency response personnel.
- The Xcel Energy Dispatch Center will not respond to this fax with an ETA.

ANNEX L

RADIOLOGICAL/ HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROTECTION

PART A - RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

I. PURPOSE

It is recognized that emergency situations could develop in which Wabasha County residents could be exposed to radiological incidents or threats. Planning is needed in order to ensure a coordinated response and recovery from transportation accidents, industrial accidents, laboratory radiation incidents, military accidents, or terrorist attack. This annex is intended to describe how the county will protect its residents from these occurrences or threats.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for:

1. Assuring that skills and knowledge, data and information (e.g., radiation readings, damage reports, response requirements, chemical properties, exposure estimates), and materials needed to minimize the effects of all radiological accidents or threats are available and utilized in time of emergency.
2. The county's overall radiological preparedness and mitigation efforts, including planning, training, exercising, and developing radiological resources.
3. The county's overall radiological response and recovery efforts; including monitoring, reporting, assessment, containment, decontamination, and protective actions.

B. The Radiation Control Section of the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) will be called upon for instrumentation, guidance, decontamination, and medical evaluation. County radiological protection personnel will respond, as necessary, to assist in the execution of this responsibility.

C. The County Highway Engineer is responsible for:

1. Decontamination, or arranging for decontamination of, county roads and bridges, allowing for safe evacuation or other movements.
2. Coordination with the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) and/or a spill cleanup contractor for road decontamination and evacuation route clearance. (See Hazardous Material Clean-up Contractors Section of the Resource Manual found at the back of this Emergency Operations Plan.)

D. The County Sheriff is responsible for supporting radiological monitoring and decontamination operations in the county.

E. Municipal fire and police department personnel are responsible for:

1. Supporting emergency operations during radiological incidents
2. Assisting in the decontamination of facilities, roads, and public areas

- F. The University of Minnesota County Extension office is prepared to assist with the dissemination of public information on radiological recovery to the agricultural community, primarily with regard to protection of the food chain.

III. OPERATIONS POLICIES

- A. Radiological protection operations will be directed and controlled at the scene during a small-scale radiological emergency. During a large-scale radiological incident, operations will be directed from the county EOC. If there is a significant probability that Wabasha County could be a nuclear hazard area, radiological protection operations will be moved to an alternate location.
- B. During periods of widespread radiological emergency caused by nuclear detonations or nuclear power plant releases, each department of local government must be prepared to conduct radiological training within its department and provide for its own radiological monitoring and decontamination needs in order to carry out its assigned emergency functions.
- C. Radiological information will be obtained from shelter monitors, self-support monitors, and state and regional EOC's when adequate communication exists. The primary center of radiological operations shall be the direction and control staff and advisors operating from the county EOC.

IV. RADIOLOGICAL RECEPTION CENTER

The Wabasha-Kellogg School in rural Wabasha has been designated a Radiological Reception Center through the State of Minnesota Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program. Its purpose is to accept evacuees from the City of Red Wing. Should an incident occur at the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant in Red Wing that is serious enough to evacuate the City of Red Wing, some of the residents would come to Wabasha to be checked for radiation contamination, registered, and sheltered if necessary. Ideally, the residents will be evacuated long before a release is imminent. MN Dept of Human Services (DHS) and MN Homeland Security & Emergency Management (HSEM) have trained volunteers, including county employees, to activate the reception center when needed. Training includes the use of monitoring equipment and decontamination procedures for people and vehicles. MN HSEM has trained EMS and hospital personnel on care of a potentially contaminated patient. Red Cross will set up a shelter at the school in order for evacuees to stay.

Plant alert levels:

Notification of Unusual Event – A low level event that poses no threat to the public but which warrants an increased awareness on the part of plant and off-site agency personnel.

Alert – A low level condition which poses no threat to public safety but precautionary mobilization of certain response functions is appropriate in case conditions degrade.

Site Area Emergency – At this level, conditions have degraded to a point warranting the full activation of response functions. Precautionary protective actions for high risk portions of the general public might be recommended.

General Emergency – Conditions have degraded to a point threatening public safety and some form of protective actions will be initiated.

PART B - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROTECTION

I. PURPOSE

- A. Emergency situations could develop in which Wabasha County residents could be exposed to an accidental release of hazardous materials. Planning is needed in order to ensure a coordinated response to all types of hazardous materials incidents, whether they occur at a fixed facility, or are the result of a transportation accident. This annex is intended to describe this planning, and how the county will respond in order to provide for the protection of life and property as the result of a hazardous materials accident.
- B. Cities within the county are expected, and encouraged, to prepare their own emergency plans, therefore it is not intended that this annex duplicate municipal hazardous materials planning.

The following municipalities have prepared emergency plans covering the facilities listed for each city:

<u>CITY</u>	<u>PLAN LOCATION</u>	<u>FACILITIES COVERED</u>
Wabasha	Sheriff's Office	All high-risk facilities
Lake City	Public Safety Building	All high-risk facilities

II. RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

A. Pre-Identification and Analysis of Risk.

In response to the requirements and recommendations contained in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, as well as other legislation, the following facilities/locations within the county have been pre-identified:

1. Listing of 302/312 Facilities and 312 Chemicals. (Facilities that possess extremely hazardous materials.) Listed in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to Annex L as Attachment 3.
2. Other facilities that may contribute to additional risk due to their proximity to 302/312 Facilities. See Annex L SOP, Attachment 4.
3. Facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) at risk due to their proximity to facilities with extremely hazardous materials. See Annex L SOP, Attachment 5.
4. Transportation routes (highways, railroad lines, rivers, etc.) for extremely hazardous materials. See Annex L SOP, Attachment 6.
5. Pipelines (as defined in MN Statutes, Section 299J). See Annex L SOP, Attachment 7.

B. How 302 Facilities Are to Report a Hazardous Materials Release - Facilities.

Facilities located within the county that use, store, manufacture or transport hazardous materials are responsible for developing systems and training their employees so as to be able to promptly determine and report that a release of hazardous materials has occurred as required by SARA Title III. The systems, methods, and/or procedures in place at each facility for determining that a release has occurred, along with a brief description of any specialized system (i.e. monitor/sensor system), are listed in Annex L SOP, Attachment 8. (*66) (*68)

C. Procedures Followed in Response to a Hazardous Materials Release - Emergency Responders.

The Incident Command System (ICS) described in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) shall be used as the general response plan for hazardous material incidents within Wabasha County. The chief officers of the designated response agencies have been trained in NIMS-ICS operations, and maintain at their main offices copies of their agency's operating procedures. (*67) (*68)

E. Hazardous Materials Response Capabilities. (*SARA 2)

1. Within the county, the fire departments have the primary responsibility for responding to hazardous materials incidents. These departments are trained and equipped to the following levels of hazardous materials response:

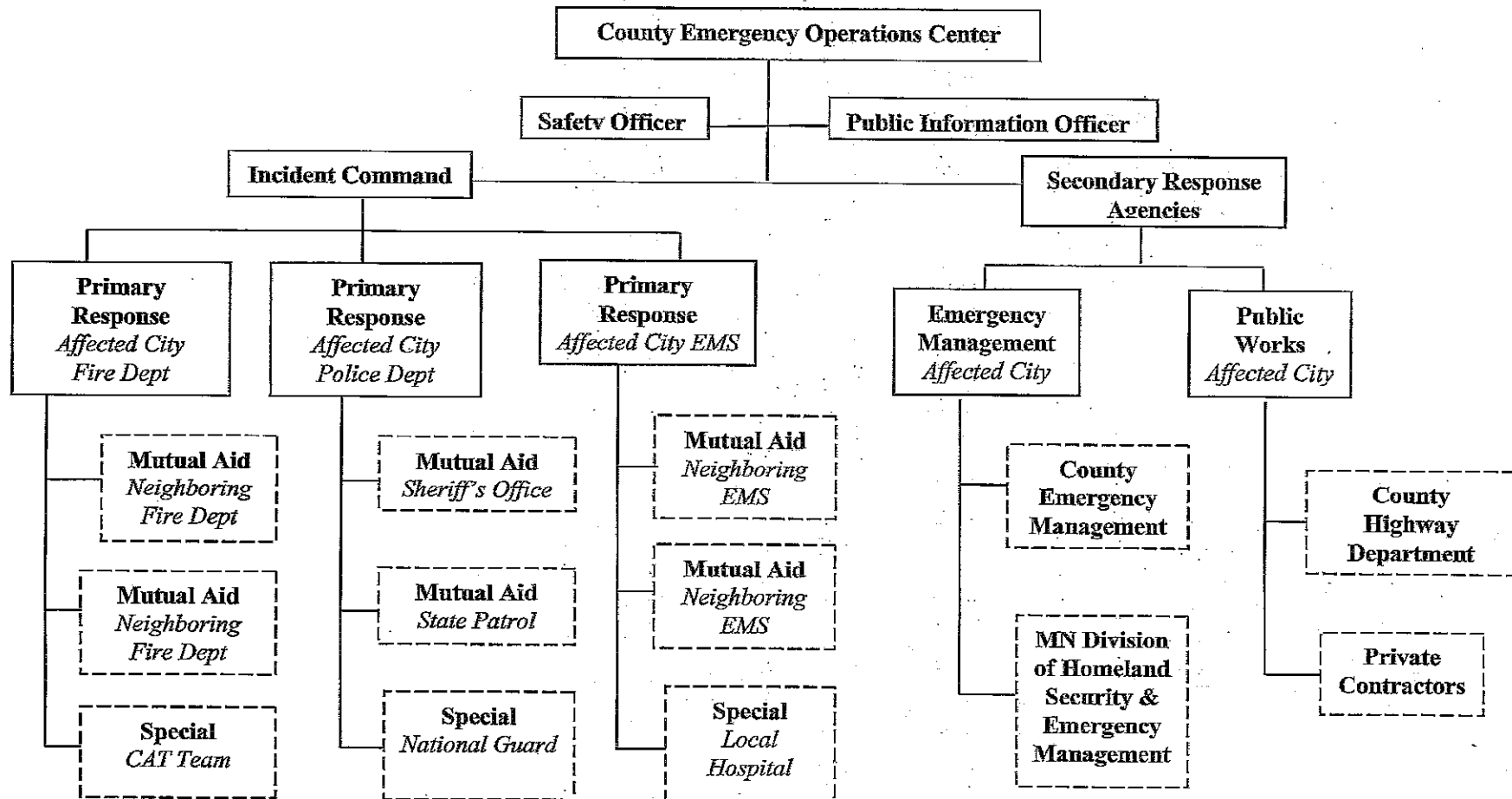
<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>LEVEL OF RESPONSE</u>
a. Elgin Fire Department	A - Awareness Level*
b. Kellogg Fire Department	A - Awareness Level
c. Lake City Fire Department	A - Awareness Level
d. Mazeppa Fire Department	A - Awareness Level
e. Plainview Fire Department	A - Awareness Level
f. Wabasha Fire Department	A - Awareness Level
g. Zumbro Falls Fire Department	B - Operations Level

* For Response Level descriptions, see Annex A, Notification & Warning SOP, Attachment 6, page A-20-SOP.

See L-24-SOP for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Emergency Management Report listing 302/312 Facilities and 312 Chemicals. (*SARA 8)

2. Emergency responders will begin their assessment of the area affected by a hazardous materials release by identifying/verifying the hazardous material(s) involved. Emergency response personnel will seal and evacuate the area if appropriate, and call the State Duty Officer for assistance. First response emergency medical personnel will use their judgment and render first aid to victims if no life threatening danger exists to emergency medical personnel. (*SARA 2)
3. The Incident Command System (ICS) described in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) shall be used as the general response plan for hazardous material incidents within Wabasha County. The chief officers of the local response agencies have been trained in NIMS-ICS operations, and maintain, at their offices, copies of their agency's operating procedures.
4. The county organizational response plan is shown in the chart on the next page.

Emergency Response Operations Plan for Wabasha County (SARA 14)



KEY: Boxes with dashed line (---) borders are support agencies and services. Solid line borders are initial response agencies.

- F. Within Wabasha County, and otherwise available to the county, is a variety of specialized equipment and facilities, publicly and privately owned, for use in emergency response, including hazardous materials incidents. Local fire departments, local police departments, local public works, County Sheriff's Office, County Highway Department, and Emergency Management maintain lists of available public and private resources related to the individual missions and operational needs. These lists of resources also identify the individuals responsible for release of the resources and their 24-hour contact information. In the case of equipment and facilities maintained by the individual city departments, the department head is responsible for release and use of their equipment and should be contacted for further specific information. The County Engineer or County Administrator is responsible for the release of the county owned resources. (70)

A listing of emergency equipment and facilities owned by public agencies and available for use in response to a hazardous materials accident is located in the Wabasha County Resource Manual.

A listing of emergency equipment and facilities owned by facilities and available for use in response to a hazardous materials accident is located in the Wabasha County Resource Manual.

- G. A description of the evacuation/shelter-in-place procedures/information to be used for the protection of the public in the event of a hazardous materials release is contained in the Evacuation, Traffic Control and Security (ETC) annex, and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), to this plan.

III. STATE SUPPORT

In the event of hazardous materials incident that is beyond the capabilities of county government, assistance from state agencies can be requested. Such requests should be submitted to the State Duty Officer.

IV. FEDERAL SUPPORT

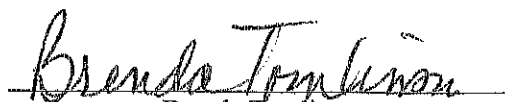
- A. In the event of a hazardous materials incident that is beyond the capabilities of county and state government, the national Regional Response Team can be requested through the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). Requests for such assistance should be submitted to the State Duty Officer.
- B. Reimbursement of costs for a hazardous materials response may be available. To be eligible for reimbursement, contact the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 and the MPCA within 24 hours of the incident, and subsequently submit an application for reimbursement.

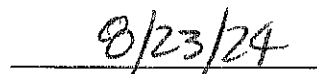
V. SUPPORTING/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- A. The Wabasha County Resource Manual
- B. The Wabasha County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- C. The Wabasha County Radiological/Hazardous Materials (Annex L) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

- D. The National Response Team's Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, and Technical Guidance for Hazard Analysis
- E. U.S. DOT's Emergency Response Guidebook
- F. U.S. DOT/FEMA/U.S. EPA's Automated Resource for Chemical Hazard Incident Analysis (ARCHIE)

VI. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)


Brenda Tomlinson
Emergency Management Director


Date

ANNEX M

TERRORISM/
BIOTERRORISM

I. PURPOSE

In the post-9/11 world, it is a possibility that terrorists could expose Wabasha County residents to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and/or explosive incidents or threats. Planning is needed in order to ensure a coordinated response and recovery from these incidents. This annex is intended to describe how the county will protect its residents from these occurrences or threats.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever there has been a terrorism event, the area affected is considered a crime scene. Local law enforcement and/or the Wabasha County Sheriff's Office shall take control of the crime scene. Local fire departments will aid with decontamination if needed and the regional HazMat team is also available as a resource.

A. Communication

At present, local fire and EMS are able to communicate with each other with radios and, through dispatch, they are able to get information to and from law enforcement. State communications can be handled either by telephone or by radio on the Minnesota State Emergency Frequency (MNSEF), statewide fire, or statewide EMS. In extreme cases, amateur radio operators could assist with state and local communications. Federal communications would have to be completed on landline, cell, or satellite phones.

B. Quarantine and Isolation

In the event that quarantine and isolation are necessary, Wabasha County would use the resources necessary to ensure the safety of those in quarantine and of those who need to be kept separate from them. This section will be expanded upon once Wabasha County has developed a policy for this matter.

C. Collapsed Structure Rescue

Collapsed Structure Rescue Teams have been trained and equipped throughout Minnesota. The closest team to Wabasha County is in Rochester and the State Duty Officer will dispatch them to us when needed.

D. Staging-State & Federal Resources

The staging of state and federal resources will be placed as closely to the scene as is practical. Otherwise, staging will be in an area that is readily accessible to those responding to the scene.

III. THREAT LEVEL ACTIVITY

In 2011, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) replaced the color-coded alerts of the Homeland Security Advisory System with the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS). December of 2015, DHS revised the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) in order to add Bulletins to the types of advisories. DHS added Bulletins to the advisory system to be able to communicate current developments or general trends regarding threats of terrorism.

A. Bulletins

The NTAS Bulletins permit the Secretary of Homeland Security to communicate critical terrorism information that, while not necessarily indicative of a specific threat against the United States, can reach homeland security partners or the public quickly, thereby allowing recipients to implement necessary protective measures. Because DHS may issue NTAS Bulletins in circumstances not warranting a more specific warning, NTAS Bulletins provide the Secretary with greater flexibility to provide timely information to stakeholders and members of the public.

B. Alerts

As before, when there is specific, credible information about a terrorist threat against the United States, DHS will share an NTAS Alert with the American public when circumstances warrant doing so. The Alert may include specific information, if available, about the nature of the threat, including the geographic region, mode of transportation, or critical infrastructure potentially affected by the threat, as well as steps that individuals and communities can take to protect themselves and help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat. The Alert may take one of two forms:


- Elevated Threat: Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States
- Imminent Threat: Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States

Depending on the nature of the threat, bulletins and alerts may be sent to law enforcement, distributed to affected areas of the private sector, or issued more broadly to the public through both official and social media channels. NTAS bulletins and threat alerts will be issued for a specific time period and will automatically expire. They may be extended if new information becomes available or as a specific threat evolves.

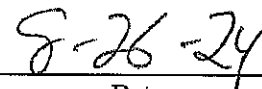
IV. INTERFACE BETWEEN EOC AND FIELD ICP

In the event that an incident is so large that the incident command post (ICP) is established and the EOC is activated, there shall be open communication between the ICP and the EOC. The EOC staff may be at either location, but shall communicate their whereabouts to the Incident Commander. This scenario could become necessary when the incident covers a large geographic area, multiple locations, and/or when multiple responding agencies are involved.

V. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)



Rodney Bartsh, Sheriff



Date

ANNEX N

PANDEMICS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is guidance in providing coordinated local response to a pandemic in order to reduce morbidity, mortality, and social disruption and to help ensure a continuation of governmental functions.

II. BACKGROUND

A pandemic is an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and typically affects a significant portion of the population.

Some pandemics seen in the recent history include: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in 2020 and H1N1 in 2009. Other influenza pandemics: 1918 (Spanish Flu), 1957 (Asian Flu) and 1968 (Hong Kong Flu).

Influenza and coronavirus are caused by viruses that infect the respiratory tract. Both are highly contagious and can be spread easily from one person to another through contact with small droplets and aerosols from the nose and throat of an infected person during coughing and sneezing. Both have similar symptoms include rapid onset of fever, chills, sore throat, runny nose, headache, non-productive cough, and body aches. A major change in the virus structure results in a novel subtype most commonly associated with pandemics.

A pandemic is a unique public health emergency. The impact of the next pandemic will likely have devastating effects on the health and well being of the American public. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that in the United States alone, up to 200 million people will be infected; 50 million people will require outpatient care; 2 million people will be hospitalized; and between 100,000 and 500,000 people will die.

As observed in 2020, effective preventive and therapeutic measures (vaccines and antiviral agents) will likely be in short supply, as may some antibiotics to treat secondary infections. Healthcare workers and emergency responders will be at even higher risk of exposure and illness than the general population - further impeding the care of ill persons. Widespread illness in the community will also increase the likelihood of sudden and potentially significant shortages of various personnel who provide other essential community services.

Most experts believe that we will have one to six months between the identification of a novel virus that results in human-to-human transmission and the time that widespread outbreaks begin to occur in the US. Outbreaks are expected to occur simultaneously throughout much of the nation and the world thus preventing relocation of human and material resources.

The effect of the virus on individual communities will be relatively prolonged – weeks-to-months – when compared to the minutes-to-days observed in most other natural disasters. If and when another pandemic occurs, every county may have to rely primarily on its own resources.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Preparedness

Since a pandemic will be a health emergency, local public health (LPH) will be the lead agency. Wabasha County Public Health (WCPH) has planned and prepared for health emergencies locally and regionally under the guidance and direction of the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH).

WCPH will be the primary conduit of information and resources from the MDH to individuals, families, communities, and systems at the local level. Emergency Management and WCPH will:

- Work with the public to reinforce the importance of social distancing, covering coughs, and washing hands regularly along with other possible self-help activities.
- Work with hospitals and clinics to prepare for large numbers of ill patients, use of antivirals and vaccines, and other measures that will aid in the care of the influx of patients.
- Work with morticians and funeral homes to prepare for a large number of deceased persons.

B. Response and Recovery

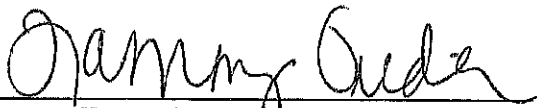
WCPH, with coordination of the Commissioner of Health and MDH, will determine the need for isolation and quarantine of the public.

WCPH will carry out mass dispensing of vaccines and/or other medical supplies to essential personnel, special populations, and the general public.

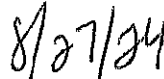
Local law enforcement will be called upon to provide security and traffic and crowd control for those dispensing the vaccines, if necessary.

WCPH, with coordination from Emergency Management and Law Enforcement among others, will consider cancellation of public events, closing of schools and other facilities.

IV. AUTHENTICATION^(*)



Tammy Fiedler, Director
Wabasha County Public Health



Date

ANNEX O

VOLUNTEER
RESOURCES

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

VOLUNTEER RESOURCES/
DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

07/17/24 REV: 4

I. PURPOSE

To describe the coordination processes used to ensure the most efficient and effective utilization of volunteers and donations during incidents of significance.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives are to effectively manage the utilization of donations, both collection and dissemination of goods, and manage the utilization of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers who respond to emergencies; to identify the skill sets needed during an emergency and organize the volunteer effort to bring those skill sets to requesting jurisdictions and agencies; to minimize the adverse effects of spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers on emergency agencies by giving them a means of registering and contributing to the emergency response and recovery effort.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. A Volunteer Coordinator will be appointed by the Emergency Management Director as needed. Responsibilities of the Volunteer Coordinator will include: (*9)

- Maintain contact and coordinate with all affiliated volunteer agencies.
- Coordinate and supervise unaffiliated volunteers, possibly grouping them together to be more efficient. (*9a)
- Open a Volunteer Center, if needed, and assign a Volunteer Center Leader.
- Register and credential of volunteers. (*9a)
- Determine where volunteers are needed and sign waivers. (*9a)
- Identify any necessary skills and training needs. Acquire tools needed by volunteers. (*9a)
- Conduct safety briefs. (*9a)
- Appoint a Safety Supervisor to monitor the volunteers. (*9d)

B. A Donations Management Coordinator will be appointed by the Emergency Management Director. Responsibilities will include: (*10)

- Pre-identify sites that can be used to sort donated goods and services.
- Establish a Donations Center and procedures in order to collect and facilitate distribution of donations. (*10 & 10b)
- Work with County Finance Office to aid in management of unsolicited cash donations. (*10c)
- Utilize services of Lutheran Disaster Response and Salvation Army to help with donated goods. (*10c)
- Establish a policy to inform public about items needed and not needed at Donations Center. Also list items that will be refused. (*10d)

IV. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Both the Volunteer Coordinator and the Donations Management Coordinator will be assigned to the Planning Section and will report to the Planning Section Chief in the EOC.

The Volunteer Coordinator shall maintain a database of affiliated volunteer organizations and any training the volunteers have completed and/or equipment the organization has acquired.

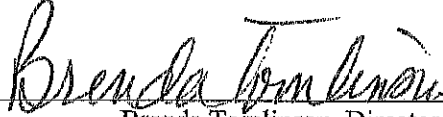
In the event of a large arrival of spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers, a Volunteer Center will need to be opened near the incident. The Volunteer Coordinator will assign a Volunteer Center Leader to this task. In the past, the United Way has been of assistance with locating and coordinating volunteers and help that is needed locally. ^(*)

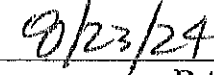
MN Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MNVOAD) is a good resource to organize a long-term recovery plan and help with immediate needs during a disaster. ^(**)

In order to credential and give Identification (ID) badges to volunteers, the regional identification and credentialing system can be requested through the County Emergency Management Director.

If there is limited parking or a large amount of debris is at the scene, transportation of volunteers to and from the scene may need to be coordinated.

V. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)


Brenda Tomlinson, Director
Wabasha County Emergency Management


Date

Checklist for Volunteer Coordinator:

- _____ Determine what types of volunteers are needed and what areas they are needed in.
- _____ Determine the skills needed for the area affected and match those skills to the volunteers' abilities.
- _____ Set up registration, assign tasks, have waivers signed and provide supervision.
- _____ Provide any needed equipment and training for volunteers especially safety training and may also use a Safety Supervisor.
- _____ Work with Public Health to activate the Medical Reserve Corps to help with both volunteer and donations coordination if needed. (79)

Checklist for Donations Management Coordinator:

- _____ Pre-identify sites that can be used to sort donated goods and services and establish a Donations Center in order to collect and facilitate distribution of donated goods.
- _____ Establish a process to notify and update the public about goods and donations that are needed and what is not needed or will be refused as well as the location of the drop off site(s). (79)
- _____ Work with VOAD's, such as Lutheran Disaster Response and Salvation Army, to help with distribution of goods and services. (79)

ANNEX P

AGRICULTURAL
PLAN

**WABASHA COUNTY-WIDE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

**ANNEX P
AGRICULTURAL PLAN**

08/14/15 REV: 1

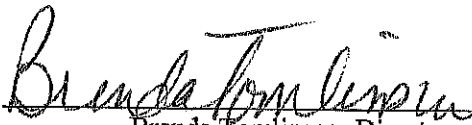
I. PURPOSE

To give an overview on how all aspects of the agricultural domain, including animals, will be provided for in the event of a major disaster or animal disease outbreak.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The County Solid Waste Officer shall assess and provide vector control services in Wabasha County (e.g., insect and rodent controls, biological wastes/contamination, and/or use of pesticides), assistance may be requested from the local extension office, as well as the MN Department of Agriculture. The county solid waste plan is in the County Zoning Office
- B. In the event of a need for assessment of food production and agricultural safety services (e.g., conducting a coordinated investigation of food and agriculture events or animal disease outbreak), the MN Department of Agriculture would be asked to aid in the response.
- C. Local veterinarians and the MN Department of Agriculture would be called upon to assist in assessing and coordinating appropriate health protection measures for agriculture (e.g., decontamination, detecting potential biological, chemical, and radioactive agents, respiratory protections, and water purifications). Local Public Health may also be asked to help, if applicable.
- D. Rescue/recovery of pets, livestock, etc., after a disaster, would be coordinated with local veterinarians, the Humane Society, and MN Department of Natural Resources. (*15k)
- E. If sheltering of pets is necessary, MN Animal Disaster Coalition (MNADC) and the MN Veterinary Reserve Corps (MVRC) would be asked to assist. Sheltering would be placed in close proximity to human shelters so the owners could care for their pets. MNADC and MVRC would be asked to assist in registration and with providing initial shelter supplies and equipment. (*15k)
- F. The Emergency Managers in Southeast MN Region 1, of which Wabasha County is a part of, have been trained in Pet Shelter Operations and also have pet shelter supplies available consisting of pet crates, food and water bowls, leashes, collars among other items. (*15k)

III. AUTHENTICATION (*1)


Brenda Tomlinson, Director
Wabasha County Emergency Management

8/23/24
Date

ANNEX Q

INGESTION
PATHWAY
PLAN

I. OVERVIEW

Wabasha County is within a 50 mile radius of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant and is considered an Ingestion County. We would be asked to support response actions necessary to protect the food supply from low level radiological material contamination and to protect the population from long term exposure of low levels of radioactive contamination if necessary. Ingestion counties may also be asked to support relocation activities for populations exposed to low level, long term contamination should it become necessary.

The immediate area of impact in an incident is the area within 10 miles of the nuclear generating plant which is defined as the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone or EPZ. Areas outside the 10 mile EPZ should not need emergency evacuations, but may be asked to implement protective actions aimed at protecting the population from contaminated food products and long term exposure to low levels of radioactive contamination. If citizens would need to be removed from an area where long term radiation exposure is a concern, it would be called relocation.

For an incident occurring at either of Minnesota's nuclear generating plants, well developed plans exist to alert, notify and implement public protection decisions within 10 miles of the plants and to protect food products in the 50 mile Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

The initial response period called the *Early Phase* or *Plume Phase* of an incident focuses initially on the 10 mile EPZ around each plant and is concerned primarily with a release from the plant that is either imminent or in progress. The State coordinates and implements actions to:

- Protect the public by implementing Protective Action Decisions (PADs)
- Employ measures to protect livestock and food products from contamination
- Reduce the spread of contamination

A release from a nuclear generating plant will disperse as it travels downwind, leaving higher concentrations of contaminated material closer to the plant and lower levels further away. The lower concentrations that are deposited further downwind present potential issues for low level contamination which will impact the counties within the 50 mile IPZ (*Ingestion Counties*).

The issue impacting Ingestion Counties become prominent in the later Ingestion Phase of the incident (day two). During this period, the focus is on:

- Defining the area/boundaries of the low level contamination
- Implementing Protective Action Decisions protecting the food supply from contamination
- Restricting the movement of contaminated animals and food products (especially dairy)
- Implementing Protective Action Decisions protecting the public from long-term low level radiation exposure (relocation if needed)
- Decontaminating areas of critical importance (water treatment facilities, major roads/bridges, etc.)

A. Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs)

There are four Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs) used at all nuclear generating plants in the United States. These classification levels drive the actions taken based on the level of severity. An incident at a nuclear generating plant could begin at any of these Classifications Levels.

The Classification Levels are listed below from least to most severe:

- **Notification of Unusual Event (NUE)** is a low-level event which poses no threat to public safety but which warrants an increased awareness on the part of the plant and off site agency personnel. The state monitors the condition until it is resolved.
- **Alert** is a low-level condition which poses no immediate threat to public safety, but precautionary mobilization of certain response functions is appropriate in case conditions degrade. The State Emergency Operations Center is fully activated to monitor the situation.
- **Site Area Emergency (SAE)** is when plant conditions have degraded to a point warranting the full activation of all response functions. Precautionary protective actions for livestock and high risk portions of the general public might be recommended. The State Emergency Operations Center implements precautionary measures like evacuating schools in the area and placing livestock indoors and on stored feed and covered water.
- **General Emergency (GE)** indicates plant conditions have degraded to a point threatening public safety and some form of protective actions will be initiated like sheltering or evacuating the 2-mile area around the plant and 5-miles downwind. The areas being sheltered/evacuated will also have livestock and food product embargos placed on them.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES/ACTIONS BY EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL

A. Notification of Unusual Event (NUE) Classification Level

1. No action is expected by the Ingestion Counties at this level.
2. No formal notification is made to the Ingestion Counties.

B. Alert Classification Level

1. The County Emergency Manager (EM) will be notified of the Alert Declaration by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
2. The SEOC will maintain communications with the County EM through the Local Communicator Position at the SEOC.
3. County EM should notify their elected officials and local jurisdictions of the current ECL.
4. County EM should log into the secure SEOC information portal and maintain situational awareness for the event.
5. County EM should communicate their concerns/questions to the Local Communicator in the SEOC any events, such as large public gatherings, or significant emergencies that are impacting the county.
6. Monitor the Alert status until verbal termination or escalation to a higher ECL is communicated by the SEOC.
7. EOCs in counties hosting Community Reception Centers (Hennepin, Mille Lacs, Stearns, Wabasha, and Washington) should provide support as needed to those Centers.

C. Site Area Emergency (SAE) Classification Level

1. County Emergency Manager (EM) will be notified of the SAE Declaration by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
2. County EM should notify their elected officials and local jurisdictions of the current ECL.
3. County EM should log into the secure SEOC information portal and maintain situational awareness for the event.

4. Monitor the SAE status until verbal termination, ECL reduction or escalation to a higher ECL is communicated by the SEOC.
5. County EM should communicate their concerns/questions to the Local Communicator in the SEOC any events, such as large public gatherings, or significant emergencies that are impacting the county.
6. EOCs in counties hosting Community Reception Centers (Hennepin, Mille Lacs, Stearns, Wabasha, and Washington) should provide support as needed to those Centers.

D. General Emergency (GE) Classification Level

1. The County EM will be notified of the GE Declaration by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
2. The County EM will open their County EOC and maintain at least minimal 24/7 staffing.
3. County EM should communicate their concerns/questions to the Local Communicator in the SEOC any events, such as large public gatherings, or significant emergencies that are impacting the county.
4. County EM should notify their elected officials and local jurisdictions of the ECL.
5. County EOC will log into the secure SEOC information portal and maintain situational awareness for the event.
6. The County Zoning Administrator, with assistance from the MN Department of Agriculture (MDA), will notify the agricultural stakeholders in the county of the event
7. The County Zoning Administrator and Public Health Director will coordinate the implementation of protective actions needed to protect the population from a possibly contaminated food supply. This would include implementing food embargos, restrictions on livestock movement and hunting and fishing restrictions.
8. County EM will participate in daily SEOC conference call or VTC briefing.
9. County Zoning Office will support the efforts of field sampling and monitoring teams.
10. County EM will prepare to receive Ingestions Brochures and food protection information from the SEOC to distribute to farmers, food producers, processors, and agricultural industry groups in the county. The County (Ag) will distribute the agriculture brochures.
11. County Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate the release of public information with the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC).
12. The County EOC will coordinate the implementation of relocations areas, restricted areas, reentry areas, and return areas as defined by the SEOC in coordination with the county.
13. EOCs in counties hosting Community Reception Centers (Hennepin, Mille Lacs, Stearns, Wabasha, and Washington) should provide support as needed to those Centers.

III. COUNTY INGESTION PHASE RESPONSIBILITIES/ACTIONS

When the release has ended and the situation brought under control, attention shifts from the immediate actions of the plume phase to the longer term issues of the ingestion phase. These actions include the establishment of additional food control measures, relocation areas, restricted zones, re-entry protocols, return protocols and long term recovery.

A. Support the Establishment of Food Control Measures as Requested by the SEOC.

Food protections within the Ingestion Counties begin with the issuing of an embargo order from the state and aerial assessment or field sampling indicates low-level contamination is outside the

evacuation areas. An embargo is defined as a restriction on the commercial movement of all agricultural products (food, feed, livestock, and poultry) into, out of, or through an affected area.

An embargo of agricultural products may affect producers, processors, retailers, shippers and carriers.

It may not be practical to erect roadblocks around the entire affected 50-mile ingestion pathway zone due to the overwhelming requirements of manpower and equipment. All producers, processors, retailers, shippers and carriers will be informed through news releases and/or personal contact by applicable state agencies of the embargo and associated compliance requirements. Roadblock/checkpoints may be established on major transportation routes.

The products to be embargoed will be determined by the IPTF through the SEOC based on factors including, but not limited to, the season, present and projected weather conditions, and the plume and projected plume direction.

1. County Emergency Manager (EM) will coordinate with the SEOC on the implementation of embargoed areas.
2. MN Department of Agriculture (MDA) will coordinate with the SEOC on implementing restrictions on the movement and consumption of livestock and food products in the embargoed areas.
3. County Sheriff and the County Highway Engineer will identify areas where trucks can be held when an embargo is issued.
4. County Sheriff and Zoning Administrator will coordinate with the MDA at the SEOC on required actions for embargo enforcement. Enforcement of the embargo will be conducted through communication with producers, processors, and industry groups. Shipments of agricultural products, with tracking and manifest requirements, will not be accepted at facilities if they have come from within the embargoed area. Some checkpoints may be established locally to support these efforts.
5. County PIO will coordinate public information with the SEOC JIC.
6. County EOC will establish communication with county agriculture subject matter experts and establish communication networks between the county, state, and local area farmers, producers, processors, and the local agricultural groups.
 - County EM will request county agricultural contacts and GIS personnel and resources to identify and document information on the agricultural resources within the embargoed area. These may include the number of farms, producers, and processing facilities in the affected area.
 - County Soil and Water Conservation Service will determine what crops remain in the field and the anticipated harvest date in the embargoed area.
 - Milk is the initial focus of agricultural sampling and analysis. Most crops can remain standing in the field, whereas a high volume of milk is produced daily with a relatively short time to market.
 - If part of your county is under an embargo, the County EM will contact the MDA to coordinate on issues regarding feed shipments to maintain livestock inside the embargoed area.
7. County EM will request county public health representation in your EOC, playing an active role in identifying issues and public concerns. County public health should also share with and request information from the SEOC and available health networks.

8. Local DNR officers will coordinate hunting and fishing restrictions along with any limited or no consumption recommendations established inside the affected area by the DNR in the SEOC.
 9. County Sheriff's Office will communicate any suspected cases of fraud to the SEOC as well as any rumors for the SEOC JIC to address directly in public messaging.
 10. County EM will report to the SEOC any citizen concerns or consumer feedback from the county.
 11. County Soil and Water will relay agricultural reimbursement and compensation questions from farmers, producers, and processors to the SEOC.
- B. Support the Establishment of Relocation Areas Outside the EPZ as requested by the SEOC.
1. See Annex R – Relocation Plan
- C. Support the Establishment/Maintenance of Restricted Zones as needed
- Any area designated for relocation will be designated as a restricted zone, where access controls are implemented. Access is restricted to limit the chronic exposure to low-level radiation and to provide security for the property inside the relocated areas.
1. County Emergency Manager (EM) and Sheriff will coordinate the staffing of Traffic and Access Control Points around the restricted area with the State Patrol, MNDOT, and Military Affairs at the SEOC.
 2. County EM will coordinate procedures for allowing re-entry into the restricted area with the SEOC. Re-entry into the restricted zone is initially limited to essential and emergency personnel only.
 3. County Radiological Officer will coordinate registration, radiation exposure briefings, distribution of dosimetry, KI, and entry escorts for persons entering the restricted area. Individuals approved for re-entry are designated as emergency workers temporarily. As such they must be provided radiological briefings, just in time radiological training, dosimetry, and basic personal protective equipment (PPE) as needed.
 4. County Radiological Officer will coordinate monitoring for radiological contamination and decontamination as needed for people leaving a restricted area with the SEOC.
- D. Support Establishment of Re-Entry into the Restricted Zone
- Re-entry is the approved, temporary access into a restricted zone for an essential purpose. Counties have the primary responsibility for coordinating and implementing a re-entry program, prioritizing and approving re-entry requests. Priority activities include life safety, incident stabilization, maintenance of critical infrastructure and services, and animal care.
1. The SEOC will determine and establish guidelines for the amount of time, including transit time, that an individual could remain in a restricted zone and not exceed their dose limits.
 2. County Radiological Officer will coordinate re-entry protocols with the SEOC, coordinate and prioritize requests for re-entry, and distribute and process re-entry request forms
 3. The County EOC will establish/coordinate the re-entry pints into and out of the restricted area. The EOC will determine what will be allowed for transport in and out of this area (e.g. personal vehicles or county provided shuttles).
 4. County Radiological Officer will coordinate registration, radiation exposure briefings, distribution of dosimetry, KI and entry escorts for persons entering the restricted area. Individuals approved for re-entry are designated as emergency workers temporarily. As such they must be provided radiological briefings, just-in-time radiological training, dosimetry, and basic personal protective equipment (PPE) as needed.

5. County Radiological Officer will coordinate monitoring for radiological contamination and decontamination as needed for people leaving a restricted area. The County EOC will determine how monitoring and decontamination services will be provided upon completion of re-entry (i.e. existing Emergency Worker Decon Centers or set up of an ad hoc facility).
6. County PIO will coordinate with the SEOC PIOs to develop public messaging for re-entry.

E. Support Establishment of Return Areas

This is the orderly return of people and reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations. These areas no longer have contamination or there are no long-term exposure health risks from very low level contamination.

1. The County EOC will coordinate the verification and establishment of return area boundaries in coordination with the SEOC.
2. The County Sheriff will remove traffic control and access points to areas cleared for return to unrestricted residence or use, in coordination with the SEOC.
3. County EM will coordinate the timing of the return with state and local agencies.
4. County Radiological Officer will coordinate communications with people returning that it is safe to live there but some of these areas may still have low-level contamination that may require some ingestion pathway food controls or restrictions.

F. Recovery

Recovery refers to the process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive materials in the environment to acceptable levels allowing for the return and unconditional occupancy and use by the general public. Recovery involves continued and extensive field sampling, damage/ impact assessments and the coordination of federal assistance and the nuclear insurance benefits.

1. County Emergency Manager (EM) will coordinate local damage and impact assessments and forward information to the SEOC.
2. County EM will coordinate locations for disaster assistance/recovery centers with the SEOC as well as coordinate federal assistance and nuclear insurance benefits with the SEOC
3. County Radiological Officer will coordinate the remediation of contamination and restoration to pre-event conditions with the state.

IV. PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROTECTION

A. Agriculture Protective Actions

The area that may be embargoed will be determined based on the conditions at the time of the incident. There is a wide variety of agricultural protective measures that may be implemented as needed and can only be defined at the time of the incident based on release conditions. The Radiological Emergency Information for Farmers, Food Processors and Distributors brochure details some of that information.

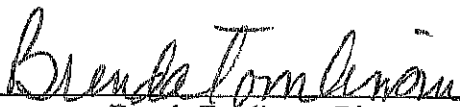
The protection of the food supply from contamination of radioactive material is the top priority and actions taken to protect the food supply will be coordinated with the impacted counties during the incident. Protective Actions and guidelines for proper disposal of contaminated products will be coordinated through the SEOC at the time of the incident.

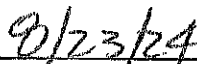
B. Surface or Ground Water Contamination

The protection of surface and ground water supplies from contamination will be coordinated with the SEOC. It is unlikely that ground water will be contaminated from an airborne release. The following are some examples of actions that may be implemented at the time of the incident:

1. Notify and alert downstream users with recommended protective actions.
2. Notify watershed districts.
3. Determine, through sampling, if water supplies in the area are safe for human and animal consumption. Determine priority for sampling of those supplies.
4. Collect raw water samples near the sources of contamination to establish whether or not gross contamination of raw water is evident. The ground water source should be monitored over an extended period of time to insure that it has not been affected.
5. Isolate all affected contaminated wells. All open wells, cisterns, barrels, and other open water collecting containers should be covered to prevent radioactive fallout from hitting open water surfaces.
6. For storage containers which are supplied by runoff from roofs or other surface drain areas, the collecting filler pipe should be disconnected to prevent contaminants from being washed into the storage containers.
7. Domestic surface water supplies may be contaminated by either the accidental discharge of contaminated water or by deposition from an atmospheric release. However, spring and well water should not be affected by an accidental release of radioactive material to the atmosphere or to waterways.
8. The contamination of domestic water supplies following discharge of contaminated water is possible only for downstream supplies using the receiving water body as a source. Adverse impact can be avoided by curtailing intake during the course of the passage of the contaminated water.
9. In situations involving the contamination of a water supply, methods of providing an alternative water supply may include rationing of uncontaminated supplies, substitution of other beverages, importing water from uncontaminated areas, and the designation of certain critical users.

V. AUTHENTICATION ^(*)


Brenda Tomlinson, Director
Wabasha County Emergency Management


Date

ANNEX R

RELOCATION
PLAN

I. PURPOSE

During the intermediate phase, there may be a need for the removal or continued exclusion of citizens from a contaminated area to avoid chronic radiation exposure.

II. OVERVIEW


The initial post plume priority is to determine if there is contamination in areas outside of the initial evacuation areas that require additional measures to protect the public from long-term exposure to low-level radioactive material. Relocation is defined as the removal or continued exclusion of citizens from contaminated areas as needed to avoid long-term exposure from low-level radiation. Relocation from an area is indicated when soil samples exceed EPA protective action guidelines for 1 year, 2 years or 50 year periods of occupancy.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

Relocation is a mandatory movement of people from their homes and farms to a location that does not present a danger from radiological exposure. Relocation is allowed to take place over a period of time, normally a few days, instead of an immediate evacuation as required during the plume phase.

1. The County Emergency Manager (EM) will coordinate with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when notified that relocation is required.
2. The County EM and Sheriff will coordinate with the State Patrol, MN Department of Transportation (MNDOT), and the Joint Information Center (JIC) in the SEOC to define an area for relocation that is easily understandable to the public and enforceable.
3. The County EM will coordinate with the State Patrol, MNDOT, and the County Sheriff on how traffic and access control points will be set up and staffed to facilitate relocation and maintain security to restrict entry to the relocated area.
4. The County EM, with the help of County Public Health, will identify any hospitals, care facilities, or facilities with special populations inside the relocation area, including what transportation or other assistance they may require.
5. The County EM will identify any critical infrastructure (e.g. power, water treatment, transportation, food processors and distributors) within the relocated area.
6. The County EM will coordinate with the SEOC to provide notification to people in areas identified for relocation.
7. The County EOC will support any reception centers or temporary monitoring centers and accompanying congregate care centers that may be needed.

IV. AUTHENTICATION



Brenda Tomlinson, Director

Wabasha County Emergency Management

11/20/23
Date

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

A

ASCS - Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Affiliated Volunteers – Individuals who come to an incident or a disaster and are included with a volunteer organization or agency.

Agreements, Mutual Aid (Pacts) - Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions, which cover methods and types of assistance available during all phases of an emergency.

Alert – In a nuclear generating plant, an alert is a low level condition which poses no threat to public safety but precautionary mobilization of certain response functions is appropriate in case conditions degrade.

Annex - A portion of an emergency operations plan which is a self-contained document outlining how a particular function is accomplished, thereby showing several agencies' efforts.

B

Basic Plan – That part of the EOP that includes the purpose, format, legal basis, assignments, policies, state and federal support, maintenance, and exercising of the EOP.

Bioterrorism - The use of biological agents, such as pathogenic organisms or agricultural pests, for terrorist purposes.

C

CAER – Community Awareness and Emergency Response is a program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Guidance for chemical plant managers to assist them in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities to develop integrated (community/industry) hazardous materials response plans.

CAP – Civil Air Patrol

CARE – Community Awareness in Response to Emergencies

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive

CDC – Centers for Disease Control (HHS)

CEPP – Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program is a program developed by EPA to address accidental releases of acutely toxic chemicals.

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (PL 96-510)

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CHEMTREC – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center - A center provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders.

CHEMTREC contacts the shipper or producer of the material for more detailed information, including on-scene assistance when feasible. CHEMTREC can be reached 24 hours a day by calling (800) 424-9300. (Also see "HIT")

CHRIS/HACS – The Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System developed by the U. S. Coast Guard. HACS is a computerized model of the four CHRIS manuals that contain chemical-specific data. Federal OSCs use HACS to find answers to specific questions during a chemical spill/response. State and local officials and industry representatives may as an OSC to request a HACS run for contingency planning purposes.

COG – Continuity of Government Plan - A plan that works to allow government to continue functioning even after a disaster or incident that forces government offices to move to other buildings/offices.

CP – Civil Preparedness - directed at helping state and local governments improve their readiness for lifesaving operations in any type of emergency.

CPG 1-35 – Hazard Identification, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Plan for Local Governments, prepared by FEMA. As a planning book, it can guide local jurisdictions through a logical sequence for identifying hazards, assessing capabilities, setting priorities, and scheduling activities to improve capability over time.

CWA – Clean Water Act

Community Resources – Assets, including people, organizations, programs, equipment, and funds that can be applied to all aspects of emergency management.

Congregate Care Facilities – Public or private buildings that may be used to lodge and care for evacuees. Generally, assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person. The facility may or may not meet criteria for designation as a "fall-out shelter."

Contamination – The deposit of radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel, following a nuclear explosion. This material generally consists of fallout in which fission products and other weapon debris have become incorporated with particles of dirt, etc. Contamination can also occur from the radioactivity induced in certain substances by the action of neutrons from a nuclear explosion.

County Warning Point – Wabasha County Dispatch Center also called Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)

D

DAC – Disaster Assistance Center - Centers that are established in areas affected by a disaster where representatives of federal agencies, state and local governments, and voluntary relief agencies can offer aid to disaster victims.

DHS – United States Department Homeland Security

DOT – United States Department of Transportation

Decontamination – The reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person. Decontamination may be accomplished by: 1) treating the surface so as to remove or decrease the contamination; 2) letting the material stand so that the radioactivity is decreased as a result of natural decay; and 3) covering the contamination.

Direct Effects – The immediate emissions of a nuclear detonation considered most hazardous; namely, blast, heat, and initial nuclear radiation.

Direction and Control – The control group in the EOC during emergency operations which consists of the chief executive (may be county judge, governor, etc.), his/her deputy, chiefs of the emergency operating services and any supporting staff such as communication controller, public information officer, and legal advisor, as deemed necessary.

Dispatch – Wabasha County Dispatch Center also called the County Warning Point or the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)

E

EAS – Emergency Alert System - A network of Cable TV franchises and automated radio and television stations with the appropriate electronic hardware and standard operational procedures in place enabling them to voluntarily participate in the dissemination of pertinent warning and emergency public information broadcasts emanating from the National Weather Service, the Emergency Broadcast Network, and any public safety agency equipped with EAS encoding equipment.

EBS – Emergency Broadcast System - A network of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency - as provided by the Emergency Broadcast System Plan.

ECL – Emergency Classification Level

EENET – Emergency Education Network (FEMA)

EMA – Emergency Management Agency

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EMI – Emergency Management Institute - A component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It conducts resident and nonresident training activities for Federal, State, and local government officials, managers in the private economic sector, and members of professional and volunteer organizations.

EMP – Electromagnetic Pulse - Energy radiated by a nuclear detonation in the medium-to-low frequency range that may affect or damage electrical or electronic components and equipment.

EMS – Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance)

EOC – Emergency Operations Center - The protected site from which civil government officials (municipal, county, state, and federal) exercise direction and control in an emergency.

EOP – Emergency Operations Plan - A brief, clear and concise document description of action to be taken or instructions to all individuals and local government services concerned, stating what will be done in the event of an anticipated emergency. The plan will state the method or scheme for taking coordinated action to meet the needs of the situation. It will state the action to be taken by whom, what, when, and where, based on predetermined assumptions, objectives and capabilities.

EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA – Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-know Act

EPZ – Emergency Planning Zone (10 mile)

ERC – Environmental Release Category or Environmental Resource Center

ERT – Environmental Response Team - A group of highly specialized experts available through EPA 24 hours a day. (EPA)

Emergency or Disaster – An event that demands a crisis response beyond the scope of any single line agency or service, and that presents a threat to a community or larger area.

Evacuee – An individual who is moved to a less hazardous area. She/he may also be referred to as relocatee.

Exposure Control – Procedures taken to keep radiation exposures of individuals or groups from exceeding a recommended level, such as keeping outside missions as short as possible.

F

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FEMA-REP-5 – Guidance for Developing State and Local Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness for Transportation accidents, prepared by FEMA. Provides a basis for State and local governments to develop emergency plans and improve emergency preparedness for transportation accidents involving radioactive materials.

FNARS – FEMA National Radio System is a FEMA high frequency (HF) radio network to provide a minimum essential emergency communications capability among Federal, State, local commonwealth, and territorial governments in times of national, natural and civil emergencies.

Fallout Shelter – A habitable structure, facility, or space used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout. Criteria include a protection factor of 40 or greater, and a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space per person.

G, H

GE – General Emergency – In a nuclear generating plant, a general emergency is when conditions have degraded to a point threatening public safety and some form of protective actions will be initiated.

HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials - Refers generally to hazardous substances, petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, acutely toxic chemicals, and other toxic chemicals.

HAZOP – Hazard and Operability Study - A systematic technique for identifying hazards or operability problems throughout an entire facility.

HHS – United States Department of Health and Human Service

HIT – The Hazard Information Transmission program provides a digital transmission of the CHEMTREC emergency chemical report to first responders at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. The report

advises the responder on the hazards of the materials, the level of protective clothing required, mitigating action to take in the event of a spill, leak or fire, and first aid for victims.

HSPD 5 – Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 serves to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. This management system is designed to cover the prevention, preparation, response, and recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The implementation of such a system would allow all levels of government throughout the nation to work efficiently and effectively together. The directive gives further detail on which government officials oversee and have authority for various parts of the national incident management system, as well as making several amendments to various other HSPD's.

HSPD 8 – Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 establishes policies to strengthen the U.S. preparedness in order to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The directive requires a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, with established mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments. It also outlines actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities. This is a companion directive to HSPD 5.

HSEM – Minnesota Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (formerly DEM).

Hazard – A dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster.

I, J

IC – Incident Commander – The person responsible for all aspects of an emergency response including quickly developing incident objectives, managing all operations, application of resources as well as responsibility for all persons involved.

ICS – Incident Command System - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident.

IPZ – Ingestion Pathway Zone (50 mile)

JIC – Joint Information Center – A place where Public Information Officials may gather if it is a larger incident or disaster.

JPA – Joint Powers Agreement

K, L, M

Key Worker – An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operation of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and reception county residents, or insure continuance of the nation's production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.

LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee

MDA – Minnesota Department of Agriculture

MIFC – Minnesota Inter-Agency Fire Cache, Grand Rapids, MN (218) 327-4436 - Handles all forest fire fighting equipment, pumps, generators, etc. (Also Smokey Bear information)

MNDOT – Minnesota Department of Transportation

MPCA – Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

MREV - Minnesota Radiation Emergency Volunteers. The Minnesota Department of Health, in partnership with the Minnesota Responds Medical Reserve Corps, has developed a registry for radiation professionals willing to assist with population monitoring during incidents involving radiation. Volunteers have the opportunity to receive training, participate in drills, and serve as resource in a radiological emergency.

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet, also known as SDS (Safety Data Sheets)

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) (Pacts) – Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions that cover methods and types of assistance available during all phases of an emergency.

N

NAWAS – National Warning System

NCRIC – National Chemical Response and Information Center

NETC – National Emergency Training Center

NFA – National Fire Academy is a component of FEMA's National Emergency Training Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It provides fire prevention and control training for the fire service and allied services. Courses on campus are offered in technical, management, and prevention subject areas. A growing off-campus course delivery system is operated in conjunction with State fire training program offices.

NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

NHMIE – The National Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (also known as the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange) is an electronic bulletin board sponsored jointly by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Transportation's Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA).

NIMS – National Incident Management System - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident.

NIOSH – National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NRC – National Response Center is a communications center for activities related to response actions located at Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, DC. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases to the appropriate OSC, disseminates OSC and RRT reports to the NRT when appropriate, and provides facilities for the NRT to use in coordinating a national response action when required. The toll-free number ((800) 424-8802, or 202-426-2675 or 202-267-2675 in the Washington, DC area) can be reached 24 hours a day for reporting actual or potential pollution incidents.

NRF – National Response Framework presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. It establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. The National Response Framework replaced the National Response Plan in March 2008.

NRT – National Response Team is a group consisting of representatives of 14 government agencies (DOD, DOI, DOT/RSPA, DOT/USCG, EPA, DOC, FEMA, DOS, USDA, DOJ, HHS, DOL, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and DOE), and is the principal organization for implementing the NCP. When the NRT is not activated for a response action, it serves as a standing committee to develop and maintain preparedness, to evaluate methods of responding to discharges or releases, to recommend needed changes in the response organization, and to recommend revisions to the NCP.

NSF – The National Strike Force is made up of three Strike Teams. USCG counterpart to EPA ERT's.

NTAS – National Terrorism Advisory System

NUE – Notification of Unusual Event – In a nuclear generating plant, a notification of unusual event is a low level event that poses no threat to the public but which warrants an increased awareness on the part of plant and off-site agency personnel.

NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 – Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants, prepared by NRC and FEMA. Provides a basis for State and local government and nuclear facility operators to develop radiological emergency plans and improve emergency preparedness.

NWS – National Weather Service

National Response Framework – (NRF) presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. It establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. The National Response Framework replaced the National Response Plan in March 2008.

Non-Affiliated Volunteers – Individuals who come to an incident or a disaster that are not included with a volunteer organization or agency.

Nuclear Weapons – A general name given to any weapon in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both.

O,P,Q

OSC – On-Scene Coordinator is the federal official predesignated by EPA or USCG to coordinate and direct federal responses and removals under the NCP; or the DOD official designated to coordinate and direct the removal actions from releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD vessels and facilities.

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Department of Labor)

Operations Planning – The process of determining the need for application of resources and determining the methods of obtaining and committing those resources to fill the operational needs.

PAD – Protective Action Decision

PAG – Protective Action Guidelines

PF – Protection Factor - A number used to express the relationship between the amount of fallout gamma radiation that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location.

PIO – Public Information Officer (or Office) – A person, or group of people, responsible for gathering, analyzing, and proactively disseminating information to ensure accurate, timely updates on the incident or event.

PSAP – Public Service Answering Point also called Dispatch or County Warning Point

Protected Space – An area of a building or other enclosure that provides protection from fallout. Areas having a PF of less than 40, as well as those meeting FEMA fallout shelter criteria, are included.

R

RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service - Provides for amateur radio operation for emergency communications purposes during periods of local, regional, or national emergencies.

RAD – A unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation equal to an energy of 100 ergs per gram of irradiated material. An erg is a unit of the cgs (centimeter-gram-second) system

REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness - State program to prepare for any emergencies that may occur at either of the 2 nuclear generating plants within Minnesota.

RO – Radiological Officer (State and/or local)

RPC – Regional Program Coordinator (HSEM)

RPO – Radiological Protection Organization

RQs – Reportable Quantities

RRT – The Regional Response Team is composed of representatives of federal agencies and a representative from each state in the federal region. During a response to a major hazardous materials incident involving transportation of a fixed facility, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations in specific issues requiring resolution. Under the NCP, RRTs may be convened by the chairman when a hazardous materials discharge or release exceeds the response capability available to the OSC in the place where it occurs; crosses regional boundaries; or may pose a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or environment, or to regionally significant amounts of property. Regional contingency plans specify detailed criteria for activation of RRTs. RRTs may review plans developed in compliance with Title III, if the local emergency planning committee so requests.

Radioactive Fallout – The process or phenomenon of the fallback to the earth's surface of particles contaminated with radioactive materials from a cloud of this matter formed by a nuclear detonation. The term is also applied in a collective sense to the contaminated particulate matter itself. The early (or local) fallout is defined, somewhat arbitrarily, as those particles that reach the earth within 24 hours after a nuclear explosion.

Radiological Monitor – An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which she/he is assigned; and perform operator's maintenance of radiological instruments.

Reception Area – A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct weapons effects from a nuclear attack and designated for reception and care of hazard area evacuees. (See Effects, Direct)

Reception Center – A center that will accept evacuees from a specific area that has been affected by a release of radiological fallout due to an incident/accident at a nuclear generating plant.

Reception Area Allocation – The process of designating rural, non-hazard counties as reception areas for a specific hazard area.

Risk – The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.

S

SAE – Site Area Emergency – In a nuclear generating plant, a site area emergency is declared when conditions have degraded to a point warranting the full activation of response functions. Precautionary protective actions for high risk portions of the general public might be recommended.

SARA – The “Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.” Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning.

SBA – Small Business Administration

SCBA – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

SDS – Safety Data Sheet, also known as MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets)

SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center

SERC – State Emergency Response Commission

SOPs – Standard Operating Procedures - A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

Shelter – An area which provides protection from one or more of the various effects (blast, fire, initial radiation and fallout) to which communities might be subjected in the event of nuclear attack because of their size, location, or military value.

Superfund – The trust fund established under CERCLA to provide money the OSC can use during a cleanup.

T

Terrorism – The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons. (American Heritage Dictionary 2000)

Title III – The “Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act of 1986.” Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the state and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens.

Traffic Control Points – Places along evacuation routes that are manned by police to direct and control movement to and from the area being evacuated.

U,V

USCG – United States Coast Guard

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

USFA – United States Fire Administration

USGS – United States Geological Survey

USNRC – United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Unaffiliated Volunteers – Individuals who self deploy to an incident or disaster without being part of a larger group that is with a volunteer organization or agency.

Volunteer Center – An area where affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers will report to in order to receive credentials and ID's and instructions on where they are needed in times of disaster.

W, X, Y, Z

WCEM – Wabasha County Emergency Management

WCPH – Wabasha County Public Health

WCSO – Wabasha County Sheriff's Office

WCSS – Wabasha County Social Services

Wabasha County Dispatch Center – Central location for 911 and non-emergency telephone calls, coordination and dissemination of emergency and non-emergency communications. Also called PSAP or Warning Point.

Warning Point – Central location for 911 and non-emergency telephone calls, coordination and dissemination of emergency and non-emergency communications. Also called Dispatch Center or PSAP.