BASIC PLAN

While the Lincoln County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) legally remains a public document in its full context, there are passages therein that MUST be considered "sensitive" material. Improper dissemination of the document could result in a serious jeopardy to public safety, the safety of first responders or the protection of property. Therefore, the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management, managing authority of the, County LEOP recommends conscientious and controlled copying/distribution of this plan within your purview.

I.   PURPOSE

A.   Purpose Statement

1.   The primary purpose of the Lincoln County Local Emergency Operations Plan is to assist Lincoln County government agencies in responding to an emergency/disaster when it exceeds municipal government's capability to respond. Emergency/disaster conditions may require Lincoln County agency personnel to perform their normal scope of work under unusual circumstances. Normal functions that do not contribute to the emergency operation may be suspended or redirected for the duration of the emergency. It is the responsibility of each local agency to respond in a manner consistent with its capabilities as identified and agreed to in this plan.

2.   The County Local Emergency Operations Plan establishes guidelines for county government agencies in their response to the threat of natural, technological, or national security emergency/disaster situations. It documents the policies, concept of operations, organizational structures and specific responsibilities of local agencies in their response to provide for the safety and welfare of its citizens. It addresses the need for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities to enhance the county's overall capability to cope with potential hazards.

3.   The County's priorities during emergency operations are the preservation of life, preservation of property, and to maintain communication between state, county and local authorities.

B.   County Local Emergency Operations Plan Composition

1.   The County Local Emergency Operations Plan is comprised of four segments. They are as follows: Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function annex, Support Annex, and Appendix.

   a)   The Basic Plan details emergency response guidelines and describes the response organization(s). It also describes the relationships between local, State, Federal, private and volunteer response organizations and assigns responsibilities.

   b)   The Emergency Support Function Annex provides information about Lincoln County agency capabilities and describes how Lincoln County agencies will carry out a specific function in any emergency situation. The Emergency Support Functions are plans organized around the performance of a broad task.

   c)   The Support Annex provides guidance and describes the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the County Local Emergency Operations Plan incident management objectives.

   d)   The appendix provides other relevant, more detailed supporting information, including terms, definitions, acronyms, and authorities.

II.   SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A.   Situation

For more information reference: County PDM Plan

III.   CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A.   General Information

1.   Each local organization for emergency management shall have a director who shall be appointed by the executive officer or governing body of the jurisdiction, and who shall have direct responsibility for the development and implementation of emergency/disaster plans, organization, administration and operation of the local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of the executive officer or governing body (SDCL 33-15-27).

2.   The initial response to an emergency or disaster situation should be made by the local jurisdiction through its enactment of a local emergency or disaster declaration.

For more information reference: The Emergency Management Hand book.

B.   Applicability

      1.   The County Emergency Operations Plan is valid and utilized during periods of tests, training, and exercises, as well as, emergency/disaster operations.

C.   Funding

      1.   According to SDCL 33-15-24.3, to request financial assistance from the State of South Dakota local governments must meet local effort, as defined in SDCL 33-15-1(7). (See also SDCL 33-15-24.1)

D.   Execution of Plan

      1.   This plan is executed for operational purposes at such times as:

             a.   An emergency is declared by the County Board of Commissioners

             b.   An emergency/disaster occurs or is imminent

      2.   The coordination of all Lincoln County agencies shall be the responsibility of the, local Director of Emergency Management subject to the direction and control of the Chief elected officials of the jurisdiction of Lincoln County

      3.   An emergency operations center or multi-agency coordination system may be established to achieve continuity for resource distribution and efficient coordination of response and recovery operations.

      4.   When an emergency/disaster occurs or is imminent, a regional coordinator may be dispatched to the scene to evaluate the situation, coordinate State activities with local levels of government and keep the State Emergency Operations Center advised of the situation.

      5.   The National Incident Management System's Incident Command System is an event management tool that will be used in any size or type of emergency/disaster to control response resources. The National Incident Management System's Incident Command System principles include use of common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, action planning, manageable span-of-control and comprehensive resource management.

      6.   Consistent with the National Incident Command System's Incident Command System principles, the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan may be fully or partially implemented. in response to an actual emergency, disaster, or event.

      7.   The National Incident Management System's Incident Command System has considerable internal flexibility. It can be expanded or contracted to meet operational needs and requirements.

E.   Phases of Operations

   1.   Emergency operations are conducted in three phases: pre-emergency; emergency; and recovery. Following is a brief description of these phases.

      a)   Pre-Emergency

         i.   The pre-emergency phase includes such actions as initial assessment, alerting and initial mitigation activities dictated by the situation. It is the day-to-day responsibility of State, local and tribal emergency management organizations to assess the impact or potential impact of natural or technological hazards or incidents, or threats to homeland security, on the lives and property of the citizens, the environment and the economy.

         ii.   All Lincoln County agencies must monitor and assess conditions that could develop into an emergency or disaster situation. Information concerning the assessment of these impacts shall be provided to the Office of Emergency Management through the Duty Officer.

      b)   Emergency

         i.   During the emergency phase, Lincoln County government will support local government entities by coordinating emergency-public information and other mitigation activities, to include: actions to save lives and property; meeting basic human needs; the emergency restoration of essential services; and protection of the environment.

         ii.   During this phase, assessment is necessary. Situation reports will be provided by the Local Office of Emergency Management to the Duty Officer.

         iii.   When assessment information provided to State the Office of Emergency Management indicates that the situation is beyond the capability of local and tribal governments, the Governor may declare an emergency or disaster, and available State resources will be utilized as necessary.

         iv.   Emergency or disaster operations of Lincoln County government may be directed through the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center or alternate emergency operation centers as necessitated by the situation.

         v.   The Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center will be activated and staffed, as the situation dictates

<ol type="i" start="6">
A Joint Information Center may be established. (For more information about the Joint Information Center see Emergency Support Function #15.)
If the emergency assistance needed is beyond both Lincoln County and State capability, the Governor may request federal assistance.

c) Recovery

<ol type="i">
The recovery phase is initiated after the basic emergency needs of the public and private sector have been addressed.
The County's priorities during the recovery phase will be to ensure:
<ol type="a">
Restoration of public property
Meet basic human needs
Restoration of the environment to meet acceptable standards
Economic stabilization
Long-term mitigation

IV. Responsibilities/Organization

A. Local

1. Responsibilities

a) In time of emergency, local government will, to the maximum extent possible, assume the responsibility for providing mass care and for coordinating the various agencies and organizations that normally provide assistance to victims and emergency response personnel.

b) Local officials will, if the situation warrants, activate the local emergency operations plan, coordinate multiple service operations, request outside assistance and implement local emergency broadcasts as necessary.

c) If outside assistance is made available to local governments, local governments must be prepared to fund part or all of the cost of response and recovery.

d) Local organizational resources will be maintained and in operational condition at all times by the local organization.

B. Private and Volunteer

    1.   Responsibilities

        a)   Volunteer and private sector groups with assigned responsibilities detailed in the Emergency Support Functions Annex of this plan should integrate their planning efforts with the development, maintenance, implementation, and testing of the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan and supporting procedures.

        b)   All volunteer, non-profit, charitable and/or religious organizations providing disaster assistance are encouraged to coordinate their relief activities within the framework of the Lincoln County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters and/or with the Response and Recovery Manager, and the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management.

    2.   Organization

        a)   Volunteer Organizations, while not County agencies, have the role of a support agency to Lincoln County.

        b)   Private agencies that have emergency responsibilities are encouraged to appoint an Emergency Management Liaison Officer who will coordinate their emergency response activities with the County Emergency Operations Center.

V.   CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT
For more information reference: County Continuity of Operation Plan..

VI.   PLAN MAINTENANCE

A.   Maintenance

    1. It shall be the responsibility of each agency having primary or support functions within the County Emergency Operations Plan, to provide an update of any changes within the structure of policy of that agency. This update should be made either at the time of occurrence or at a minimum annually, prior to September 15th of each year.

    2. The Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management will distribute copies of changes to all involved agencies for inclusion and update of their plans.

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The Lincoln County Board of Commissioners has adopted this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) with a review conducted by the Lincoln County Local Emergency Planning Committee under the following regulations and authorities:

Federal
Public Law 920; Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; as amended
Public Law 93-288; Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Stafford Act); as amended
Federal Response Plan 9230-1-PL
Title III, Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986

State
State of South Dakota Emergency Operations Plan
South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL)
   1-24; Joint Exercise of Governmental Powers
   1-27-18; Local records management programs
   1-27-9; Records management programs – definition of terms
   1-30-5; Local resolutions and ordinances for emergency interim succession
   1-30-6; Designation by local officers of emergency interim successors
   1-30-7; Exercise of powers by emergency successor to local officer - termination of powers
   34-48A-6; Emergency coordination of resources by Governor
   34-48A; Emergency Management
   34-48A-11; Preparation of comprehensive plan-Coordination with Federal Plan
   34-48A-12; Supplies and equipment – Cooperation with Federal Government - Agreements with other States – Relocation population- Training and information program
   34-48A-36; Authority to accept Federal moneys, services, or equipment - Conditions
   34-48A-39; County emergency management organizations
   34-48A-40; Director of local organization – Duties and Powers
   34-48A-41; Contracting Powers of Local Subdivision
   34-48A-3; Coordination with Federal Government – Cooperation with other agencies
   34-48A-45; Mutual aid arrangements of local organizations
   34-48A-5; Authority of Governor in time of disaster
   3-4-3; Appointments to fill vacancies – by whom made
   3-4-4; Filling vacancies on board of county commissioners
   6-6-1; Meeting of governing body after of on threat of enemy attack; Designation of substitute place of government
   6-6-2; Powers exercise at substitute location – formalities omitted; Validity of acts
   7-21; County appropriations
   9-21; Municipal appropriations

South Dakota Government Guide for Acquisitions, Disposals, and Exchanges

South Dakota Constitutional Authorities
   Article III, 29 (1); Legislative powers in emergency from enemy attack
   Article III, 29 (2); Legislative powers in emergency from enemy attack

Local
Lincoln County Administrative Plan
Mutual Aid Agreements
Lincoln County Planning & Zoning Ordinances

Emergency Checklist

The Following is a guide for response to all hazards.

Incident Occurs

Phase 1: Situational Awareness/Response

_____1.   Receive and evaluate forecasts and predictions, which indicate a potential for severe weather or large scale emergency.

_____2.   Conduct notification of special events or large gatherings of people

_____3.   Real-time information as to the extent of the incident
- Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How
- Weather, Terrain, Exposures, Approach, Resources

_____4.   Initial assessment of situation
- Scene safety, Nature of disaster, Atmospheric conditions, Injuries/fatalities, Resources committed (Resources identified on the *Statewide Resource Database)*, evaluate need for outside assistance , timeline of the event.

Phase 2: Notification/Warning

Notify First Response Agencies and alert general public

_____1.   Law Enforcement

_____2.   Fire

_____3.   Emergency Medical Services/Medical Facilities

_____4.   Other Volunteer Agencies
Storm Spotters, Red Cross

_____4.   Initiate Public Warning Systems
- Sirens, Emergency Alert Systems (EAS), Notification of key personnel and elected officials

_____5.   Identify incident command/unified command and location of command and incident name
- Activate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if necessary

_____6.   Review the established priorities
- Life Safety, Incident stabilization, Property preservation, Search & Rescue

_____7.   Establish Objectives

_____8.   Deploy
- Assign initial response resources; determine what additional resources will be necessary to accomplish the objectives.

    Available Resources can be found on the Resources Database on the Secure Site.

_____9.   Stage

•Identify and establish staging area for available   unassigned resources

_____10.   Notify State Office of Emergency Management

Phase 4: Property Security (Reference Emergency Activities Checklist)

_____1.   Provide protection for public and private property
•Provide barricades
•Provide traffic and crowd control
•Establish scene perimeter security
•Remove objects that may be ongoing hazards
•Critical Infrastructure security

Phase 5: Public Welfare (Reference Emergency Activities Checklist)

To provide care for people injured or dislocated and assess damage

_____1.   Establish family assistance center

_____2.   Disseminate public information

_____3.   Establish family reunification area

_____4.   Shelter, Food/Water, Clothing, Sanitation, Animal Welfare

Phase 6: Restoration (Reference Restoration and Recovery Checklist)

To bring the necessities of life back to normal

_____1.   Re-establish communication capability

_____2.   Mobilize community resources/volunteer organizations

_____3.   Restore critical facilities

_____4.   Restore transportation

_____5.   Restore utility services

Phase 7: Recovery (Reference Restoration and Recovery Checklist)

_____1.   Initiate preliminary damage assessments to determine the extent of damages caused by the incident.

_____2.   Determine the need for a local level emergency/disaster declaration

_____3.   Pursue disaster declaration from State and Federal Agencies

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Public Needs

	Restore Power/Generators
	Portable Lights
	Communications
	Transportation/Buses
	Fuel
	Security
	Debris Clearance

Water Supply:

	a) Drinking
	b) Sanitary Sewers/Portable Toilets
	Fire Fighting

Flood:

	a) Dike Building
	b) Sandbagging
	c) Pumps

Other Needs:

Individual Needs

	Search and Rescue
	Evacuation
	Food/Water
	Refrigeration
	Shelter
	Animal Shelters
	Clothing
	Medical
	Victim Identification
	Mortuary Services

Other Needs:

Notes:

Administration

	Active EOC/On Scene Command Post
	Public Announcements
	Resource Lists

Maps:

	a) General Disaster Area
	b) Specific Damage Sites
	c) Location of EOC, DAC, Field Office, etc.

| | Volunteer Coordination / Donation Management |

_____ Camera and Film / Photograph Public Damage Sites

RESTORATION AND RECOVERY CHECKLIST

Public Damage	**Individual Needs**

Public Damage

_____ Debris

_____ Roads, Streets, Culvert

_____ Bridges

_____ Public Buildings

_____ Equipment and Vehicles

_____ Materials and Supplies

_____ Water Supply

_____ Sewer System

_____ Water Resource Projects

_____ Communications Systems

_____ Parks and Recreation Areas

_____ Nonprofit Facilities

Other Needs:

Individual Needs

_____ Food/Water

_____ Clothing

_____ Temporary Housing

_____ Assistance for Homeowners

_____ Assistance for Businessmen

_____ Assistance for Farmers and Ranchers

_____ Assistance to Private Nonprofit Facilities

_____ Replacement of Personal Property

_____ Unemployment Assistance

_____ Debris Removal / Authorization Agreements

_____ Right of Entry Agreements

_____ Crisis Counseling

_____ Health and Sanitation

_____ Security

Other Needs:

Notes: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Emergency Support Function Annex

Introduction

Purpose

This section provides an overview of the Emergency Support Function structure and common elements of each of the Emergency Support Functions, and the basic content contained in each of the Emergency Support Functions. This Emergency Support Function Annex does not usurp or override State, local or tribal policies or mutual aid agreements. Activities are conducted in accordance with existing statutes.

Background

The Emergency Support Functions provide the structure for coordinating County interagency support, providing State support to locals, and receiving support from the Federal government during all phases of incident management in the event of an emergency or disaster. The following section includes 15 Emergency Support Functions which describe the roles and responsibilities of County agencies as Emergency Support Function coordinators, primary agencies, and support agencies.

Emergency Support Function Notification and Activation

The County/and or the Local Emergency Operations Center develops and issues operations orders to activate individual Emergency Support Functions based on the scope and magnitude of the threat, emergency, or disaster.

Emergency Support Function primary agencies are notified of the operation orders and time to report to the County or Local Emergency Operation Center by the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management. Current agency rosters and contact information are available through the Emergency Alert Notification Listing, maintained by the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management.

Emergency Support Function primary agencies notify and activate support agencies as required for the threat, emergency or disaster.

Emergency Support Function Roles and Responsibilities

Each Emergency Support Function tab in this annex identifies the Emergency Support Function Coordinator and the primary and support agencies pertinent to the Emergency Support Function. Each local and county agency will prepare standard operating procedures for providing personnel, material, facilities, and services in support of a jurisdiction needing resources resulting from a disaster or emergency.

Emergency Support Function Coordinator

The Emergency Support Function coordinator is a designated agency individual and has ongoing responsibilities throughout the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. Responsibilities of the Emergency Support Function Coordinator include:

- Pre-incident planning and coordination;

- Maintaining ongoing contact with Emergency Support Function Primary and Support agencies;

- Conducting periodic Emergency Support Function meetings and conferences calls;

- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations;

- Coordinating Emergency Support Function activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness as appropriate;

- Coordinating efforts with the state and federal counterpart;

Primary Agencies

A Local or County agency designated as an Emergency Support Function primary agency provides representation to the Multi-agency Coordination Team and serves as or under a Section Chief in the County Emergency Operations Center to accomplish the Emergency Support Function mission. When an Emergency Support Function is activated in response to a disaster or emergency, the primary agency is responsible for:

- Orchestrating local support within their functional area for an affected jurisdiction;

- Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities, if necessary;

- Alerting supporting organizations and requesting that they provide representation;

- Developing work priorities in cooperation with State, local, and/or federal government;

- Managing task assignments and coordinating with support agencies, as well as appropriate local agencies;

- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources;

- Supporting and keeping other Emergency Support Functions and organizational elements informed of Emergency Support Function operational priorities and activities;

- Executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed;

- Ensuring financial and property accountability for Emergency Support Function activities;

- Planning for short-term and long-term incident management recovery operations;

- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams; and

- Providing emergency support function updates to the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management.

When an Emergency Support Function is activated in response to an emergency or disaster, support agencies are responsible for:

- Conducting operations, when requested by the Emergency Support Function primary agency or the Local or State Emergency Operations Center, using their own authorities, subject- matter experts, capabilities, or resources;

- Participating in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, standard operating procedures, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards;

- Assisting in conducting situational assessments;

- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by the Emergency Support Function primary agency or the County Emergency Operations Center;

- Managing its respective response assets after receiving coordinating instructions from the primary agency.

- Providing input to periodic readiness assessments

- Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, response, and recovery capabilities

- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats;

- Providing information or intelligence regarding their agency's area of expertise

- Providing emergency support function updates to The County Office of Emergency Management.

General Policies

The policies contained under this section are pertinent and applicable to all Emergency Support Functions. **It is the responsibility of individual agencies to comply with these general policies**.

- State and local officials, nonprofit organizations, and private sector entities respond to the vast majority of incidents under their authorities or through agency or interagency contingency plans.

- State resources supplement local, or other County agency resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure utilizing National Incident Management System principles and protocols.

- In the early stages of an incident it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the level of assistance required. In such circumstances, the primary and support agencies may provide assistance under their own statutory authorities. In these cases, every reasonable attempt is made to verify the need before providing assistance.

- Assigning personnel to support Emergency Support Functions is done in accordance with the rules and regulations of their respective agencies. Emergency Support Function coordination actions do not alter or impede the existing authorities of any department or agency supporting the Emergency Support Function.

- Personnel representing an Emergency Support Function organization are expected to have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective organization and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

- Actions taken under Emergency Support Functions are coordinated with and conducted cooperatively with State and local incident management officials and with private entities, in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center and/or Joint Field Office as required.

- The County Emergency Operations Center supports primary and support agencies by providing a central location for incident management activities.

- All County agencies will provide trained staff to the Local Emergency Operations Center when instructed to do so by the Multi-Agency Coordination Team.

- The County may establish a Joint Information Center that functions as the principal source of information about the event.

- All requests for South Dakota National Guard (Army or Air) resources must be requested through the South Dakota Office of Emergency Management to the Military Support to Civil Authorities' Support Officer.

- All responding agencies will provide for the relief of manpower in support of the incident.

- The Emergency Support Functions develop a stand-down plan approved by the Multi-Agency Coordination Team. Consistent with NIMS ICS principles, assets are deactivated incrementally as affected systems and equipment are gradually restored to normal operations.

- All responding agencies will provide for the withdrawal of personnel and equipment when the situation has returned to normal or near normal conditions and instructed to do so by the Multi-Agency Coordination Team at the County Emergency Operations Center.

- All participating County agencies will participate in an after action review within thirty (30) days of the withdrawal of personnel and equipment.

- In the event Lincoln County is unable to perform Emergency Support Function responsibilities it will request assistance from the State Emergency Support Function.

Emergency Support Function Annex

ESF #1 - Transportation
ESF #2 - Communication
ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering
ESF #4 - Firefighting
ESF #5 - Emergency Management
ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, Human Services
ESF #7 - Rescue Support
ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #9 - Search and Rescue
ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF #12 - Energy
ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
ESF #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
ESF #15 - External Affairs

Emergency Support Function #1- Transportation

ESF Coordinator:

- County Highway Department
- South Dakota Department of Transportation
- U.S. Department of Transportation

Primary Agency:

- County Highway Department
- South Dakota Department of Transportation

Support Agencies:

- City Public Works from Canton, Harrisburg, Tea, Lennox, Hudson, Beresford, Worthing, and Fairview.
- Buses from all school districts in the County.
- Buses from cities in the County.

Supporting Plans:

Any supporting plans designed by the county

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #01 – Transportation assists local and tribal governmental entities, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation capacity to perform response missions prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency. ESF #01 also serves as a coordination point between response organizations and restoration of the transportation infrastructure systems.

Scope

Local transportation assistance provided by ESF #01 includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordinate the assessing, clearing, recovery, restoration, and safety/security of the transportation infrastructure and implementing management controls as required; and
- Operating at the local level, as required, to process and obtain transportation support to assist with the movement of resources.

Policies

- Local transportation policies and plans are used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally-established priorities for determining precedence of movement.

- Local transportation planning employs the most effective means of transporting resources owned or operated by local agencies. When local capacity/capabilities are exceeded, commercial transportation resources will be requested.

- Movements of local personnel, equipment, and supplies are managed through prioritizing shipments. Each agency is responsible for compiling, submitting, and updating information for inclusion in the ESF #1 prioritized shipments. Local agencies are encouraged to use ESF #1 services when the local Emergency Operations Plan is activated to ensure orderly flow of resources during an incident.

- Military transportation will be provided in accordance with South Dakota law. All requests for National Guard (Army or Air) resources must be processed through the county emergency manager. The county emergency manager will coordinate this effort through the South Dakota Office of Emergency Management.

- Regional ESF #1 organization, notification, deployment, and support operations are conducted in accordance with county emergency operations plan.

Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters.

  - The County Highway Department Superintendent provides direction for the ESF #1 mission locally. The County Highway Department Superintendent receives guidance and operational direction from the incident commander or County Commission Chairperson.

  - Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the local level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the Local Emergency Operations Center.

  - Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and County Highway Department staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

County Highway Department: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant resource requests through proper channels.

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #1 function and implementing plans internal to County Highway Department to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Providing damage and closure information to the Local Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of Local Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Identifying local agency and commercial transportation assets available for use.

Continuing Actions

- Identify and prioritize service requirements, coordinate the acquisition of transportation services, and renders status reports in support of all ESF's when required.

- Maintains a record for audit of all transportation support provided.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: County Highway Superintendent/County Highway Department

- Work with local transportation departments and industry partners to assess the damage to transportation infrastructure, analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations, and report promptly as changes occur.

- Provide technical assistance to local agencies and local and tribal government entities in evacuation or movement restriction planning and determine the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the incident area, as well as alternate means to move people and goods within the area affected by the incident.

- Provide equipment and personnel as needed for transportation needs; to the extent they are not required for priority missions.

- Will coordinate the clearing and restoration of the of the transportation infrastructure.

- Coordinate all traffic control on County and Townships routes following a major disaster or emergency.

- Provide for the allocation of necessary road space to the military and emergency government in the event of a major disaster or emergency.

- Estimate potential traffic demands and traffic carrying capacities of available remaining infrastructure.

- Assist with signage and traffic control on non-state trunk roads when requested by local municipalities.

- Coordinate efforts with the South Dakota Department of Transportation as needed.

Support Agencies:
City Public Works Directors from the following Cities:
Canton, Fairview, Hudson, Worthing, Lennox, Harrisburg, and Tea.
See Municipal Contact List.

Emergency Support Function #2- Communication

ESF Coordinator:
        Todd Baldwin   911 Coordinator

Primary Agency:
        Lincoln County Communications Center

Local Support Agencies:
        Lincoln County Information & Technology (IT) Department
        Lincoln County Emergency management

Supporting Plans:

        South Dakota Radio Systems Communications Manual

Introduction

    Purpose

    Emergency Support Function (ESF) #02– Communications ensures Local communication support to Local agencies and coordinates communications response efforts among local, tribal, and private organizations prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

    Scope

    Local communications assistance provided by ESF #02 includes, but is not limited to:

- Information transfer and the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among person, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds, or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic system;

- All local agencies that may require telecommunications services or whose telecommunications assets may be employed during a disaster response;

- Coordinates the local actions taken to provide the required security and telecommunications support to State and local disaster response elements;

- Coordinates the establishment and restoration of required temporary local telecommunications.

Policies

- Uniform emergency communications management and operational plans, procedures, and handbooks are used throughout the entire ESF #2 operating environment.

- Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agencies headquarters.

    o Communications management occurs on a bottom-up basis: decisions are made at the lowest level, with only those issues requiring negotiation or additional resources being referred to the next higher management level.

    o Agencies that provide communications assets in support of the response control their organic assets and coordinate with the communications coordinator.

    o Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the local level.

- When command structure is activated, coordination is carried out at the Local Emergency Operations Center.

    o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the communications coordinator to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Main Office: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the County Commissioners, County Emergency Manager and applicable staff.

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #2 function and implementing plans internal to Bureau of Information and Telecommunications to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of Local Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Providing damage and outage information to the Local Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Identifying local agency telecommunication assets available for use.

- Identifying actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunication companies toward recovery and reconstruction of their facilities.

- Obtaining information from local highway/street department relative to road, rail, and other transportation conditions in the area and whether they can be used to get mobile telecommunication systems into the area.

Continuing Actions

- Identify and prioritizes service requirements, renders status reports, and coordinates service provisioning and restoration plans as required.

- Advise the County Emergency Manager when Local network communication outages are expected in the incident area to enable alternate means of communication.

- Coordinate local telecommunications support to responding local agencies, County and tribal governments, and voluntary relief organizations as directed by the Multi-Agency Coordination Team in the County Emergency Operations Center.

- Coordinate actions to protect communications assets from further damage.

- Maintain a record for audit of all telecommunications support provided.

- Provide administrative support of individuals involved in emergency communications operations and for managing all financial transactions in support of ESF #2.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Local Agency

- Prepare for hardware, software, and data networking support for all facets of an emergency.

- Use existing local employees to prepare for hardware and software support issues.

- Identify resource requirements for communication and coordinate their allocation.

- Coordinate the installation and support of all Information Technology services required by local resources.

- Coordinate with local telephone companies to establish network connectivity, as required for data networks.

- Coordinate all telephone requests and interface with local and national telephone companies to maintain telephone services.

Support Agencies

Lincoln County Information & Technology Department
Lincoln County Emergency Management

Emergency Support Function #3- Public Works and Engineering

ESF Coordinator:
> Local Public Works Departments from each city
> South Dakota Bureau of Administration--State Engineer

Primary Agency:
> Local Public Works Departments from each city

Support Agencies:
> Lincoln County Planning & Zoning
> Lincoln County GIS

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #03– Public Works and Engineering coordinates and organizes the capabilities and resources of the County to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise and construction management, prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

Local Public Works and Engineering assistance provided by ESF #03 includes, but is not limited to:

- Conducting pre and post- incident assessments and emergency repairs of public works and critical facilities;

   Executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services;

- Providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, and contracting and real estate services;

- Assisting the County Emergency Manager with the implementation of the Public Assistance Program and other recovery programs

- Operating at the county, local, and tribal level, as required, to process and obtain public works and engineering support to assist with the movement of resources.

Policies

Local and Tribal

- Local and tribal governments are responsible for their own public works and infrastructures and have the primary responsibility for incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

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- Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #3 support.

- Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Private Sector

- The private sector is a partner for the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services.

- Appropriate private-sector entities are integrated into the planning and decision making processes as necessary.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF #3 is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters.

  - Decisions are made at the lowest level, with only those issues requiring negotiation or additional resources being referred to the next higher management level.

  - Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the Local level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the Local Emergency Operations Center.

  - Communications are established and maintained between the ESF #3 Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the local public works staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

  - ESF #3 Representative is responsible for preparing statements of work, providing estimates of cost, and completion dates for mission assignments, tracking mission execution, determining resource requirements, setting priorities, disseminating information, and providing public information and external communications support (in coordination with ESF #15—External Affairs).

  - For all phases of incident management, ESF #3 can provide on-call subject-matter experts to support incident activities for an incident where ESF #3 has responsibility for directing or managing a major aspect of the response.

Initial Actions

Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assesses the situation, validates resource requests, and forecasts response needs.

- Initiate relevant reporting to County Emergency Management, and applicable staff.

- Provide appropriate representation to the ESF #3 function and implementing plans to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Contact support agencies in the event of Local Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Provide damage information to the Local Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Provide inspection of facilities in support of response operations.

- Identify Local agency public works and engineering assets available for use.

- Identify actual and planned actions of commercial public works and engineering companies toward recovery and reconstruction of facilities.

Continuing Actions

- Coordinates with the Local Emergency Operations Center for the activation and deployment of resources to affected areas as required.

- Coordinates Local public works and engineering support to responding agencies and local and tribal governments as directed by the Multi-Agency Coordination Team in the Local Emergency Operations Center.

- Coordinate actions to protect structures and utilities from further damage.

- Maintain a record for audit of all public works and engineering support provided.

- The primary agency is responsible for administrative support of individuals involved in emergency operations and for managing all financial transactions in support of ESF #3.

- Assesses critical needs, identifies and prioritizes service requirements, renders status reports, and coordinates service provisioning and restoration plans as required.

- Provides structural specialist expertise in the monitoring and stabilization of damaged structures designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety.

- Coordinates emergency repair of damaged Local infrastructure and facilities (temporary power, emergency water, sanitation systems, etc.).

- Manages, monitors, and/or provides technical advice in the clearance, removal, and disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated debris. The management of contaminated debris is coordinated with ESF #10—Hazardous Materials Response.

- Provides technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, contracting, and inspection of private/commercial structures.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Local Public Works Department

- Assess or survey damage of building structures, furnishings, underground utilities (such as electrical, steam, water, sewer lines), support facilities as they relate to buildings, side walks, parking, plantings, athletic sites and structures, vehicle compounds, fencing, surface drainage structures, overhead electrical lines and structures, radio and television towers,

transmitter buildings, and streets and roadways within or on State Institutional Campus grounds or on individual sites.

- Provide an evaluation of damage opinion or reparability with a cost estimate, a recommendation for abandonment and demolition with an approximate cost estimate, or a recommendation for demolition and reconstruction with a cost estimate.

- Visit the site of the emergency/disaster, as soon as appropriate, with requisite damage assessment materials such as camera, notebooks, estimating guides, etc.

  o Examine and assess the damage to the mechanical functions of the buildings and grounds involved up to the point of delineation between the attached utility and the buildings and grounds being surveyed.

  o Assess damage to storm and sanitary sewers, domestic and fire protection water lines, plumbing and sprinkler fixtures and associated piping, heating equipment and associated facilities, ventilation equipment and systems, air conditioning equipment and systems, roof drainage systems, sump pumps, etc.

  o Examine and assess the damage to the electrical functions of the buildings and grounds involved in the disaster, up to the point of delineation between the attached utility and the buildings and grounds being surveyed.

  o Assess damage to electrical power supply equipment and systems, electrical feeders and circuits, lighting fixtures, supports and appurtenances, sound systems, fire alarm and emergency lighting systems, standby power systems, and any other electrical systems (such as, but not limited to, telephone, TV, computer, etc.).

  o Provide architectural and civil engineering design and construction technical assistance through architectural and civil engineers contracts when appropriate authority directs.

  o Provide reconstruction inspection, certification of compliance with plan and specifications, and certification of contractor's payments.

Support Agencies

Lincoln County Planning & Zoning
Lincoln County GIS

Emergency Support Function #4-Firefighting

ESF Coordinator:
Lincoln County Fire Coordinator

Primary Agency:
Lincoln County Emergency Management Coordinator

Support Agencies:
Local Law Enforcement
Lincoln County Sheriff's Department
Lincoln County Communications Center

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #04–Firefighting enables the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires requiring local response assistance.

Scope

Local firefighting assistance provided by ESF #04 includes, but is not limited to:

- Managing and coordinating firefighting activities, including the detection, suppression, and investigation of wild land/structure fires;

- Providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.

Policies

- Priority is given to public and firefighter safety and protecting property, in that order.

- Wildland Fire Suppression support from the State of South Dakota is accomplished through the Northern Great Plains Interagency Dispatch Center in Rapid City.

- Coordination with, and support of, local fire suppression organization is accomplished through the local Fire Departments, County Office of Emergency Manager or other appropriate agency operating under the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS).

- The Incident Commander/Fire Chief will take the lead role or assist with the investigation into the cause of a structural fire.

Concept of Operations

- Incident Commander/Fire Chief coordinates wild land/structure fires.

- County firefighting response support is coordinated by the County Sheriff's Office and/or Emergency Manager.

- When ESF is activated, responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resource needs lies primarily with the local incident commander.

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level, with only those issues requiring negotiation or additional resources being referred to the next higher management level.

  o Situation and damage assessment information is transmitted through established fire suppression channels.

- Any and all requests for firefighting assistance and other resources are transmitted from the Incident Command Post to the County Emergency Manager.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the Local Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Local Emergency Operations Center and the local incident commander to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Response to wild land/structure fires all actions are initiated according to the local Fire Departments Operation Guide, including but not limited to:

  o Establishing communication links to support agencies and State ESF #4 coordinator.

  o Establishing communication links with County Emergency Manager.

  o Obtaining an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established procedures.

- The County Emergency Manager or other assigned personnel establish contact with the local incident commander and develop a plan to integrate outside agency's resources into the local response.

Continuing Actions

- Obtains, maintains, and provides incident situation and damage assessments through established procedures.

- Coordinates incident resources needs and determines and resolves, as necessary, issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering issues, interagency conflicts, and policy matters.

- Maintains close coordination with County Emergency Manager and the Incident Command Post.

- Maintains a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.

- Resource rehabilitation and demobilization are responsibilities of individual agencies in coordination with the County Emergency Manager.

- The local Incident Commander/Fire Chief will initiate an investigation into the cause of any structure and/or wild fires.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Local Fire Department

Support Agencies

Law Enforcement

- Provide traffic control
- Provide on scene security

County Emergency Manager

- Provide situational information to State of South Dakota Office of Emergency Management as needed.
- Coordinate resource requests from the State of South Dakota Office of Emergency Management as needed.

Emergency Support Function #5-Emergency Management

ESF Coordinator:
> Lincoln County Emergency Manager
> South Dakota Department of Public Safety-Emergency Management
> U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agency:
> Lincoln County Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
> Lincoln County Communications Center
> Local Law Enforcement
> Lincoln County Sheriff's Department

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #05– Emergency Management is responsible for supporting overall activities of the County prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency. ESF #5 provides the core organizational structure and administrative functions in support of emergency operations.

Scope

County emergency management assistance provided by ESF #05 includes, but is not limited to:

- Providing information management prior to, during, and after a major disaster or emergency;

- Processing of requests for County assistance from local and (tribal) jurisdictions;

- Facilitating resource acquisitions, to include allocation, tracking, and pre-positioning of assets for quick response;

- Coordinating alert and notification of citizens and response personnel;

- Providing the framework for the coordination of operations, planning, logistics, facilities, and financial management;

- Integrating County response and resources into local and (tribal) emergency response structure;

- Ensuring State worker safety and health during Emergency Operation Center activation.

Policies

- A local request for County assistance is coordinated through the County Emergency Management.

- ESF #5 is responsible for establishing the County support in anticipation of requirements for prevention, response, and recovery assistance.

- ESF #5 staff identifies and resolves resource allocation issues identified at forward areas. Those issues that cannot be resolved at lower levels of government are referred to the County Emergency Operations Center.

- ESF #5 support staff provides the informational link between forward areas and the County Emergency Operations Center.

- Departments and agencies participate in the incident action planning process coordinated by ESF #5.

- County agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o ESF #5 supports the command function by providing senior staff, incident action planning capabilities, information, administrative, logistics, and financial support functions.

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level, with only those issues requiring negotiation or additional resources being referred to the next higher management level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o ESF #5 provides a trained and experienced staff to fill management positions in the Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration Sections of the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the County Office of Emergency Management staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

    ▪ *Command Support:* ESF #5 supports the command function by providing senior staff, incident action planning capabilities, information, administrative, logistics, and financial support functions.

    ▪ *Operations:* ESF #5 provides staff for the Operations Section Chief to coordinate the Human Services, Infrastructure Support, Emergency Services, and Mitigation

and Community Recovery Branches (various ESFs also provide key staff for these areas); process requests for assistance; and initiates and manages the mission assignment.

- *Planning:* ESF #5 provides the Planning Section Chief position. ESF #5 provides for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information regarding incident prevention and response actions and the status of resources.

- *Logistics:* ESF #5 provides staff for the Logistics Section Chief to manage the control and accountability of County supplies and equipment; resource ordering; delivery of equipment, supplies, and services; resource tracking; facility location and operations; transportation coordination; and information technology systems services and other administrative services.

- *Finance/Administration:* ESF #5 provides staff for the Finance and Administration Section Chief to monitor funding requirements and incident costs.

Initial Actions

- When a threat has occurred or an incident is imminent, staff makes initial contact with the affected local jurisdiction(s) and reviews capabilities and shortfalls as a means of determining initial response requirements for County support.

- When an incident has occurred, County Emergency Management may take several actions, including but not limited to:

  o Increasing staffing and the operational tempo as required,

  o Activating ESF #5,

  o Activating the Local Emergency Operations Center,

  o Monitoring the situation and notifying other agencies appropriately, and determining the need for warning dissemination (for not weather related events.)

- Providing situation reports and other information as required to State Office of Emergency Management.

- Staff develops the initial Incident Action Plan outlining County operations priorities and coordinates with other ESFs to implement the plan.

Continuing Actions

- Develop the schedule for staffing and operating the County Emergency Operations Center from activation to stand-down.

- Staff and operates the County Emergency Operations Center along with representatives of other ESFs.

- Continue to provide immediate, short-term, and long-term planning functions in coordination with the other ESFs engaged in the operation.

- As local jurisdictions assume greater responsibility for the recovery operation, ESF #5 coordinates the responsible and orderly termination of County assistance.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: County Emergency Management

- Through the OEM Duty Officer Program notify the State of emergency or disaster situations utilizing the procedures outlined the Duty Officer Reporting Guidelines.

- Coordinates Local Emergency Operations Center supplies and equipment to support County activities related to the management of emergencies and disasters.

- Supports the implementation of mutual aid agreements to ensure a seamless resource response to affected jurisdictions.

- Coordinates Local planning activities including immediate, short-term, and long-range planning. The response planning and operations implementation priorities of the County are developed, tracked, and implemented through ESF #5.

- The County Emergency Operations Center staffed by ESF #5 and other ESFs when activated, monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the efforts of County emergency response.

Support Agencies

Lincoln County Communications Center
Local Law Enforcement
Lincoln County Sheriff's Department

Emergency Support Function #6-Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services

ESF Coordinator:
 County Emergency Manager
 National American Red Cross
 South Dakota Department of Public Safety-Emergency Management
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal
 Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agency:
 National American Red Cross
 County VOAD
 County Emergency Manager
 County Social Services

State Support Agencies:

Board of Regents	National Guard
Education	Health
Housing Development Authority	
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6– Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services supports County, municipal, and nongovernmental organization efforts to address the mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

State mass care, housing, & human services provided by ESF #06 includes, but is not limited to:

- Mass Care involves the coordination of non-medical mass care services to include sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, providing emergency first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information on victims to family members, and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items;

- Housing involves the short- and long-term housing needs of victims; and

- Human Services include providing victim related recovery efforts such as counseling, identifying support for persons with special needs, expediting processing of new benefits claims, and assisting in collecting crime victim compensation for acts of terrorism.

- Disseminate information to the public through the Joint Information Center (JIC).

- Coordinating and assessing the situation and implementing an appropriate plan based on the resources available to assist all victims.

Policies

- Support may vary depending on an assessment of incident impact(s), the magnitude and type of event, and the stage of the response and recovery efforts.

- Provide services without regard to economic status, racial, religious, political, ethnic or other affiliation.

- Provide services in accordance with existing Federal, State, and county statutes, rules, and regulations.

- Coordinate with ESFs #1, #3, #5, and #14 regarding recovery and mitigation assistance, as appropriate.

- Strive to reduce duplication of effort and benefits, to the extent possible. This includes streamlining assistance as appropriate and identifying recovery and mitigation measure to support local planning efforts.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters.

  o Initial response activities focus on meeting urgent mass care needs of victims.

  o Close coordination is required among those County agencies responsible for response operations and recovery activities and other nongovernmental organizations providing assistance (SDVOAD).

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level, with only those issues requiring negotiation or additional resources being referred to the next higher management level.

  o Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the County level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the OEM Duty Officer.

- Providing damage, victim, and displacement information to the County Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of County Emergency Operations Center activation.

Continuing Actions

- ESF #6 staff identifies and prioritizes mass care, housing, and human services requirements coordinates the acquisition of those services and renders status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- County Emergency Management, in coordination with support agencies, is responsible for administrative support of individuals involved in County mass care, housing, and human service operations and for managing all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued to ESF #6.

- Maintains a record for audit of all mass care, housing, and human service support provided.

- Provides guidance for identifying potential housing resources.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: County Emergency Management

- Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall County efforts associated with mass care, housing, and human services.

- Activate appropriate support agencies.

- Coordinate logistical and fiscal activities supporting ESF #6 associated priorities and activation.

- Plan and support regular meetings with the primary and support agencies.

- Assist in establishing priorities and coordinating the transition of mass care operations with recovery activities based on incident information and the availability of resources that can be appropriately applied.

- Establish communication with the National ESF #6 response structure.

Supporting Agencies

American Red Cross

- Provide trained mass care, housing, and human services personnel.

- Establish communications with State, local, volunteer, and private organizations supporting ESF #6 operations.

- Activate support agencies, as required.

- Assess the disaster situation, determine the adequacy of mass care response activities and forecast mass care response needs. Provide technical assistance to the State agencies responsible for mass care resources.

- Validate requests from the affected jurisdiction for mass care resources.

- Coordinate the resources necessary to support all mass care services with appropriate State agencies.

- Coordinate with Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations for the transition from response to recovery operations.

Emergency Support Function #7-Resource Support

ESF Coordinator:
> County Emergency Manager
> South Dakota Bureau of Administration-Central Services
> U.S. General Services Administration

Primary Agency:
> County Emergency Manager/County Highway Department
> South Dakota Bureau of Administration-Central Services
> U.S. General Services Administration

State Support Agencies:

Information and Telecommunication	Public Safety-Highway Patrol
Personnel	Revenue & Regulation
Corrections	Transportation
Health	Finance & Management
Public Safety-Emergency Management	Legislative Audit

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7–Resource Support assists the supporting County, municipal, and tribal agencies requiring resource support prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

State resource support provided by ESF #7 includes, but is not limited to:

- Emergency relief supplies, facility space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications (in coordination with ESF #2 - Communications), contracting services, transportation services (in coordination with ESF #1 - Transportation), security services (in coordination with ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security) and personnel required to support immediate response activities.

- Support requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property.

Policies

- ESF #7 may continue until the disposition of excess and surplus property, if any, is completed.

- Support agencies furnish resources to help meet ESF #7 requirements and to establish operations effectively at the County level. Such support is terminated at the earliest practical time.

- Equipment and supplies are provided from current County stocks or if necessary, from commercial sources. ESF #7 does not stockpile supplies.

- Motor equipment is provided and coordinated with ESF #1 - Transportation, from the following sources:

  o Equipment owned by County agencies that is reassigned to the County operation

  o County supply schedule contractors

  o Other commercial sources

- All procurement is supported by a written justification in accordance with State laws and regulations which authorize other than "full and open competition," when necessary.

- County agencies will utilize current systems for procuring office supplies. Requests for special items, such as equipment or furniture should be fulfilled by the agency.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters.

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level. Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the County level.

  o The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements at the Incident or Area Command level.

  o Existing County resources provide the primary source of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communication is established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

  o Countywide resource support capabilities are channeled through the County Emergency Operations Center.

- For an incident involving large scale resource requirements, one location may be chosen as a consolidation point for resource collection and allocation activities (staging areas and warehouses). This location must enhance support to all affected jurisdictions and ensure coordination with other ESFs. The location is determined in concert with County Emergency Management and other ESFs during the planning process.

Initial Actions

County Emergency Management: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the County Emergency Management or County Policy Group.

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #7 function and implementing plans internal to the County to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of County Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Identifying County agency and commercial assets available for use.

- County Emergency Management or other assigned personnel establish contact with the local incident commander and develop a plan to integrate County resources into the local response.

Continuing Actions

- Identify and prioritize resource requirements, coordinate the acquisition of resources, and render status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- Provide administrative support of individuals involved in regional resource operations and for managing all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued to ESF #7.

- Maintain a record for audit of all resource support provided.

- Assist in establishing disaster logistics centers.

- Determine the availability of suitable space in County owned or leased buildings.

- Contract support is provided, as required.

- Make available technical advisors for procurement, storage, and contracting.

- In coordination with ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security, contract for security service in coordination with the County Law Enforcement to support all County agencies coordinating response and recovery activities.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: County Emergency Management

- Locate, procure, and issue resources to other County agencies for use in emergency operations as necessary to support the County emergency response or to promote public safety.

- Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

- Coordinate the procurement of communications equipment and services in accordance with the State Communications Plan.

- Maintain authority over Central Services:
  - Buildings and Grounds
  - Duplicating
  - Mail Service
  - Supply
  - Property Management
  - Purchasing and Printing
  - Space Management

Emergency Support Function #8-Public Health and Medical Services

ESF Coordinator:
Lincoln County Emergency Management
Sanford Canton-Inwood Hospital
South Dakota Department of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Primary Agency:
Lincoln County Emergency Management
South Dakota Department of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

State Support Agencies:

Animal Industry Board	Public Safety-Driver Licensing
Attorney General-DCI	Public Safety-Emergency Medical Services
Board of Regents	National Guard
Environment and Natural Resources	Social Services
Human Services	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Supporting Plans
Strategic National Stockpile State Plan
County Pandemic Flu Plan
Statewide Emergency Registry of Volunteers in South Dakota (SERV SD)

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement local and tribal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency or developing health and medical situation.

Scope

County Public Health and Medical Services provided by ESF #08 includes, but is not limited to:

- Assessment of public health/medical needs (including behavioral health);

- Public health surveillance;

- Medical care personnel; and

- Medical equipment and supplies.

Policies

- The Department of Health coordinates ESF #8 preparedness, response, and recovery actions consistent with the Department of Health's internal policies and procedures.

- All public health and medical organizations participating in response operations report public health and medical requirements to their next managerial or regulatory level.

- In the event of a zootomic disease outbreak, or in coordination with ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources during an animal disease outbreak, public information may be released after consultation with the Animal Industry Board through the Joint Information Center.

- As the primary agency for ESF #8, the Department of Health determines the appropriateness of all requests for public health and medical information.

County agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- ESF #8 coordinates with the appropriate County, local, tribal medical and public health officials, as well as hospitals and clinics to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements.

- Public health and medical subject-matter experts from Department of Health and ESF #8 organizations are consulted as needed.

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters.

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level. Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the County level.

  o The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements at the Incident or Area Command level.

  o ESF #8 personnel are deployed as necessary to assist regional ESF #8 personnel in establishing and maintaining effective coordination within the impacted area according to internal policies and procedures.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Department of Health: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Assessing public health and medical needs, including public health care system/facility infrastructure.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the Office of the Secretary of Health, Office of Emergency Management.

- Establishing communications with Department of Health Regional Offices.

- Convening a conference call with the appropriate organizations, public health and medical representatives from State, local, and tribal governments, to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate response actions.

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #8 function and implementing plans internal to Department of Health to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Providing public health information to the County Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of County Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Identifying County agency and medical assets available for use.

- Enhancing existing surveillance systems to monitor the health of the general population and special high-risk populations and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

- Determining the need for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).

- Determining the need for and coordinate the use of state and local pharmaceuticals caches, including Chempak.

- At the request of local jurisdictions, coordinating patient evacuations with ESF #1 – Transportation to provide support for the evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to locations where hospital care or outpatient services is available.

- Assisting in assessing public health and medical effects resulting from all hazards by conducting investigations and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment, screening, and decontamination of injured or contaminated individuals.

- Assessing potable water, wastewater, solid waste disposal issues, and other environmental health issues and providing technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues.

- The Emergency Management Coordinator or other assigned personnel establish contact with the local incident commander and develop a plan to integrate County resources into the local response.

Continuing Actions

- Continuously acquire and assess information on the incident. The staff continues to identify and prioritizes medical requirements and renders status reports.

- The Regional Department of Health staff is responsible for administrative support of individuals involved in regional medical operations and for managing all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued to ESF #8.

- Ensure that all ESF #8 actions are in accordance with statutory authorities.

- Utilize subject-matter experts to review public health and medical information and advise on specific strategies to manage and respond to a specific situation most appropriately.

- Coordinate requests for medical transportation.

- Coordinate obtaining, assembling and delivering of medical equipment and supplies to the Incident Area.

- Augment medical care personnel according to Department of Health internal policies and ESF #8 supporting organizations, as available.

- Provide personnel to support inpatient hospital care and outpatient services to victims who become seriously ill or injured.

- Ensure the safety and effectiveness of regulated human and veterinary drugs, biologics (including blood and vaccines), medical devices (including radiation emitting and screening devices), and other regulated products.

- Assess the vector-borne disease issues and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases.

- Ensure the safety and security of food-producing animals, animal feed, and therapeutics in coordination with ESF #11.

- Protect the health of livestock and companion animals, in coordination with ESF #11.

- Ensure the safety and security of foods in cooperation with ESF #11.

- Monitor the health and well-being of emergency workers; perform field investigations and studies addressing worker health and safety issues; and provide technical assistance and consultation on worker health and safety measures and precautions.

- Assess mental health and substance abuse needs.

- Provide public health, disease, and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the general public who are located in or near areas affected.

- Provide victim identification and mortuary services.

- Maintain a record for audit of all medical support provided.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Health

- Consulting with and organizing County public health and medical subject-matter experts, as needed.

- Evaluating and analyzing public health and medical assistance, and developing and updating assessments of medical and public health status.

- The Secretary of Health may declare a public health emergency.

- Providing leadership in coordinating and integrating overall State efforts to provide public health and medical assistance to the affected area.

- Coordinating the staffing of the Department of Health statewide ESF #8 group as necessary to support the response operations.

- Requesting appropriate ESF #8 organizations to activate and deploying health and medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to requests for State public health and medical assistance.

- Using Department of Health personnel to address public health and medical needs, and augmenting with assets from ESF #8 partner organizations.

- Assisting and supporting local and tribal governments in performing monitoring for internal contamination and administering pharmaceuticals as deemed necessary by County health officials.

- Assisting locals in establishing a registry of potentially exposed individuals, performing dose reconstruction, and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects.

- Evaluating requests for deployment or pre-deployment of the SNS based upon relevant threat information.

- In cooperation with County and local authorities, assessing whether food facilities in the affected area are able to provide safe and secure food.

- In cooperation with County and local authorities as well as the food industry, conducting trace-backs or recalls of adulterated products.

- In cooperation with Federal, State, County and local authorities, ensuring the proper disposal of contaminated products and the decontamination of affected food facilities in order to protect public health.

- Providing assistance in database management/development and other clerical tasks.

- Providing personnel as needed to staff various Command and General Staff positions.

- Correctional Healthcare maintains the ability to provide medical triage, treatment, acute care, etc. Also maintains several fields of professional staff (Physicians, Physicians Assistants, Registered Nurses, Dentists, etc.)

- Providing for culture and identification of bio-terrorism and other infectious agents.

- Testing blood and urine for drugs, metals, and chemicals.

- Performing soil and water tests.

- Providing for disease investigation.

- Conducting health care facility, lodging, restaurant, etc. inspections and complaint investigations.

- Assisting with the coordination of death registration.

- Coordinating with United Blood Services which monitors blood availability and maintains contact with the American Association of Blood Banks Inter-organizational Task Force on Domestic Disasters and Acts of Terrorism.

Support Agencies

Animal Industry Board

- Evaluate the zootomic potential of confirmed animal health disease and inform the Health Department of risks to humans.

- Provide personnel and equipment to aid in inspection, isolation, and supervision in response to a human health incident.

Attorney General-Division of Criminal Investigation

- Procure and file for record photographs, descriptions, fingerprints, measurements, and other information which may be used as evidence.

- Provide laboratory services for victim identification.

Board of Regents

- Provide medical personnel and counselors.

Environment and Natural Resources

- Assist with the monitoring of domestic water supplies for portability and wastewater for level of treatment needed to protect public health by performing sampling and reviewing sample results.

- Provide a list of well drillers, drill logs, and perform test drilling to locate a new water source if an alternate water supply is necessary.

- Assist with the monitoring of air quality to protect the public health.

Human Services

- Department of Human Services provides disaster mental health training materials for workers; provides liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by Federal, State, local, and tribal mental health and substance abuse officials; and provides additional consultation as needed.

- Provide individual and group counseling to victims and responders as necessary.

- Provide medical triage services at Redfield and Yankton facilities, as required.

- Provide interpreters for hearing impaired individuals and assist in providing effective communication for citizens with disabilities.

- Provide technical support and rehabilitation services to citizens with disabilities.

- Assist in replacing lost, damaged, or destroyed prosthetic or other devices (wheelchairs, artificial limbs, braces, hearing aides, etc.)

- Administer the mental health portion of the FEMA Individual Assistance Grant, as applicable.

Public Safety-Driver Licensing

- Provide aid in victim identification through use of driver licensing files

Public Safety-Emergency Medical Services

- Provide support for the evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to appropriate treatment facilities

National Guard

- Provide manpower, vehicles, aircraft, and other specialty equipment to support the health mission (Military personnel are under control of the on scene military commander).

- Provide medical support personnel, evacuation assistance, potable water, and transportation of wastes.

- Regulating and tracking patients transported on South Dakota National Guard assets to appropriate treatment facilities.

Social Services

- Facilitate the payment of medical expenses for disaster victims who are income eligible.

- Provide personnel to staff command, general, and other positions as requested.

- Assist with the coordination of death registration and burial assistance.

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

- Provide emergency first aid.

- Disseminate information to the public.

- Provide counseling for victims and responders.

- Coordinate family assistance.

- Provide blood bank services through the American Red Cross.

Emergency Support Function #9- Search and Rescue

ESF Coordinator:
County Emergency Manager or County Sheriff's Office

Primary Agency:
County/City Search and Rescue

Support Agencies:
South Dakota Office of Emergency Management
Game, Fish, and Parks   National Guard
Public Safety-Highway Patrol   Civil Air Patrol

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 –Search and Rescue deploys assets necessary to provide specialized life-saving assistance to local and tribal authorities prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency. Search and Rescue activities include locating, extricating, and providing onsite medical treatment to victims.

Scope

Search and Rescue provided by ESF #09 includes, but is not limited to:

- Search and Rescue teams are staffed primarily by first responders who are experienced and trained in search and rescue operations.

Policies

- All requests for Search and Rescue resources will be requested through the Lincoln County Emergency Management Office or local Law Enforcement.

- The State of South Dakota assists and augments local search and rescue capabilities.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out by the Lincoln County Emergency Management Director or local Law Enforcement.

  o Decisions are made at the local level. Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the County level.

  o The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements at the Incident or Area Command level.

- When the EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Public Safety-Emergency Management: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the State OEM Duty Officer.

- Providing search and rescue operations information to the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Identifying Local, Regional, State agency and commercial search and rescue assets available for use.

Continuing Actions

- Incident Command staff identifies and prioritizes search and rescue requirements, coordinates the acquisition of search and rescue services and renders status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- The Lincoln County Emergency Manager is responsible for administrative support of individuals involved in search and rescue operations and for managing all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued to ESF #9.

- Maintains a record for audit of all search and rescue support provided.

- The Lincoln County Emergency Manager shall establish contact with the Incident Commander and develop a plan to integrate Local and State resources into the Search and Rescue response.

- The Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center Logistics Section in coordination with the Operations Section develops a mechanism for re-supply of resources operating in the affected area and for resource requests.

- For incidents of extended duration the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center Finance and Administration Section issues a funding document to ensure feeding, shelter, salary reimbursement, and other support of search and rescue resources when required.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Lincoln County Emergency Management/Local Law Enforcement/Search and Rescue

- Lincoln County Emergency Manager establishes and maintains a log of search and rescue events and information obtained from the field.

- Develops County search and rescue policy, provides planning guidance and coordination assistance, standardizes procedures, evaluates operational readiness, funds special equipment and training within available appropriations, and reimburses other agencies appropriate costs incurred as a result of deployment under the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan.

- Coordinates logistical support for search and rescue assets during field operations.

- Provides status reports on search and rescue operations throughout the affected area.

Support Agencies

Community Emergency Response Team
 Local Fire/Rescue and Law Enforcement

South Dakota Office of Emergency Management
 Provide State resources.

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks

- Provide personnel, patrol vehicles, watercraft, ATVs, and/or aircraft to support search and rescue operations.

- Coordinate efforts with local law enforcement officials.

- Provide incident reports to the State Emergency Operations Center.

- Provide security as needed at the incident area.

South Dakota Highway Patrol

- Provide personnel, patrol vehicles and/or aircraft to support search and rescue operations.

- Coordinate efforts with local law enforcement officials.

- Provide incident reports to the State Emergency Operations Center.

South Dakota National Guard

- Provide manpower, vehicles, aircraft, and other specialty equipment to support the search and rescue mission (Military personnel are under control of the on-scene military commander).

- Provide air support equipped with Forward Looking Infrared devices.

Civil Air Patrol

- Provide air support and manpower to support the search and rescue mission, as necessary.

Emergency Support Function #10- Oil & Hazardous Materials Response

ESF Coordinator:
> Local Fire Department(s)

Primary Agency:
> Local Fire Department(s)
> Regional Hazardous Materials Team - Sioux Falls Fire/Rescue

Support Agencies:
> Local Emergency Planning Committee
> County Emergency Management   County Highway Department
> Local Ambulance   Local Hospital
> Public Works

Support Documents:
> County Hazardous Material Plan
> Hazardous Material Mutual Aid Agreement**s**

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 –Hazardous Materials Response provides County support prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency involving an actual or potential release of materials. This function insures a coordinated and effective effort is made to remove or reduce the threat to public health and safety that may result from an incident involving hazardous materials.

Scope

Local Hazardous Materials Response provided by ESF #10 includes, but is not limited to:

- Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of released hazardous materials;

- Chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released; and

- All Local agencies with responsibilities and assets to support the response to actual or potential release of hazardous materials that pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment.

Policies

- Response to hazardous materials incidents is carried out in accordance with internal agency procedures, applicable laws and regulations, and other plans as applicable;

- Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes;

- The Incident Commander ensures ESF #10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out;

- For a hazardous material incident that is determined to be an intentional criminal act, the response is carried out in accordance with ESF #10 and applicable laws and regulations;

- For terrorist incidents involving hazardous materials, ESF #10 provides assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the response in coordination with law enforcement and criminal investigation activities; and

- In compliance with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) oversee the preparation of hazardous material emergency planning within the County.

Concept of Operations

- For hazardous materials incidents located within corporate municipal limits, local government officials will, to the extent of available resources and capabilities, isolate the area and then rely on the owner, supplier, vendor, shipping agent, carrier, contractor or other appropriate individual to remove the hazard.

- For incidents which occur outside of corporate limits on private property, the initial contact point is the closest municipal fire department or law enforcement agency.

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters.

  o The Incident Commander provides direction for the ESF #10 mission locally.

  o Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the Local level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the County Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative and Environment and Natural Resources staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Local Fire Department or Emergency Manager: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the State OEM Duty Officer and/or Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of Local Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Identifying Local agency and commercial response assets available for use.

- Coordinating with ESF #10 elements in non impacted regions to obtain backup and additional assistance.

Continuing Actions

- Identify and prioritize service requirements, coordinate the acquisition of hazardous material response services, and renders status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- The Incident Command staff is responsible for administrative support of individuals involved in regional emergency hazardous materials response operations and for managing all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued to ESF #10.

- Maintain a record for audit of all hazardous materials response support provided.

- Receive damage information from field representatives, other ESFs, and Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies.

- Identify ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies.

- Working with local and tribal governments, other State agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available regional assets and identify resources required from outside the region; and initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Regional Haz-Mat Team/Local Fire Department

- Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Local effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose of, or minimize discharges of hazardous materials.

- Provides subject matter expertise and technical advice on response actions to local governments to minimize short term and long term damage to the environment.

- Facilitates resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources.

- Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support for ESF #10.

- Provide field personnel to the incident area, as necessary.

- Coordinates corrective action for hazardous substances (state regulated substance) discharges that affect one or more environmental media or situations.

- Expedites contract reviews and coordinate contract payment for clean up contracts.

- Protects the State's environment by ordering clean-up of material threatening to harm human health or pollute the State's environment.

- Provides local coordination with the SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Support Agencies

Local Emergency Planning Committee
Local Fire/Rescue and Ambulance

County Emergency Manager
Provides coordination between response agencies.

Emergency Support Function #11—Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF Coordinator:
 County Emergency Manager

Primary Agency:
 Farm Service
 SD Department of Agriculture
 SD Animal Industry Board

Support Agencies:

Local Law Enforcement	County Emergency Manager
Local Fire Departments	Red Cross
Salvation Army	

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 –Agriculture and Natural Resources supports local and tribal authorities and other State agency efforts to address: (1) nutrition assistance; (2) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zootomic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation; (3) assurance of food safety and food security, and (4) protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

Local Policy Group provided by ESF #11 includes, but is not limited to:

- **Nutrition assistance:** Includes determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arranging for delivery of the supplies.

- **Animal disease response:** Includes implementing an integrated Federal, State, local, and tribal response to an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zootomic disease. Ensures, in coordination with ESF #8—Public Health and Medical Services, that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues in natural disasters are supported.

- **Plant disease and pest response:** Includes implementing an integrated Federal, State, local, and tribal response to an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease or an economically devastating plant pest infestation. Ensures, in coordination with ESF #8—Public Health and Medical Services, that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues in natural disasters are supported.

- **Assurance of the safety and security of commercial food supply:** Includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; food borne disease surveillance; and field investigations.

- **Protection of resources:** Includes appropriate response actions to conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore resources.

Policies
- Local and State agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Nutrition Assistance Policies

- Food supplies secured and delivered through ESF #11 are suitable either for household distribution or for congregate meal service as appropriate.

- Transportation and distribution of food supplies with the affected area are arranged by Federal, State, local, and voluntary organizations.

- ESF #11 officials coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ESF #6—Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, involved in mass feeding.

- ESF #11 officials encourage the use of congregate feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies.

- Priority is given to moving critical supplies of food into area of acute need and then to areas of moderate need.

- ESF #11 officials, upon notification that commercial channels of trade have been restored, may authorize the use of disaster food stamp program procedures.

Concept of Operations

- The ESF operates under the direction of the Local Policy Group

  o For animal health emergencies the Animal Industry Board assumes primary responsibility

  o For plant diseases and pests, the Department of Agriculture assumes primary responsibility

  o For incidents involving food safety the Department of Health assumes the primary responsibility

  o For incidents involving natural resources protection the Department of Environment and Natural Resources assumes the primary responsibility

  o For nutrition assistance the Department of Social Services assumes the primary responsibility

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters:

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level. Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the Local level.

  o The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements at the Incident or Area Command level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the Local Emergency Operations Center.

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

- In the event of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zootomic disease:

- In the event of an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease or an economically devastating plant pest infestation:

  o The Department of Agriculture serves as the State point of contact to locals and the Federal government.

Initial Actions

Local Policy Group: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Initiating relevant reporting to State OEM Duty Officer

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #11 function and implementing internal plans to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Providing incident information to the State OEM Duty Officer

- Identifying Local agency and other assets available for use.

- Establishing communications with local officials, as appropriate.

Continuing Actions

- Identify and prioritize service requirements, coordinate the acquisition of services, and render status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- Ensure that all ESF #11 actions are in accordance with statutory authorities.

- Maintain a record for audit of all support provided.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: **Based upon specific incident*

- Maintains close coordination between field personnel, Local Emergency Operations Center, and other ESFs

- Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #11.

- Coordinates press releases with the Joint Information Center

- Maintains a record of expenditures related to the ESF #11 function

- Coordinates with ESF #1—Transportation for the transportation of food supplies

Primary Agency: **Based upon specific incident*

Support Agencies

County Emergency Manager

- Coordinate resources between local and state response agencies.

- Maintain communication between local response and State OEM Duty Officer.

Local Law Enforcement

- Enforce quarantine area and road blocks around effected area.

- Investigate any criminal or terrorist activity.

Local Fire Departments

- Be available to assist where ever needed.

Red Cross/Salvation Army

- Set up and operation of shelter for displaced individuals.

- Provide meals and water for response personnel.

Emergency Support Function #12—Energy/Utilities

ESF Coordinator:
    County Emergency Manager

Primary Agency:
    Municipal Utilities
    Local Electric Provider

Support Agencies:

County Highway Department	City Public Works
Red Cross	Salvation Army

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 –Energy is intended to restore damaged energy systems and components prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

Energy assistance provided by ESF #12 includes, but is not limited to:

- Collecting, evaluating, and sharing information on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas;

- Producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components; and

- Providing information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, assistance, and supply.

Policies

- Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners.

- ESF #12 addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or political events.

- ESF #12 addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in one geographic area may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system. Consequently, energy supply and transportation problems can be intrastate, interstate, and international.

- Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters:

    o The private sector takes the lead in the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services after an incident occurs. Appropriate entities of the private sector are integrated into ESF #12 planning and decision making processes.

    o Decisions are made at the lowest level. Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the Local level.

    o The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements at the Incident or Area Command level.

- When EOC is activated, coordination is carried out at the Local Emergency Operations Center.

    o The private sector may provide staff at the Local Emergency Operations Center, if required.

    o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Emergency Operations Center and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the energy impacts of the incident, including resources needed via situation reports from the electric power industry, and provides assessments of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls.

- Initiating relevant reporting to State OEM Duty Officer

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #12 function and implementing plans to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Providing damage and outage information to the Local Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of Local Emergency Operations Center activation.

- Identifying Local agency and commercial energy assets available for use.

- Assessing fuel and electric power damage, energy supply and demand, and identifying requirements to repair energy systems.

- Recommending options to mitigate impacts to energy infrastructure.

- Assisting Local agencies by locating fuel for emergency transportation, communications, and operations.

Continuing Actions

- Identify and prioritize service requirements, coordinate the acquisition of energy services, and render status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- Provide administrative support of individuals involved in regional emergency energy operations and manage all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued.

- Maintain a record for audit of all transportation support provided.

- Participate in post-incident hazard mitigation studies to reduce the adverse effects of future disasters.

- Coordinate with other ESFs to provide timely, accurate energy information and coordinate repair and restoration of energy systems.

- Assist industry, local, and tribal authorities with requests for emergency response actions as they pertain to the Local energy supply.

- Recommend Local actions to conserve fuel and electric power.

- Provide energy supply information and guidance on the conservation and efficient use of energy to the State agencies, local and tribal governments, and the public.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: County Emergency Manager/Municipal Utilities and Local Electric Providers

- Advise on the implementation of economical energy savings activities for Local facilities and assists them in developing energy management strategies like load shaping and long-term efficiency plans.

- Coordinate with the private sector in support of ESF #12 operations.

- Serve as the focal point for issues and policy decisions relating to energy in all response and restoration efforts.

- Provide personnel to staff positions in the Local Emergency Operations Center.

- Collect, assess, and provide information on energy supply, demand, and contribute to situation and after-action reports.

Support Agencies

County Highway Department/City Public Works

- Open roads to power poles and/or transformers in the event of a snow emergency.

Red Cross/Salvation Army

- Set up and operation of shelter for displaced individuals.

- Provide meals and water for response personnel

Emergency Support Function #13—Public Safety and Security

ESF Coordinator:
Local Law Enforcement

Primary Agency:
Local Law Enforcement/County Sheriff's Department

Support Agencies:
Local fire/Rescue and Ambulance

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 - Public Safety and Security integrates Local public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

Local Public Safety and Security assistance provided by ESF #13 includes, but is not limited to:

- Providing a mechanism for coordinating and supporting Local and support agencies with non-investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, and public safety and security capabilities.

Policies

- ESF #13 generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security where on-scene resources are overwhelmed or inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations requiring protective solutions or capabilities unique to Local agencies.

- Local Agencies has primary responsibility for public safety and security and typically the first line of response support in these functional areas.

- In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the National Incident Management System Incident Command System on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.

- Through ESF #13, Local resources may supplement State tribal or other Federal agency resources, as appropriate, when requested or required. The resources are integrated into the incident command structure using National Incident Management System principles and protocols.

- Local Agencies facilitates coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.

- When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the implementation of Local authorities that are appropriate for the situation and may provide protection, security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with applicable authorities and resource availability.

- The local/county law enforcement will be utilized to request additional law enforcement support after an emergency has been declared.

- ESF #13 activities should not be confused with other criminal investigative law enforcement activities. ESF #13 activities are separate and distinct and should be fully coordinated with other activities conducted as part of the overall criminal investigation, law enforcement responsibilities.

- This annex does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any government, or any other government agency. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing statutes.

- Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the primary agency's headquarters:

  o Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the Local level.

  o The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements at the Incident or Area Command level.

- When an organizational structure is activated, coordination is carried out at the Designated Operations Center/ Incident Command Post (ICP),

  o Communications are established and maintained between the ESF Representative in the Designated Operations Center / Incident Command Post (ICP) and the primary and support agency staff to report and receive assessments and status information.

Initial Actions

Public Safety –Local Jurisdiction: Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, consideration is given toward:

- Assessing the situation, validating resource requests, and forecasting response needs.

- Coordinating response assistance and supporting in close cooperation with field elements.

- Initiating relevant reporting to the OEM Duty Officer.

- Providing appropriate representation to the ESF #13 function and implementing plans internal to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

- Deploying a representative to the Designated Operations Center / Incident Command Post (ICP), if necessary.

- Providing situation information to the State Emergency Operations Center and other agencies upon request.

- Contacting support agencies in the event of an Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command Post activation.

- Identifying Local agency and commercial security assets available for use.

Activation of Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command Post will coordinate communications with the Local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).

Continuing Actions

- Maintain close coordination with Federal, State, and tribal officials to determine public safety and security support requirements, jointly determine resource priorities, and render status reports in support of all ESFs when required.

- Provide administrative support of individuals involved in Local public safety and security operations and manage all financial transactions undertaken through task assignments issued.

- Ensure all ESF #8 actions are in accordance with statutory authorities.

- Maintain a record for audit of all public safety and security support provided.

- Support incident management planning activities and pre-incident actions required to assist in the prevention or mitigation of threats and hazards.

- Provide expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conduct technical assessments.

- Analyze potential factors that affect resources and actions needed, such as mapping, modeling, and forecasting for crowd size; impact of weather and other conditions on security.

- Assist in the establishment of consistent processes for issuing identification badges to emergency responders and other personnel needing access to places within a controlled area and verify emergency responder credentials.

- Provide security forces to support local efforts to control access to the incident site and critical facilities.

- Provide security forces and establish protective measures around the incident site, critical infrastructure, and/or critical facilities.

- Provide emergency protective services to address public safety and security requirements during a disaster/emergency.

- Provide for the protection of emergency responders and other workers operating in a high-threat environment.

- Provide for the protection of personnel and temporary storage facilities during distribution of supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile.

- Conduct surveillance to assist in public safety and security efforts and provide appropriate technology support, as required.

- Provide specialized security assets.

- During terrorism incidents, coordinate with the State and Federal Agencies.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Law Enforcement

- Coordinate preparedness activities with support agencies.

- Provide expertise on public safety and security issues to the Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command Post,   when requested.

- Conduct evaluations of operational readiness.

- Ensure that all activities performed under ESF #13 are related to the safety and security of the pubic. If any potential for overlap exists, it is the responsibility of Local Public Safety- to resolve these issues prior to accepting the mission assignment.

- Facilitate resolution of any conflicting demands for public safety and security resources, expertise and other assistance.

- Coordinate activities with all support agencies and emergency support functions.

- Alert other personnel and equipment, as required.

- During terrorism events, coordinate with the State and Federal Agencies to investigate the incident.

Local Support Agencies:

Local Law Enforcement and Fire/Rescue:

Assess situation and report to county level.

All requests for assistance start at the local level and proceed upward to county,

State and federal level.

Emergency Support Function #14— Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation

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ESF Coordinator:
Lincoln County Emergency Manager

Primary Agency:
Lincoln County Emergency Management

Local Support Agencies:
Township Supervisors
City Administration
Lincoln County Planning and Zoning
Lincoln County GIS

Supporting Agencies:
South Dakota Office of Emergency Management
FEMA

Supporting Plans:
County Pre-Disaster mitigation Plan

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 –Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation provides a framework for Lincoln County, local and tribal government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of a major disaster or emergency. This support consists of available programs and resources of Lincoln County, to enable community recovery, especially long-term community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents, where feasible.

Scope

The policies and concepts in this annex apply to appropriate agencies in Lincoln County following a disaster or emergency that affects the long-term recovery of a community. Based on an assessment of incident impacts, ESF #14 supports may vary depending on the magnitude, type of incident, and potential for long-term and severe consequences. ESF #14 may be activated for large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require County assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses and employment, critical infrastructure, and social services).

Policies:

- Lincoln County and its agencies provide recovery assistance under current authorities or programs to local governments, the private sector, and individuals. While coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through ESF #14 when activated.

- Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are forward-looking; market-based; focus on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature, when feasible.

- ESF #14 facilitates the application of loss-reduction building science expertise to the rebuilding of critical infrastructure to mitigate for future risk.

- Local agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate environmental and historical preservation statutes.

Concept of Operations

- When ESF is activated, coordination is carried out at the county primary agency's headquarters:

  o The county ESF #14 coordinator and support agencies meet to determine the need to activate ESF #14 in response to a disaster/emergency is likely to require long-term community recovery assistance.

  o Decisions are made at the lowest level. Long term recovery and mitigation efforts are driven by program availability.

Initial Actions

- Advise on long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery in field operations.

- Provide early identification of projects to be quickly implemented, especially those relating to critical facilities based on existing local and State plans.

- Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities and provide a mechanism to maintain continuity in program delivery and to ensure follow through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.

- In collaboration with the State and Federal government, assign local representatives for Preliminary Damage Assessment teams, if feasible, to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation and new priorities for mitigation in the incident-affected area.

Continuing Actions

- Identify appropriate local support implementation of the long-term community recovery plan, ensure coordination and identify gaps in resources available.

- Gather information from local agencies to assess the scope and magnitude of the social and economic impacts.

- Develop coordination mechanisms and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.

- Establish procedures for integration of pre-incident planning and risk assessment with post-incident recovery and mitigation efforts.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: Emergency Management

- Convenes meetings pre- and post-incident to implement ESF #14.

- Coordinates drafting and publication of ESF #14 operational plans and procedures

- Represents ESF #14 at interagency planning meetings.

- Identifies areas of collaboration with support agencies and facilitates the interagency integrated assistance delivery, issue resolution, and planning efforts.

Support Agencies

All County Agencies will aid in the assessment, documentation, and reporting of any large-scale emergency in Lincoln County.

Emergency Support Function #15— External Affairs

ESF Coordinator:
> County Emergency Manager

Primary Agency:
> County Emergency Manager/Joint Information System (JIS)

Support Agencies:
> Lincoln County Communications Center
> Lincoln County Sheriff's Office

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 15 -External Affairs provides accurate, coordinated, and timely Information to affected audiences, governmental entities, media, the private sector and citizens prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster or emergency.

Scope

Information Management provided by ESF #15 includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordinating of all local resources relating to information management

- Applicable to all agencies that may require information management or who may be deployed in that capacity during a disaster/emergency;

- Organized into the following functional components: Public Information, Event Specific Information, and Intergovernmental Information. The primary functions of each of these areas are described in the "Concept of Operations" section below; and

- Providing the resources and structure for the implementation of ESF 15 at the local jurisdictional level.

Guidelines

- Local planning for Information Management recognizes State, Federal and tribal responsibilities for providing information to their citizens. Nothing in this document should be construed as diminishing or usurping those responsibilities.

- All levels of government are fully integrated into ESF #15.

- All information flow is coordinated in support of a unified message as directed by Incident Command structure established to manage the incident.

- Normal information management activities that are not directly related to the incident

remain under the purview of those agencies and do not require coordination with ESF #15.

Concept of Operations

Public Information

- Is comprised of that information and dissemination that is intended to the public at large. This can come in any number of formats to include notifications, warnings and media releases. This information is intended to inform the public of those action steps taken for the safety of persons ,property, and the environment

Event specific Information

- Information flow to the entities assigned as response to the incident

- This will generally occur through the approved incident action plan, but may be communicated in any number of formats should the situation dictate otherwise

Intergovernmental Information

- Provided to elccted officials as well as state and federal partners

- Disseminated at briefings held during established intervals by the command structure

- Can be communicated to State and Federal partners by a situation report

When ESF 15 is activated coordination is carried out by the primary jurisdiction. All releases are coordinated at this level. Under the incident command structure, the incident commander may appoint a Public Information or Affairs office to execute ESF 15. All incident support agencies have input into the information management process.

Initial Actions

Public Information

- All media releases are coordinated through the entire spectrum of participating agencies

- A Joint Information System and Joint Information Center will be established if dictated by the size or complexity of the event.

- Gathering of all information that relates to the event

- Providing that related information through the media and other sources available to public and private sectors directly or indirectly impacted by the incident

- Utilize all available resource to insure information is timely and accurate

- Coordinate special projects through media briefings and incident tours

- Providing support to the media as needed

Continuing Actions

Organize Additional
Information

- Collect information from all aspects of the incident

- Working through the command structure, disseminate that information to identified incident personnel through the Incident Action Plan or other designated means

Intergovernmental Information

- Working within the incident to prepare all briefings and reports necessary for the function

- Provide briefings to elected officials and all other governmental partnerships at established intervals. Conduct question and answer surveys during the briefings to ensure accurate information flow

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency: County Emergency Manager/Joint Information System (JIS)

- Responsible for all actions and organization of ESF 15 unless otherwise delegated

- Convene all planning activities pre and post incident for activation of Information Management

- Provide all resource listings that apply to an activation of ESF 15

- Establish policy and procedures for information guidelines i.e. field operlltions guide for Incident Information or Public Affairs Officer.

- Establish a Joint information System and a Joint Information Center when dictated by the size or complexity of the event

Support Agencies:

- Provide support to the ESF coordinator and work through the established framework

Joint Information System (JIS)

A JIS may be activated by the primary ESF coordinator if the size or complexity of the event warrants this organization component. This system will contain representatives from all Agencies involved in tbe disaster that has information or reporting responsibilities. These entities will work in a collective environment through an established command structure.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

In the event a JIC system is established, these are the facilities utilized to operate information management.   Location will be determined by the size and severity of any event.

Glossary

Alternate EOC: A site located away from the primary EOC where officials exercise direction and coordination in an emergency or disaster.

Bulk Distribution: Emergency relief items to meet urgent needs are distributed through sites established within the affected area. These sites are used to coordinate mass care food, water, and ice requirements, and distribution systems with federal, state, local, and tribal governmental entities and nongovernmental entities.

Catastrophic Disaster: An event or incident which produces severe and widespread damages of a magnitude that requires significant resources from outside the affected area to provide the necessary response.

Command Post: A designated location at a safe distance from the disaster or emergency site where the on-scene coordinator, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.

Consequence Management: Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by all hazards including terrorist acts.

Continuity of Government: Measures taken to ensure coordination of essential functions of government in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Critical Facilities: Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Damage Assessment: An appraisal or determination of the number of injuries or deaths, damage to public or private property, status of critical facilities, services, communication networks, public works, utilities, and transportation resulting from an emergency or disaster.

Decontamination: Reduction or removal of chemical, biological, or radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

Direction and Control: Determining and understanding responsibilities so as to respond appropriately and expeditiously at a centralized center and/or on-scene location during emergency operations.

Disaster: Any imminent threat or actual occurrence of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural or man-made cause that requires local, state, and federal assistance to alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.

Disaster Welfare Information: Disaster Welfare Information collects and provides information regarding individuals residing within the affected area to immediate family members outside the affected area. The system also aids in reunification of family members within the affected area.

Drill: A method or procedure that involves elements of a preparedness plan or the use of specific equipment.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): A digital voice/text technology communications system consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide public information before, during, and after disasters.

Emergency: A man-made or natural hazard that seriously threatens the loss of life and damage to property within a community or multi-jurisdictional area, and requires local and/or state response to save lives and protect property, public health, and safety.

Emergency First Aid: Emergency first aid, consisting of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities, is provided at mass care facilities and at designated sites.

Emergency Management: An organized analysis, planning, direction, and coordination of resources to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery from an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A protected site from which government officials and designated agencies and/or organization representatives exercise direction and coordination in an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): A document describing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions necessary by local government and designated and supporting agencies or organizations in preparation of an anticipated emergency or disaster.

Emergency Public Information: Information released to the public by county, state, and federal agencies concerning the emergency at hand and protective actions to be taken.

Emergency Support Function (ESF): A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of assistance required during the immediate public safety. ESFs represent those types of assistance which will most likely be needed because of the overwhelming impact an emergency on resources and response capabilities, or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance required. ESF missions are designed to supplement local response efforts.

Emergency Support Function Annex: Section of the State Emergency Operations Plan that provides an overview of the Emergency Support Function structure and common elements of each of the Emergency Support Functions

Exercise: A simulated occurrence of a man-made or natural emergency or disaster involving planning, preparation, operations, practice, and evaluation.

Evacuees: Persons moving from areas threatened or struck by an emergency or disaster.

Federal Disaster Assistance: Aid to disaster victims and state and local governments by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal agencies.

Feeding: Feeding is provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards to include meeting requirements of victims with special dietary needs to the extent possible.

Hazard: A dangerous situation or occurrence that may result in an emergency or disaster.

Hazards Identification/Analysis: A systematic study of all hazards that could significantly affect life and property within a jurisdiction. Hazard identification typically prioritizes hazards according to the threat they pose and provide insight into the history and probability of occurrences. An analysis includes the history, vulnerability, and probability assessments related to the hazard.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops, or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this plan as chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive.

> **Chemical** - Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes but is not limited to such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers (asbestos).

> **Biological** - Microorganisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like.

> **Radiological** - Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

> **Nuclear**: Weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

> **Explosive** - Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.

Human Services: Provides victim related recovery efforts such as counseling, identifying support for persons with special needs, expediting processing of new benefits claims and assisting in collecting crime victim compensation for acts of terrorism.

Incident Action Plan: A written document completed by an organization during a disaster or emergency that details that organization's proposed activities for a 24-hour period.

Incident Annex: Section of the City Emergency Operations Plan that explains how the function will be carried out based upon a specific incident and that has been identified by a hazard analysis (i.e., tornado, flood, drought, terrorism, debris clearance, and winter storm).

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

Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for management of assigned resources, to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

Joint Information Center: A single facility from which multi-organizational emergency public information can be coordinated and disseminated.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC): Committees established in each local jurisdiction by the state emergency planning committee to conduct planning activities for hazardous materials emergencies including development of a hazardous materials plan and dissemination of hazardous materials information to the local public.

Mass Care: Involves the coordination of non-medical mass care services to include sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, providing emergency first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information on victims to family members and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.

Mitigation: Saves valuable resources and prevents suffering and hardship in future disasters by breaking the repetitive cycle of destruction and reconstruction through actions designed to reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Mitigation involves three basic approaches: avoidance of spatially-predicted natural hazards, human activity, and the built environment (e.g., limited development in flood-prone areas); spatially-unpredictable hazards that include activities that are not vulnerable to hazards (e.g., establishment of building codes that require building or retrofitting resulting in less likely damage); and hazard-prone areas, such as urban settings, that involve development or activity to shield from a hazard (e.g., flood control structures) and limit activity and use of land.

Mobile Command Post (MCP): A vehicle where the on-scene coordinator, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.

Multi-Agency Coordination Team (MACT): Incident management team, composed of the Police Chief, Fire Chief, Public Works Director, and Superintendent of Sioux Falls Public Schools or their representatives responsible for incident activities within the City of Sioux Falls. City MACT responsibilities include the development and implementation of strategic decisions and for approving the ordering and releasing of resources.

Mutual-Aid Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding: A formal (written) or informal understanding between jurisdictions or agencies that describes methods and types of assistance available between two or more entities during emergencies.

National Incident Management System (NIMS). A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations 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; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Warning System (NAWAS): A communications system that supports the nonmilitary actions taken by federal agencies, by the private sector, and by individual citizens to meet essential human needs; to support the military effort; to ensure continuity of federal authority at national and regional levels; and to ensure survival as a free and independent nation under all emergency conditions, including a national emergency caused by threatened or actual attack on the United States.

Needs Assessment: An evaluation conducted by emergency management officials identifying, obtaining, and providing necessary resources and services to the victims of a disaster or emergency.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): Under the Public Assistance program, verifies that a disaster exceeds the response capabilities of the state and local governments, and ascertains if supplemental federal assistance is required. This assessment includes the identification of potential issues that could affect program delivery such as insurance, environmental, or historic preservation concerns, and identification of potential hazard mitigation opportunities.

Preparedness: Maintaining emergency management capabilities in readiness, preventing capabilities from failing, and augmenting the jurisdiction's capability including training, developing, conducting and evaluating exercises, identifying, and correcting deficiencies, and planning to safeguard personnel, equipment, facilities, and resources from effects of a hazard.

Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Stafford Act (§401) requires that: "All requests for a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected State." The Governor's request is made through the regional FEMA/EPR office. State and federal officials conduct a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the Governor's request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the local governments and that federal assistance is necessary. Normally, the PDA is completed prior to the submission of the Governor's request. However, when an obviously severe or catastrophic event occurs, the Governor's request may be submitted prior to the PDA. Nonetheless, the Governor must still make the request. As part of the request, the Governor must take appropriate action under State law and direct execution of the state's emergency plan. The Governor shall furnish information on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be committed to alleviating the results of the disaster, provide an estimate of the amount and severity of damage and the impact on the private and public sector, and provide an estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the

Stafford Act. In addition, the Governor will need to certify that, for the current disaster, state and local government obligations and expenditures (of which state commitments must be a significant proportion) will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements. Based on the Governor's request, the President may declare that a major disaster or emergency exists, thus activating an array of Federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort.

Primary Agency: The department or agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF support. Primary agencies are responsible for overall planning and coordination of the delivery of ESF-related assistance.

Public Information: Dissemination of information in anticipation of an emergency or disaster and timely actions, updates, and instructions regarding an actual occurrence.

Public Information Officer: A person responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of emergency public information.

Recovery: Activities that usually begin within days after an incident and continue after the response activities are completed and include actions by disaster victims enabling them to begin the process of rebuilding their homes; replacing property; resuming employment; restoring their businesses; permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure; and mitigating future disaster losses.

Response: Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster to save lives and/or protect property, stabilize emergency or disaster situations, and initiate actions to notify emergency management representatives of the crisis, evacuate and/or shelter the population, inform the public about the situation, assess the damage, and request additional assistance, as needed.

Risk: A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

Shelter: A facility used to protect, house, and supply the essential needs of individuals and families who have been forced from their homes by an emergency or disaster. A shelter may or may not be specifically constructed for such use, depending on the type of emergency and the specific programmatic requirements.

Sioux Falls Area Community Organizations Active in Disaster (SFCOAD): Organization that brings together voluntary organizations active in disaster to foster effective response to people affected by disaster in the City of Sioux Falls area through cooperation, coordination, communication, collaboration, education, convening meetings and conferences, and encouraging legislation. SFCOAD seeks to ensure the availability of needed services and to encourage uniform impartial provisions of these services.

Special Needs Populations: Groups of people that may be more susceptible to the damage from an emergency or disaster to the than the general population (i.e. preexisting health conditions, infants, and the elderly, or non-English speaking).

Staging Area: A pre-selected location removed from the emergency site, such as a large parking area where equipment can be collected, stored, and distributed for use by emergency personnel. The staging area provides a base for resource transfer. Several staging areas may be designated depending upon the scope and intensity of the emergency.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): Checklists or guidance developed by each specific responding organization that detail responsible individuals by name and phone number, detail specific task assignments, and a step-by-step process of responsibilities relating to each Emergency Support Function.

State Public Assistance Program: A Presidential declared disaster is the beginning of the Public Assistance program. A Presidential disaster could be a result of any natural disaster, which includes floods, tornadoes, winter storms, and wildfires. Once a disaster is declared, the South Dakota Public Assistance Program is initiated. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants money to the State of South Dakota to help rebuild destroyed public related and private non profit facilities to pre-disaster existence. In return, we manage this money and grant it to the eligible applicants. We work directly with the applicants to ensure eligibility. Also, once eligible applicants are determined, we ensure proper documentation is being kept to receive FEMA granted money.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS): The Center for Disease Control's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. Once Federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines will be delivered to any state in the U.S. within 12 hours. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS medicine and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible.

Support Agency: A department or agency designated to assist a primary agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of response operations, under the coordination of the primary agency with designated Emergency Support Function responsibility.

Support Annex: Section of the City Emergency Operations Plan that explains how the core functions of incident management (i.e., Direction and Control, Public Affairs, Warning, and Volunteer and Donations Management).

Technological Hazard: Includes a range of hazards emanating from the manufacture, transportation, and use of such substances as radioactive materials, chemicals, explosives, flammables, agricultural pesticides, herbicides, and disease agents; oil spills on land, coastal water, or inland water systems; and debris from space.

Terrorist Incident: A violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political of social objectives.

Triage: Process of sorting casualties based on severity and survivability.

Unified Command: Jurisdictional command structure implemented when an incident response exceeds the capabilities of the City of Sioux Falls. The Unified Command will include representatives from Sioux Falls Police, Sioux Falls Fire Rescue, Public Works, Minnehaha County Sheriff, Lincoln County Sheriff, and Sioux Falls Public Schools.

Vulnerability Assessment: Evaluation of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazard occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone, conditions that influence the zone, size and type of the population within the zone, private and public property that might be damaged, and the environment that might be affected.

Warning: Alerting government, agencies and organizations with emergency support function responsibilities, and the public regarding the threat of extraordinary danger (e.g., tornado warning, hurricane warning, severe storm warning) and that such occurrence has been sighted or observed specifying related effects that may occur due to this hazard.

Warning Point: A facility that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with state and local EOPs.

Watch: Indications by the National Weather Service that, in a defined area, conditions are possible or favorable for the specific types of severe weather (e.g., flashflood watch, tropical storm watch)

Record of Change
May 2012 -   All references to 33-15 change to 34-48A.

May 2018 -   Added Mass Fatality Support Annex, and Civil Disturbance Annex

Mass Fatality Support Annex - Lincoln County

Coordinating Entities:

Lincoln County Coroner
Department of Health (DOH)

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office

Cooperating Entities:

Animal Industry Board (AIB) Department of Agriculture (SDDA) Department of Environment and Natural

Resources (DENR)

Department of Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR) Department of the Military – South Dakota

National Guard (SDNG)
Department of Public Safety – Driver

Licensing (SDDL)

Department of Public Safety – Highway Patrol (HP)

Department of Public Safety – Homeland Security (HLS)

Department of Public Safety – Office of Emergency Management (SDOEM)

Department of Social Services (DSS)
Department of Transportation (DOT) Office of the Attorney General – Division of

Criminal Investigation (DCI) Office of the Governor (GOV)

South Dakota Funeral Directors Association (SDFDA)

South Dakota State University (SDSU) – Animal Disease Research Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL)

South Dakota Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster   VOAD

Anderson Funeral Home   Canton, SD

Dindot Klusmann Funeral Home   Lennox, SD

Anderson Jones Corcoran   Harrisburg,SD

Heritage Funeral Home   Sioux Falls, SD

PURPOSE

The Mass Fatality Support Annex coordinates state support of local efforts to meet the needs of local jurisdictions in a mass human fatality event. Primary objectives in mass fatality management include   handling human remains in a dignified, respectful, timely, methodical, and safe manner, accomplishing the   identification of victims and the

certification of cause and manner of death, and advancing to the final   disposition of remains according to the wishes of the next of kin, whenever possible. This annex describes the systems in place and the anticipated actions of state agencies and other cooperating entities   to support mass fatality operations in Lincoln County.

SITUATION

Lincoln County faces a variety of disasters, both man-made and naturally occurring. This annex is applicable to all incidents and may be activated to support small scale or large mass fatality operations. Mass fatality events are locally defined. The definition of a mass fatality event will vary between jurisdictions, dependent upon their capabilities and the complexity of the event. In addition to the number of fatalities, the degree of fragmentation and rate of recovery are considered in the designation of a mass fatality incident. For the purposes of this annex, a mass fatality incident is defined as any situation that results in more fatalities than the local mortuary affairs system can handle utilizing the standard of care and processes.

A variety of hazards or situations could require mass fatality operations, including natural disasters, hazardous materials incidents, terrorist attacks, transportation accidents, or as the result of a naturally occurring disease outbreak.

- Lincoln County will initiate mass fatality operations. If necessary, local jurisdictions will request support from the state through the SDOEM Duty Officer or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). If the SEOC is activated, all state resource requests will be made through it.

- Large scale mass fatality operations may require the SEOC to be activated.

- Mass fatalities may occur as the result of catastrophic incidents, disasters, or public health emergencies. Initially, mass fatalities should be considered unnatural or unexplained deaths, requiring medico-legal investigation. Deaths are investigated for both criminal justice and public health purposes.

- Mass fatality events involving infectious disease outbreaks fall under State health authority jurisdiction to investigate. The result of this investigation will be the case definition for use in certification of death by medico-legal authorities.

- The State of South Dakota does not have a State Medical Examiner. Standards, protocols, and access to highly specialized technical services or laboratories vary from county to county.

- Medical determination of death will be dependent on the steps needed to achieve identification of the decedent and the laboratory steps needed for completion of an autopsy, which can be either case-dependent or capacity-driven.

- No single agency can handle the full responsibility for mass fatalities, whether those fatalities are naturally occurring or as the result of human actions. In either situation there will be multiple disciplines involved in the management of the mass fatalities.

POLICIES

In accordance with SDCL 34-48A-5, the Governor is granted powers to direct state resources in response to an incident. The "RESPONSIBILITIES" section below includes the coordinating and cooperating entities of the Mass Fatality Support Annex and a list of potential duties. Depending on the characteristics of the incident, it is possible that all duties may not be required and/or additional duties may be assigned.

In accordance with SDCL 23-14-8, the Coroner in the county of occurrence shall have jurisdiction over deaths which occur under any of the circumstances defined as a coroner's case.

In accordance with SDCL 23-14-9.2, a physician or surgeon appointed under subdivision 23-14-9.1 shall receive a reasonable fee for his services to be ascertained and approved by the board of county commissioners and paid out of the general fund of the county. If the coroner is a physician or surgeon,   he may personally perform an autopsy; and he shall receive a reasonable fee for his services to be ascertained and approved by the board of county commissioners and paid out of the general fund of the county. If the death or autopsy occurs in a county other than the decedents' county of residence, the county of residence shall reimburse the county where the autopsy occurred for the cost of the autopsy,   provided that the county of residence either requested the autopsy or is the site where the accident or   injury leading to the death occurred.

In the event of a major emergency or disaster resulting in mass fatalities, all activities associated with the recovery and identification of the deceased will be in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Coroner's office in Lincoln County, the South Dakota Department of Health (SDDOH), State and county emergency management agencies, local, state, and federal law enforcement, and all other policies and procedures of agencies having jurisdiction over such incidents (Department of Justice, National Transportation Safety Board, etc.).

SDDOH's *Mass Fatalities Operations Manual* has been developed to be operational within the State of South Dakota. To receive activation of the plan and access identified resources, including the mobile morgue and refrigerated storage assets, the request should be made through the SDOEM Duty Officer Program. The SDOEM Duty Officer will also make notifications to the SDDOH to active the plan, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), if necessary.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Criminal Activity

A mass fatality scene may be a crime scene and would require specific handling to maintain chain of evidence. Terrorist incidents or other mass fatality events may occur with little to no warning. However,   it may be a period of days or weeks before recognition or confirmation that a terrorist attack has occurred. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency for the criminal investigation of   acts of terrorism or suspected terrorism; however, appropriate agencies in South Dakota will be expected   to provide law enforcement support and coordination in this effort.

Family Members of Decedents

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, a priority of the response will be to provide swift and effective humanitarian care, comfort and support to those directly affected. Family members of the deceased will   require a secure place to receive accurate and credible information. This can be achieved through the   establishment and operation of a Family Assistance Center (FAC). The center will function as the main   location providing support for the affected families and be staffed 24/7 with professionals and volunteers   trained to provide mental health support and guidance through the legal processes of death notification,   personal effects, and provision of memorial services. If the mass fatality event involves an air carrier, the   airline is responsible for caring for families of passengers and establishing a FAC, with the agencies and   organizations identified in this plan prepared to assist the airline as needed.

Hazardous Materials

Standard universal precautions will be recommended for personnel responsible for the management of   the deceased (retrieval, transport, storage, and final disposition) unless more advanced personal   protective equipment is otherwise recommended or required. Incidents that involve biological, chemical,   or radiological agents or materials may require special handling of the remains and additional support, such as the specialized federal Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT).

Infectious Disease

When mass fatalities are the result of an infectious disease event, usual funeral/memorial practices may need to be modified, as guided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through SDDOH, in order to reduce disease transmission. Social distancing factors should be considered, and family members living in the same household as the deceased may be in isolation and/or quarantine.

Additionally, incidents resulting from an infectious disease outbreak may cause a rapidly escalating increase in the number of fatalities.

Media

Media interest will be high in an event involving mass fatalities, and media representatives will quickly attempt to establish a strong on-scene presence. Media should be restricted from entering mass fatality scenes, mortuary operations, or family assistance centers. Public education during and after a mass fatality event, however, will prove extremely beneficial in calming the fear and anxiety of relatives and the community. This education can occur through the carefully controlled use of the media. Public morale will be greatly impacted by the effectiveness of the overall response, including the disposition of remains. Families should *always* be briefed before the media. Further guidance on working with the media during a mass fatality event can be found in the "Fatality Management Risk Communications Annex" to SDDOH's *Mass Fatalities Operations Manual*. Public information regarding mass fatality operations will be conducted in accordance with the Joint Information System through ESF #15.

Spiritual, Cultural, and Religious Considerations

Spiritual, cultural, and religious concerns should be considered by all agencies and organizations responding to an event resulting in mass fatalities. Management of the deceased will be conducted with reasonable care in a respectful, dignified manner. To the greatest extent possible, respect will be paid to faith-based or cultural beliefs related to the disposition and handling of remains.

Transportation Incidents

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is the lead investigative agency in determining the cause of an accident involving an aircraft, rail, or pipeline that results in loss of life, serious injury, or major damage. In the event the incident is determined to be the result of a criminal or terrorist act, the

U.S. Department of Justice assumes investigative jurisdiction.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Entity:

Lincoln County Coroner (by state statutes)

- Have jurisdiction over deaths which occur under any of the circumstances defined as a coroner's case.
- Hold an inquest upon the dead bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have died by unlawful means.
- Order and direct a physician or surgeon to perform an autopsy if the coroner has reason to believe that a deceased person may have died in his or her jurisdiction by unlawful means.
- Serve as the central repository for information on unidentified human remains.

- o Coordinate Family Assistance Center operations to include sharing information with, providing physical, psychological, emotional, and spiritual support services for, and obtaining ante- mortem information about the deceased from family members to aid in identification efforts.

- Through ESF #8,
  - o Arrange for the response of the mobile morgue and refrigerated storage assets, as requested.
  - o Make recommendations to the Office of the Governor and SDOEM about the necessity of requesting federal mortality surge resources, such as DMORT. This decision will be made in collaboration with local officials, the county coroner, local health service directors, and federal officials.
  - o Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) for responders engaged in mass fatality response operations.
  - o Provide guidance on safe handling of human remains and methods for interim storage of human remains.
  - o Coordinate state decision-making regarding resource allocations when PPE resources are scarce or arrive in multiple shipments over extended periods of time.
  - o Communicate mass fatality-related issues with state and federal leadership and external response partners as deemed necessary.
  - o Conduct disease investigations, if applicable.
  - o Assist with the coordination of death registration.
  - o Augment medical care personnel with SERV-SD volunteers or other personnel as available.
  - o When requested by local medico-legal authorities, conduct DNA testing to assist in the identification of unidentified human remains.
  - o Assist in collecting and analyzing specimens from potential relatives of unidentified decedents.
  - o Provide guidance on potential sites or mobile assets for interim storage of human remains through the South Dakota Board of Funeral Service.
  - o Assist local authorities in returning human remains to the country of origin, as required.

Cooperating Entities:

Animal Industry Board (AIB)

- Through ESF #8 (in the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak),
  - o Inform DOH of further risks to public health.
  - o Provide personnel and equipment to aid in inspection, isolation, and supervision in response to a public health incident resulting in mass fatalities.

- Through ESF #11 (in the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak),
  - o Maintain, implement, and coordinate the SD AIB Animal Health Emergency Plan to address livestock and animal disease response activities.
  - o Coordinate with ESF #8 regarding animal disease during an incident.
  - o Collaborate with support departments/agencies, local entities, tribal entities, and the federal government to prioritizes and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
  - o In consultation with the Governor, declare an Animal Health Emergency.

- Provide assistance in obtaining refrigerated trucks and other cold storage facilities in support of mortuary services.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

- Through ESF #10,
  - Provide technical expertise on facilities permitted to treat or dispose of medical waste.
  - Provide technical expertise on air quality permits at facilities permitted to incinerate human remains.
  - Provide technical expertise on ground and surface water protection issues in situations where the typical burial of human remains cannot be performed.

Department of Game, Fish and Parks (GFP)

- Through ESF #1,
  - Provide staff and vehicles in support of transportation needs associated with state response actions to the incident.

- Through ESF #10,
  - Provide limited equipment and personnel to assist with hazard containment and cleanup.

- Through ESF #13,
  - Provide certified law enforcement officers to assist in public safety and security operations.

Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR)

- Through ESF #5,
  - Assist family members of the deceased in locating insurance companies and offer consumer assistance to those who need help filing claims and understanding their rights and policies.

Department of the Military – South Dakota National Guard (SDNG)

- Through ESF #7,
  - Provide equipment and personnel to support mass fatality operations as validated by SDOEM, unless a Joint Powers Agreement is in place with another federal/state entity.

- Through ESF #8,
  - Provide medical support personnel and transportation of wastes.

- Through ESF #9,
  - Provide manpower, vehicles, aircraft, and other specialty equipment to support the search and body recovery requirements of the primary entity and/or the Incident Commander.

Department of Public Safety – Driver Licensing (SDDL)

- Through ESF #8,
  - Aid in victim identification through use of driver licensing files.

- o Provide traffic control with the patrol of roads by vehicles/aircraft with personnel trained in   the control of the movement of vehicles.
- o Coordinate with the Department of Transportation and SDOEM when restricting travel.

- Through ESF #13,
  - o Work with local law enforcement to ensure security of mass fatality scenes and sites for morgue operations.
  - o During terrorism events, coordinate with the FBI to investigate the incident.
  - o In the event of a mass fatality transportation accident, coordinate with other law enforcement agencies to provide total station and accident reconstruction technology.

Department of Public Safety – Homeland Security (HLS)

- Through ESF #13,
  - o Coordinate with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the FBI, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), as applicable.
  - o Coordinate with local, state, tribal, and federal officials in the investigation of an incident.
  - o Provide Fusion Center personnel (intelligence analyst) for assistance in investigation.

Department of Public Safety – Office of Emergency Management (SDOEM)

- Through ESF #5,
  - o Through the SDOEM Duty Officer Program, notify primary and support entities for an incident per the procedures outlined in the *Duty Officer Standard Operating Guidelines*. The *Emergency Alert Notification* (EAN) provides SDOEM with emergency contact information, as reported, for all responsible entity personnel.
  - o Coordinate and exchange information with the county emergency managers, the South Dakota Fusion Center, or responders in the field.
  - o Activate and coordinate staffing of the SEOC.
  - o Provide situation reports and other information as required to the Office of the Governor,   state agencies, local emergency management organizations, and FEMA Region VIII Regional Response Coordination Center.
  - o If state resources are being requested, dispatch SDOEM Regional Coordinator.
  - o Activate applicable ESFs as resource requests are received.
  - o Assist the Office of the Governor with declaring an emergency.
  - o Consider activating Task Force 1 for assistance with hazardous materials decontamination, if necessary.
  - o Coordinate resources from other states negotiated through the use of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or the request for federal Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT), in coordination with the county coroner.

- Through ESF #15,
  - o Coordinate with the Office of the Governor in the establishment of a Joint Information System for the dissemination of information to the public, in accordance with ESF #15.
  - o Arrange for regular updates to the media and local officials.
  - o Utilize the Department of Public Safety (DPS) Public Information Officer (PIO) to support the primary entity in public information efforts.

o   Provide for the delivery of individual and group counseling to people affected by the incident.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

- Through ESF #1,
  o   Provide transportation assets in support of fatality management operations.
  o   Provide for the allocation of necessary road space to the military and emergency government   in the event of a major incident.
  o   Assist with signage and traffic control on non-state trunk roads when requested by local   entities.

- Through ESF #10,
  o   Provide personnel and equipment to assist in the containment and disposal of hazardous   materials.

Office of the Attorney General – Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)

- Through ESF #8,
  o   Provide State Forensic Laboratory services for victim identification from known DNA samples.

- Through ESF #13,
  o   Investigate any evidence of criminal activity.
  o   Procure and file for record photographs, descriptions, fingerprints, measurements, and other information which may be used as evidence.
  o   Provide law enforcement assistance to local law enforcement agencies.
  o   Process fingerprints collected from deceased individuals through the Criminal Identification   section to determine if any matches can be made to individuals with arrest records in South Dakota or any other states.
  o   Serve as national point of contact for the Missing Persons Database and forward those known biographical details in an effort to identify in the future.

Office of the Governor (GOV)

- Through ESF #5,
  o   Prepare an Emergency Declaration.
  o   Request a Presidential Disaster Declaration if state and county thresholds are met.
  o   Provide a leadership role during an incident when significant interagency coordination is required.
  o   Authorize State Active Duty status of SDNG personnel, as needed.
  o   Make monies available through the State disaster fund or other funds to restore essential   services.

- Through ESF #15,
  o   Provide coordination with the SEOC and the Governor on matters related to dissemination of   incident-related information to the public.

- o Provide a representative to the SEOC to assist with coordinating mortuary services, if requested.

- Through ESF #8,
  - o Conduct a statewide funeral home needs assessment.
  - o Monitor and facilitate communication regarding the operational status of funeral homes.
  - o Coordinate repatriation for victims' bodies.

South Dakota State University (SDSU) – Animal Disease Research Diagnostic Laboratory   (ADRDL)

- Through ESF #11 (in the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak),
  - o Analyze veterinary diagnostic samples for agents responsible for animal disease, as requested   by relevant state agencies along with USDA's National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) and FDA's Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network (Vet-LIRN).

South Dakota Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (SDVOAD)

- Through ESF #6,
  - o Identify voluntary organizations to assist in providing support services in Family Assistance Centers.
  - o Provide foreign language interpretation services.
  - o Provide trained mass care, housing, and human services personnel.
  - o Provide for the delivery of individual and group counseling to people affected by disaster.
  - o Coordinate Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) to support immediate, short-term assistance for individuals, households, and groups dealing with the anxieties, stress, and   trauma associated with a disaster, act of terrorism, and/or incident of mass criminal violence.
  - o Utilize case managers to assist with the application for unmet needs and long-term resource assistance processes.

Lincoln County Civil Disturbance Annex

Coordinating Entities:
Lincoln County/City Law Enforcement

Cooperating Entities:
_ Lincoln County Emergency Management
Lincoln County/City Emergency Medical
   Services
Lincoln County/City Fire Departments
Lincoln County Highway Department

Lincoln County State's Attorney
Lincoln County/City Utilities
Other County/City Response Organizations

State Support Entities:
South Dakota Bureau of Information and
   Telecommunications (BIT) – State Radio
   Communications (SRC)
South Dakota Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
South Dakota Department of Corrections
   (DOC)
South Dakota Department of Health (DOH)
South Dakota Department of Public Safety
   (DPS) – Highway Patrol (HP)
South Dakota Department of Public Safety
   (DPS) – Homeland Security (HLS)
South Dakota Department of Public Safety
   (DPS) – Office of Emergency
   Management (OEM)
South Dakota Department of Social Services
   (DSS)
South Dakota Department of Transportation
   (DOT)
South Dakota Department of Tribal
   Relations (DTR)
South Dakota Office of the Attorney General
   - Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)
Other State Agencies per LEOP

Supporting Documents and Systems:
Potential appendices to this Annex include:
- A county map showing areas of concern (potential protest locations, critical infrastructure, highly trafficked intersections, etc.).
- Internal operating procedures for local EOC.

PURPOSE

The Civil Disturbance Annex integrates local public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities prior to, during, and/or after a major incident involving civil disturbance.

SITUATION

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits interfering with the right to peaceably assemble or prohibit the petitioning for a governmental redress of grievances. The First Amendment thereby guarantees the right to for people to come together and collectively express, promote, pursue, and defend their ideas. On occasion, these assemblies go beyond a peaceable gathering and protest
to civil disturbance where public safety becomes a concern. In legal terms, civil unrest or civil disturbance means acts of violence and disorder detrimental to the public law and order. It includes acts
such as riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages. It also includes all domestic conditions requiring or likely to require the use of federal armed forces. The term "civil disorder" is defined by 18 USCS § 232 as any public disturbance involving acts of violence by assemblages of three or more persons, which causes an immediate danger of or results in damage or injury to the property or person of any other individual.

Civil disturbance events typically evolve from a group of people protesting against major sociopolitical issues, though they may also evolve from major sporting events, concerts, block parties, abortion clinics, or political conventions. Protestors may lash out in a violent way against authority, property, or people. Riots may ensue involving vandalism and the destruction of property with targets varied between public and private properties. Civil disturbance events may quickly overwhelm local response capabilities and require mutual aid resources to assist as well as state and federal assets.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The Civil Disturbance Annex is generally activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security where local government resources are overwhelmed or inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations requiring protective solutions or capabilities unique to state agencies.

- Local governments have primary responsibility for public safety and security and are typically the first line of response support in these functional areas.

- In most incidents, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities and/or state authorities with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.

- State resources supplement county or tribal resources, as appropriate, when requested or required. The resources are integrated into local incident management using NIMS principles and protocols.

- The Civil Disturbance Annex coordinates the implementation of local authorities that are appropriate for the situation and may provide protection, security resources, safety and security planning assistance, safety and security technology support, and other safety and security technical assistance to support incident operations consistent with local agency authorities and resource availability.

- The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) may be utilized to request additional resource support after both a local and state emergency have been declared.

- The Civil Disturbance Annex does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any local or tribal jurisdiction or government. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in accordance with existing statutes.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

When the Civil Disturbance Annex is activated, coordination is carried out at the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center. Decisions are made at the lowest level, with only those issues requiring negotiation or additional resources being referred to the next higher management level. Requests for resources flow upward. The primary determination of resource needs is made by operational elements within the local incident management team.

Planning Considerations

ESF #1 – Transportation:
- Identify potential locations where groups may try to stop traffic.
- Determine alternate routes for detours, to include emergency traffic.
- Identify key routes for EMS, transportation of goods, etc. that require priority for clearance.
- Identify "choke points" to restrict or shut off traffic if such actions are justified to ensure public safety.
- Determine who has jurisdiction on all roads in the county and discuss any potential issues with response or authority.
- Determine the need for acquiring a temporary flight restriction through the Federal Aviation Administration if protest is in an open area.
- Determine what traffic control resources may be needed such as barricades, road closed signs, portable traffic signals, etc.
- Determine air asset needs (i.e. Civil Air Patrol, Highway Patrol, drone surveillance, etc.).
- Consider contracting with Civil Air Patrol for air asset use.
- Consider communicating with the South Dakota Department of Transportation for technical assistance regarding traffic control issues.
- Identify potential equipment needs for clearing debris from roadways, etc.
- Identify and review signage and right-of-way laws.
- Consider notification of railroads if protesters are encroaching on railways or railroad facilities.

ESF #2 – Communications:
- Determine areas of coverage around protest sites, staging areas, command post, etc.
- Identify sites for optimal radio coverage for base camps (consider topography).
- Survey existing communication capabilities.
- Consider use of ham radio operators.
- Work with private companies to determine priority communication restoration.
- Determine need for additional communications equipment, i.e. repeaters, radios, etc. through mutual aid or other sources.
- Identify unpublished landlines and know how to order additional lines or change numbers quickly.
- Consider obtaining additional Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) cards for personnel. GETS is a companion service for priority calling offered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications (OEC).
- Consider obtaining Wireless Priority Service (WPS) access through wireless providers. WPS is intended to be used in an emergency or crisis situation when the wireless network is congested and the probability of completing a normal call is reduced.
- Determine how field operations will communicate with the local EOC.

- Determine how local communications can support an operation with mutual aid resources.
- Determine how to handle a scenario where 911 lines are overloaded for an extended period of time.
- Identify how protest camps will be notified of inclement weather or fire danger.
- Determine the capabilities and coverage of local cellular providers.
- Develop a communications plan. South Dakota State Radio Communication (SRC) has data available for use in building a local communications plan.
- Consider use of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) for alerting the public. Contact the State Duty Officer to request access.

ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering:
- Develop or revisit existing mutual aid agreements between city and county departments (including outside cities and counties) to identify a mechanism for sharing resources for situations such as sanitation, clearing roads, moving debris, traffic control, etc.
- Determine procedure for shutting off water and electrical service to illegal encampments.
- Determine procedure for emergency inspection of compromised bridges, culverts, etc. resulting from protester-caused damage.
- Review notification procedures for immediate repairs to critical infrastructure.
- Consider potential impacts to high-consequence infrastructure such as dams, levees, berms, airports, wastewater treatment plants, etc.
- Consider parking issues as a result of an influx of traffic.

ESF #4 – Firefighting:
- Develop or revisit existing mutual aid agreements between city and county fire departments (including outside cities and counties) to identify a mechanism for sharing resources for fire suppression activities.
- Review processes/procedures for responding to calls where imminent danger exists (i.e. protesters still on scene).
- Review procedures for requesting fire investigators from the State Fire Marshal's Office.
- Determine availability and permissibility of fire resources for non-suppression activities (i.e. using fire department chainsaws to clear roadways, etc.).
- Consider removing names, insignias, and other identifiable information on uniforms/gear.

ESF #5 – Emergency Management:
- Determine trigger points for activating this Civil Disturbance Annex.
- Determine location of local EOC. Consider locating in another county or combining into a regional EOC.
- Determine appropriate local EOC staffing levels and ensure coverage for multiple operational periods (potentially for multiple months).
- Consider the need for (and request, if necessary) OEM regional coordinator support.
- Review and understand applicable laws and regulations. Consult with legal counsel if necessary.
- Provide OEM Duty Officer (or SEOC Point of Contact, if SEOC is activated) with periodic situational awareness updates.
- Initiate credentialing to ensure the incident details are captured in their entirety. Consider the following:
  - Complete pre-credentialing of first responders, as needed. Personnel entry forms can be found on the CRMCS website.
  - Determine where RapidTAG printers can be acquired if additional printers are needed and develop MOUs.
  - Determine who will be tasked with the setup and use of the RapidTAG system. Consider the potential for an incident that lasts multiple operational periods.
  - Determine additional training needs. Contact SDOEM if needed.
  - Develop procedures to verify personnel's qualifications prior to issuing a RapidTAG.
  - Determine who will be receiving RapidTAG badges. Per policy, the following badge colors have been designated:
    - Orange – Residents
    - Yellow – Volunteers
    - Green – Media
    - White – Elected officials/Other/Non-credentialed first responders
  - Identify how many check-in/out locations will be needed. If more than one location will be used with multiple RapidTAG printers, it is imperative that both incidents be named exactly the same on each system.

- Designate a local contact to coordinate EMAC requests to OEM.
- Identify the commanding agency at the local level.
- Consider the need for declaring a local disaster in order to receive state resource assistance and/or state financial assistance if the county has exceeded spending two mills of its assessed property value in the previous 12 months. Consider having a draft disaster declaration developed for later use.
- Review the Disaster Response/Recovery Inventory (DRRI) forms to determine availability of facilities for various needs (i.e. Joint Information Center, Tactical Operations Center, staging area, check-in/credentialing site, etc.).
- Review local laws regarding the legal permitting process and regulations for group gatherings/protests.
- Consider how these operations will be paid for in the local budgetary process (loans, etc.).
- Forecast anticipated resource needs for future operational periods.
- Determine need for additional technical expertise/contractors (i.e. media strategists, marketing specialists, GIS support, etc.).
- Review existing ordinances/policies regarding camps on private land and consider drafting additional ordinances/policies as needed to include burn bans, no camping rules, curfews, zoning, etc.
- Review or develop procedures for granting public assembly permits.
- Review or establish continuity of operations/continuity of government plans.
- Evaluate cybersecurity and determine if U.S. Department of Homeland Security cyber-evaluation is necessary. Request assistance/evaluation through SDOEM.
- Consider potential for standard mutual aid to be unavailable due to political concerns.
- Consider other stakeholders (i.e. college administration, tribal leaders, etc.) in the planning process.

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services:
- Determine facilities and personnel for preparation of/serving meals to responders.
- Consider sources for feeding and sheltering operations. Due to their mission scope, American Red Cross assistance may not be available for civil disturbance incidents.
- Consider availability of facilities based on time of year (i.e. may not be able to use school gymnasiums during the school year, etc.).
- Identify contracts for canteen services and prolonged housing for responders.
- Consider the need for staging areas or points of distribution.
- Consider child welfare issues at protest camps.
- Identify other resources, such as critical incident stress management teams for responder health and safety (nearest team, time to activate, etc.).
- Consider transport time to specialized medical facilities (i.e. burn centers, major trauma centers, etc.).
- Determine how to support a field responder rehab center (i.e. having a tent outside of the incident area for responders to rest, obtain food and water, etc.).

ESF #7 – Resource Support:
- Designate a single contact for resource ordering. When requesting resources from the State, remember to ask for a need to be filled, not a specific resource.
- Review mutual aid agreements between agencies/jurisdictions to ensure civil disturbance incidents are included as an eligible response and are current.
- Consider potential for standard mutual aid agreements with non-governmental organizations and industrial partners to be unavailable due to political concerns.
- Determine who will be responsible for tracking and reviewing mutual aid costs and negotiating pay for multiple operational periods.
- Determine which non-governmental organizations and industrial partnerships (such as churches, voluntary agencies, faith-based organizations, and private businesses/industries) are receptive to holding a seat in the local EOC. Ensure contact information for all organizations is current.
- Review equipment database in the credentialing system to identify available resources across the state.
- Consider establishing a staging area and tracking system for resources arriving on-scene.
- Determine process for prioritizing resources if multiple incident sites exist in the county.

ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical Services:
- Determine how medical patients will be transported and tracked in a mass casualty event.
- Determine priority for transport/treatment of medical patients.
- Determine the need for additional stockpiles of medical supplies due to large influx of temporary population.

- Consider potential for prevention of/response to disease outbreaks.
- Develop or revisit protocols for triage of patients, both in the field and in a hospital setting.
- Review processes/procedures for responding to calls where imminent danger exists (i.e. protesters still on scene). Consider requiring law enforcement escorts for medical personnel.
- Consider removing names, insignias, and other identifiable information on uniforms/gear.
- Consider staffing extra security at hospital entrances.

ESF #9 – Search and Rescue:
- Determine resource shortfalls for search and rescue activities.
- Develop or revisit existing mutual aid agreements between city and county fire/rescue departments (including outside cities and counties) to identify a mechanism for sharing resources for search and rescue activities.
- Develop a plan for responding to a search and rescue operation outside of the civil disturbance incident (i.e. law enforcement and firefighters are being used for traffic control/security at the protest site, but a search and rescue situation requires those personnel to be used; determine where additional personnel can be obtained or how personnel will be divided up between the two scenes).
- Determine process for legitimizing calls (consider calls that are potentially diversion techniques/hoaxes).

ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials:
- Determine potentially vulnerable facilities with hazardous materials (i.e. factories, storage facilities, etc.) and the need for extra surveillance/protection of these facilities.
- Identify mechanisms for emergency disposal of hazardous materials from protest sites, to include animal carcasses, human waste, burning tires, garbage, etc.
- Consider the need for requesting technical assistance from Task Force 1, the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and/or the South Dakota Department of Agriculture for hazardous materials issues.
- Determine the need for historic preservation technical assistance through the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Officer.

ESF #11 – Agriculture:
- Consider the need for educating landowners/livestock owners on protection of livestock and equipment (i.e. hosting town hall meetings, etc.).
- Monitor for spread of disease in livestock and animals.
- Determine process for handling animals left over in protest camps (dogs, cats, horses, etc.).
- Consider the need for requesting technical assistance from the South Dakota Department of Agriculture for agriculture concerns.

ESF #12 – Energy:
- Identify vulnerable pieces of critical energy infrastructure that could be impacted by a civil disturbance incident.
- Determine necessary protective measures for critical energy infrastructure (including government-run bases, incident command posts, etc.).
- Contact local energy providers to identify an emergency contact person and discuss how they are protecting their facilities and what plans they have in place.

ESF #13 – Public Safety & Security:
- Identify locations of jail facilities, transport time to jail facilities, who is responsible for transport, and necessary security for jail facilities.
- Depending on land ownership, are their potential trespass issues that may arise?
- Identify locations where extended camping may be permitted.
- Determine potential locations for command posts and/or forward operating bases.
- Account for potential of mass arrests that may overwhelm current jail facility capabilities.
- Ensure jail facilities have adequate waiting space for family members, etc. of prisoners being released and picked up.
- Identify any potential terrorist or gang activity or groups at the protest sites, and notify the South Dakota Fusion Center.
- Determine need for additional law enforcement support and technical assistance regarding public safety and security.

- Review/determine procedures for deputizing additional law enforcement officers.
- Determine procedures for housing additional law enforcement officers.
- Determine the need for additional personnel for traffic control, public safety patrol, looting protection, and riot control.
- Consider requesting mobile command vehicles through mutual aid, the South Dakota Highway Patrol or the South Dakota National Guard.
- Consider discussions with the State's Attorney regarding potential for legal issues and processing and prosecution changes for mass arrest situations.
- Review procedures for evidence/video to ensure integrity.
- Consider restricting access at courthouses and other public buildings to one entrance for ingress to reduce law enforcement monitoring requirements.
- Consider the potential for "alternative" patrol methods for law enforcement, to include ATVs, snowmobiles, horseback, etc.
- Consider removing names, insignias, and other identifiable information on uniforms/gear.
- Consider additional patrols and protections for off-duty law enforcement officers.
- Determine requirements for creating temporary holding cells (i.e. restrictions on materials, size, etc.).
- Determine how rule of law will be maintained in camps.
- Determine areas of county that may be designated as "safe havens" (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, tribal, and private land) and procedures for responding to those areas.
- Identify critical transportation routes to keep open to ensure freedom of movement for emergency traffic.
- Review/develop procedures for cross-deputizing law enforcement from other jurisdictions.
- Determine how arrested individuals will be transported and tracked in a mass arrest event.

ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery:
- Consider the potential long-term effects of cleanup and remediation of land on recovery efforts.
- Consider the potential long-term effects of court system overload.
- Consider the potential long-term effects of humanitarian efforts and relationship rebuilding.
- Consider the opportunities for mitigation.
- Consider the potential long-term effects of an increase of welfare recipients on recovery efforts.

ESF #15 – External Affairs:
- Develop media plan.
- Determine the location and staffing needs for a Joint Information Center.
- Identify a local Public Information Officer.
- Pre-identify and write templates for press releases.
- Establish protocols for posting to social media, the county website, etc. and determine what type of information will be shared and how often. Ensure all staff are aware of protocols.
- Identify policy group and how they will contribute to public information release.
- Discuss social media concerns and protocols with legal counsel, if needed.
- Review or develop social media policies.
- Review public websites and remove specific contact information for policy group members and government employees.
- Review voicemail greetings and ensure personal cell phone numbers are not listed.
- Arrange for regular updates to the media and local officials.
- Consider requesting the Department of Public Safety's PIO assistance with supporting the primary entity in public information efforts.
- Determine process for handling mass public record information requests and/or mass phone calls to public offices (consider utilizing a private recording service, 211 Helpline, etc.).
- Determine process for verifying members of the media prior to issuing a RapidTAG.
- Consider receiving official verification from Twitter and other social media sites for government accounts.
- Establish staging areas for media.

RESPONSIBILITIES

This section includes the coordinating and cooperating entities of the Civil Disturbance Annex and a list of potential duties. Depending on the characteristics of the incident, it is possible that all duties may not be

required and/or additional duties may be assigned. When the State Emergency Operations Plan is activated for a civil disturbance incident, coordination of state resources is carried out at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). All requests for state resources, including the South Dakota National Guard, should be made through existing resource request procedures.

This section should be built out locally through meetings with stakeholders and by discussing/considering the points listed above under each ESF. Stakeholders to include in local meetings include county/city law enforcement, emergency medical services, fire departments, highway department, industrial/business partners, public works department, sanitation department, state's attorney, street department, utilities, and other response organizations.

Coordinating Entities:

Lincoln County/City Law Enforcement

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Cooperating Entities:

Lincoln County Emergency Management

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Lincoln County/City Emergency Medical Services

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Lincoln County/City Fire Departments

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Lincoln County Highway Department

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Lincoln County State's Attorney

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Lincoln County/City Utilities

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

Other County/City Response Organizations

- Determine responsibilities, expectations, and needs locally.

State Support Agencies

- Refer to the LEOP for state agency responsibilities. The LEOP describes the relationships between local, tribal, state, federal, private, and volunteer response organizations and assigns responsibilities.