



MARATHON COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Date & Time of Meeting: **Tuesday September 6, 2022, at 1:30pm**

Meeting Location: **Courthouse Assembly Room, Courthouse, 500 Forest Street, Wausau WI**

Committee Members: Matt Bootz, Chair; Jean Maszk, Vice-Chair; Bruce Lamont, Stacey Morache, Allen Opall, Tim Sondelski, Jason Wilhelm

Marathon County Mission Statement: Marathon County Government serves people by leading, coordinating, and providing county, regional, and statewide initiatives. It directly or in cooperation with other public and private partners provides services and creates opportunities that make Marathon County and the surrounding area a preferred place to live, work, visit, and do business. (Last updated: 12-20-05)

Committee Mission Statement: Provide leadership for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, monitoring outcomes, reviewing, and recommending to the County Board policies related to public safety initiatives of Marathon County.

Persons wishing to attend the meeting by phone may call into the **telephone conference beginning five (5) minutes prior to the start time indicated above using the following number:**

Phone #: 1-408-418-9388 Access Code: 146 235 4571

When you enter the telephone conference, **PLEASE PUT YOUR PHONE ON MUTE!**

The meeting will also be broadcast on Public Access or at <https://tinyurl.com/MarathonCountyBoard>

- 1. Call Meeting to Order**
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 3. Public Comment (15 Minutes)** (Any person who wishes to address the committee during the "Public Comment" portion of meetings, must provide his or her name, address, and the topic he or she wishes to present to the Marathon County Clerk, or chair of the committee, no later than five minutes before the start of the meeting. All comments must be germane to the jurisdiction of the committee)
- 4. Approval of the August 9, 2022, Public Safety Committee Meeting.**
- 5. Policy Issues Discussion and Potential Committee Determination:**
 - A. Recommendation to Executive Committee for the updates to the strategies, objectives and expected outcomes found in the [2018-2022 Strategic Plan](#)
 1. What new strategies need to be added to the existing Objectives in the plan
 2. Strategies to be prioritized within existing objectives
 3. Strategies or objectives from the [2016 Comprehensive Plan](#) to add to the Strategic plan
- 6. Operational Functions Required by Statute, Ordinance, Resolution, or Policy:**
 - A. Consideration of updates to the Emergency Operations Plan and Chapter 6 of Marathon County Code of Ordinances
- 7. Educational Presentations and Committee Discussion:**
 - A. Update from District Attorney's Office on State Workload Analysis and efforts to secure more state prosecutor positions
- 8. Next Meeting Date & Time, Location, Announcements and Future Agenda Items:**
 - A. Committee members are asked to bring ideas for future discussion.
 - B. Next meeting: October 11, 2022 at 1:30pm
- 9. Adjournment**

*Any person planning to attend this meeting who needs some type of special accommodation in order to participate should call the County Clerk's Office at 261-1500 or e-mail countyclerk@co.marathon.wi.us one business day before the meeting.

SIGNED s/s Matt Bootz
Presiding Officer or Designee

EMAILED TO: _____
EMAILED BY: _____
DATE & TIME: _____

NOTICE POSTED AT COURTHOUSE _____
BY: _____
DATE & TIME _____



MARATHON COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA WITH MINUTES

Date & Time of Meeting: **Tuesday, August 9, 2022 at 1:30pm.**

Meeting Location: **Marathon County Courthouse, Assembly Room, 500 Forest Street, Wausau WI 54403**

Matt Bootz	Present
Jean Maszk	Present
Bruce Lamont	WebEx
Stacey Morache	Excused
Allen Opall	Absent
Tim Sondelski	Present
Jason Wilhelm	Present

Staff/Others Present: John Robinson, Craig McEwen, Cpt. Bill Millhausen, Michael Puerner, Gerard Klein, Cpt. Benjamin Bliven, Lt. Ryan Berdal, Philp Rentmeester, Katelyn Rosenberg, Lance Leonhard (WebEx), Thresa Wetzsteon (WebEx), Kim Trueblood, David Holcomb

1.Call Meeting to Order – Chair Bootz called meeting to order at 1:32 pm

2.Pledge of Allegiance

3.Public Comment – None

4.Approval of the Minutes of the July 12, 2022, Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes.

A.Motion by Maszk, Second by Wilhelm to approve the minutes. Motion carried on a voice vote, unanimously.

5.Policy Issues Discussion and Potential Committee Determination:

A.Continued discussion on [2018-2022 Strategic Plan](#)

1.What new strategies need to be added to the existing Objectives in the plan?

2.Should any of the strategies under your Objectives be prioritized

3.Are there any Objectives and/or Strategies from the [2016 Comprehensive Plan](#) be added to the Strategic Plan?

Vice-Chair McEwen started the discussion on Objective 7.1, Supervisor Maszk presented her thoughts on the current objectives and objectives that should be added to strategic plan. Discussion was had. Questions were asked and answered.

6.Operational Functions Required by Statute, Ordinance, Resolution or Policy:

A.Review and Possible Recommendations to County Board for its Consideration

1.Dancy Communications Tower replacement plan – Request to Amend 2022 Capital Plan and transfer contingency funds

Captain Millhausen presented the information for the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) in relation to the issues with the Dancy Communication Tower. Discussions was had, questions were asked and answered. Supervisor Maszk motioned to support this plan with the county board and finance committee, second by Sondelski.

2.Updates to the Marathon County Emergency Operation Plan

Philp Rentmeester asked the committee if they would like to review the emergency operation plan for consideration future committee meeting.

7.Educational Presentations and Committee Discussion:

A.Presentation of Wausau Police Task Force Findings

Supervisor Robinson, Mayor Rosenberg, and Captain Bliven presented the findings of the Police Task Force. The presentation can be found in the packet.

B.Emergency Medical Dispatch (APCO IntelliComm)

Captain Millhausen advised the committee that they would not be pursuing the grant due to the upfront and recurring cost to satisfy the grant.

C.Back-Up 911 Center call-taking

Captain Millhausen provided information on the back up dispatch center and provided additional information on the additional information to get it up and running. Discussion was had.

D.Update from the Administrator on Budget Preparation Process

Administrator Leonhard provided information on the Budget preparation process.

8.Next Meeting Date & Time, Location, Announcements and Future Agenda Items:

A.Committee members are asked to bring ideas for future discussion.

1.Private Attorney shortage impact on justice system

B.Next meeting: Tuesday September 6, 2022 at 1:30pm

9.Adjournment

A.Motioned by Wilhelm, Second by Maszk to adjourn. Motion carried on a voice vote, unanimously. Meeting adjourned at 3:30pm

B.Minutes prepared by David Holcomb

Suggested Modifications from the Public Safety Committee to the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan

7.1 – Provide cost-effective and high-quality public safety services

A – Continue to consider the potential to consolidate emergency service agencies

- Continue this strategy as drafted
 - o Committee supports securing a consultant to conduct an evaluation relative to EMS delivery models to improve the timeliness of EMS delivery in Marathon County.

B – Respond to maltreatment allegations and provide protective services for vulnerable populations.

- Committee recommends elimination of this specific strategy, as it is non-strategic, and these activities are mandated by law and largely guided by state and professional policy.
- **NEW Strategy B**
 - o Reduce recidivism by creating a mechanism to respond to “high-utilizers” of our justice, mental health, and social service systems.

C – Report every 2 years on the response time with advice for municipalities (ex: consolidation, realignment, or targeted education)

- Continue this strategy as drafted

ADD D – County Board adopt, maintain, and fund employee class compensation plans and government policies that prioritize the retention and recruitment of the high-quality, skilled workforce needed to deliver government services. **(Recommendation to add this to Objective 12.3 as well)**

ADD E – Seek out funding partners to develop and implement the proposed Marathon County Forensic Science Center. **(Recommendation to add this to Objective 12.3 as well)**

ADD F – Public Safety Committee will consider the reported feedback from municipal leaders (elected or appointed) on safety concerns on county highway and multimodal transportation systems following quarterly safety meetings. **(Similar provision in Objective 10.12 outcome measures)**

Outcome Measure #1 – By December 31, 2022, emergency response times for public safety (law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services) will decrease.

Chapter 6 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

(Rep. & recr. O-21-16)

Sec. 6.01. Policy and purpose.

- (1) Office created. To ensure that the County will be prepared to cope with emergencies resulting from disasters, an office of Emergency Management is created to carry out the purposes in [Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 323, Emergency Management](#)~~ch. 323, Wis. Stats.~~

- (2) Definitions. As used in this chapter:
 - (a) "Disaster" means a severe or prolonged, natural or human-caused, occurrence that threatens or negatively impacts life, health, property, infrastructure, the environment, the security of this county or a portion of the county, or critical systems, including computer, telecommunications, or agricultural systems.
 - (b) "Emergency" means a natural or man-made disaster that exceeds the capacity of the county to respond to in such a way as to save lives, preserve property, protect the environment, and to maintain social, ecological, economic, and political stability of Marathon County.
 - (c) "Emergency Management" means all measures undertaken by or on behalf of the State and its subdivisions to do any of the following:
 1. Prepare for and minimize the effect of a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster.
 2. Make repairs to infrastructure or critical systems that are destroyed or damaged by a disaster.

- ~~(2) The governing body of any local unit of government may declare, by ordinance or resolution, an emergency existing within the local unit of government whenever conditions arise by reason of a riot or civil commotion, a disaster, or an imminent threat of a disaster, that impairs transportation, food or fuel supplies, medical care, fire, health, or police protection, or other critical systems of the local unit of government. The period of the emergency shall be limited by the ordinance or resolution to the time during which the emergency conditions exist or are likely to exist.~~

- ~~(3)~~ The County Board may declare, by resolution, a state of emergency for the County or any portion thereof in accordance with [Wis. Stat. § 323.11](#)~~, Wis. Stats.~~. In the event an emergency occurs within Marathon County at a time when the County Board is unable to meet for the purpose of ~~making such a declaration in order to access state emergency resources, fix liability for emergency response costs or authorize emergency repairs to county facilities~~declaring an emergency, the following persons may declare a state of emergency in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 323.14(4)(b):
 - (a) County Board Chair.
 - (b) In the event the County Board Chair is unavailable, the Vice-Chair of the County Board.

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(4) Authority in Emergencies. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 323.11, the emergency power of the County Board includes the general authority to order, by ordinance or resolution, whatever is necessary and expedient for the health, safety, protection, and welfare of persons and property within the County in the emergency and includes the power to bar, restrict, or remove all unnecessary traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, from the highways, notwithstanding any provision of Wis. Stat. Chapters 341 to 349.

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(4) Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Disaster" means a severe or prolonged, natural or human-caused, occurrence that threatens or negatively impacts life, health, property, infrastructure, the environment, the security of this county or a portion of the county, or critical systems, including computer, telecommunications, or agricultural systems.

(b) "Emergency" means a natural or man-made disaster that exceeds the capacity of the county to respond to in such a way as to save lives, preserve property, protect the environment, and to maintain social, ecological, economic, and political stability of Marathon County.

(c) "Emergency Management" means all measures undertaken by or on behalf of the State and its subdivisions to do any of the following:

1. Prepare for and minimize the effect of a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster.

2. Make repairs to infrastructure or critical systems that are destroyed or damaged by a disaster.

(d) "Technical Rescue" involves, among other things, emergencies such as structural collapse, trench cave-in, confined spaces, industrial and agricultural machinery emergencies, and people trapped above or below grade level. Technical rescue incidents are often complex, requiring specially trained personnel and special equipment to complete the mission.

(0-21-16)

Sec. 6.02. County emergency management committee.

- (1) *How constituted.* The Public Safety Committee of the County Board as created under its rules is hereby designated as the County Emergency Management Committee.
- (2) *Duties of committee.* The Public Safety Committee shall be an advisory and planning group that advises the County Emergency Management Director and the County Board on all matters pertaining to emergency management.

(0-21-16)

Sec. 6.03. Local Emergency Management Committee

(1) Creation, Powers, and Duties. There is created a Marathon County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC shall exercise the powers and duties established for such committees under 42 USC §§ 11000 to 11050 and pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 323.60.

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(2) Appointments. The county administrator, subject to confirmation by the Marathon County Board of Supervisors, shall make membership appointments to the LEPC. Such appointments shall be forwarded to the state emergency response commission for approval pursuant to 42 USC § 11001.

(3) Membership.

- (a) The membership of the LEPC shall consist of least at fourteen members.
- (b) At least one member of the committee shall be a member of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors.
- (c) As required by the state emergency response commission, the Emergency Management Director shall be a member by virtue of his or her position.
- (d) There shall be at least one representative on the LEPC from each of the following groups: elected state or local officials; law enforcement, civil defense, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of 42 USC §§ 11001 to 11050; a representative of Facilities and Capital Management Staff.

Commented [MP1]: 42 USC § 11001 seems to only require a minimum of seven members.

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(4) Terms.

- (a) Committee members shall serve two-year terms ending on the third Tuesday in April of even-numbered years, or as soon thereafter as a successor is appointed and confirmed.
- (b) Any committee members holding an appointment to the LEPC prior to October 1, 2022, shall serve his or her term through April 16, 2024.
- (c) The Emergency Management Director shall serve as a member of the LEPC consistent with the term of his or her employment.

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(5) Compensation, Mileage. Citizen members of the LEPC shall receive no compensation or mileage allowance or reimbursement for other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Marathon County board members shall receive the same per diem for attendance as received for attendance of other county bodies and the same mileage and expense allowance as permitted by County Board rules.

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(6) Staff assistance. The Marathon County Department of Emergency Management shall provide such staff assistance as may be required to carry out the functions of the LEPC.

(7) Emergency Planning Grants. The LEPC is authorized to apply for emergency planning grants for reimbursement of expenses. Such reimbursements shall be administered by the department of emergency management in a separate cost account division.

(8) Hazardous Materials Response Plan. The LEPC committee shall develop a comprehensive hazardous materials response plan. The committee shall make recommendations and advise the Marathon County Board of Supervisors and the board's designated standing committee on matters pertaining to hazardous materials emergency planning and response.

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Sec. 6.04. County ~~emergency~~Emergency management-Management directorDirector.

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- (1) ~~{Position created.}~~ There is hereby created the office of County Emergency Management Director.
- (2) *Salary, term, appointment.* County Emergency Management Director shall be a full-time position.
 - (a) *Salary.* The salaries of the Director and staff shall be ~~as determined by the County Board~~ established consistent with Chapter 4 of the County General Code of Ordinances.
 - (b) *Term.* The term of the Director shall be at the pleasure of the County Administrator.
 - (c) *Appointment.* The Director shall be appointed by the County Administrator ~~subject to approval by the County Board~~ in a manner consistent with the appointment of other Department Heads under Wis. Stat. § 59.18(2)(b).
- (3) *Status.* The Director shall be ~~considered to be~~ an employee of the County, entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits ~~of~~ County employees ~~have~~. The Director shall report to the County Administrator.

(O-21-16)

Sec. 6.054. Sharing of costs.

- (1) *Office and staff.*
 - (a) The County Board shall provide offices, office furniture, office assistance and such office supplies as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Emergency Management Director.
- (2) *Major equipment and services.*
 - (a) Costs of equipment and services shall be borne 100 percent by Marathon County and shall be supplemented by federal matching funds when available. The Emergency Management Director shall budget for major equipment and service needs on behalf of Marathon County.
 - (b) In the event major equipment or services are to be shared with or given to other political subdivisions within Marathon County, such political subdivision shall pay for said equipment and services in proportion of their usage.
 - (c) Costs for major equipment and services which may be deemed to be necessary and expedient for the health, safety, protection, and welfare of persons and property within a local unit of government procured in an emergency ~~as set forth below~~, shall be apportioned in accordance with the needs of that jurisdiction during the emergency.
 - (d) Where available, State and/or Federal disaster funds will be requested and applied to ~~these~~ costs.

(O-21-16)

Sec. 6.065 Heads of emergency management duties and powers.

- (1) *County Emergency Management.* The ~~Director, in his or her capacity as~~ County Emergency Management Director, shall:
 - (a) Monitor and recommend any revisions to the county emergency ~~management operations~~ plan for county board action. ~~The County Board shall review and approve a county emergency operations plan every five (5) years.~~
 - (b) Implement the emergency ~~management operations~~ plan adopted by the county board.
 - (c) Perform other duties related to emergency management as required by the county board and emergency management committee.
 - (d) Ensure that emergency ~~management operations~~ plans require the use of the incident command system by all emergency response agencies, including local health departments, during a state of emergency declared under ~~Wis. Stat. § 323.10 or 323.11, [Wis. Stats.]~~.
 - (e) Coordinate and assist in developing city, village, and town emergency ~~management operations~~ plans within the county, integrate the plans into the county plan, advise the department of military affairs of emergency planning in the county and submit to the adjutant general reports that he or she requires.
 - (f) Direct and coordinate emergency management activities throughout the county during a state of emergency.
 - (g) Direct countywide emergency management training programs and exercises.

- (h) May enter into cooperative agreements under [Wis. Stat. § 66.0301](#), ~~Wis. Stats.~~, with cities, villages, or towns within Marathon County for emergency management services if approved by the governing body of both the county and city, village, or town.
- (2) *City, Village, and Town Emergency Management.* The head of emergency management in each city, village, and town shall:
 - (a) Direct local emergency management training programs and exercises.
 - (b) Direct participation in emergency management programs and exercises that are ordered by the adjutant general or the county emergency management director.
 - (c) Advise the county emergency management director on local emergency management programs.
 - (d) Submit to the county emergency management director any report he or she requires.
 - (e) May enter into cooperative agreements under [Wis. Stat. § 66.0301](#), ~~Wis. Stats.~~, with Marathon County for emergency management services if approved by the governing body of both the county and city, village, or town.

(O-21-16)

Sec. 6.076. Utilization of existing services, personnel and facilities.

- (1) *Policy.* In preparing and executing the emergency ~~government management~~ services program, the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of the existing departments and agencies of the County shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable; and the head and personnel of all such departments and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities as are required of them.
- (2) ~~Fulfillment of duties.~~ Said departments will fulfill emergency and non-emergency duties as assigned under the Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit the Emergency Management Director from immediately starting organizational and planning programs as required by the State of Wisconsin Emergency Operations Plan adopted by the county board.
- (3) *County Board of Supervisors succession to command in emergencies.* To ~~insure~~ensure continuity of government, ~~if a disaster precludes the exercise of emergency duties pursuant to this Chapter by established County Board leadership positions,~~ the following shall ~~be constitute the a temporary order of~~ succession to leadership for ~~the~~ Marathon County ~~Board of Supervisors to serve the purposes of this Chapter until that body is able to take formal action to elect leadership pursuant to its rules:~~
 - ~~(a) County Administrator.~~
 - ~~(b) County Board Chairperson.~~
 - ~~(c) County Board Vice-Chairperson.~~
 - ~~(d) Chairperson of the Public Safety Committee~~

(O-21-16)

Sec. 6.07. Other emergencies.

- ~~(1) Joint action municipalities. If the Governor determines that an emergency exists growing out of a disaster, the County Emergency Management Director will activate and direct emergency management services at the appropriate level of government affected by the emergency.~~

Commented [MP2]: Suggested due to reporting relationship between public safety committee and LEPC

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~~(2) — *Non-joint action municipalities.* In the event of a disaster, the County Emergency Management Director will coordinate the municipalities affected and render such assistance as is required and available from County resources.~~

~~(O-21-16)~~

Sec. 6.08. Violations/penalty.

Whoever intentionally fails to comply with an order issued by an agent of the state or of a local unit of government who is engaged in emergency management activities under this chapter, including training exercises, is subject to a forfeiture of not more than ~~\$5~~200.00.

(O-21-16)

Sec. 6.09. Reserved.

Sec. 6.10. Powers of law enforcement officers.

During any state of emergency declared by the governor or during any training program or exercises authorized by the adjutant general, any law enforcement officer, when legally engaged in traffic control, escort duty, or protective service, may carry out the functions anywhere in the state but shall be subject to the direction of the adjutant general through the sheriff of the county in which an assigned function is performed.

(O-21-16)

Sec. 6.11. Administration of claim for reimbursement due to hazardous substance emergency response in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 323.71.

(1) In this section:

- (a) Discharge means, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.
- (b) Hazardous substance means any substance or combination of substances, including any waste of a solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous form which may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or which may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics. This term includes, but is not limited to, substances which are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers or explosives as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
- (c) Local agency means an agency of a county, city, village or town, including a municipal police or fire department, a municipal health organization, a county office of emergency management, a county sheriff, an emergency medical service or a public works department.

(2) A person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance that is discharged or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance shall take the actions necessary to protect public health and safety and prevent damage to property.

(3) If an action required under subsection (2) is not being adequately taken or the identity of a person responsible for a discharge of a hazardous substance is unknown and the discharge threatens public health or safety or damage to property, a local agency may take any emergency action that is consistent with the contingency plan for the undertaking of emergency actions in response to the discharge of hazardous

substances established by the Department of Natural Resources under [Wis. Stat. § 292.11\(5\)](#), ~~Wis. Stats.~~, and that it considers appropriate under the circumstances.

- (4) A person who possessed or controlled a hazardous substance that was discharged or who caused the discharge of a hazardous substance shall, as provided under subsection (5), reimburse a local agency for actual, reasonable and necessary expenses incurred under subsection (3).
- (5) (a) A local agency seeking reimbursement under subsection (4) shall submit a claim stating its expenses to the Marathon County Director of Emergency Management if the discharge occurred in Marathon County.
 - (b) The Marathon County Director of Emergency Management shall review claims submitted under paragraph (a) and determine the amount of reasonable and necessary expenses incurred. The Director shall provide a person who is liable for reimbursement under subsection (4) with a notice of the amount of expenses he or she has determined to be reasonable and necessary that arise from one discharge and are incurred by all local agencies from which the Director of Emergency Management receives a claim.
 - (c) If a person receiving a notice under paragraph (b) objects to the amount of expenses in the notice, the person may ask the Local Emergency Planning Committee to review the determination of the Director of Emergency Management. The Local Emergency Planning Committee may modify the determination and shall notify the person of the result of its review.
 - (d) A person liable for reimbursement under subsection (4) shall pay the reimbursement directly to each local agency.

(O-21-16)

~~Sec. 6.12. Technical rescue services.~~

- ~~(1) To the extent that technical rescue services continue to be defined, the Marathon County Emergency Management Director shall have the authority to incorporate such services into the Emergency Management Plan and determine whether they should be provided.~~
- ~~(2) Pursuant to § 323.72, Wis. Stats., the Marathon County Department of Emergency Management may contract with the State of Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs to provide a regional structure collapse team.~~

~~(O-21-16)~~

P-4 Justification for Increased Prosecutorial Position(s)

Provide a separate P-4 for each position listed in the P-3.

Prosecutorial Unit (County): Marathon County

Classification of Position (i.e. ADA, DDA or DA): ADA

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Request: 1.00 FTE

Type of Funding (GPR or other): GPR

Position number listed on P-3 for this funding: #1

Requested starting date for this new or increased position (10/1/21 or later):

10/1/23

Please provide a justification for the request, use additional sheets if needed.

The Marathon County District Attorney's Office serves the largest land-sized county in the State of Wisconsin. One of the unique challenges presented by this large area is the significant number of law enforcement agencies that depend on this office for their prosecutions. There are at least sixteen agencies with well over 250 law enforcement officers who, on any given day, could send over traffic citations, forfeiture violations, misdemeanors and felonies. The number of pending cases in Marathon County has grown significantly since 2017. In 2017, we had a clearance rate of 100% for criminal cases with 1972 criminal cases pending at year's end including 933 felonies. In 2021, the Marathon County Court system cleared 93% of total criminal cases. At year's end 2021, Marathon County had 2959 criminal cases pending. In 5 years Marathon County has seen a 50% increase in pending cases. This means that cases are coming into the system faster than they are closing. Inadequate prosecutor staffing, prosecutor turnover and increased digital media have had significant negative impacts on case processing times. The State's LAB audit indicates that sufficient prosecutorial staff in Marathon County should be at 17.35. Current staffing is at 74.94% of the recommended number of prosecutors.

Turnover of prosecutors remains high in our Office, as it does around the State. At least 22 prosecutors have left our Office in the last 10 years. This means that we have turned over our office almost twice in those 10 years. Turnover inevitably means that we are repeatedly going through the hiring and training process for new prosecutors. With the decreased case clearance rate, further case delay is unacceptable but unfortunately it is the natural unavoidable consequence of turnover. The District Attorney is responsible not only for the management and supervision of 12 attorney staff, but also the management and supervision of 22 support staff members. Without adequate staff of Assistant District Attorneys, our Deputy District Attorney must handle a full caseload. Our prosecutors, including our Deputy, are absorbing the additional work of the equivalent of 4.35 attorneys. The Deputy District Attorney's role is in part to support the District Attorney in administrative functions and mentor newer attorneys. Given the turnover and lower case clearance, the Deputy's role is especially critical to the efficient functioning in our Office. If our Office continues at the current staffing levels, the Deputy District Attorney will continue to carry a full caseload contributing to turnover and low clearance case rates.

Priority ranking (if more than one position is requested) #1



August 30, 2022

Director Kasey Deiss
State Prosecutor's Office
Kasey.deiss@wisconsin.gov

Re: Request for Full Funding of Pay Progression and Market-Based Salary Adjustments

Dear Mr. Deiss,

I write this letter to support my request for full funding of pay progression for current Assistant and Deputy District Attorneys, as well as market-based salary adjustments for current and prospective Assistant and Deputy District Attorneys. I currently have 11 Assistant District Attorneys and 1 Deputy District Attorney in this office. I recently received letters of resignation from two Assistant District Attorneys. Both of the parting prosecutors expressed that their decision to leave the Office was very difficult. Both prosecutors left to take higher paying positions so that they could better support their families. One attorney left to join a private firm in town who specializes in business law. This attorney was previously an intern with our Office as a law student and joined our office upon graduation. He prosecuted sensitive crimes and was honored in 2021 for his Outstanding Achievement in Supporting Survivors of Domestic Violence. One nominator for this award stated that this prosecutor "has always gone above and beyond to make sure victims of domestic violence have a voice through the criminal justice process. Marathon County is very lucky to have such a victim-centered prosecutor working tirelessly day-in and day-out."

The other prosecutor leaving our Office has the opportunity to go to another District Attorney's Office that has an Assistant District Attorney position funded by the County. The County recognized the importance of the Assistant District Attorney's work and determined that in order to hire and retain qualified individuals, the salary needed to be consistent with the responsibility of the position. The Assistant District Attorney's salary as set by the County is significantly higher than I am able to offer him through the State for the same work, and he is guaranteed a specific raise after 6 months and a year in the position. There is no option for me to match the salary or in any way increase his salary to compete with this County set salary. We have turned over 22 prosecutors in the last 10 years in our Office. Our recent attempts to fill vacant prosecutor positions has resulted in only 1-2 applicants per hiring pool. These positions are absolutely critical for public safety and the efficient and effective functioning of the criminal justice system. It is not just critical that we fill the positions, but that we develop and retain experienced prosecutors. Turnover of prosecutors results in unacceptable case delays for victims and offenders.

I urge you to consider fully funding pay progression and a market-based salary adjustment so that we can obtain and retain competent and dedicated prosecutors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials 'R.A.' with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Marathon County
District Attorney

MARATHON COUNTY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



Lead Department:

Supporting Departments:

Marathon County Administration

- Central Wisconsin Airport
- Conservation Planning and Zoning
- City-County Information Technology Commission
- City-County Parks, Recreation, Forestry
- Emergency Management
- Finance
- Health
- Highway
- Sheriff's Office
- Social Services
- Solid Waste

The Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan was developed by
Marathon County Emergency Management



Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

Memorandum for Record

Promulgation

This version of the Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan has been formally recognized and adopted by Marathon County effective **April 24, 2018** and superseded all previous plans.

It has been reviewed and adopted this XX day of ~~August~~September 2022.

Lance Leonard, Administrator
Marathon County

Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

RESOLUTION # R-20-18

TO ADOPT AN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MARATHON COUNTY: 2018

WHEREAS, section 323.14(1)(a), Stats., Emergency Management, Local Government, duties and powers, requires that each county board shall develop and adopt an emergency management plan and program that is compatible with the state plan of emergency management; and

WHEREAS, the current emergency management plan was in need of revision; and

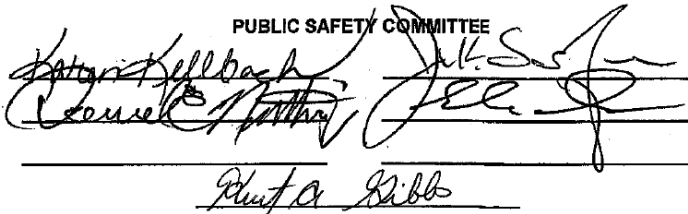
WHEREAS, the Marathon County Emergency Management Director has undertaken the task of revising the emergency management plan to conform to the state law and current practice; and

WHEREAS, on March 14, 2018, the Public Safety Committee voted to approve revisions and to forward to the county board the draft as set forth in the Attachment hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors hereby ordain and resolve to: adopt the revised emergency management plan to read as described in the Attachment hereto.

Respectfully submitted this 24th day of April, 2018.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE



Handwritten signatures of the Public Safety Committee members, including names like Kellybach, Council, and others, with horizontal lines underneath.

Financial Impact: No anticipated budgetary impact for 2018

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Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

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Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Most emergencies are handled by local first responders using their standard operating procedures or guidelines and are typically sufficient to handle day-to-day emergency response activities. When additional resources are needed, those affected departments mutual aid plans are activated to bring more resources to the scene. However, during a large-scale emergency or disaster, community resources will be overwhelmed and require assistance not just from mutual aid, but from a larger geographic area regionally and potentially from throughout the State. The Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is a comprehensive all-hazards plan developed by the authority of Chapter 323 of the Wisconsin Statutes, which provides for a county program of emergency management as well in Marathon County Municipal Code Chapter 6 – Emergency Management. Attachment 2 identifies additional legal authorities relevant to the plan.

As a home rule state, Wisconsin (State) recognizes that the safety and well-being of every resident of every jurisdiction in the State is the responsibility of the senior elected officials at the lowest level of government affected by an emergency. It is the premise of this plan that all county departments share the responsibility for working together in mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event.

The Marathon County Board of Supervisors is responsible to develop and adopt an emergency management plan and program that is compatible with the State plan of emergency management. This plan is not intended to be a script followed to the letter, but flexible and adaptable to the actual situation.

Together with relevant State and federal law and with its supporting plans and documents, this plan:

1. Facilitates the protection of lives, property and the environment in an all-hazard approach.
2. Coordinates identification of mitigation opportunities, response and support to disasters, damage assessment and reporting, and implementation of recovery efforts.
3. Coordinates supporting plans outlined within Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), attachments, and appendices.
4. Provides emergency management policy for administration, department heads, agency managers and others.
5. Provides a link to the State of Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan.

B. Scope

The use of the Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan is dependent upon the scope and magnitude of the emergency or disaster within Marathon County and describes the:

1. Responsibilities delineated by state and federal law, regulation, administrative rule, executive order, and policy.

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2. Roles and responsibilities of county agencies and their relationship to other local, state, tribal, federal, volunteer agencies, and private sector partners in emergency management.
3. Functions and activities necessary to implement the four phases of emergency management – mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
4. Sequences and processes that trigger phases and emergency response actions.
5. Use of government, private sector, and volunteer resources during emergencies.
6. Application of information collected or recorded, decisions made, and procedures developed in the planning process, during response and in the after-action review following emergency operations or training events.

The Marathon County EOP consists of:

- a. A basic plan that identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the county's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
- b. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that describe the mission, policies, concepts of operation, and responsibilities of lead and support agencies involved in the implementation of activities.
- c. Attachments or annexes which provide additional detail for coordinating and executing specific process or administrative requirements of the Emergency Support Function.

C. Situation

The Marathon County Emergency Management office is located at 1308 West Street in the City of Wausau. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Emergency Management Department.

Marathon County Department of Emergency Management is organized as shown in Attachment 6 and operates in accordance with Marathon County Ordinance Chapter 6 - Emergency Management and State Statute Chapter 323.

Marathon County's line of succession for executive authority is:

1. County ~~Administrator~~Board Chairperson
2. County Board ~~Vice-Chairperson~~
3. County Board ~~Vice-chairperson~~Public Safety Chairperson

Marathon County may declare a State of Emergency using either of the following processes:

1. Disaster Proclamation: The ~~Administrator, County~~ Board Chairperson, or Board Vice-chairperson (if the Chair is not available) may declare a Disaster Proclamation because the governing body of the county cannot promptly meet. The proclamation shall have the power to take action necessary and expedient for the health, safety, protection, and welfare of persons and property within the county in the emergency and includes the power to bar, restrict, or remove all unnecessary traffic, both vehicular

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and pedestrian from the highways, notwithstanding any provision of chapters 341 to 349 of the Wisconsin Statutes and sub. (b). The proclamation shall be subject to ratification, alteration, modification, or repeal by the County board as soon as that body can meet, but the subsequent action taken by the governing body shall not affect the prior validity of the proclamation.

2. Disaster Declaration: The county board may declare, by ordinance or resolution, an emergency existing within the county whenever conditions arise by reason of a riot or civil commotion, a disaster, or an imminent threat of a disaster, which impairs transportation, food or fuel supplies, medical care, fire, health or police protection, or other critical systems of the county. The period of the emergency shall be limited by the ordinance or resolution to the time during which the emergency conditions exist or are likely to exist.

Emergency Operations Center

During events that individual departments are able to respond to and control within their standard operating procedures (to include use of mutual aid), those impacted departments will operate within their normal mode. However, as the need for increased coordination of all activities related to an emergency response rise, an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to support the incident management activities. The EOC is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activity normally takes place. The Emergency Operations Center does not command or control the on-scene response but provides a location where government at any level can provide interagency coordination and execute decision making to support incident response.

The EOC plays a role in coordinating a response by supporting situational awareness, priority setting, policy setting, information management, record keeping, resource management, planning, communications, and coordination.

The County's permanent EOC is shared with the City of Wausau and is located within the Wausau City Hall; however, EOC's may be located in temporary facilities as well. The City – County EOC is a dedicated facility configured with phones, internet, computers, cable TV, communications, and conference rooms. In the event the EOC is inoperable for an extended period of time, an emergency operations center will be established elsewhere. Additionally, a virtual EOC can be established as necessitated by circumstances.

If it is determined by the County Chair or Vice-Chair, County Administrator, Sheriff, the Emergency Management Director, or a department head, that the EOC is needed for a disaster or event, it may be opened by emergency management. Levels of emergency activation are discussed in further detail on pages 14 and 15. Activities and staffing would be determined by the impacted department and/or emergency management.

The Marathon County Sheriff's Office has a Communications Division staffed with public safety communication specialists that receive emergency information through various media and dispatches all public safety (Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, and Public Works) agencies within Marathon County. The

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Communications Division also communicates with other departments, public safety agencies, vendors and service providers throughout the region as needed.

The Communications Division is responsible for activating the Emergency Alerting System (EAS), mass notification systems, and severe weather sirens within the metro area of Marathon County.

II. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

A. Hazard Assessment and Vulnerability

Natural, technological, and human-caused hazards are all recognized to have the potential to impact the lives, property, economy and/or the environment in Marathon County. Detailed information about natural hazards and associated mitigation programs are identified in the Marathon County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan also:

- a. Identifies Marathon County's major natural hazards.
- b. Assesses the vulnerability to those hazards.
- c. Identifies mitigation strategies to reduce those vulnerabilities.

B. Potential Effects

The emergency operations plan recognizes that emergencies may produce cascading effects with an initial incident, either within Marathon County or in surrounding counties, leading to follow-up threats and/or incidents including:

1. Damage and destruction of homes, facilities, vehicles, and other property damage
2. Disruption of power, fuel, communications, water, and other vital services
3. Contamination of people, food, water, property, or the environment
4. Damage to critical infrastructure
5. Disruption of government functions, economic, and financial disruption
6. Looting and other disruption of law and order
7. Mass casualties
8. Displacement of residents with widely varying needs
9. Need for management and care of household pets, service animals, and livestock
10. Influx of survivors from other counties.

The consequences of disasters to the physical, mental, and financial health of Marathon County residents can be extensive.

C. Assignment of Responsibilities

ESFs provide the structure for coordinating the response to an incident. Primary responsibilities for each ESF are held by either one or more departments or agencies. Each ESF also provides a supporting department(s) or agency to assist the primary department.

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Attachment 4 provides a snapshot of the ESFs assigned to county departments, agencies and offices.

D. Responsibility

1. Effective preparedness requires ongoing public awareness and education programs so that residents will be prepared, when possible, and understand their own responsibilities should a major disaster or emergency event occur.
2. In Wisconsin's home rule system, incidents are managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional level.
3. Marathon County Emergency Management helps coordinate Department of Military Affairs/Wisconsin Emergency Management and other state agencies in their support to local units of government.
4. Government at all levels must continue to function under all threat, emergency, and disaster conditions. Continuity of Government /Continuity of Operations (COG/COOP) plans are essential adjuncts to this plan.
5. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates federal response activities in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) and federal recovery assistance, contingent on the magnitude of the disaster, as prescribed in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act as codified in 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., and as further amended.

E. Additional Assumptions

1. Per Wisconsin State Statute Chapter 323, county, city, village, or town governments will designate a head of emergency management services who:
 - a. directs local emergency management training programs and exercises,
 - b. directs participation in emergency management programs that are ordered by the adjutant general or the county head of emergency management,
 - c. advises the county head of emergency management on local emergency management programs,
 - d. submits to the county head of emergency management any reports that he or she requires.
2. Marathon County departments are responsible for developing and updating their Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Continuity of Operations plan.
3. Emergency management in Wisconsin operates utilizing an all-hazards planning approach which includes mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from major incidents.
4. Governments have the legal and moral duty to protect the lives, property

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and environment within their jurisdictions.

5. Local jurisdictions respond first to disasters and can quickly exhaust their resources, making outside assistance necessary. When such assistance is provided, local elected officials still retain control over the response. For additional information, see Chapters 62 and 66 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Outside assistance, whether from another jurisdiction within Marathon County or from another county, state, federal government or private sector, should be tracked and accounted for when they are providing assistance.
6. Marathon County Emergency Management is generally responsible for requesting state disaster assistance for local governments. The State will request federal assistance if needed.
7. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been adopted by Marathon County and its components will be used.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General Authority

This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to State and federal statutes, regulations, and guidance (Attachment 2); however, as emergency incidents are unpredictable, flexibility in the implementation of the plan is authorized.

B. Concept of Operations

The following natural and technological hazards pose a risk that may be significant in frequency, magnitude, or both, to lives, property and/or environment in Marathon County.

These top hazards are:

- o ~~winter storms~~ tornado
- o ~~extreme cold~~ winter Storm
- o ~~tornadoes~~ extreme Cold
- o severe thunderstorms
- o high winds
- o hail
- o lightning
- o flooding
- o dam failures
- o drought/extreme heat
- o ~~hazardous materials releases from either transportation or fixed facilities~~ incident/groundwater contamination
- o epidemic/pandemic

Refer to Marathon County's Hazard Mitigation Plan risk analysis for additional information (with the exception of hazardous materials releases, natural hazards only were assessed in the hazard mitigation plan).

Other scenarios not readily identifiable may pose significant threats to Marathon County as well.

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annexes as needed.

- Marathon County departments should support the Emergency Operations Plan and ensure key staff is aware of their responsibilities.

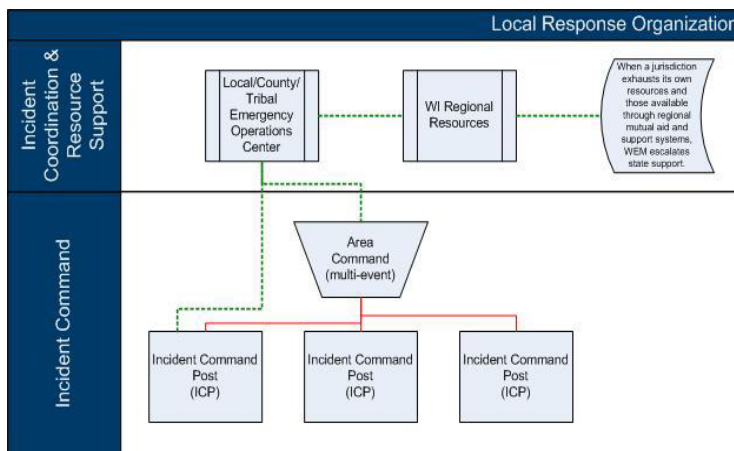
2. Response.

As incidents begin at the lowest jurisdictional level, local governments will initially respond to incidents occurring within their jurisdiction.

They do this by:

- Managing the incident using the incident command system, their own resources and draw additional resources using their mutual aid or other agreements as needed.
- Notifying Marathon County Emergency Management if county, State, or federal resources are needed.
- Contacting other community or supporting agencies (e.g., hospitals, schools, etc.) should activation of their plan or this plan was to occur.
- Maintaining accurate records of disaster-related activities.
- Beginning the damage assessment process.
- Coordinating access and security to the impacted area(s).
- Coordinating assistance in meeting the short-term needs of those affected (e.g., food, potable water, replacement medications, evacuation, shelter, etc.).

Response - Local Resource Support Flow



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3. Recovery

Local governments have the primary responsibility to recover from disasters. To do this they determine recovery priorities and implementation strategies such as:

- Restoration of essential services
- Assigning personnel and obtaining additional assistance
- Coordinating access and security to the disaster area
- Coordinating restoration activities such as resident re-entry
- Managing donated resources
- Identifying short- and long-term health and mental health impacts and determining best methods to address them
- Coordinating the evacuation and shelter of persons with special needs
- Addressing the long-term economic impacts of disaster.
- Managing recordkeeping to ensure maximum cost recovery, including recording in-kind and volunteer contributions to response and recovery efforts.
- Conducting the damage assessment process.
- Identifying potential mitigation projects.
- Making appropriate applications for federal disaster assistance and ensure programs are administered according to guidelines.
- Coordinating assistance in meeting the short and long-term needs of those affected (e.g., food, housing, crisis counseling, etc.).

C. Phases of Emergency Management

Mitigation

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

Preparedness

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

Response

Response is the process of providing coordinated emergency services during a crisis. These activities priorities include life safety, scene stabilization, and property conservation. Response activities include activation of warning systems, implementing plans, firefighting activities, rescue operations, evacuation and sheltering, etc.

Recovery

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital and essential services to a community and provide for the individual needs of the public.

Long-term recovery, on the other hand, focuses on restoring the community as a

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whole to a normal or near-normal state. The recovery period provides an opportunity to institute mitigation measures in an attempt to alleviate the effects of disasters that may occur in the future. Examples of recovery activities include the provision of shelter and food, restoration of utilities, restoration of government services, crisis counseling programs, and damage/disaster insurance, loans, and grants.

D. Levels of and Authority for Emergency Management Activation

Dependent upon the circumstances, Marathon County may consider a graduated program of four response levels. These levels are based on increasing levels of damage from minor to major. During “fast-breaking” events, initial activation levels may be time-compressed and concurrent.

Dependent upon circumstance, the senior elected official, administrator, Sheriff, or department head director may activate the emergency operation plan.

The activities listed under each level of activation are suggested actions and staffing at that level. Actual activities and staffing will be determined by the department head or Sheriff.

Level 4 Pre-Activation (Monitoring)

- Initial reports of response activity received by the Emergency Management Director merit monitoring
- Initial reports of the scope of incident and early damage estimates
- Situation report provided to Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Situation closed or Level 3 activated

Level 3 Activation (Minor)

- WEM Regional Director requests a Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR).
- Partial activation of the EOC begins as needed:
 - Emergency Operations Center Manager
 - Operations Section
 - Public Information
 - Logistics
- Limited regional resources requested
- Marathon County or other local declaration of emergency has occurred.
- WEM Regional Director on-scene.
- Situation closed or escalation to Level 2.

Level 2 Activation (Moderate)

- Full or partial activation of the City/County EOC
- Evacuation and sheltering needs
- City of Wausau ESF counterparts are activated and liaison with the county for resources.
- Marathon County or other local municipality has declared an emergency and requested state assistance.
- Situation de-escalates and short-term recovery planning begins or escalates.

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Level 1 Activation (Major)

- Marathon County and/or State of Wisconsin declaration of emergency.
- Expansion of City/County EOC to include state and/or federal ESF liaison.
- Deployment of State of Wisconsin and/or Federal ESF assets.
- Obvious that long-term recovery operations will be needed
- Extensive need for tracking operational assets.
- Extensive need for tracking costs and recovery

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III. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Emergency Support Functions (ESF's)

ESF's contain detailed descriptions of the methods that Marathon County's departments follow for critical operational functions during emergency operations. The ESF's support the Emergency Operations Plan and should be incorporated as such. As emergency incidents are unpredictable and flexibility is essential, ESFs are not intended as scripts to be followed to the letter, but adaptable to the situation.

ESF's will have a lead agency or agencies and support agencies.

ESF #1	Transportation
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Highway Department
Support Agencies:	Marathon County Sheriff's Office Central Wisconsin Airport City – County Parks, Recreation, Forestry
ESF #2	Communications
Lead Agencies:	Marathon County Sheriff's Office
Support Agencies:	City-County Information Technology Commission Marathon County Emergency Management
Non-Governmental:	Wisconsin Amateur Radio Emergency Service/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (WI ARES/RACES)
Private Support:	Telecommunications service providers
ESF #3	Public Works and Engineering
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Highway Department
Support Agencies:	Marathon County Emergency Management City-County Information Technology Commission City-County Parks, Recreation, Forestry Marathon County Planning and Zoning Marathon County Solid Waste, Landfill, and Hazardous Waste
ESF #4	Firefighting
Lead Agency:	Impacted municipality fire department
Support Agencies:	Central Wisconsin Airport Impacted municipality law enforcement Impacted municipality public works Marathon County Emergency Management Marathon County Highway Department Marathon County Sheriff's Office
State Agencies:	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Wisconsin Emergency Management
Non-Governmental:	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System – Wisconsin The Salvation Army The American Red Cross
ESF #5	Emergency Management
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Emergency Management
Support Agencies:	All Marathon County Departments and agencies
Other:	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

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ESF #6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Department of Social Services
Support Agencies:	Marathon County Health Department Marathon County Emergency Management Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
ESF #7	Resource Support
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Emergency Management
Support Agencies:	City-County Information Technology Commission Marathon County Health Department Marathon County Highway Department Marathon County Sheriff's Department
State Agencies:	Wisconsin Emergency Management
Non-Governmental:	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
ESF #8	Public Health & Medical Services
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Health Department
Support Agencies:	City - County Information Technology Commission Marathon County Corporation Counsel Marathon County Department of Social Services Marathon County Emergency Management Marathon County Medical Examiners Department Marathon County Sheriff's Office
State Agencies:	Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Non-Governmental:	The American Red Cross
ESF #9	Urban Search and Rescue
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Sheriff's Office
Support Agencies:	Local fire departments Local police departments
ESF #10	Oil and Hazardous Materials
Lead Agency:	Marathon County Emergency Management
Support Agencies:	Local fire departments Local police departments Marathon County Local Emergency Planning Committee Wausau Fire Department's Regional Response Team Marathon County Sheriff's Office
Non-Governmental:	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System – Wisconsin
Private:	Spill response vendors
ESF #11	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Lead Agency:	Impacted municipality
Support Agencies:	Marathon County Emergency Management Marathon County Health Department Marathon County Conservation, Planning and Zoning City-County Parks Department
State Agencies:	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection University of Wisconsin-Extension
Non-Governmental:	Marathon County Humane Society

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Wisconsin Veterinary Corps

ESF #12 Energy
Lead Agency: Marathon County Emergency Management
Support Agencies: Marathon County Highway Department
 Local fire departments
 Local law enforcement
 Local public works
Non-Governmental: Local Utility Companies

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
Lead Agency: Marathon County Sheriff's Office
Support Agencies: Local law enforcement
 Wisconsin State Patrol

ESF #14 Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
Lead Agency: Marathon County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning
Support Agencies: Marathon County Department of Social Services
 Marathon County Emergency Management
 Marathon County Finance Department

ESF #15 External Affairs
Lead Agency: Marathon County Administration
Support Agencies: All other County Departments
 Marathon County Sheriff's Office

B. Priorities for Emergency Management

Incident priorities are the core basis for the decision-making that leads to setting incident objectives and developing incident action plans in each operational period. This plan at all times adheres to the following priorities:

1. Life Safety
2. Incident Stabilization
3. Property/environmental preservation

C. Inclusiveness Policy

1. Emergency services are provided without regard to economic status or age, racial, religious, political, ethnic, citizenship, or other affiliation.
2. All emergency services must meet the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 – (ADA) 42 U.S. Code Section 12101 et seq., and as further amended, and other disability rights laws physical, programmatic, and communications access (e.g. preparedness, warnings/notifications, evacuations, sheltering, temporary/interim housing).
3. The emergency response plan directs responding agencies to take into account the physical, programmatic, and communication needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
4. The emergency response plan takes into account the essential needs of household pets and service animals.

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D. Direction, Control, and Coordination

Using the incident command system, responsible agencies will maintain tactical and operational control of response assets.

Multijurisdictional coordination systems and processes will be used in the case of an emergency.

E. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administration

This section describes administrative protocols used during an emergency operation.

Documentation is an administrative process used to document the response to and recover from a disaster.

- The lead response agency will be responsible for assigning, collecting, and filing the appropriate documentation for actions taken during and after the emergency (e.g., incident and damage assessment, incident command logs, cost recovery).
- The permanent historical record of the incident (after-action report developed by the lead agency) that includes actions taken, resources expended, economic and human impacts, and lessons learned should be kept on a secured server.

Finance

This section describes financial protocols used to recover the costs incurred during an emergency that include:

- Collecting data related to force account costs, including labor, equipment, and material costs, using references such as bid documents, purchase orders, contracts, and invoices.
- Reviewing damage descriptions and scopes of work specifications in order to determine data, such as bid documents, purchase orders, contracts, and invoices, are in compliance with specifications.
- Working with disaster recovery funding streams from declaration to funding approval and grant closeout.
- Developing the method of pre- and post-declaration funding for the jurisdiction's household pets and service animals' preparedness and emergency response program.
- Developing the method to capture eligible costs for reimbursement by the Public Assistance Program, eligible donations for volunteer labor and resources, and eligible donations for mutual aid resources.

Logistics

This section describes the logistics and resource management mechanisms used to identify and acquire resources in advance of and during emergency operations, especially to overcome gaps possibly identified in a capability assessment.

- County departments are responsible conducting their own risk analysis and capability assessment in order to identify what resources are needed for a response to a defined hazard, including using past incident critiques to identify

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and procure additional resources.

- After identifying resource shortfalls, each department is responsible for developing agreements with other jurisdictions or agencies that identify the process for obtaining needed resources.
- Those departments involved with response operations, should identify specialized equipment, facilities, and personnel available to support children, individuals with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs.
- As needed, departments should develop a process to identify private agencies/contractors that will support resource management issues (e.g., waste haulers, spill contractors) and develop memorandum of understanding agreements with them.

IV. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Emergency Operations Plan was developed with assistance and input from members of Marathon County, private, volunteer, and non-governmental organizations that have emergency management responsibilities.

A. Plan Development

- Emergency management develops the basic plan as well as selected ESF's and attachments.
- The designated primary lead agencies and their designated support agencies develop their respective ESF components
- Emergency management provides guidance for the ESF's and attachments
- All ESF lead agencies provide signed approval of their planning components and each subsequent revision
- Following a new administrator, the incoming administrator must endorse the plan with a current, signed promulgation order
- Attachments to this basic plan and ESF's provide a record of changes.

B. Exercise

- Emergency management encourages regular exercises to test the responsiveness and capabilities of the plan
- Exercises are designed to enhance the training of local and volunteer personnel on their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of emergency management

C. Review and Updating

The emergency response plan may need reviewing and updating after:

- A major incident
- A change in operational resources (e.g., policy, personnel, organizational structures, management processes, facilities, equipment)
- A formal update of planning guidance or standards
- Activations
- Major exercises
- A change in the County's demographics or hazard or threat profile
- A change in the acceptability of various risks
- The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances

The emergency response plan should be reviewed biennially.

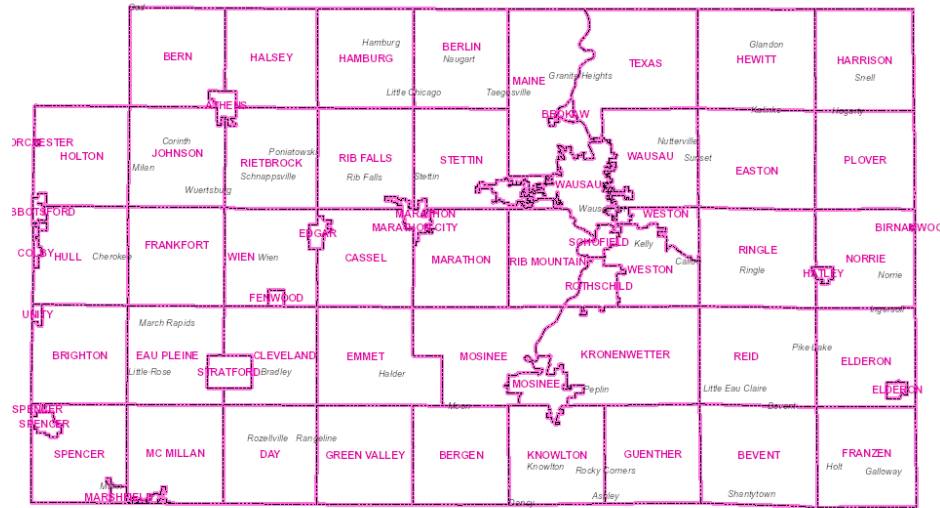
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V. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- Attachment 1, County Map
- Attachment 2, Laws and Regulations
- Attachment 3, Supporting Operations Plans and Documents
- Attachment 4, Agency Responsibilities
- Attachment 5, Mutual Aid Agreements
- Attachment 6, Organizational Chart
- Attachment 7, County EOC Layout
- Attachment 8, Glossary of Key Terms
- Attachment 9, Distribution List
- Attachment 10, Agency Approval Signature Sheet

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Attachment 1 (County Map)



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Attachment 2 (Laws and Regulations)

STATE LEGISLATION

A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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

B. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

- Chapter 21 - Describes departmental duties.

C. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- Chapter 26.11: Discusses responsibilities during forest fires.
- Chapter 29: Discusses responsibilities for wild animals and plants and powers for restricting hunting and fishing.
- Chapter 87: Discusses the powers and duties of the department regarding flood control. NR 116 details Wisconsin's floodplain management program.
- Chapter 292: Discusses general environmental provisions (e.g., hazardous substance spills, disposal of debris including animal carcasses.)

D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

- Chapter 323: Describes agency responsibilities during Public Health Emergencies
- Chapter 250: Describes the administration, supervision, powers and duties of state health activities.
- Chapter 251: Describes the structure, duties and levels of services of local health departments.
- Chapter 252: Describes department powers and duties regarding communicable diseases.
- Chapter 254: Describes the powers, duties, identification and control of environmental health concerns (e.g., toxic substances, radioactive material/nuclear power plants, disease control.)

E. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Chapter 83.09 – Describes emergency repairs of county trunk highways.
- Chapter 85 - Describes departmental powers, duties and organization.
- Chapter 110.07 – Describes the powers and duties of traffic officers.
- Chapter 302.07 – Describes provisions for the maintenance of order in state, county and municipal prisons.

F. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION

- Chapter 93 – Describes departmental powers and duties.
- Chapter 95 – Describes the maintenance of animal health requirements (e.g., cooperation with the federal government during animal disease outbreaks, embargo and condemnation of diseased animals, slaughter on premises.)
- Chapter 97: Describes the regulation of food.

Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

G. COUNTIES

- Chapter 59 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., home rule; powers of the board chairperson and vice-chair, executive, administrator and sheriff.)

H. TOWNS

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

I. VILLAGES

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

J. CITIES

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

K. GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW

- Chapter 66 – Describes the legal status and organization (e.g., exercise of home rule, law enforcement, mutual assistance, emergency powers.)
- Chapter 175.46 – Defines and describes the authorities regarding mutual aid agreements.
- Chapter 213.095 – Describes the police power of a fire chief or a rescue squad.
- Chapter 895.483 – Grants immunity from civil liability for acts or omissions to the County Level B Hazardous Materials teams and to members of those teams.
- WEM Chapter 8 – Establishes standards for the adoption of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) by a local governmental unit as a mechanism to be used for mutual aid for fire, rescue, emergency medical services, and associated special operational services.
- National Incident Management System.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

A. 44 CFR Chapter 1 (Emergency Management and Assistance)

This chapter outlines the organization, power and duties of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Details the operation and scope of FEMA programs such as hazard mitigation, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), fire prevention and control, disaster assistance and preparedness (including, in Part 350, radiological emergency preparedness.)

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

Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

The Stafford Act defines and limits the qualifying events for disaster assistance to natural catastrophes and established provisions for cost sharing by state and local governments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. 10 CFR 50.47

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

Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

Attachment 3 (County References)

Marathon County Support Annexes

ESF 3 Support Annex – Debris Management Plan
ESF 4 Support Annex – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
ESF 5 Support Annex – Disaster Assessment
ESF 6 Support Annex – Animal Intake Form
ESF 7 Support Annex – Donations Management
ESF 7 Support Annex – Volunteer Management
ESF 12 Support Annex – Emergency Fuel

Quick Reference Guides

- Checklist for Disaster Response and Recovery Operations
- Disaster and Emergency Critical Incident Response Guide
- Dignitary Visit
- Dispatch Quick Reference Guide
- Evacuation, Shelter in Place or Shelter
- PIO and EAS

Countywide Strategic Plan

Available on request from Emergency Management.

Marathon County Emergency Operations Plan

Attachment 4 (Agency Responsibilities)

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
PARTICIPATING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIX**

COUNTY AGENCIES	1 - TRANSPORTATION	2 - COMMUNICATIONS	3 - PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING	4 - FIREFIGHTING	5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	6 - MASS CARE, HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES	7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT	8 - HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES	9 - SEARCH & RESCUE	10 - OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	11 - AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	12 - ENERGY	13 - PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY	14 - LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION	15 - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Administration					S									L	L
Central Wisconsin Airport	S			S	S										S
Conservation Planning Zoning			S		S						S				S
City-County Information Technology		S	S		S		S					S	S		S
City-County Parks, Recreation, Forestry	S		S		S										S
Finance					S									S	S
Health					S	S	S	L			S		S	S	S
Highway	L		L	S	S		S					S	S		S
Sheriff	S	L		S	S		S	S	L		S		L		S
Social Services					S	L		S						S	S
Solid Waste			S		S										S
Emergency Management	S	S	S	S	L	S	L	S	S	L	S	L	S	S	S
LOCAL AGENCIES			S	L					S	S	L	S		S	
STATE AGENCIES										S			S		
Natural Resources										S			S		
Emergency Management			S	S	S				S			S	S		
Health Services								S							
UW Extension					S						S				S

L = Lead Agency S = Supporting Agency

Attachment 5 (Mutual Aid Agreements)

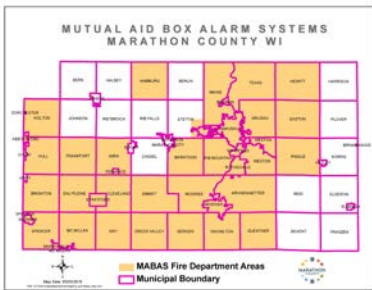


Emergency Management

Northeast Wisconsin Mutual Aid Compact (NEWMAC)

NEWMAC is a Mutual Aid Compact between the Northeast Wisconsin Emergency Management Region Counties. The Counties include Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Portage, Shawano, Vilas and Wood.

NEWMAC provides Emergency Management personnel and equipment assistance to include damage assessment. NEWMAC can be activated by contacting each other and/or the Wisconsin Emergency Management Northeast Region Director.



Fire Departments

Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS Division 130)

Marathon County Fire Departments within MABAS Division 130 are:

- Athens
- Easton
- Edgar
- Hamburg
- Hewitt
- Kronenwetter
- Maine
- Marathon
- McMillan
- Mosinee
- Ringle
- Riverside Fire District
- South Area Fire Emergency Response
- Spencer
- Stratford
- Texas
- Wausau (City and Town)



Highway Department

Marathon County Highway Department has mutual aid agreements between the following Counties for personnel and equipment:

- Clark
- Portage
- Shawano
- Wood



Sheriff's Office

Marathon County Sheriff's Office is a member of the North Central Emergency Response Team (NCERT), a law enforcement mutual aid system operating in North Central Wisconsin.

NCERT does not relieve a community of its responsibility to provide adequate personnel and equipment for day-to-day law enforcement operations. A community may only resort to NCERT when a law enforcement emergency has caused its law enforcement agency to exceed its own routine capabilities.

Participating Agencies:

- Marathon Co SO
- Wausau PD
- Portage Co SO
- Plover PD
- Stevens Point PD
- Waushara Co SO
- Wood County SO
- Antigo PD
- Medford PD
- Merrill PD
- Minocqua PD
- Rhinelander PD
- Tomahawk PD
- Waupaca Co SO
- Langlade Co SO

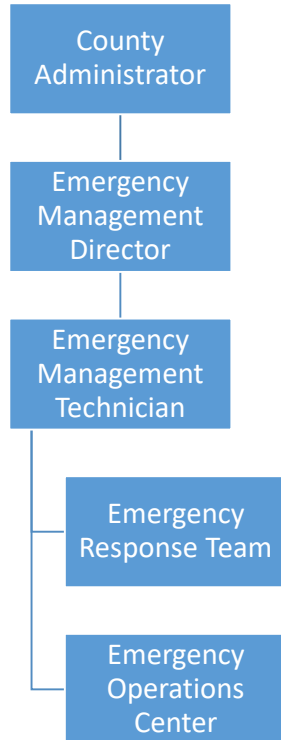


Health Department

The Marathon County Health Department has a Public Health Department Mutual Aid Agreement for Incident Response with the understanding that public health incidents can transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental cooperation is essential for the protection of lives and for best use of available assets.

Counties in the mutual aid agreement are:
Ashland Iron Oneida Taylor
Bayfield Langlade Portage Vilas
Florence Lincoln Price Wood
Forest Marathon Sawyer

Attachment 6 (Emergency Management Organizational Chart)



Attachment 8 (Glossary of Key Terms)

List of Acronyms and Glossary List of Acronyms

AAR	After-Action Report
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
DAP	Disaster Assistance Policy
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOG	Field Operations Guide
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material(s)
HAZUS-MH	Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
P.L.	Public Law
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
U.S.C.	United States Code

Glossary

Access and Functional Needs

Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting.

These actions are in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them.

Access and functional needs may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods.

Examples of “access and functional needs” services may include a reasonable modification of a policy, practice, or procedure or the provision of auxiliary aids and services to achieve effective communication, including but not limited to:

- An exception for service animals in an emergency shelter where there is a no-pets policy
- The provision of way-finding assistance to someone who is blind to orient to new surroundings
- The transferring and provision of toileting assistance to an individual with a mobility disability
- The provision of an interpreter to someone who is deaf and seeks to fill out paperwork for public benefits.

American Red Cross

A nongovernmental humanitarian organization led by volunteers that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. The American Red Cross accomplishes this through services that are consistent with its Congressional Charter and the Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.

Attack

A hostile action taken against the United States by foreign forces or terrorists, resulting in the destruction of or damage to military targets, injury or death to the civilian population, or damage to or destruction of public and private property.

Capabilities-based Planning

Planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of scenarios to identify required capabilities.

Checklist

Written (or computerized) enumeration of actions to be taken by an individual or organization meant to aid memory rather than provide detailed instruction.

Citizen Corps

A community-based program, administered by FEMA, which includes Citizen Corps councils and other programs that bring government and nongovernmental entities together to conduct all-hazards emergency preparedness and operations. Through its network of state, territorial, tribal and local councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through collaborative planning, public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service. Additionally, programs like the Community Emergency Response Team Program train members of the public in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Community

Community has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:

- A political or geographical entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce laws and ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction. In most cases, the community is an incorporated town, city, township, village, or unincorporated area of a county. However, each state defines its own political subdivisions and forms of government.
- A group of individuals (community of interest) who have a religion, a lifestyle, activity interests, an interest in volunteer organizations, or other characteristics in common. These communities

may belong to more than one geographic community. Examples include faith-based and social organizations; nongovernmental and volunteer organizations; private service providers; critical infrastructure operators; and local and regional corporations.

Consequence

An effect of an incident or occurrence.

Dam

A barrier built across a watercourse for the purpose of impounding, controlling, or diverting the flow of water.

Damage Assessment

The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and status of key facilities and services (e.g., hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, transportation networks) resulting from a human-caused or natural disaster.

Disability

According to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), to be protected by the ADA, one must have a disability or have a relationship or association with an individual with a disability. An individual with a disability is defined by the ADA as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment. The ADA does not specifically name all of the impairments that are covered. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition.

Disaster

Per WI Stat. 323.02; Disaster means a severe or prolonged, natural or human-caused, occurrence that threatens or negatively impacts life, health, property, infrastructure, the environment, the security of this state or a portion of this state, or critical systems, including computer, telecommunications, or agricultural systems.

As used in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), a "major disaster" is "any natural catastrophe [...] or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under [the] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby" (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2), 42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

Earthquake

The sudden motion or trembling of the ground produced by abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth's surface.

Emergency

Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Stafford Act, an emergency "means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States" (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(1), 42 U.S.C. 5122(1)).

Emergency Assistance

According to the National Response Framework, emergency assistance is "assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional 'mass care' services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance."

Emergency Management

Per WI Stat. 323.02; Emergency management means all measures undertaken by or on behalf of the state and its subdivisions to do any of the following:

- a) Prepare for and minimize the effect of a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster.
- b) Make repairs to or restore infrastructure or critical systems that are destroyed or damaged by a disaster.

Emergency Medical Services

Per Wisconsin Department of Health Services Chapter DHS 110.04, Emergency medical services" or "EMS" means an arrangement of personnel, communications, equipment, and supplies for the delivery of emergency medical care.

Emergency Operations Center

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

Emergency Operations Plan

The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Support Function

Used by the Federal Government and many state governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. Emergency Support Functions use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Evacuation

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

- A spontaneous evacuation occurs when residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.

- A voluntary evacuation is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or orders are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
- A mandatory or directed evacuation is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals must evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

Evacuees

All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.

Federal Coordinating Officer

The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of FEMA resources and mission assignments of other Federal departments or agencies and represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway.

For Stafford Act incidents, the Federal Coordinating Officer is the primary Federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and other response officials' interface to determine the most urgent needs and to set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.

Flood

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters, or mudslides/mudflows caused by accumulation of water.

Governor's Authorized Representative

An individual empowered by a Governor to:

- (1) Execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of applications for public assistance.
- (2) represent the Governor of the impacted state in the Unified Coordination Group, when required.
- (3) Coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and
- (4) Identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the state's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information.

Hazard

An event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss (FEMA, *Multi Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*, 1997, p.xxi).

Hazardous Material

Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

Household Pet

According to FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9253.19, “[a] domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle, that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities.

Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.” This definition is used by FEMA to determine assistance that FEMA will reimburse and is the definition used in the production of this Guide. Individual jurisdictions may have different definitions based on other criteria.

Incident

An occurrence or event—natural, technological, or human-caused—that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g., major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, other occurrences requiring an emergency response).

Incident Command System

Per WI Stat. 323.02; Incident Command System means a functional management system established to control, direct, and manage the roles, responsibilities, and operations of all of the agencies involved in a multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency emergency response.

Incident Management Assistance Team

A national-based or regional-based team composed of SMEs and incident management professionals, usually composed of personnel from multiple Federal departments and agencies, which provide incident management support during a major incident.

Joint Field Office

The primary Federal incident management field structure. The Joint Field Office is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The Joint Field Office focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

Joint Information Center

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

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:

- A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
- A political subdivision (e.g., Federal, state, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for ensuring public safety, health, and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic

boundaries.

Likelihood

Estimate of the potential for an incident's occurrence.

Limited English Proficiency

Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English.

Mass Care

The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include mass evacuation, mass sheltering, mass feeding, access and functional needs support, and household pet and service animal coordination.

Mitigation

Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

National Incident Management System

A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework

This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way U.S. jurisdictions plan and respond.

Nongovernmental Organization

An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose and are not for private benefit. Examples of nongovernmental organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Planning Assumptions

Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.

Preparedness

Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents and developing jurisdiction specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Prevention

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

Protected Group

A group of people qualified for special protection by a law, policy, or similar authority. For example, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects against discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.

Protection

Actions to reduce or eliminate a threat to people, property, and the environment. Primarily focused on adversarial incidents, the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources is vital to local jurisdictions, national security, public health and safety, and economic vitality. Protective actions may occur before, during, or after an incident and prevent, minimize, or contain the impact of an incident.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Resource Management

A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Response

Immediate actions to save and sustain lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Risk

The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident or occurrence, as determined by its

likelihood and the associated consequences.

Risk Analysis

A systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.

Risk Assessment

A product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Risk Identification

The process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks.

Risk Management

The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost.

Scenario

Hypothetical situation composed of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate.

Scenario-based Planning

A planning approach that uses a hazard vulnerability assessment to assess the hazard's impact on an organization on the basis of various threats that the organization could encounter. These threats (e.g., hurricane, terrorist attack) become the basis of the scenario.

Senior Official

The elected or appointed official who, by statute, is charged with implementing and administering laws, ordinances, and regulations for a jurisdiction. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.

Service Animal

Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to:

- Guiding individuals with impaired vision
- Alerting individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell, and fire alarms)
- Pulling a wheelchair
- Retrieving dropped items
- Alerting people of impending seizures
- Assisting people who have mobility disabilities with balance or stability.

Standard Operating Procedure/Guideline

A reference document or operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

State Coordinating Officer

The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate state disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government. The State Coordinating Officer plays a critical role in managing the state response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of the affected state appoints the State Coordinating Officer, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the State Coordinating Officer, following the state's policies and laws.

Terrorism

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

Tornado

A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds can be as low as 65 miles per hour but may reach 300 miles per hour or higher.

Uncertainty

The degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value.

Vulnerability

A physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.

Warning

The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause.

Attachment 9 (Record of Distribution)

Record of Distribution

Department	Title	Date of Delivery	Number of Copies
Administration	Administrator	May 1, 2024 October 1, 2022	1
Central Wisconsin Airport	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Conservation Planning Zoning	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
City-County Information Technology Commission	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
City-County Parks, Recreation, Forestry	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Finance	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Health	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Highway	Commissioner	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Sheriff	Sheriff	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Social Services	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1
Solid Waste	Director	October 1, 2022 May 4, 2024	1

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

Request to Marathon County Board of Supervisors for Disaster Declaration

WHEREAS, a disaster, namely _____ has struck Marathon County;

WHEREAS, because of such emergency conditions, Marathon County Board of Supervisors is unable to meet with promptness; and

WHEREAS, the emergency has caused Marathon County to commit all of its available resources; and

WHEREAS, the town, village, City of _____ has requested Marathon County assistance and requests that Marathon County advise the State of Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs of our emergency conditions;

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 323.11, as chief executive officer or acting chief executive officer of Marathon County in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the great seal of Marathon County to be affixed, I hereby proclaim a State of Emergency in Marathon County and exercise powers conferred upon the county board that appear necessary and expedient;

~~Administrator or Deputy Administrator for~~ Marathon County Chair or Vice-Chair

COMPLETED AT MARATHON COUNTY COURTHOUSE THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____.
=====

NOW, FURTHER THEREFORE, pursuant to State Statute 323.14 (4)(b), the Marathon County Board of Supervisors, does hereby ratify, alter, modify, or repeal the proclaimed state of emergency within Marathon County for the time during which the emergency conditions exist or are likely to exist.

Resolution #: _____

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND.

County Board Chair

COMPLETED AT MARATHON COUNTY COURTHOUSE THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____.
=====

EMERGENCY DECLARATION

Resolution Declaring an Emergency in Marathon County

WHEREAS, a disaster, namely _____ has struck Marathon County;

WHEREAS, the disaster has caused Marathon County to commit all of its available resources; and

WHEREAS, Marathon County requests that Marathon County Emergency Management advise the State of Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs of our disaster conditions;

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 323.11, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors declares a State of Emergency in Marathon County and exercise powers conferred upon the county board that appear necessary and expedient for a period of time limited by the existence of the emergency conditions or are likely to exist;

Resolution #: _____

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND.

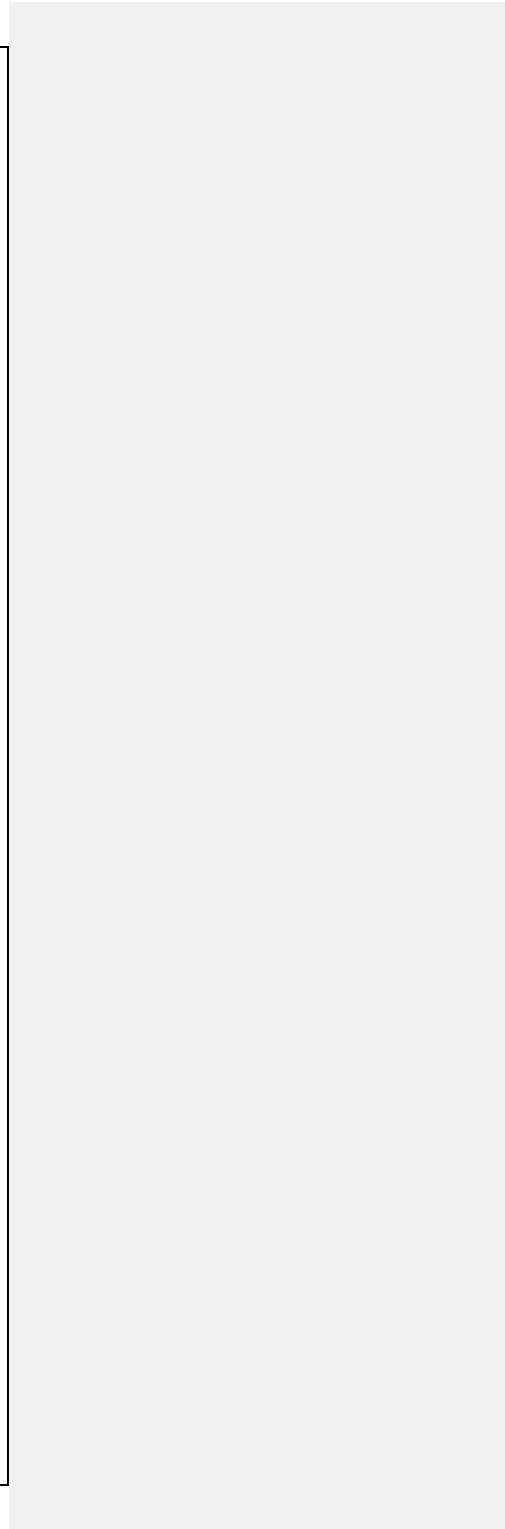
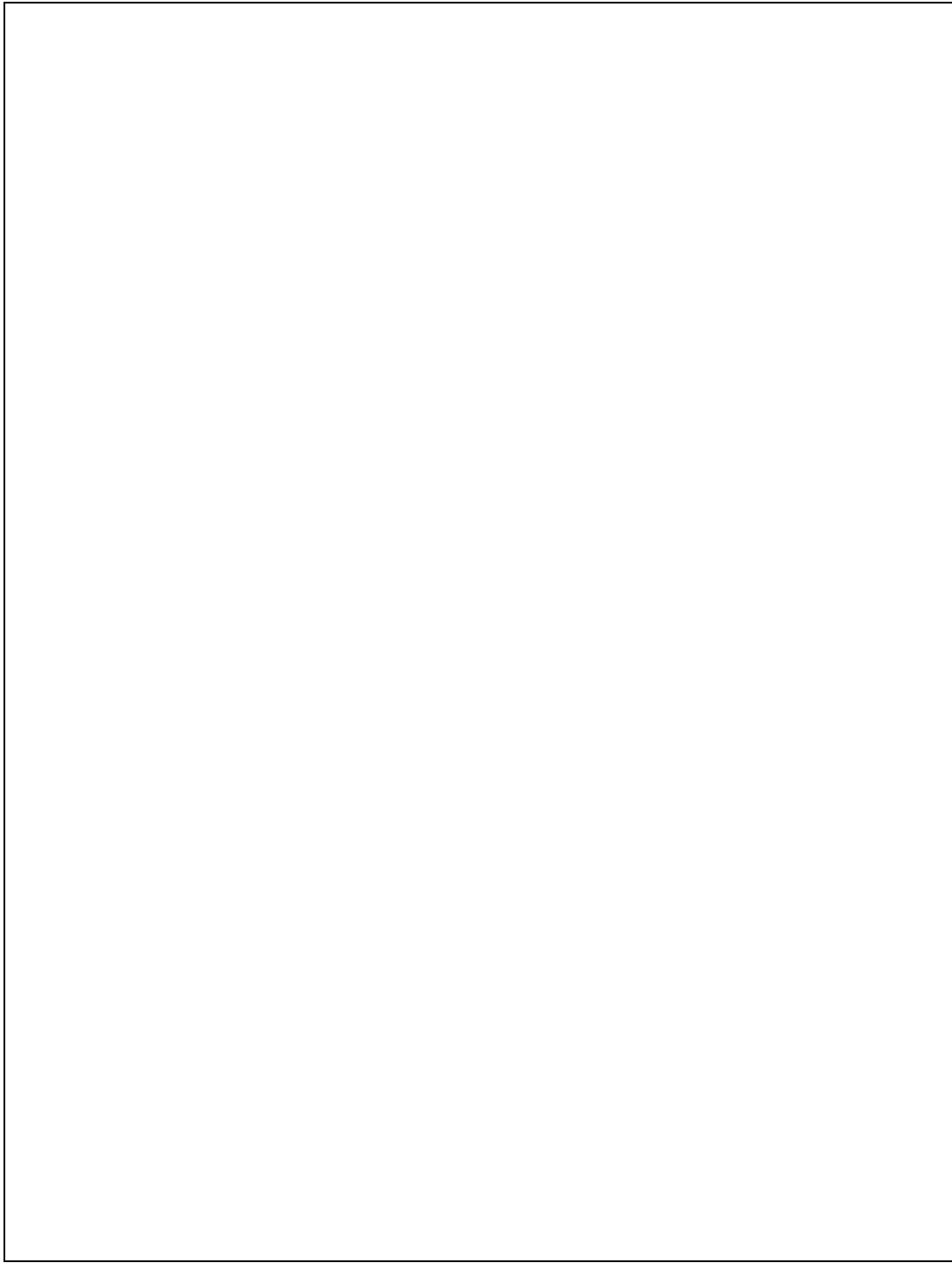
Marathon County Chair

COMPLETED AT MARATHON COUNTY COURTHOUSE THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____.

RECORD OF CHANGES

#	Date	Agency/Individual	Change
1.	3/6/2018	Emergency Management	Numerous revisions throughout document.
2.	6/26/2020	Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed physical location of the Emergency Management department • Changed signatory under emergency declaration to Marathon County Chair • Note: Although County Administrator changed, EOP remained in effect
3.	7/18/2020	Emergency Management	Revised Support Annexes
4.	4/21/2021	Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised promulgation statement • Revised Emergency Management Organizational Chart • As it relates to ESF's, changed "Primary" to "Lead" • Switched lead department for the Plan to Administration and placed Emergency Management to support • Added fire departments to MABAS • Revised ESF Responsibilities matrix • Added ESF 4, 6 12 annex references • Added Countywide Strategic Plan reference (as it relates to EPCRA) • Condensed EOC information from two sections into one • Replaced UW-Extension with impacted municipality as lead in ESF 11 • Moved components of plan into scope • Removed duplicative language regarding requesting assistance. • Removed duplicative language as it relates to consequences
5.	<u>9/2/2022</u>	<u>Emergency Management</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Revised line of succession to reflect Emergency Management Ordinance</u> • <u>Revised promulgation statement</u> • <u>Replaced Administrator with County Board Chair in declaration procedure</u>
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RESOLUTION # R-____-22

**TO ADOPT AN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
MARATHON COUNTY: 2022**

WHEREAS, Wis. Stat. § 323.14(1)(a), requires that each county board shall develop and adopt an emergency management plan and program that is compatible with the state plan of emergency management; and

WHEREAS, the current emergency management plan was in need of revision; and

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Emergency Management Director has undertaken the task of revising the emergency management plan to conform to the state law and current practice; and

WHEREAS, on September 6, 2022, the Public Safety Committee voted to approve revisions and to forward to the county board the draft as set forth in the Attachment hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors hereby ordain and resolve to: adopt the revised emergency management plan to read as described in the Attachment hereto.

Respectfully submitted this 27th day of September 2022.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

BOARD CHAIR

Kurt Gibbs

Financial Impact: No anticipated budgetary impact for 2023