Disaster Response in the State of Wisconsin and the Role of the Private Sector
Presenters

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Agenda

I. Risks/Hazards
II. Wisconsin: A Home Rule State
III. Role/Phases of Emergency Management
IV. Preparedness
V. Response to an Incident/Disaster
VI. Emergency Management/Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
VII. Recovery: Short and Long-term
VIII. Sharing Situational Awareness with Private Sector
IX. Private Sector Recovery Assistance
X. Wisconsin Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC)
XI. Public-Private Partnerships
PROBABLE RISKS/HAZARDS

- Floods
- Tornado/Severe Winds
- Blizzards/Ice Storms
- Extreme Heat/Cold
- HAZMAT Spills/Releases (Rail, Truck, Fixed Facility)
- Underground Pipeline Leak/Explosion
- Cyber Attacks
- Health Pandemics
- Chemical/Biological Incidents
- Acts of Terrorism
- Long-term Disruption of Critical Infrastructure (Electric, Water, Telecommunications, Etc.)
- Solar Storms (Affects Communications, Power Grid)
- Civil Unrest
- Radiological
Wisconsin Home Rule

Wisconsin is a “Home Rule” State consisting of four types of political jurisdictions, each with required services they must provide.

**County** – Primary political jurisdiction in the state (WI State Statute Chapter 59)

**City** - An autonomous incorporated area within one or more counties (WI State Statute Chapter 62)

**Village** – An autonomous incorporated area within one or more counties (WI State Statute Chapter 61)

**Town** – An unincorporated jurisdiction within a county (WI State Statute Chapter 60)
Required Services of Wisconsin Local Units of Government

**County:** Law enforcement, human services, public works, medical examiner/coroner, emergency management

**City:** Law Enforcement, fire, EMS, public works, public health, water/sewer, parks, emergency management

**Village** (Over 5,000 population): Law Enforcement, fire, EMS, public works, public health, water/sewer, parks, emergency management

**Town:** Fire, public works, water (not sewer), public health, emergency management

The above services may be contracted out with another local unit of government and/or consolidated and provided by the county or another political subdivision.
Role of Emergency Management

- Local
- State
- Federal
Emergency Management Definition:

The coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capabilities to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual disasters or emergencies, regardless of cause.
4 PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Mitigation: Prevent the occurrence
- Preparedness: Prior to the emergency
- Response: Immediate onset of emergency
- Recovery: Restoring community to pre-event conditions
Preparedness

- Training and Exercises
- Individuals/Employees and their families’ Preparedness
  - Evacuation or Shelter in Place
EVACUATION or SHELTER-IN-PLACE

• When do you Evacuate?

• When do you Shelter-in-Place?

• Local authorities and/or the type of emergency will determine whether you should Evacuate or Shelter-in-Place; it is situation dependent.
EVACUATION

Individual/Employee Family Plan

- Alternate location/shelter
- Transportation
- Communications Plan: Notify family (In/outside of area)
- Have a Go bag:
  (Take pills, pets, purse, specialty items for infants, disabled, pets and money)
- Be prepared to leave for a minimum of 72-hours
SHELTER-IN-PLACE

• Have supplies to last you/your family for a minimum of 72-hours.
• What if your business is told to Shelter-In-Place; do you have a plan?
• Have a Family Communications Plan
• **Home Emergency Preparedness Kit**
  • Basic items that should be stored in your home for an emergency are: water, food, first-aid supplies, clothing, bedding, flashlight, radio, extra batteries, and specialty items (Medications, pet supplies, etc.).
Response to an Incident or Disaster
ALL DISASTERS ARE LOCAL

- In Wisconsin, the locals are always in charge!

- Locals own the incident/disaster except for an “Act of Terrorism”.
Wisconsin State Statute #323 (Emergency Management)

323.01 (2) Role of State is to assist local units of government in responding to a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster.

323.11 Declaration by local government. The governing body of any local unit of government (County, city, village or town) may declare, by ordinance or resolution, an emergency existing within the local unit of government...

323.14 (4) The emergency power of the governing body includes the 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 local unit of government.
On-Scene Response Activities

Emergency Management (Municipal, County, State, Federal) support the on-scene Incident Commander/Unified Command and the overall emergency/disaster.

**Response Focus**

#1 Life Safety

#2 Protection of Property

Any/all types of first responders may be involved in an incident; be it municipal, county, state and/or federal governments, utilities and non-government agencies (NGOs).
Emergency Management
Response Activities May Include:

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation
- Personnel accountability
- Evacuation/shelter-in-place
- Shelter operations and support
- Notifications/communications
- Situation assessment
- Damage Assessment
- Resource acquisition, management, accountability and allocation
Local Incident or Event

Local EOC or Command Post

Local IC overwhelmed; lack local resources for incident response/recovery

Local / County State of Emergency Declared

State Declares State of Emergency

Resources

Resource Request

Federal Government

Resources***

Resource Request

State EOC

Resources

Resource Request

County EOC

The Big Picture

Local EOC or Command Post

Local IC overwhelmed; lack local resources for incident response/recovery

Local / County State of Emergency Declared
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

An Established Control Facility from which Emergency Operations can be Directed and Coordinated

EOCs:
• Create a common operating picture
• Provide overall policy and strategy
• Provide/coordinate public information
• Provide direction and coordination to support emergency operations in the field
• Carry out disaster management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation
• Collect, gather and analyze data/information and distribute such to key officials, first responders and the public as appropriate
• Create a critical link in supporting the incident commander and the emergency response and recovery efforts.
Trigger Points to Open an EOC

- Can vary from municipality to municipality, county to county.
- The more complex an incident, the more likelihood of the EOC being opened.
EOCs That May be Open During an Incident

Example of a Large-scale Complex Incident:
(Winter Ice Storm causing a widespread/long-term power outage)

- University EOC
- City/Municipal EOCs
- County EOCs
- State Agency Department EOCs
- State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- Wisconsin State Statute 323 Designates Wisconsin Emergency Management as the State’s Coordinating Agency during disasters.
Short and Long-term Recovery
The Recovery Phase can be divided into Short and Long-term

Short-term Recovery starts during the Response Phase to include Damage Assessment and the restoration of basic services to help individuals, communities and businesses return to normal/a new normalcy.

Within 24-hours of a large event/disaster, Wisconsin Emergency Management is looking for an initial disaster assessment from all impacted counties/county emergency management offices.
Critical Infrastructures - Mutually Dependent & Interconnected
Disaster Recovery Phases

- **Stabilization**
- **Intermediate** (Disaster Assistance)
- **Long Term Recovery** (Unmet Needs)

DAYS => WEEKS  WEEKS = MONTHS  MONTHS = YEARS
Short-term Recovery Activities

• Damage assessment to determine needs/economic impact
• Restoration of basic services/critical infrastructure
• Debris clean-up
• Financial assistance to individuals, government (Roads, bridges, water facilities, etc.) businesses
• Mass care for displaced human and animal populations
Long-term Recovery Activities

- Rebuilding of communities/public infrastructure
- Long-term psychological and economic impact of individuals
- Develop and incorporate mitigation activities into overall community resiliency to lessen future impact (Stabilize all systems)
Sharing Situational Awareness w/ the Private Sector

- **WebEOC**
  - Crisis management software used by local and state emergency management for situational awareness and managing resources

- **BEOC SitReps & Briefing Calls**
  - Provide overall situational awareness, information on impacts to the Private Sector, and resource requests

- **Social Media & Website**
  - Ready Wisconsin
  - [www.dma.wi.gov/DMA/wem](http://www.dma.wi.gov/DMA/wem)
Private Sector Recovery Assistance

In the aftermath of a disaster, emergency management can assist the Private Sector with:

• Information on agencies/resources that assist businesses with recovery
• Regulation of unscrupulous business practices such as price gouging, fraud, substandard work, and other abuses
• Waivers on weight restrictions, hours of service, fuel type, air emission standards, etc. to help expedite recovery and resolve supply-chain interruptions
• Provide information and coordination of credentialing or access/re-entry into the impacted area
Wisconsin BEOC

• Established in 2015 as the conduit to share information between the State of Wisconsin and the Private Sector during disasters and emergencies.

• Part of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) under the Operations Section.

• During times of disaster, it coordinates response and recovery efforts and improves communication and situational awareness between businesses impacted by a disaster or those tasked with providing supplies or services to the impacted areas and governments.

• Year-round it serves the Private Sector community by offering training and exercise opportunities for disaster preparedness and business continuity. It also promotes networking and mentorship between those companies experienced with disasters, and those who are not.
Examples of National Public-Private Partnerships
Existing Public-Private Partnerships in the State

- Kenosha County Public-Private Partnership
- Disaster Ready Chippewa Valley
- Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership
- Downtown Security Network
- La Crosse County Public-Private Partnership
- Jefferson County Public-Private Partnership
- Shawano County Public-Private Partnership
- Sawyer County Public-Private Partnership
- WI Electrical Utilities – Dept. of Military Affairs Public Private Partnership
- InfraGard (FBI/Private Sector PPP)
Future Plans for the Private Sector

- State Public-Private Partnership Disaster Summit – September 2018 in Oshkosh (FREE)
- More inclusion of private sector topics/areas of interest in annual governor’s conference
- State-wide training webinars
- Private sector board in WebEOC
- State interactive BEOC Dashboard
- Continued recruitment of BEOC members
- Continued private sector engagement in local and state workshops, trainings, and exercises
Thank you!

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