

2020-2025

Adopted by the Oneida Business Committee:
January 27, 2021

ONEIDA NATION



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



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Oneida Nation

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Oneida, WI 54155

BC Resolution # 01-27-21-B Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan

- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Nation is a federally recognized Indian government and a treaty tribe recognized by the laws of the United States of America; and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida General Tribal Council is the governing body of the Oneida Nation; and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Business Committee has been delegated the authority of Article IV, Section 1, of the Oneida Tribal Constitution by the Oneida General Tribal Council; and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Nation recognizes the threat that natural and man-made threats and hazards pose to people and property; and
- WHEREAS,** undertaking planned, coordinated, command and control actions before emergency or disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and
- WHEREAS,** an adopted Emergency Response Plan is required as a condition of future grant funding for mitigation projects and Federal Recovery Relief and Assistance; and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Nation Oneida Business Committee previously adopted an Emergency Response Plan with resolution BC-05-26-10C; and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Nation's Emergency Response Plan has been updated to reflect changes that have occurred since the adoption of resolution BC-05-26-10C.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oneida Business Committee of the Oneida Nation, hereby adopts the *Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan* as their official plan.

BE IT FUTHER RESOLVED, that upon adoption of the *Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan*, the plan will be updated as required throughout the year by the Emergency Management Department to reflect any staffing changes that may occur within the Nation's work force.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, any changes made to the information contained within the "PRIMARY TRIBAL and MEDIA CONTACTS" section of the plan and/or the "EOC ACTIVATION ROSTER" section of the plan will not require re-adoption of the *Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan*.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Oneida Business Committee, hereby certify that the Oneida Business Committee is composed of 9 members of whom 5 members constitute a quorum; 8 members were present at a meeting duly called, noticed and held on the 27th day of January, 2021; that the forgoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 7 members for, 0 members against, and 0 members not voting*; and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.



Lisa Liggins, Secretary
Oneida Business Committee

*According to the By-Laws, Article I, Section 1, the Chair votes "only in the case of a tie."

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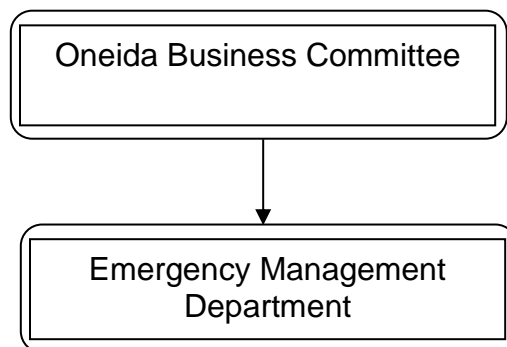
Executive Summary

Since its inception in 2007, the office of Emergency Management (EM) serves to aid, counsel, and assist with the protection of the interests of the Oneida Nation. Emergency Management is responsible for planning and coordinating the response to a disaster or emergency that occurs within the boundaries of the Reservation. Emergency Management plays a critical role in planning, mitigation, response, and recovery phases to safeguard the Oneida Community. In the event a State of Emergency is declared Emergency Management Staff report directly to the Chairperson and the Oneida Business Committee. EM response to emergencies, state of emergencies, and disasters have five guiding principles. These principles allow EM to effectively plan, coordinate and execute plans involving public safety and emergency and disaster response personnel of Oneida Nation.

They are as follows:

- EM has an organizational infrastructure designed to assist with response to disaster activity, swiftly and effectively.
- Training and coordination are the keys to preparedness. Most employees involved in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) have been trained and will continue to be trained in their roles.
- Emergency response at higher levels requires an “all hands-on deck” approach. Employees across the entire Oneida Tribe have key roles to play in core functions and are valuable assets.
- EM takes pride in being decisive and dependable to the Oneida Nation and the surrounding communities during their time of greatest need.
- EM coordinates emergency/disaster response with all governmental partners: Tribal, State, Federal, and Non-Governmental Agencies.

Figure 1. Organizational Chart of Emergency Management for the Oneida Nation:





NOTICE

Date: 01/27/2021

To: Elected and Appointed Officials. Employees, Members of the Oneida Nation and Residents on the Oneida Reservation

Preservation of life and the environment is an inherent responsibility of the Nation, federal, and local governments. The Oneida Business Committee, in cooperation with the Counties of Brown and Outagamie, State of Wisconsin, numerous federal agencies, and Non-Government Organizations has prepared this Emergency Response Plan to ensure an effective and efficient allocation of resources for the protection of the citizens of the Oneida Nation and residents on the Oneida Reservation and their property.

No plan can prevent all casualties or destruction of property. The Nation acknowledges that well-designed plans carried out by knowledgeable, well-trained, dedicated personnel can and will minimize losses in both areas. This plan establishes the emergency management/incident response, assigns tasks, policies and general procedures, and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements.

The objective of this Emergency Response Plan is to incorporate and coordinate the facilities and personnel of the Oneida Nation, federal, state, local jurisdictions, and other applicable parties into an efficient organization and community capable of responding effectively to any emergency.

This Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions by the Oneida Business Committee and Oneida Emergency Management.

The Oneida Business Committee, through adoption of resolution # BC-01-27-21-B, gives its full support to this plan and urges all department heads, program managers, employees and citizens, individually and collectively, to support the Nation's emergency and disaster preparedness and response initiatives.

This letter provides notice of the Oneida Nation's Emergency Response Plan which becomes effective upon approval by the Oneida Business Committee.

Kaylynn Gresham Director
Emergency Management
Oneida, Wisconsin

Purpose

The ERP provides Oneida Nation elected and appointed officials, employees, Oneida members, residents living on the Oneida Reservation and surrounding jurisdictions an overview of the Oneida Nation's ERP.

The purpose of the ERP is to establish a uniform set of processes and procedures that staff, emergency responders and disaster response personnel, at all levels of the Oneida Nation operations, will use to conduct response operations. This ERP incorporates NIMS, which is a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, Tribal and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for and respond to all hazards. NIMS requires the Oneida Nation to establish programs that address the requirements for each step of the preparedness cycle: planning, training, equipping, exercising, evaluation and taking action to correct and mitigate.

The Oneida Nation has capabilities and resources that may be used in the response to disasters. These include facilities, equipment, personnel and skills of governmental and non-government professionals, non-profit organizations and other groups associated with the Nation. In addition, state, federal, and surrounding local governments have emergency response skills and resources.

If assessment of an incident indicates a response beyond the capability of a single emergency response department (i.e. police department, department of public works, public health) and routine mutual aid; the Oneida Business Committee or Director of OEM may activate the ERP.

The ERP assists with facilitating integrated operations planning to adapt and respond effectively to emergencies of unusual nature, scale, or multi-agency impact.

- Allocate emergency responsibilities and authority among Oneida Nation departments and agencies.
- Coordinate activities among agencies of tribal, county, state, local, and federal government.

A major emergency can exhaust the resources of a single jurisdiction and/or may require resources from numerous agencies and/or levels of government.

- If an emergency is declared and additional resources are needed this must be coordinated and authorized by the Director of EM Director.
- In the event the EOC is activated additional resources will be coordinated through the EOC staff.

Any incident on the Oneida Nation reservation that requires the activation of the ERP will require the ICS be implemented in accordance with Oneida law. The OEM has primary emergency management responsibility within the Oneida Reservation and uses the ICS for span of command and control.

ICS or Incident Command System

Several laws and nationally accepted minimum standards that apply to the emergency operations outlined in this ERP require the use of some form of ICS (Ref. 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120, and National Fire Protection Association 1500; and Oneida Code, Chapter 302).

The most common management system in use by emergency response agencies today is the ICS. Incident command provides a clear system for the orderly management and supervision of emergency operations. The use of this system will improve operational efficiency, effectiveness, and responder safety.

IC or Incident Commander

IC is responsible for and facilitates the completion of incident priorities. The IC determines the strategic goals and the tactical objectives necessary to meet these goals. The IC is also responsible for building a command structure that is appropriate for the size of the incident.

Incident Commander Priorities

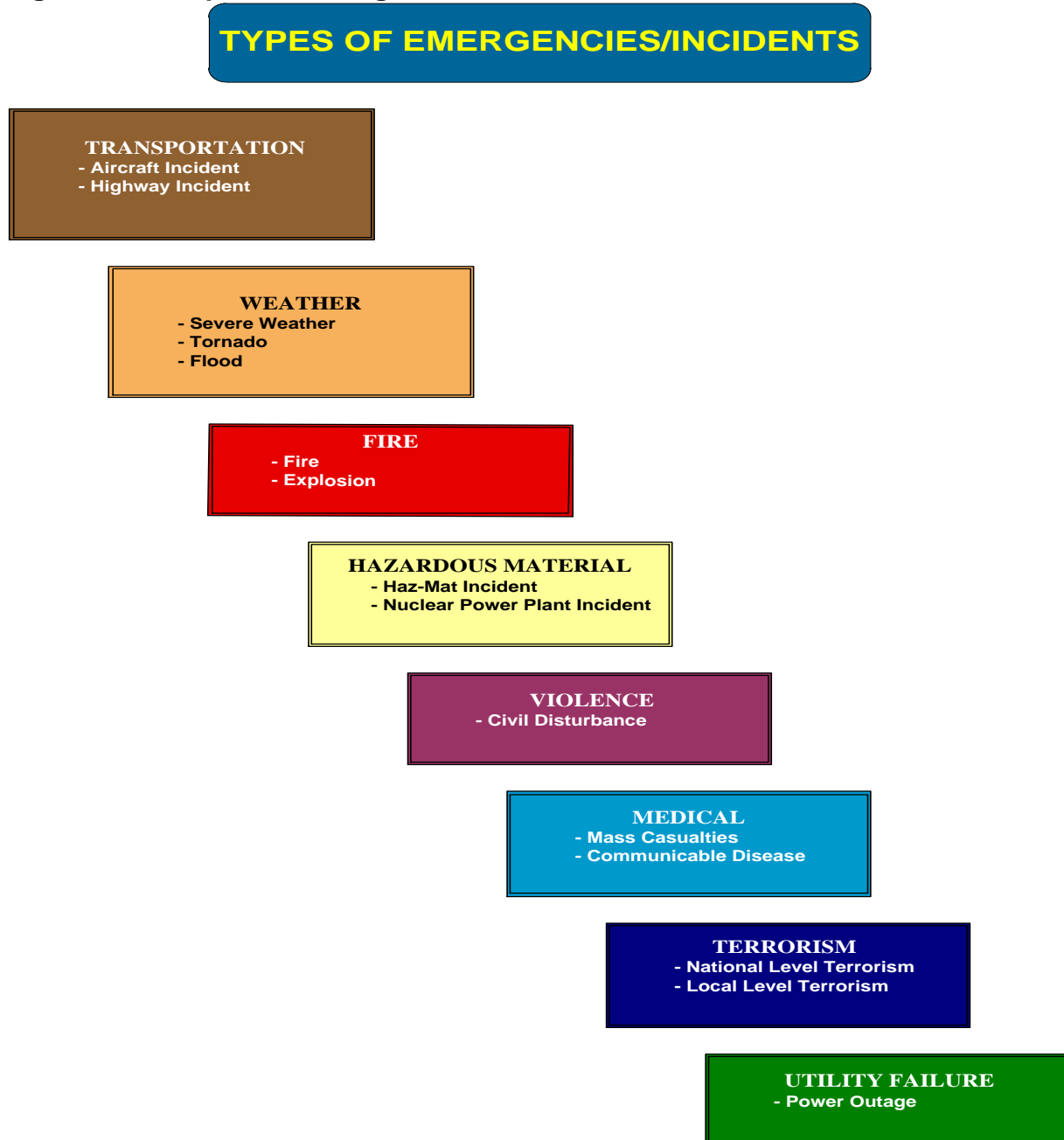
1. Protect or remove endangered occupants and treat the injured.
2. Stabilize the incident and provide for life safety.
3. Conserve property.
4. Provide for the safety, accountability, and welfare of emergency responders.

Command procedures and an ICS system must be part of the standard operating procedures/guidelines for every emergency response organization. Incident command training and everyday use of the ICS is strongly encouraged for all Oneida Nation employees, emergency responders and disaster response personnel.

Types of Emergencies/Incidents

The information contained within the ERP has been developed to guide response to emergencies and/or incidents that may impact the Oneida Nation. The following figure provides basic examples of types of emergencies and/or incidents of significance. The identified hazards pose a threat, significant in frequency, magnitude or both, to the lives, property and/or environment of the Oneida Nation Reservation. The consequences of such incidents may include major disruptions to normal functions.

Figure 2. Examples of Emergencies/Incidents



Situations and Assumptions

Situation – The Oneida Reservation was established upon approximately 65,400 acres of land in East Central Wisconsin. The Oneida Nation's communities often overlap municipal boundaries and the distinction between Nation and non-Nation land requires cooperative governance for the best jurisdictional response. The Oneida Nation Reservation overlaps Brown County and Outagamie County, and encompasses six surrounding jurisdictions as identified in Map 1 below.

Assumptions – Hazards and disasters affect people as individuals, as members of groups and as citizens.

Individually and collectively, people manage hazards and the effects of disaster through four types of activity (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) to an extent determined by factors including perception of risk and resource availability.

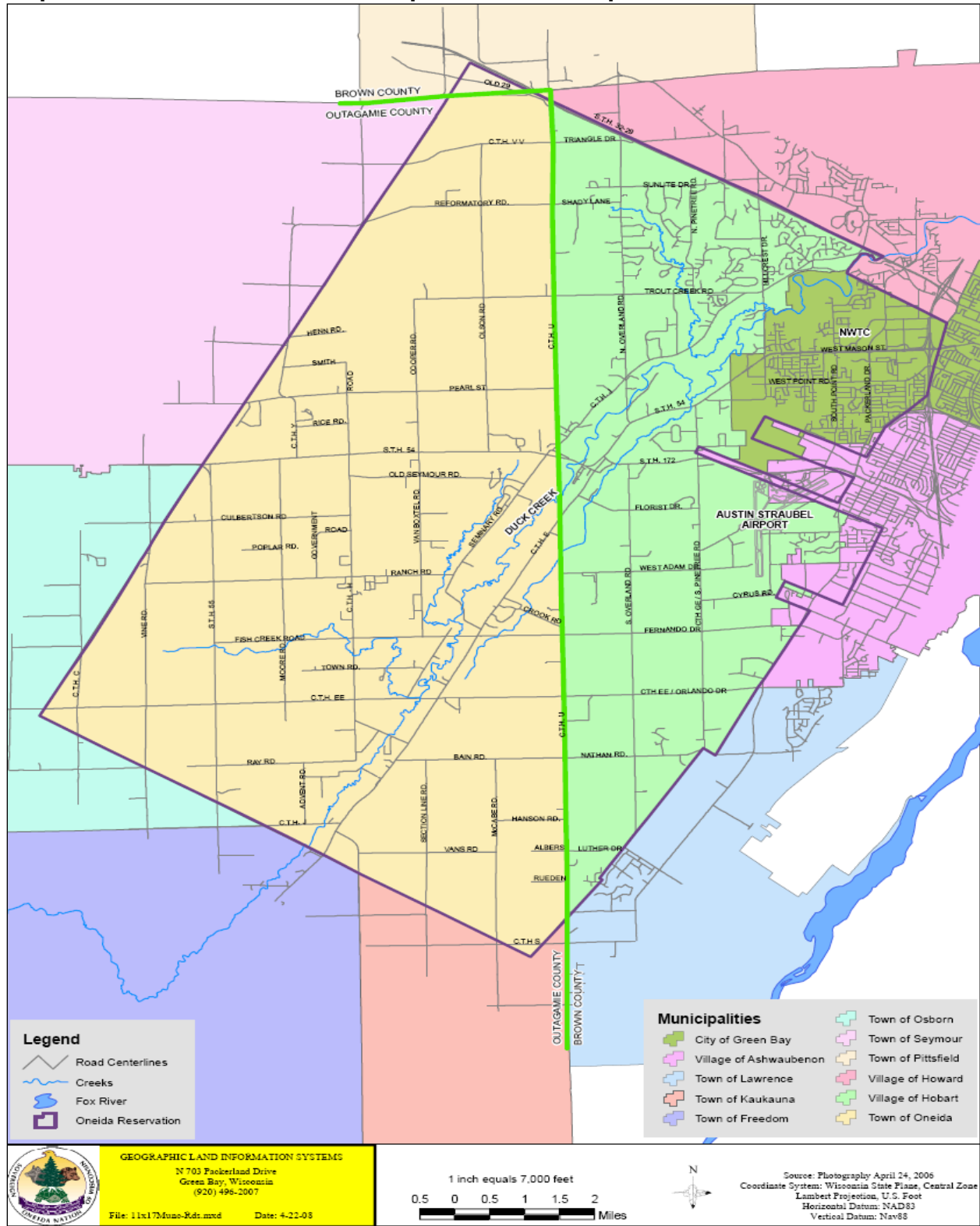
Individuals, groups and communities respond to crisis in ways that enhance survival by minimizing loss of life, reducing harm and lessening property damage. This response occurs regardless of the nature of the crisis.

The capacity to manage hazards and the effects of disaster varies among individuals, groups and communities. Some individuals, groups and communities will need more help during disaster response than others.

Reaction to crisis are shaped by role relationships – spouses to each other, parents to their children, workers to co-workers, etc. Individuals will consider their obligations to each other as they decide what course of action to take in a major emergency.

During crises, emergency response organizations will work with new and more established groups (both existing and emergent). New and different kinds of relationships will emerge.

Map 1. Oneida Reservation Municipal and Road Map



Oneida Nation Demographic Information

Government

The Oneida Nation is governed by an elected Oneida Business Committee which consists of four officers and five council members. The Oneida Business Committee is elected to three-year terms by members of the Oneida Nation who are 18 years and older.

The Oneida Reservation is approximately 120 square miles (see Map 1).

Population 8/31/2020

Population (Members)	17331
On Reservation	4468
Brown and Outagamie Counties	3363

Employment HRD Records September 1, 2020*

Total Tribal Employees		2678
Oneida members	55.27%	1480
Non-Oneida	37.34%	1000
Native American (non-Oneida)	7.39%	198
Non-Indian employees	33.5%	802

*Note, this number includes employees in layoff or furlough status.

Funding Resources

Gaming, retail, grants, interest income, loans, and endowment funds.

Tribal Operations

Social Services, Health, Development, Enterprise, Comprehensive Housing, Land Management, General Administrative Operations, K-12 School, Environmental, Policing.

Tribal Corporations

Oneida Airport Hotel Corporation, Oneida Golf Enterprise, and OESC, Group

Legal Basis

Oneida Nation Code of Laws

Chapter 302 – Emergency Management Law was adopted by the Oneida Business Committee on July 15, 1998.¹ Chapter 302 is a delegation of authority to and responsibilities of the Director of EM; defines the cooperation and responsibilities of all Nation entities; and established enforcement and penalties for violation of Chapter 302.

Wisconsin Law Pertaining to Tribal Emergency Management

Wis. Stat. Chapter 323 – Emergency Management of the Wisconsin Statutes became effective on October 21, 2009. Chapter 323 establishes the powers and duties pertaining to disaster, threat or response for Wisconsin state, county, and local governments, and encourages participation by tribal governments. Chapter 323:

- encourages tribal participation in public assistance mutual aid (Chapter 323.13(1)(d), Wis. Stats.); and
- establishes that within boundaries of federally recognized reservations or trust land, only the Wisconsin Department of Justice can enforce violations of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) law (Title 42, Chapter 116 of the U.S. Code) pertaining to hazardous spills (Chapter 323.60(8), Wis. Stats.).

Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreements

Law enforcement agreements exist between the Oneida Nation and Brown and Outagamie counties. These agreements set forth the responsibilities of the Oneida Police Department and Sheriff Departments within the boundaries of the Oneida Reservation. Since Wisconsin is a PL-280 state and PL-280 applies to Oneida, state criminal jurisdiction exists on the Oneida Reservation.

¹ The law has been amended from time-to-time through the following resolutions - BC-07-15-98-A, BC-12-20-06-G, BC-04-30-09-A, BC-05-13-09-F, BC-03-17-20-E, BC-08-26-20-A, and BC-03-10-21-A.

Historical Connection

The following table outlines the commonalities between the laws of the early years of the Haudenosaunee and this ERP.

Early Years	Current Times
Great Law of Peace	Emergency Management Law
We place at the top of the Tree of the Long Leaves an Eagle who is able to see afar. If he sees in the distance any evil approaching or any danger threatening, he will at once warn the people of the Confederacy.	EM and the emergency response network are responsible for alerting the Oneida Nation and surrounding communities of emergencies/disasters.
<p>Should a great calamity threaten the generations rising and living of the Five United Nations, then he who is able to climb to the top of the Tree of the Great Long Leaves may do so. When, then, he reaches the top of the tree he shall look about in all directions, and, should he see that evil things indeed are approaching, then he shall call to the people of the Five United Nations assembled beneath the Tree of the Great Long Leaves and say: "A calamity threatens your happiness."</p> <p>Then shall the Chiefs convene in council and discuss the impending evil. When all the truths relating to the trouble shall be fully known and found to be truths, then shall the people seek out a Tree of Ka-hon-ka-ah-gonah, [a great swamp Elm], and when they shall find it they shall assemble their heads together and lodge for a time between its roots. Then, their labors being finished, they may hope for happiness for many days after.</p> <p>Whenever a specially important matter or a great emergency is presented before the Confederate Council and the nature of the matter affects the entire body of the Five Nations, threatening their utter ruin, then the Chiefs of the Confederacy must submit the matter to the decision of their people and the decision of the people shall affect the decision of the Confederate Council. This decision shall be a confirmation of the voice of the people.</p>	<p>Declaration of Emergency or Disaster</p> <p>The activation of the ERP as authorized by Director of OEM.</p> <p>Planning the recovery process.</p>
There shall be one War Chief for each Nation and their duties shall be to carry messages for their people and to take up the arms of war in case of emergency. They shall not participate in the proceedings of the	Director of Oneida EM, and one for each Tribe with 24/7 emergency response duties and responsibilities.

Confederate Council but shall watch its progress and in case of an erroneous action by a Chief they shall receive the complaints of the people and convey the warnings of the women to him. The people who wish to convey messages to the Chiefs in the Confederate Council shall do so through the War Chief of their Nation.	
If a message borne by a runner is the warning of an invasion he shall whoop, "Kwa-ah, Kwa-ah," twice and repeat at short intervals; then again at a longer interval.	Alert notification to the Tribal nations.

Source: The "Laws of the Great Peace" column of information was prepared by Gerald Murphy (The Cleveland Free-Net - aa300), Distributed by the Cybercasting Services Division of the National Public Telecomputing Network (NPTN).



Oneida Nation
Oneida Business Committee
PO Box 365 • Oneida, WI 54155-0365
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Oneida Business Committee Certification Letter

The Oneida Nation is a federally recognized tribal government with the inherent powers of self-governance and self-determination. As part of its governmental authority and responsibility to protect the health, safety and welfare of the Oneida Nation membership and Oneida lands, the Oneida Nation adopted the Emergency Management Law, Chapter 302.

The Oneida Nation created an Emergency Response Plan in coordination with the federal and state governments and their respective agencies, and local municipalities and non-governmental organizations. The Emergency Response Plan demonstrates a cooperative effort between multi-levels of government that recognizes the government-to-government relationship between the Oneida Nation and those various governmental entities.

In generations past, the Iroquois Confederacy addressed emergency response matters based upon the principles of the Great Law to act for the protection of the people and the land while coordinating all available resources effectively. Today, the Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan is based upon the same principles as the Great Law and reflects the importance of protecting against threats to life and property.

The Oneida Emergency Management department is responsible for the management of certain emergency responses within the Oneida Reservation boundaries. Through the Emergency Response Plan, policies and procedures are in place to ensure that the Oneida Nation is adequately prepared to address and respond to any man-made or natural disaster or emergency that may occur on the Oneida Reservation.

The Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan is designed to ensure the effective and efficient allocation of resources to protect the Oneida Reservation and the people and communities living within reservation boundaries. This is accomplished through the coordination of trained staff and utilization of tribal facilities for emergency response purposes.

With the collective cooperation of all governmental entities and coordination of internal resources through the Emergency Response Plan, the Oneida Nation will continue to safeguard and protect the health, safety and welfare of the people, resources and property within the Oneida Reservation boundaries.

Oneida Business Committee
Re-approved January 27, 2021

A good mind. A good heart. A strong fire.

Nation Wide Emergency Action Plan Mandate

Each Oneida Nation department and division shall plan and draft an emergency action plan for all hazards in order to establish procedures to protect employees and customers in the workplace during an emergency. See 302.6-1, *Tribal Cooperation*.

Workplace Emergency Action Plan

An emergency action plan should include all emergency situations that you may encounter in your location. Each emergency action plan needs to be site specific.

Purpose:

The purpose of an emergency action plan is to establish procedures for safely and effectively managing an emergency event. All employees are expected to follow the procedures outlined in the building plan to ensure that employees and consumers are protected from any further harm during an emergency.

Scope:

Emergency action plans cover those designated actions employees must take to ensure employee and consumer safety from fire and other emergencies. Each plan will include: emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignment suggestions; procedures for employees who have to stay to operate critical operations before they evacuate (if applicable); procedures to account for employees after emergency evacuation has been completed; rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them; the preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and individuals who can be contacted for further information about the plan.

Emergency Action Plans Minimum Requirements

- I. Reporting Emergencies.*** This section of the plan shall contain the following information:
 - A. Report fire or other emergencies immediately, first to your supervisor, then to the responsible person(s) listed above. When warranted, call 911. Be prepared to provide the responder with the nature and location of the emergency.
 - B. The OPD (920-869-2239) should also be contacted, OPD will contact EM (920-869-6650) to determine if the situation warrants EM involvement.
- II. Evacuation Route and Assembly Area Map/First Aid Kits.*** This section of the plan shall contain the following information:
 - A. Evacuation Routes and Maps
 - B. Location of First Aid Kits
 - C. Designated Meeting Locations
 - D. Procedures for Critical Operations
- III. Fire Emergency Procedures***
- IV. Severe Storms/Tornado Emergency Procedures***

V. *Evacuation of the Disabled.* This section of the plan shall contain a list of employees who will need assistance in the event of an emergency should be included as an attachment.

VI. *Serious Injury*

VII. *Hazardous Materials*

VIII. *Bomb Threats*

IX. *Attachments*

- A. Flow chart of building with 1st Aid kit and fire extinguisher locations (include diagrams such as the example provided illustrated below)
- B. First Responder List
- C. List of disabled employees

As part of the emergency action plan, employees should be aware of and familiarize themselves with the following information.

Tribal Wide Building Alert Codes

Each Oneida department/division should be familiar with the tribal wide building alert codes, which include the following:

- Code Red = Fire Emergency
- Code Grey = Weather Emergency
- Code Black = Bomb Threat
- Code Adam = Child Abduction/Missing Child

Test and Evaluate Emergency Action Plan

Oneida departments and divisions are encouraged to test and evaluate their emergency action plan on a regular annual or semi-annual basis, or as changes in staffing or building design or layout occur.

Roles and Responsibilities

Agency Responsibilities

1. **Oneida Business Committee and Governance:** Oneida Nation Officials, county and municipal officers, clerks and other administrative officers participate in, oversee and support emergency management activities, especially preparedness and response.
2. **Human Services:** Oneida Nation social services departments, in coordination with the affected CHS will provide emergency human services to the affected areas of the reservation. The ARC, the SA, and other VOAD's are primary service providers. Services provided may include:
 - a. Congregate care (temporary shelter, food, clothing, etc.)
 - b. Food coupons and food commodities
 - c. Monetary grants
 - d. Crisis Counseling
3. **Emergency Public Health Services:** may include:
 - a. Health and medical care at shelters
 - b. Inoculation of victims
 - c. Distribution of antidotes, drugs, etc. to shelters
 - d. Support and medical care for those who cannot be evacuated
 - e. The making of public health orders
 - f. Isolation or quarantine of individuals with a contagious disease or illness
4. **Law Enforcement:** Oneida Nation has its own Police force which provides law enforcement services on the reservation. County or municipal law enforcement may respond to Nation and non-Nation properties within the reservation boundaries, while the Oneida Police Department may respond to Nation properties within the reservation boundaries. Response is set forth in various law enforcement agreements.
5. **Warning / Communications:** Oneida Police Department Dispatch, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Communications, as well as County Communications Departments and Dispatch Centers provide emergency communications services for warning and notification within the reservation boundaries.
6. **Fire Services/HAZMAT Releases:** As of March 2014, hazardous materials incidents within the State of Wisconsin will be responded to according to their level and extent. There are three types of hazmat teams, Type III, Type II, and Type I, and teams are dispatched according to geographical proximity and incident needs.

The Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System is included in ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. Various municipal fire departments provide primary structural fire response and limited HAZMAT response within the reservation boundaries. The WDNR provides limited structural fire response support by state statute.

7. **EMS:** County or municipal rescue services provide emergency medical care and transport to the Oneida Reservation.
8. **DPW:** DPW and Oneida Nation Utilities Department provide limited public works services, including water to Oneida Nation properties. See ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering for list of local Utility providers.
9. **Volunteer Coordination:** the affected county and the Director of EM will identify potential disaster caused needs appropriate for volunteer response, identify actual/potential sources of volunteers, skills and resources. The WDNR, by statute will also assist in volunteer management if activated.
10. **Public Information:** The PIO, located in the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Communications, shall be responsible for preparing and coordinating emergency public information in disaster situations. The PIO shall also be a liaison between media outlets and (JICs), if established.
11. **Damage Assessment:** Damage assessment shall be completed in coordination with Environmental Health, Safety, Land and Agriculture Division and other affected municipalities and/or counties. Assessments shall compile information, assess damages and provide reports to appropriate local, county, state and federal authorities.
12. **EM:** County and Nation EM agencies maintain EOCs and guide and support county, municipal, public and private emergency management activities through an integrated emergency management system. The Director of EM serves as the conduit between all local, county, tribal, state and federal agencies with a role in emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

Comprehensive Emergency Management

The four phases of emergency management are mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Actions in all four phases constitute the emergency management program.

1. **MITIGATION** activities eliminate hazards, reduce the probability of their occurrence or reduce the effects of unavoidable disasters. Examples of general mitigation activities are: Building codes, zoning and land use management, building use regulation, preventative health care, public education, etc. See *Hazard Mitigation*.
2. **PREPAREDNESS** activities are necessary to the extent that mitigation activities have not or cannot prevent disasters. Examples of general preparedness activities are: Emergency planning, training and exercising, warning and communications systems, identifying potential shelters, mutual aid agreements, obtaining essential resources and maintaining inventories, public educations, etc.
3. **RESPONSE** activities follow notice of an impending or potential emergency or after its occurrence. Examples of general response activities are: Public warning/information, mobilization of personnel and equipment, search and rescue, evacuation, shelter, damage assessment, emergency declaration, etc.
4. **RECOVERY** activities begin immediately after the effects of the emergency are known and may continue for several years after a disaster. Examples include:
 - Short Term – temporary housing, restoration of essential services, food vouchers, etc.
 - Long Term – insurance, reconstruction, counseling programs, etc.

Response Functions

INITIAL NOTIFICATION

In the event of a reported disaster (or hazardous materials incident), local emergency responders will be notified immediately via pager or radio by dispatchers from E911 communications centers. Additional law enforcement agencies will be notified through radio dispatch, followed by the ambulance service, if needed.

The dispatchers will attempt to keep in contact with the reporting party to determine the full nature and scope of the incident so they can assist the responding units.

WARNING SYSTEMS

The Oneida Nation uses the RAVE Alert System as a warning system for employees. The Nation does not possess the capability for community warning systems. The Nation relies solely on local systems installed and operated by county EM or Sheriff's departments.

PUBLIC INFORMATION/MEDIA

The PRO for the Oneida Nation will be instructed initially to report to either an ICP or EOC, and shall then determine a location for a JIC, which will be located away from the staging area, ICP or EOC. The PRO shall arrange for a constant flow of reliable and accurate information from the ICP or EOC. The PRO will be the person responsible for the release of all vital information to the public and media under the direct approval of and guidance of the IC.

The IC will keep the PRO updated at a pre-determined interval to ensure a constant flow of reliable and accurate information. No information will be given directly to the media by anyone at the scene or from the local dispatch center. All members of the media will be directed away from the scene to the PRO/PIO's location. As a guideline, the PRO, in conjunction with the local partners, shall attempt to have a formalized press release every 60 to 90 minutes.

COMMUNICATIONS

Good communication among all responding agencies is most critical. To reduce the confusion created by the emergency it will be necessary to remove the E911 or other dispatch center as the primary communications point as soon as the ICP is established and in operation. The Director of EM, in coordination with local and county ARES/RACES groups, shall be responsible for recruiting amateur radio volunteers to assist with emergency communications.

Daily and emergency communications and notification between the municipalities, counties and facilities to the OPD is conducted through OPD and county dispatch

center(s). Agreements are in place for use of this capability between OPD and the county dispatch centers.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Response agencies use established procedures to manage routine incidents. For events that require coordinated incident site management, agencies are represented at the ICP and supported through established structures.

During actual or imminent disaster events, agencies will respond in accordance with their own SOP/SOG and the provisions contained therein. If a conflict arises between the two, the provisions set forth in this ERP will govern.

If the EOC is activated, it may or may not collocate with the affected county EOC. Initially, any ICS-trained individual with the authority to act on behalf of the Nation in emergency response (Police Chief, Public Health Officer, etc.) will represent the Nation's interests. All Nation agencies with emergency responsibilities will send a representative to the EOC. Other local or mutual-aid support agencies may be asked to send a representative to the EOC.

EOC LOCATION AND PERSONNEL

EOC Operations: The EOC serves as headquarters for representatives with authority to commit and coordinate resources, support staff, and public information officers. The EOC is where officials can gather to assess the overall emergency. The EOC staff controls overall operations of Oneida Nation agencies/departments in relation to the emergency and coordinates with federal, tribal, state, local agencies.

Location of EOC: The primary EOC is in the main conference room of the OPD located at 2783 Freedom Road, Oneida, Wisconsin 54155.

Alternate EOC: The alternate EOC is the EM mobile unit.

Activation of EOC: Oneida Nation is serviced by the OPD communication center which communicates and receives warnings from local, state, and federal levels of government. The Shift Supervisor at the OPD communication center is responsible for notifying the Director of EM of any emergency that could require assistance and/or coordination through the EM or activation of an EOC. This includes providing the Director of EM with the following information:

1. Nature of incident
2. Approximate number of injuries and/or property damage
3. Location

4. What agencies have responded
5. Best approach routes
6. Hazardous materials involved
7. Is evacuation and sheltering necessary
8. Actions already taken
9. Expected duration
10. Type and amount of immediate assistance needed

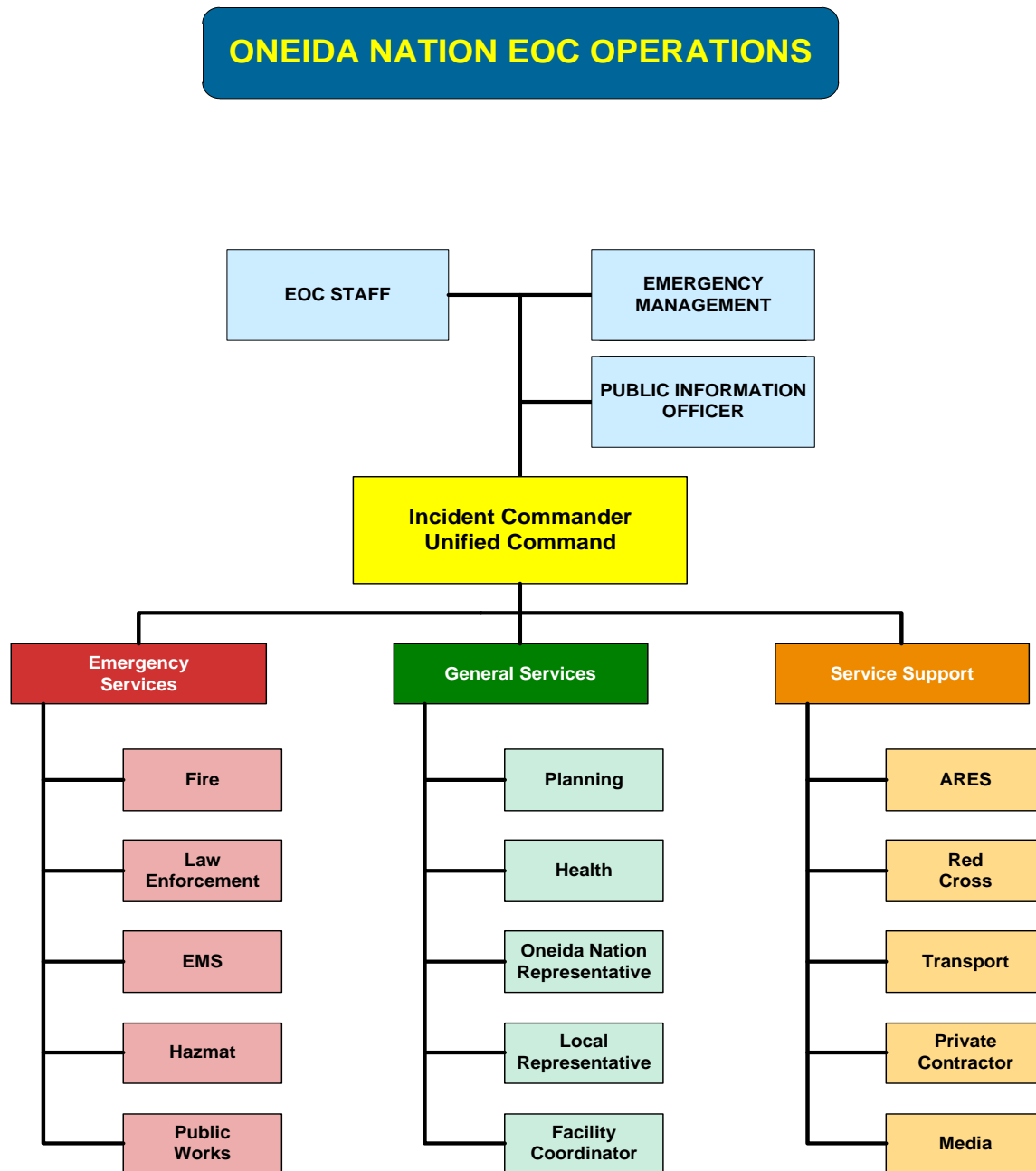
Initial Alerting: The Director of EM will review the data to determine whether to activate the EOC. A decision will then be made as to who on the staff alerting list is needed in the EOC. Those personnel will then be called in. If the first person on the list is unavailable the alternate will be called in. If the situation appears to be one of long duration the alternate will be notified that they are on standby. The EOC staff will be called in by the Director of EM or Oneida Nation Chairperson.

EOC Staff: Setting up the EOC will be the responsibility of the Director of EM. OPD generator will provide emergency power. Emergency supplies can be requested from the EM purchasing agent (see contact information in Appendix A); or if conditions warrant, supplies can be requested or ordered and picked up by a police squad car. Telephones for the EOC are in the tool cabinet in the OPD break room at the back of the building.

There will be a public information room set up at the OPD. All disaster information will be given to the PIO.

Security in the EOC will be under the direction of the Oneida Chief of Police. The Oneida Chief of Police will keep unauthorized person from entering the EOC. All EOC personnel will be required to register on the roster-sheet noting the time, their title, and duty assignment. All other personnel entering the EOC must get clearance from the Oneida Chief of Police or the Director of EM.

Figure 3. EOC Operations Staffing



EOC Operations and Responsibilities

Based on the type of emergency or disaster, upon activation, the following personnel will report to the EOC or other designated location:

- Oneida Business Committee Chairperson
- EM Personnel
- Police Department representative
- Public Health Officer and/or Comprehensive Health
- DPW representative, and
- PRO
- Additional agencies as the EM deems necessary

ICP(s) and staging areas may be established at or near emergency sites, depending on the nature and expected duration of the incident.

Oneida Chairperson

- Provide overall management of Oneida Nation survival and recovery efforts, with the assistance of the Director of EM and other members of the EOC.
- Responsible for formulation and approval of policies and decisions during emergency situations.
- Ensure that adequate information and direction is provided to the general public.
- Maintain liaisons with higher levels of government and other local officials.
- Appoint a PIO from the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Communications.

Oneida Nation Business Committee Support Office and Finance Office

- Report to the EOC or other designated location.
- Maintain records of Nation expenditures incurred in the disaster.
- Assist in the disaster assessment process by:
 - a. Providing information regarding the dollar value of property damaged as a result of the disaster.
 - b. Providing owner information (name, telephone number, etc.) of disaster-affected property.
 - c. Delegate authority to division and department directors to permit acquisition of needed equipment and supplies.
 - d. Assign department directors account numbers to which emergency expenditures may be charged.

PIO

- Report to EOC or ICP, as appropriate.
- Clear press releases and media information with the IC prior to release.
- Function as the point of contact for the news media and public officials.
- Establishes and maintains a public information center within the EOC;
- Coordinates activities with neighboring jurisdiction PIOs, and state, tribal, and federal PIOs.
- Disseminates accurate and timely emergency information and instructions to the general public.

- Coordinates activities with the Director of Director.
- Disseminates public policy statements to the media as approved by the Oneida Chairperson and the Director of EM.
- Maintain liaison with the EOC/JIC PIO in order to stay abreast of the situation.
- Establish news media briefing room or JIC and brief the media at periodic intervals.
- If a county/regional/state EOC is established, coordinate with all other PIOs.
- Conduct tours of the disaster areas as situation stabilizes and with the approval of the IC.
- Issue press releases as directed by the Oneida Business Committee.

EM Attorney

- Assist the Director of EM.
- Keep informed of developing situations to avoid false, misleading, or harmful information.
- Provides legal advice to the EOC.

Director of EM

- Report to and activate the EOC. Make sure that it is fully operational and that EOC staff has reported or are in the process of reporting to the EOC.
- Ensure that the appropriate officials have been notified, key facilities warned, etc.
- Obtain initial damage assessment and other relevant information. Provide this information to the highest ranking/elected official and to the appropriate county EM director or WEM Regional Director.
- Conduct regular briefings to appropriate tribal, local, state and federal officials as to the status of the disaster.
- Activate disaster assessment activities if needed.
- Ensure that agency heads begin to keep records of disaster-related expenses.
- In conjunction with county EM or WEM Regional Directors, determine whether municipal, county, state or federal assistance is needed. If yes, specify type and amount needed.
- Set up an emergency pass system or other access control mechanism, if necessary.

OPD

- Establish and/or respond to designated staging area, EOC or ICP, as assigned.
- Secure the affected area, perform traffic and crowd control as the situation warrants.
- Participate in warning the public as needed.
- Determine scope of incident as to immediate casualties/destruction and whether the incident has the potential to expand and escalate. Report above information to the EOC, ICP, and E911 Center.
- If appropriate and available, dispatch additional communications resources to the scene.
- Other secondary responsibilities may include:
 - a. Enforce curfew restrictions in the area.

- b. Coordinate the removal of vehicles blocking evacuation or other response activities.
- c. If a JIC with county or local EMs is activated, establish and maintain contact with law enforcement representatives.
- d. Anticipate the need for manpower and equipment in advance. If additional assistance is required, implement mutual aid agreements with other local/tribal/county law enforcement agencies.

Oneida Nation Comprehensive Health Division

- Report to the EOC, if established.
- Ensure that all department personnel have been alerted and that they report as the situation directs
- Secure facility and act for personnel safety.
- Evaluate available resources.
- Implement appropriate protocols for mass prophylaxis, emergency medical care, decontamination, etc.
- Establish triage and treatment areas for victims.
- Coordinate emergency medical care to victims.
- Coordinate medical transportation for the victims.
- Provide a system to track victims.
- Coordinate emergency assistance to persons with special needs, including medical oxygen, mobility issues, emergency pharmaceuticals, short-term counseling needs and AODA issues.
- Coordinate psychological counseling and crisis intervention to disaster victims
- Work with applicable local, county, state, Tribal and federal agencies.
- Work with and coordinate county and federal activities on the Reservation to:
 - a. Coordinate necessary public health outreach services to citizens affected by emergency or disaster.
 - b. Address health issues such as protecting the public and from exposure to chemical, physical and microbiological hazards, public health service in shelters, mass prophylaxis clinics, among others.
- Coordinate public information efforts with EOC or JIC personnel.

DPW

- Ensure that all agency personnel have been alerted and that they report as the situation directs.
- Establish and/or respond to a designated staging area, EOC or ICP, as assigned.
- Review the disaster situation with field personnel and report to the Director of EM.
- Maintain transportation routes, with primary attention paid to BIA Indian Roads. Assist local and county highway departments with maintaining primary emergency access routes as personnel and equipment allow.
- Coordinate with law enforcement regarding travel restrictions/road closures within the affected area(s).
- If necessary, coordinate flood-fighting activities, including sandbagging, diking and pumping operations.

- Provide emergency generators and lighting.
- Assist with traffic control and access to the affected area(s).
- Assist with search and rescue activities as requested.
- Utilities are responsible for the shutdown of gas and electric services where appropriate.
- Assist in coordinating with municipalities and other wastewater treatment systems.
- As necessary, establish a staging area for public works.
- Report public facility damage information to the disaster assessment personnel.
- If a municipal or County EOC is activated, establish and maintain contact with the County Highway Commissioner.

Oneida Nation Environmental Health, Safety, Land and Agriculture

- Report to the EOC, if established.
- Ensuring personnel have been alerted and that they report as the situation directs.
- Assessing impact on environmental system(s) and areas.
- Isolating chemical exposure, if involved in incident.
- Addressing health issues such as protecting the public and environment from exposure to chemical, physical and microbiological hazards, work with public health service in shelters, shelter inspection, inspecting food and water supplies, among others.
- Communicating activities to EOC or ICP, and coordinate employee movement with the EOC or ICP.
- Conducting debriefings with affected personnel.
- Coordinating public information with EOC or JIC personnel.
- Assist with damage assessment of affected areas, as needed.

Oneida Nation Governmental Services Division / Oneida Comprehensive Housing

- Report to the EOC, if established.
- Ensure that all department personnel have been alerted and that they report as the situation directs
- Coordinate information dissemination with the affected 211 call centers as needed.
- Coordinate assistance to persons with special needs, including emergency housing assistance.
- Assist with damage assessment and reporting of affected areas, as requested.
- Work with and coordinate county and federal activities on tribal lands for:
 - a. Ensuring emergency feeding is being conducted to feed emergency workers and volunteers in the community.
 - b. Working with the ARC and SA in providing shelter, food, and clothing to disaster victims.
 - c. Coordinating necessary outreach services to citizens affected by emergency or disaster.
- Using an Emergency Volunteer Coordinator, if established, to coordinate the volunteer operations during emergencies or disasters.

- a. Assess incident to determine needs and prioritize volunteer response.
- b. Identify phone number for potential volunteers to call to offer assistance.
- c. Coordinate with county volunteer coordinators or WDNR for all volunteers, including unsolicited volunteers.
- d. Maintain records to volunteer activities, expenses, etc.
- Communicating activities to EOC or ICP, and coordinate employee movement with the EOC or ICP.
- Coordinating public information with EOC or JIC personnel.

Fire Departments (Town of Oneida and Hobart Fire Department, Green Bay Fire Department, Ashwaubenon Public Safety)

- Establish and/or respond to designated staging area, Nation, county, or joint EOC or ICP, as assigned.
- Assist in warning affected populations as the situation warrants.
- Rescue injured/trapped persons.
- Provide fire services and request HAZMAT response as needed.
- Designate a person to record the arrival and deployment of emergency personnel and equipment.
- Assist law enforcement with evacuation, if necessary.
- Assist public works departments and utilities with shutting down gas and electric services, if necessary.
- Other secondary responsibilities may include:
 - a. Assist with traffic control.
 - b. Assist with debris clearance.
 - c. If a joint Nation and county EOC is activated, establish and maintain contact with law enforcement representatives.
 - d. If additional assistance is necessary, use mutual aid agreements, including MABAS, and/or contracts.

Cultural Advisors/Chaplains

- Provide and use cultural traditions and religious knowledge to assist as requested by IC in response to state of emergency, and disaster for the Oneida Nation.
- Use cultural traditions and religious knowledge to assist in response to emergencies/disasters, as requested.
- Augment scientific conclusions to assist in an emergency, as needed, to support operations with information, acts, appropriate cultural/religious response to community needs.
- Provide words of comfort and encouragement and listen.
- Offer solace and spiritual support.
- Maintain confidentiality.

Incident Command Post (ICP) Location and Personnel

The ICP should be located at a safe distance from the immediate scene and should be clearly marked with identifying signage for quick response. The following personnel should be at the ICP.

1. Oneida Nation Chairman
2. Affected jurisdiction EM
3. Other personnel as needed determined by initial IC or established Unified Command

Communications will be established between the activated Nation and county EOCs, ICPs, and E911 communications centers.

ICP and EOC personnel will jointly manage the incident. IC(s) will direct site operations with EOC support. Certain functions (coordination of multiple ICPs, support of shelter operations, public information, etc.) will be managed by the EOC, including coordination with the county EOC (if activated).

Response Priorities/Action Checklists

Representatives with primary local emergency responsibilities will jointly assess disaster-related needs. To the extent possible, response priority for decision-making will follow the ranking of these concerns:

1. Care for victims (mass casualty response, search and rescue, etc.)
2. Prevention of further injury to people (fire suppression, hazardous materials response, evacuation, etc.)
3. Protection of dwellings (fire suppression, sandbagging, etc.)
4. Restoration and maintenance of essential community services (utilities, transportation, communications, etc.)
5. Procurement and distribution of basic necessities for victims and responders (food, shelter, clothing, etc.)
6. Maintenance of public order (patrolling danger areas, guarding property, directing traffic, etc.)
7. Protection of the environment
8. Maintenance of public morale

When it is possible to effectively manage more than one need at the same time, actions should be taken simultaneously. ICs will communicate findings and requests for assistance to the EOC and/or E911 through pre-designated emergency radio channel(s).

The EOC will support incident management activities. Certain functions (support of shelter operations, record maintenance, and coordination with other EOCs) will be managed by the EOC. In case of multiple incident locations, the EOC may have to establish priority of need for resource management purposes.

FIRST ON THE SCENE

The Oneida Nation responding official or employee first on the scene shall immediately call 911, providing as much information as possible. After notifying 911, the responding official shall activate the ERP by contacting those on the Primary Call List identified in Appendix E.

ONEIDA NATION DAMAGE ASSESSMENT PERSONNEL

In order to obtain mutual aid from county, state or federal agencies, as well as NGOs and VOADs, it is imperative that proper documentation and assessment of all damage is conducted as soon as possible. Total assessment lies with the responding Department Directors and is coordinated by the Director of EM. The Director of EM can request assistance from the identified departments for damage assessments at any time.

1. Within the first 2-3 hours, obtain the following preliminary information:
 - a. Number of fatalities.
 - b. Number of injuries and degree (minor, major, critical).
 - c. Number of homes/businesses damaged or destroyed.

- d. Number of utility poles, telephone lines, etc. damaged or destroyed.
- e. Number of public facilities and infrastructure, such as roads or bridges damaged or destroyed.
- f. Number of people who are homeless or in shelters.
- 2. Within 8 hours:
 - a. Update items listed above.
 - b. Estimate public and private damage.
 - c. Videotape and/or photograph major damage and infrastructure damage.
- 3. Within 24 hours:
 - a. Update items listed above.
 - b. Complete and submit updated report.
- 4. Provide damage assessment to the EOC.
- 5. If the situation warrants, assist with the preparation of a tribal state of emergency declaration request and through the Director of EM, forward to the Oneida Nation Chairperson.
- 6. Plot damage assessment information on status boards in the EOC or ICP and on maps.
- 7. Record all expenditures for personnel, equipment, supplies, services, etc. and track resources.
- 8. Prepare reports for the Oneida Nation Public Relations Officer or JIC.

RESPONSE AND PERSONAL SAFETY

All responding agencies are cautioned to respond with their utmost safety in mind and to utilize all possible care in the process. An assigned person at the staging area or other pre-designated location will keep a log of arriving personnel, equipment or other resources in a format or on a form provided by EM. This person will record the arrival and deployment of all personnel and equipment on separate agency logs. If the incident is anticipated to continue longer than one operational period and the EOC has been activated, relief assistance or mutual aid will be the responsibility of agency representatives at the EOC.

All relieved personnel leaving the incident scene will check out at the same location they checked in at. All logs from the staging area will be turned over to the respective agency supervisors at the ICP.

All personnel working the incident scene or ICP will be relieved for breaks every 2 to 4 hours and in no case will personnel be expected to work a continuous shift longer than 12 hours.

EVACUATION/PERSONAL PROTECTION OF CITIZENS

Evacuation is sometimes, but not always necessary. For some hazardous materials or weather incidents, it may be safer to utilize in-place sheltering techniques rather than evacuations. The decision to implement evacuation or shelter-in-place orders rests with the following:

1. **Nation Communities and Land, Member Land**
 - a. IC (if authority has been delegated)
 - b. Oneida Nation Emergency Management Director
 - c. Oneida Nation Police Chief or his/her designee
 - d. Oneida Nation Chairperson
 - e. County Sheriff (if authority has been delegated)
2. **Nation Enterprise Facilities**
 - a. IC (if authority has been delegated)
 - b. Director of EM
 - c. Oneida Police Chief
 - d. Oneida Nation Chairperson
 - e. General Manager of Retail or Gaming
 1. Executive manager
 2. Security Director
 3. Highest ranking Security Supervisor on shift
 - f. County Sheriff (if authority has been delegated)
3. **Tribal Governmental and Community Facilities**
 - a. Incident Commander (if authority has been delegated)
 1. Director of DPW
 2. Director of Department with Facility Oversight
 - i. Governmental Services Division – Social Services
 - ii. Head Starts and Daycare – Facility Manager
 - iii. Tribal Judicial Building – Chief Judicial Officer
 - iv. Cultural Heritage / Language – Area Manager
 - v. Tribal Clinics, Oneida Community Health Center, Health Offices, Behavioral Health – Comprehensive Health Division
 - vi. Elder Services, AJRCC – Facility Manager
 - vii. Shenandoah Building – Facility Manager
 - viii. Oneida Print and Mail Center – Facility Manager
 3. Gaming Facility Director/Manager (e.g. Security Director)
 - b. Director of EM
 - c. Oneida Police Chief
 - d. Oneida Nation Chairperson
 - e. County Sheriff (if authority has been delegated)

The policy of the Oneida Nation regarding ordering an evacuation, and to what extent, shall ultimately be the responsibility of the Oneida Nation through the appropriate IC and the Director of EM. Upon such an order, the persons may be directed to a temporary shelter area if the incident appears to be short-lived (less than 4 hours). If full shelter activation is necessary, the request shall be coordinated through the Director of EM and the ARC, who shall activate the Nation's Shelter Plan, in accordance with the ERP and associated ESFs.

It will be the responsibility of OPD and other assigned persons to notify the affected residents of the evacuation order. All requests for transportation needed for evacuation shall be directed to the EOC or ICP or JIC. In the event a resident declines to evacuate, OPD shall document names and addresses.

SHELTER OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Oneida Nation has coordinated with county and local EMs and has identified shelter locations in various areas. Refer to ESF 6 or affected County Annex E for shelter locations and capacities.

In Brown and Outagamie County the Director of EM is the liaison with the ARC and the SA, for the shelter locations in their counties. Upon request of additional shelter activation, the county EM will be contacted, which will notify the ARC and the SA of the additional needs. The ARC will assist with the overall operation of the shelters to include shelter management, documentation, food supplies, sleeping and hygiene supplies.

DOCUMENTATION AND INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW UP

In order to determine the overall costs of response and recovery and to discover and minimize any deficiencies, all responding agencies will be required to submit detailed typed reports of their response and recovery operations to include rosters and hours worked by their respective employees. Copies of all reports will be submitted to the Director of EM. He/she will be responsible for submitting any reports to requesting tribal, county, state and federal agencies. The Director of EM, in coordination with local and county EM directors shall be responsible for conducting formal critiques and AARs with all responding agency heads.

In the event an emergency is caused by a technological or manmade incident, the Oneida Police Chief will request that the local Fire Chief and affected county Sheriff order a complete investigation into the cause of the disaster. The results are to be submitted to the affected county District Attorney and affected EM.

Testing and Updating the Plan

The Director of EM, at times in conjunction with county EM, will conduct drills and/or exercises to test various provisions of this plan. The drills will be conducted on a regular basis, or as often as any EMPG requires. A brief description of each type of exercise follows.

Drill

A planned activity that tests, develops or maintains skills in a single or limited emergency response procedure. Drills generally involve operational response. The drill focuses on a single or relatively limited component of the community's response system, in order to evaluate and improve it.

Tabletop Exercise

A planned activity in which local officials, key staff and organizations with emergency management responsibilities are presented with simulated emergency situations without time constraints. It is usually informal, in a conference room environment, and is designed to elicit discussion from the participants as they examine and attempt to resolve problems based on existing plans and procedures.

Individuals are encouraged to discuss decisions in depth and emphasis is slow-paced solving, rather than rapid, spontaneous decision-making.

Functional Exercise

A planned activity designed to enhance individual and organizational skills required in emergency management. It is also utilized to evaluate the capability of a community's emergency management system, with emphasis on individual function, or complex activity within a function. It is based on a simulation of a realistic emergency that includes a description of the situation (scenario), a MSEL, and communications between players and simulators.

The functional exercise gives the players a fully simulated experience of being in a major emergency event. It should take place at the appropriate coordinating location (i.e. EOC, ICP, etc.)

Full-Scale Exercise

The culmination of an exercise development program that has grown with the capacity of the community to conduct exercises. A full-scale exercise is a planned activity in a "challenging" environment that encompasses a majority of the emergency management functions.

The appropriate facility or facilities is/are activated to provide coordination and support. This type of exercise involves the actual mobilization and deployment of the appropriate personnel and resources to demonstrate operational abilities.

Plan Review, Update, and Training

The plan will be reviewed annually by the Director of EM, in conjunction with affected Oneida Nation agencies, and other planning and response personnel. Requests for changes will be reviewed by the Director of EM and implemented into the plan. Copies of this plan will be distributed to the appropriate agencies and departments upon request. EM will make every effort to train supervisory personnel and staff of plan holding departments, through exercise and training and as required by law.

The Director of EM shall be responsible to annually review this plan with the Oneida Business Committee and submit updates for approval as needed. Changes and/or corrections shall be e-mailed to each agency listed in Appendix E.

Record of Adoptions/Changes

Change Number	Copy Number	Data Entered	Posted By

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Each participating local, tribal, county and state agency will be responsible for maintaining costs of expenditures, resources used, and other cost information associated with this plan, especially costs generated by an emergency. Agencies who maintain mutual aid agreements and/or contracts for services shall include this action in their pre- and post-planning programs.

Emergency/Disaster Proclamation

When emergency conditions/disasters occur, prompt action is needed. The Oneida Business Committee shall be responsible for proclaiming or ratifying the existence of an emergency and for requesting a gubernatorial or presidential declaration. The Director of EM may request that the Oneida Business Committee proclaim the existence of an emergency. In the event the Oneida Business Committee is unable to proclaim or ratify the existence of an emergency, the Director of EM may proclaim an emergency which shall be in effect until such time the Oneida Business Committee can officially ratify this declaration. *See Appendix D for sample.*

After an emergency has been declared, the Director of EM will take the steps outlined below.

1. Obtain vital resources and to bind the Nation for the fair market value thereof, upon approval of the EM purchasing agent identified in the ERP. If a person or business refuses to provide the resources required, the Director of EM may commandeer resources for public use and bind the Nation for the fair market value thereof.
2. Require emergency activities of as many members and/or employees as deemed necessary by organizing and coordinating efforts of the emergency management network of the Nation.
3. Activate the ERP.
4. Execute all the ordinary powers of the Director of EM, all the special powers conferred by law or by resolution, all powers conferred by the Oneida Business Committee, and to exercise complete emergency authority over the Reservation.
5. Coordinate with tribal, federal, state, and local authorities. Enter into mutual aid and service agreements with tribal, local, state, and federal governments, subject to Oneida Business Committee approval.

Tribal Cooperation

All agencies shall comply with reasonable requests from the EM Director to emergency planning, emergency operations, and federal mandate compliance. *See sec. 302.6-1.*

Incident Assessment and Notification

1. If assessment of an incident indicates a response beyond the capability of a single department and routine mutual aid, the Oneida Business Committee or Director of EM may activate the ERP.
2. Notification or alert of a state of emergency or disaster should be given by any one of the following when in their opinion an actual or potential disaster exists:
 - a. The first responding unit whether EMS, Fire, Police, Public Health, Public Safety, or other emergency response.
 - b. The EMS, Fire, Police, or Public Safety, Public Health OIC (Officer in Charge) of the agency/department.

Activation of the Emergency Response Plan

The Emergency Response Plan is activated through the following established alert notification procedures.

1. Upon notification of an emergency or disaster, the OPD communication center or county 911 Center will gather the following information:
 - a. Nature of Incident
 - b. Approximate number injured, if any
 - c. Location
 - d. Best approach routes
 - e. Where responding units should report-staging area
 - f. Hazardous materials involved
 - g. Is evacuation and sheltering necessary
 - h. Tribal schools involved
2. Upon notification of an emergency or disaster the OPD communication center will notify/alert:
 - a. Director of EM
 - b. Notify St. Vincent Hospital and St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Contact information is provided in Appendix A.)
 - c. St. Vincent Hospital notifies Bellin Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and Aurora BayCare Medical Center
 - d. Notify the Medical Examiner; Brown and/or Outagamie County (Contact information is provided in Appendix A.)And give the following information:
 - a. Nature of incident
 - b. Approximate number of deceased, if any injured
 - c. Inform Medical Examiner(s)
3. The OPD communication center will notify the Director of EM. The Director of EM in consultation with the Oneida Nation Chairperson will decide whether to activate the EOC.
4. The Director of EM will notify the ARC Disaster Team with incident information and requests for needed supplies and staff for the incident. The incident location (in Brown or Outagamie County) will determine which County Agency will be contacted to assist or become part of the Unified Command System as outlined in the service agreement(s). The Unified Command will be the lead to the responding agencies and departments.

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APPENDIX A. Evacuation and Mass Care/Shelter

Evacuation is the mass physical movement, of a temporary nature, that collectively emerges in coping with a community threat, damages or disruption.

Shelter can be a protective action that individuals, groups and communities take in the face of imminent peril, or it can be temporary housing and care (mass care) provided after emergency or disaster.

Public buildings (schools, town or village halls, churches, etc.) are often used as shelters and mass care facilities; facility administrators may be involved in managing emergency operations.

Emergency Volunteer Services

When major emergencies or disasters occur, people from within and outside the affected community volunteer to help. Many individuals volunteer through traditional disaster response and relief agencies like the American Red Cross and Salvation Army. Others may be affiliated with local service groups such as Rotary, Lions, Optimists and other clubs. Still others may serve through church groups or professional associations. Many volunteers are not associated with any organization; they respond as a reaction to the event, based on real and apparent need. Though sympathetic, they are not necessarily willing to commit themselves in advance. Identifying volunteers in advance may not always be possible, however volunteers should be anticipated. Volunteers bring with them a wealth of knowledge and experience useful for meeting a variety of disaster-caused needs. Based on the level of need, volunteers may be available for several hours, days or even weeks. Each individual situation will differ from the next. The volunteer skill pool will change over time, as will community needs.

The Emergency Volunteer Coordinator is appointed as an additional duty from the Department of Social Services with the responsibility for managing volunteers.

Damage Assessment

Disasters may cause extensive property damage. Effective damage assessment procedures are essential for effective response and recovery.

Assessors and other local officials maintain information on the worth of residential and commercial property. This information is vital when determining financial loss created by disaster. If a disaster occurs, officials trained by county and/or state emergency management staff will coordinate with other personnel including Red Cross Damage Assessment personnel to evaluate damaged buildings and communicate findings to occupants and government agencies.

Public Information and Education

Citizens are informed by a tremendous variety of independent and competitive print and broadcast media. This makes integrating public information and education activities difficult, is however essential. Information is generated throughout the emergency management process - mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

School districts serve municipalities, along with several colleges and universities including the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The UW Disaster Management Center (UW-DMC) offers seminars, workshops, and a series of self-study courses in international disaster/emergency management. County EM agencies manage emergency management public information and education campaigns.

Some agencies and others involved in this process have public information officers. See *Emergency Media Contact List and Agency Public Information Officers List, Appendices E and F*.

Hazardous Materials Facilities/Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System

County EM and local Fire Departments maintain chemical inventory information for facilities that have hazardous substances in quantities sufficient to require reporting under the Super funds Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Some of these facilities have Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) in quantities sufficient to require development of plans for responding to airborne releases that may affect the community. Copies of these off-site plans, developed by the county EMs, are held by municipal Fire and Police Departments and by County Public Safety Communications (9-1-1).

Hazardous material incidents within Wisconsin are categorized, and hazmat response teams are dispatched according to the scope and geographical location of the incident. The current map is contained in ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response.

Special Needs Facilities

Special needs facilities care for people who are less able to effectively manage hazards and the effects of disaster without assistance. These include and are not limited to day care centers, elderly and disabled housing, and schools. Off-site plans described under hazardous materials facilities include information about special needs facilities within vulnerable zones.

APPENDIX B. Acronyms, Definitions, Common Federal Terms

ACRONYMS

AAR – After Action Report
AODA – Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
ARC – American Red Cross
ARES/RACES – Amateur Raid Emergency Service/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs
CHS – County Human Services
DPW – Oneida Nation Department of Public Works
EMPG – Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EOC – Emergency Operation Center
EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
ERP – Emergency Response Plan
ESF – Emergency Support Function
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials
IC – Incident Commander
ICP – Incident Command Post
ICS – Incident Command System
IHS – Indian Health Services
IMT – Incident Management Team
JIS – Joint Information System
JOC – Joint Operations Center
MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MAC – Multiagency Coordination System
MSEL – Master Sequence of Events List
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NWCG – National Wildfire Coordinating Group
OEM – Oneida Emergency Management
OIC – Officer in Charge
OPD – Oneida Police Department
PIO – Public Information Officer
PRO – Public Relations Officer
SA – Salvation Army
SOP/SOG – Standard Operating Procedures/Standard Operating Guidelines
UDSR – Uniform Disaster Situation Report
VOAD – Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster
WDNR – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the Oneida Nation Emergency Response Plan, the following terms and definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): The Bureau of Indian Affairs responsibility is the administration and management of 55.7 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. Developing forestlands, leasing assets on these lands, directing agricultural programs, protecting water and land rights, developing and maintaining infrastructure and economic development are all part of the agency's responsibility.

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

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

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

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

Consequence Management: Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRF. *See also Crisis Management.*

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

Crisis Counseling Grants: Funded by FEMA under the Stafford Act to address the counseling needs of a community following a Presidentially declared disaster in which individual assistance is authorized.

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

Critical Infrastructures: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, nation economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

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

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

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA): Refers to DOD support, including federal military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and

components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

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

Director of EM: The Director or his/her designee of the Oneida Emergency Management Office.

Disaster: See *Major Disaster*.

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

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

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

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider: Includes federal, state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel. Also known as "emergency responder." (See section 2(6), *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, *Public Law 107-296*, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).)

Emergency Support Function (ESF): A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical

infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to assist state, local, and tribal governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility.

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

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

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

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

First Responder: Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as described in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from federal, state, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.

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

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

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

Hazardous Substance: As described by the NCP, any substance designated pursuant to section 311 (b)(2) (A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant section 102 of the Comprehensive

Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act; hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mix with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.).

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 U.S.C. § 470(w) (5)].

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

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

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

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources.

The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT): The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. Also, any one of the teams established by Wisconsin Emergency Management or other associated agencies to assist in the management of complex incidents when local resources are exhausted.

Incident Mitigation: Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.

Incident of National Significance: Based on criteria established in HSPD-5, paragraph 4, an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/ or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Indian Health Service (IHS): The Indian Health Service, an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The provision of health services to members of federally recognized tribes grew out of the special government-to-government relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes.

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

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

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

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

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of

whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).

Major Disaster: As described by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Material Management: Requisitioning and sourcing (requirements processing); acquisition, asset visibility (resource tracking), receipt, storage, and handling; security and accountability; inventory, deployment, issue, and distribution; and recovery, reuse, and disposition.

Mitigation: Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

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

Mobilization Center: An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the point of arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local staging area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

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

resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS, as defined by NWCG National Training Curriculum.

Multijurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies, organization, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

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

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

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

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

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

Prevention: Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves

applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. This includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

Public Assistance Program: The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.

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

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

Public Law 83-280: Public Law 83-280, commonly referred to as Public Law 280 or PL 280, was a transfer of legal authority or jurisdiction from the federal government to state governments which significantly changed the division of legal authority among tribal, federal, and state governments. Congress gave six states extensive criminal and civil jurisdiction over tribal lands within the affected states. Public Law 83-280 also permitted the other states to acquire jurisdiction at their option.

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

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat, ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operation aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Situation Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources, including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc., that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.

Special Populations: People who feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use standard resources offered in disaster preparedness, relief and recovery. They include but are not limited to those who are physically or mentally disabled, blind, deaf, cognitively disabled, mobility limited, non-English speaking, geographically/culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail/elderly and children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unsolicited Goods: Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

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

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

Volunteer: Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. (See, for example, 16 USC § 742f(c) and 29 CFR § 553.101.)

Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center: Facility from which the volunteer and donations coordination team operates. It is best situated in or close by the state EOC for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank, meeting space, and space for a team of specialists to review and process offers.

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

COMMON FEDERAL TERMS

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

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

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

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC or OSC): The federal official predestinated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

Joint Field Office (JFO): A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single federal facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Response Team (NRT): The NRT, comprised of the 16 Federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil

and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

provide, restore or otherwise act on a priority basis to ensure effective NS/EP telecommunications services.

Wireless Priority Service (WPS): WPS allows authorized personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate calls during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested.

APPENDIX C. Emergency Support Functions

ESFs is the grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents. Oneida Nation ESF's can be found as attachments within this appendix to the basic plan.

ESF1	Transportation
ESF2	Communications
ESF3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF4	Firefighting
ESF5	Emergency Management
ESF6	Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
ESF7	Resources Support
ESF8	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF9	Urban Search and Rescue
ESF10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF11	Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF12	Energy
ESF13	Public Safety and Security
ESF14	Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
ESF15	External Affairs
ESF16	Radiological

APPENDIX D. Sample EM Emergency Proclamation

Oneida Nation Emergency Management Emergency Proclamation

WHEREAS, a [disaster/emergency/state of emergency], [insert description], has occurred on the Oneida Reservation or affected the Oneida Nation; and

WHEREAS, because of such emergency conditions, the Oneida Business Committee is unable to meet with promptness to make a declaration of emergency by adoption of a resolution;

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to Chapter 302 – Emergency Management Law, section 302.8-2, as Director of EM, I do hereby proclaim a state of emergency immediately effective until such time as the Oneida Business Committee can meet and act on an emergency declaration.

Date of Issuance:

Director of EM

Date

Witness:

Date