

## CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The Rapid City Common Council, in regular assembly on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, hereby adopts the May 2001 Rapid City-Pennington County  
Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview as official guidance for the  
conduct of emergency/disaster operations during enemy attack, natural and/or  
technological emergencies/disasters.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor, City of Rapid City

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Finance Officer, City of Rapid City

**Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan  
Administrative Overview**

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# **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

## **Chapter 1 Plan Introduction**

The purpose of this plan is to maximize the survival of the citizens of Rapid City, Box Elder, New Underwood, Wall, Hill City, Keystone, and Pennington County, the preservation of their property, and the consequences to the environment in the event a disaster should occur in this area. It may be natural, such as a flood, tornado or earthquake; technological, such as a hazardous materials spill, fire or dam failure; or weapons of mass destruction such as a biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical or explosive incident.

This plan is also intended to familiarize elected and appointed officials with the emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation responsibilities of county and city government.

This plan has been adopted by the entities identified in paragraph one and fully supports and integrates with the South Dakota Emergency Operations Plan and the Federal Response Plan.

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## Chapter 2 Authorities & References

### 2.1 Federal

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

### 2.2 State

South Dakota Codified Laws  
Chapter 1-17; Local Records Management Programs  
Chapter 1-24; Joint Exercise of Government Powers  
Chapter 1-27; Records Management  
Chapter 1-30; Emergency Interim Successors for Local Jurisdictions  
Chapter 3-4; Vacancies and Appointments  
Chapter 6-6; Designation of Substitute Place of Government  
Chapter 7-21; County Appropriations  
Chapter 9-21; Municipal Appropriations  
Chapter 33-15; Emergency Management  
South Dakota Emergency Operations Plan  
South Dakota Disaster Response & Recovery Handbook  
South Dakota Government Guide for Acquisitions, Disposals, and Exchanges

### 2.3 Local

Rapid City-Pennington County EM Administrative Plan  
Mutual Aid Agreements; various  
Mutual Aid for Civil Defense in the Time of Emergency Assistance

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## **Chapter 3 Situation, Assessment & Jurisdiction Information**

### **3.1 Geography & Demographics**

Pennington County is a large county of approximately 2,800 square miles with a 2000 estimated population of 89,000. The County encompasses a variety of terrain including prairies and mountains. Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, Badlands National Park, portions of the Black Hills National Forest, and portions of Ellsworth AFB are located within the County. These bring a large number of visitors to Pennington County.

Rapid City is the County seat for Pennington County and has a 2000 estimated population of 59,000. Rapid City is an area trade center and hosts many large conventions, concerts and fairs. Rapid City houses many of the tourists that visit this area. Wall, Keystone, and Hill City are communities which also attract many tourists.

The Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Management Office operates under a Joint City-County Agreement. This Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan is written as guidance for emergency/disaster operations in Rapid City, Wall, New Underwood, Box Elder, Hill City, Keystone, and the remainder of Pennington County.

Pennington County has a history of disasters, such as forest fires, structural fires, flash floods, tornadoes, blizzards and drought. These have caused millions of dollars in property damage and the loss of several hundred lives. The County is also susceptible to other hazards including earthquakes.

In addition, Pennington County is vulnerable to many types of technological disasters. The transportation systems in the County (highways, air, pipelines, utilities, rail) could have serious emergencies escalate into major disasters, if improperly handled. Hazardous materials spills, terrorist-weapons of mass destruction (WMD) activities, military accidents, or dam failure may also cause emergencies in the City and County.

### **3.2 Hazard Assessment**

Hazard assessment is the process of identifying and prioritizing those hazards that directly affect or have the potential to affect Pennington County. Vulnerability to that hazard is the susceptibility of life, property, and the environment to injury or damage if a hazard occurs. Risk is the probability that injury or damage will occur.

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A hazard analysis study of Pennington County shows that hazard susceptibility in the County can be grouped by the type of hazard, vulnerability to the hazard, and the risk to the county associated with the hazard.

### Pennington County Hazards

- Wildfire
- Hazardous Materials/Radiological Incident
- Seasonal Population Shift
- Urban/Structural Fire
- Tornado/High Winds
- Severe Winter Storm
- Flood/Flash Flood
- Power Failure
- Drought
- Dam Failure
- Earthquake
- Air Transportation Incident
- Landslide
- Aquifer Contamination
- Civil Disorder/Terrorism
- Nuclear Attack/Incident

### 3.3 Hazard Information

#### Hazard: **Wildfire**

**Vulnerability:** The Black Hills National Forest covers most of western Pennington County and grasslands cover a significant portion of central and eastern Pennington County. The population at risk includes year-round residents plus seasonal population gains from tourists. The seasonal shift occurs primarily between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Property at risk includes all public/private structures in the fire's path. Environmental consequences due to wildfire could include increased runoff due to burned cover and increased sediment in streams due to ash runoff when it rains.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is high that one or more wildfires will occur annually. Consequences can include loss of life, injury, reduced forest economic sustainability, reduced recreation opportunities and reduced tourism dollars.

**Mitigation:** The Black Hills National Forest and the Buffalo Gap National Grasslands along with private landowners have worked to decrease the fuel loading on lands they control. In addition, residents living in the urban interface should practice fuel thinning

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on their properties. Elected officials and public safety agencies can promote mitigation through statute and education.

### **Hazard: Hazardous Materials (HazMat)/Radiological Incident**

**Vulnerability:** A HazMat and/or radiological incident can occur at any given location in Pennington County. Primary transportation corridors include Interstate 90, US 16 and SD Highways 79 and 44. Primary fixed-facility locations include those facilities that store, use or distribute extremely hazardous substances including medical radiological materials. In addition, the KANEB pipeline that runs generally along SD 79 south of Rapid City is also vulnerable to an incident.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is high that one or more HazMat/radiological incidents will occur annually. Primary consequences are to individuals and the environment through contamination by the hazardous substance. Other associated risks are fire and explosion.

**Mitigation:** The county has an aggressive HazMat spill/radiological incident reporting program with all jurisdictional fire departments and law enforcement agencies participating. The jurisdiction is also host to one of two HazMat emergency response teams in the state. In addition, most emergency service agency personnel have been/will be trained to the HazMat "awareness level." Hospitals have extensive plans on the safe disposal of radiological medical waste.

### **Hazard: Seasonal Population Shift**

**Vulnerability:** The entire county is vulnerable to a seasonal population shift, but it occurs primarily from Wall (Wall Drug) west on Interstate 90 to Rapid City and then south on US 16 to the Mt Rushmore-Keystone/Hill City area.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is high that a seasonal population shift will occur annually. In a rural environment, all elements are directly affected including population, property and the environment.

**Mitigation:** Some of the efforts taken to reduce the impact of this hazard include multi-jurisdictional planning and response, multi-jurisdictional communications and coordination, and continued training and equipment upgrades for all emergency services agencies.

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### **Hazard: Urban/Structural Fire**

**Vulnerability:** A structural or urban fire can occur within the towns and municipalities of the county at any given time. All occupied and unoccupied structures are vulnerable.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is high that one or more urban/structural fires will occur annually. Consequences can include loss of life, injury and the economic impact of lost businesses, jobs and residences.

**Mitigation:** Agencies with the county have been quite proactive in public education and promoting fire safety. Preparedness programs include National Fire Safety Week observances each October, smoke and fire alarm awareness and fire preparedness in the schools.

### **Hazard: Tornado/High Winds**

**Vulnerability:** The greatest vulnerability exists to the 5000+ mobile/manufactured homes in the county. Historically, tornadoes have not been a high threat to the area, but they do occur. Loss of life has not occurred from this hazard, but the potential is there. Property and environmental damage may be significant should this hazard occur.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is medium that a tornado will occur on a historical average of at least once or more every five years. The potential for damaging high winds is also a risk. The consequences of occurrence could be severe and result in the loss of life and significant property damage.

**Mitigation:** Pennington County has an extremely proactive SkyWarn weather spotting program comprised of volunteers from the Search & Rescue Team and volunteer fire departments throughout the county. Along with this, the county is very active in public awareness and education programs on the use of warning devices and preparedness actions in general.

### **Hazard: Severe Winter Storm**

**Vulnerability:** The entire county is vulnerable to a severe winter storm. Particular populations at risk include rural homeowners, the elderly, and special needs residents. Facilities at risk include hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc. Other areas/items at risk include transportation corridors, utilities and livestock.



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**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is medium that a severe winter storm will occur on a historical average of at least once or more every five years. Exceptions have occurred outside this timeframe however. Consequences can include loss of life and injury to humans as well as loss of life to livestock.

**Mitigation:** Pennington County is quite proactive in promoting severe winter weather preparedness and routinely participates in the statewide Severe Winter Weather campaign. The county also conducts additional education and public awareness campaigns throughout the winter season.

### **Hazard: Flood/Flash Flood**

**Vulnerability:** All residents and campgrounds along Rapid Creek, Grizzly Bear Creek, Battle Creek, Box Elder Creek and Spring Creek. In addition, populations along the various creeks in Box Elder, Rapid City, Hill City, and Keystone are vulnerable.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is medium that a flood/flash flood with population and environmental consequences will occur on a historical average of at least once or more every five years. Consequences can include loss of life and injury plus loss of residences and public structures as well as a potential economic loss. Other consequences can include blocked transportation corridors, loss of utilities, evacuation of residents and debris clearance/removal.

**Mitigation:** Significant efforts have been made in this area since the devastating flood of 1972. Physical barriers and greenbelts have been built all along Rapid Creek through Rapid City. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is available to residents to protect against a catastrophic loss caused by flood/flash flood. In addition, a satellite-based flash flood warning system (MetWarn) was installed in 1996 to warn the major population centers in the Black Hills. Currently MetWarn sensors are installed on the upper reaches of Spring Creek (Hill City); Battle Creek and Grizzly Bear Creek (Keystone); Box Elder Creek (Box Elder); and Prairie Creek, Victoria Creek and Rapid Creek (Rapid City).

### **Hazard: Power Failure**

**Vulnerability:** The entire county is vulnerable to a loss of power. Three electric utility companies primarily serve county residents. Two of the companies are purchasers and distributors of the power it sells while the other electric utility is self-sufficient in that it produces, transmits and distributes its own power.

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**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is low for a massive power failure countywide and high for an occasional localized power failure based upon historical averages. The consequences of occurrence range from a nuisance to a severe emergency depending upon the length and location of the outage.

**Mitigation:** Mitigation in this area flows from two directions. Personal mitigation where residents prepare themselves for the occasional power outage and corporate where the power providers prepare themselves for disruptions through redundancy and alternate routing. Through continuing public education programs, residents are encouraged to have emergency supplies and clothing available should they experience a power failure. Power providers are encouraged to move away from a "single node of failure" to a partially redundant transmission and distribution system.

### **Hazard: Drought**

**Vulnerability:** All agricultural areas in the county are vulnerable to drought. This applies to cropland and grass for livestock. All cropland/grassland not under irrigation could be damaged. Drought conditions expose the environment to disease, fire and infestation with the severity proportionate to the length of the drought. Prolonged drought will also affect the livelihood of producers as their livestock could perish or they could be forced to sell their animals.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence is medium and is cyclical in nature depending upon the weather. Historically, the county has suffered drought conditions somewhere at least once or more every five years. The consequences of occurrence could range from low to high depending upon the length of the drought and how widespread it is. Personal consequences can include health complications particularly in the elderly and economic complications as commodity prices rise.

**Mitigation:** During a drought, public education and awareness programs are critical. Residents and landowners are encouraged to conserve public and private water whenever possible. In addition, fire and camping restrictions are normally imposed during severe drought.

### **Hazard: Dam Failure**

**Vulnerability:** Pactola Dam sits on Rapid Creek approximately 34 miles upstream from Rapid City. Residents and businesses located below the dam are the primary populations and property at risk. Specifically, the City of Rapid City is directly vulnerable to problems from Pactola. In addition, the Sylvan Lake Dam drainage places

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Hill City at risk.

**Risk:** The probability of occurrence for a dam failure is very low. However, the consequences to persons, property and the environment are high if the Pactola or Sylvan Lake dams were to fail. Widespread flooding and the attendant potential loss of life and injury are a concern. Other consequences could be health problems due to the floodwater and mountains of debris.

**Mitigation:** A series of satellite MetWarn sensors are located on Rapid Creek below Pactola Dam and on Sunday Gulch below Sylvan Lake Dam to warn of any problems to the residents of Rapid City and Hill City respectively. This early warning system gives local authorities time to alert the population at risk to evacuate to higher ground. In addition, Pactola Dam is inspected annually for dam-worthiness. The dam is owned by the U S Bureau of Reclamation and operated by the Rapid City Public Works Department. Sylvan Lake Dam is also inspected annually and is owned by the State of South Dakota. The volunteer fire departments responsible for the areas below the dams are very proactive and have emergency contingency plans in place to notify residents should there be a problem at the dams. Also, the county has its own Emergency Alert System (EAS) transmitter to send emergency notifications through all local electronic media.

### **Hazard: Earthquake**

**Vulnerability:** The Black Hills area of the county is the primary area of vulnerability. Residents and their property in this area are at risk should an earthquake occur.

**Risk:** The probability that a devastating earthquake will occur is very low. However, earthquakes in the 2.0 Richter scale range have occurred near Mt Rushmore. There are no known or mapped earthquake faults in the county. Consequences that could occur include loss of life, injury, property damage and infrastructure damage such as roads, bridges, etc.

**Mitigation:** Area jurisdictions follow Uniform Building Code (UBC) guidelines for construction in this area.

### **Hazard: Air Transportation Incident**

**Vulnerability:** Airports/airstrips including Rapid City Regional Airport and Ellsworth Air Force Base are the primary areas of vulnerability in the county. However, this hazard is not limited exclusively to areas that accommodate landings and takeoffs. An air

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transportation incident could occur anywhere in the county.

**Risk:** The probability of an air transportation incident resulting in loss of life is low. However, consequences could be severe if a commercial airliner or a multi-passenger general aviation aircraft were to crash. Crashes normally result in loss of life, explosion and fire.

**Mitigation:** At an FAA/US Government controlled airport, crash-rescue plans are in place day-to-day to deal with an incident of this magnitude. In addition, these plans are tested/exercised on a regular basis.

### **Hazard: Landslide**

**Vulnerability:** This hazard manifests itself primarily on hills that have been disturbed due to road, bridge or building construction. Persons and property are both at risk if they are in or below the area when a landslide occurs.

**Risk:** The probability of a significant landslide occurring in the county is low due to the general geological stability of the area. However, the risk can be greater in periods of extreme moisture and potentially unstable hillsides. Consequences could be significant were a large-scale landslide occur and could result in loss of life and destruction of property.

**Mitigation:** Area jurisdictions follow Uniform Building Code (UBC) guidelines and discourage construction in known areas with a potential for landslide. Soil stabilization activities have also taken place on vulnerable cut slopes.

### **Hazard: Aquifer Contamination**

**Vulnerability:** Access to the aquifers deep under the Black Hills area is normally difficult. However, there exists "sinks" in creeks west of Rapid City where the creek disappears and then re-appears later downstream. Dye tests have demonstrated that it takes approximately 30 days for a substance to "disappear" and then re-appear again in the well water used for the majority of the Rapid City water supply. These tests point to the possibility of water supply/well contamination should an accident/incident occur that introduces a foreign substance to the aquifer such as a hazardous materials substance/chemical.

**Risk:** The probability of aquifer contamination is low, but one that should not be dismissed out-of-hand. The consequences could be significant and could result in loss

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of life and a contaminated environment.

Mitigation: Aquifer well water used by the City of Rapid City is protected by hazardous substance detection devices at the well head. These sensors alert for the substances/contaminates specified such as petroleum products, common chemicals, etc. Normally, private wells located throughout the county have no such protection. In addition, new substances/compounds/contaminates may not be detected.

### **Hazard: Civil Disorder/Terrorism**

Vulnerability: The entire county could be vulnerable to this hazard although there are several targets of opportunity that present themselves as a more likely scenario. These include Mt Rushmore National Memorial, Pactola Dam and the Sturgis Bike Week events in Rapid City. Populations and property at risk include those people and buildings/structures in the area of the hazard.

Risk: The probability of occurrence for civil disorder/terrorism is low. This hazard can also be masked through a hazardous materials incident. Consequences could include loss of life, injury, fire, explosion and/or a contaminated environment.

Mitigation: Proactive law enforcement large-crowd plans exist as do mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions. That said, a determined terrorist/terrorist group would normally succeed in their nefarious activities.

### **Hazard: Nuclear Attack/Incident**

Vulnerability: The entire county is vulnerable to a nuclear attack/incident although it is probable that Rapid City and Ellsworth Air Force Base are primary targets.

Risk: The probability of occurrence for a nuclear attack/incident is very low. However, should a nuclear attack/incident occur, the consequences to persons, property and the environment would be devastating. Loss of life, injury, uninhabitable land and a contaminated atmosphere are all adverse by-products of a nuclear attack/incident.

Mitigation: Public awareness and preparedness, continued government intelligence of probable nuclear-capable groups and good communications can all help reduce the impact of this hazard.

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## **3.4 Agency Responsibilities & Capabilities**

This section provides information on the type and number of emergency services agencies that are available during an emergency/disaster. Information is included to familiarize the reader of this plan with the primary responsibilities of each type of agency.

The purpose of this section gives the reader of this plan background information on our jurisdiction by providing the various types of agencies, responsibilities and capabilities of those agencies that are present in the county.

Each sub-section includes general capabilities and responsibilities for the below listed agencies. Capabilities of the agencies are listed in detail in the Resource Manual; responsibilities are listed in the Operations Guide. The sub-sections included here are:

- 3.4.1 Pennington County BOC/Mayors/City Councils/Town Boards
- 3.4.2 Emergency Management
- 3.4.3 Fire Service
- 3.4.4 Law Enforcement/Evacuation Coordinator/Missing Persons/Coroner
- 3.4.5 Emergency Services Communications Center
- 3.4.6 Health and Medical Services
- 3.4.7 Public Works/Transportation/Utilities
- 3.4.8 Search & Rescue
- 3.4.9 Human Services/Volunteer Organizations

### **3.4.1 Pennington County BOC/Mayors/City Councils/Town Boards**

The role of elected officials includes the direction and control of all local government agencies. During times of emergency or disaster that role expands to include participation in the Emergency Operations Center. Elected officials are responsible for establishing policies on public information and use of available funds, including emergency and disaster funds. Elected officials are also involved with any evacuation decision making and with establishing community priorities. During an emergency or disaster, elected officials will need to act on any necessary ordinances or resolutions and will take the official action needed for an Emergency/Disaster Declaration whenever the situation warrants.

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### **3.4.2 Emergency Management**

The role of Emergency Management is to advise the Pennington County Board of Commissioners, Rapid City Mayor/Common Council, and other jurisdictional governing bodies on emergency/disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. During times of emergency or disaster Emergency Management activates the Emergency Operations Center and is responsible for its operation. They are also responsible for coordinating any Military, State, or Federal aid that may be available.

Emergency Management prepares and updates emergency/disaster plans and coordinates operations between governmental agencies and support organizations before, during, and after the emergency/disaster. They also conduct first responder and public awareness and preparedness campaigns, and oversee the Pennington County Search and Rescue Operation.

### **3.4.3 Fire Service**

In addition to the Rapid City Fire and Emergency Services, and Ellsworth Air Force Base Fire Department, there are eighteen volunteer fire services providing fire protection to Pennington County. (Black Hawk, Box Elder, Doty, Hayward, Hill City, Johnson Siding, Keystone, New Underwood, North Haines, Quinn, Rapid Valley, Rochford, Rockerville, Scenic, Silver City, Wall, Wasta, and Whispering Pines). Fire Department responsibilities may include, fire protection and education, medical response, rescue, evacuation, hazardous materials, and gathering and disseminating warning information in their areas of responsibility. While responsibilities vary among districts, fire departments are looked upon as leaders in establishing and participating in the Incident Command System.

### **3.4.4 Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement agencies in Pennington County include the Pennington County Sheriff's Office, Rapid City Police Department, and the Box Elder Police Department. Law enforcement for Wall, Hill City, and Keystone is conducted by the Pennington County Sheriff's Office. Other agencies performing some law enforcement functions in Pennington County include the South Dakota Highway Patrol, Game, Fish, and Parks Officers, and the United States Forest Service. During an emergency/disaster event Law Enforcement will establish a Security Division under the Incident Command System and be responsible for all law enforcement related operations. These operations may include warnings, security, evacuation, search and rescue, traffic management, crowd control, missing persons, and the coroner function.

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### **3.4.5 Emergency Services Communications Center (911 Center)**

The Pennington County Emergency Service Communications Center acts as dispatch and communications net control for the following agencies: Rapid City Fire and Emergency Services, Rural Fire Departments, Ambulance services, Pennington County Search and Rescue, Rapid City-Pennington County Hazardous Materials Response Team, Pennington County Dive Team, Rapid City Police Department, Pennington County Sheriff's Office and the Box Elder Police Department.

During emergencies/disasters the ESCC keeps the Pennington County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) informed of major incidents, including locations, resources deployed, staging areas and status updates. The ESCC Director serves as the EOC Communications Officer during a large EOC activation.

### **3.4.6 Health and Medical Services**

Health and Medical Services within Pennington County include Rapid City Regional Hospital, AMR Ambulance, Wall Ambulance, New Underwood Ambulance, Keystone Ambulance, Hill City Ambulance, Pennington County Health and Human Services and Pennington County Environmental Health. The responsibilities divided among these agencies include medical staffing, medical transport, emergency/disaster medical and health situations, first-aid, mass inoculations, relief agency coordination, medical support, and advice on the safety of drinking water and food stocks. These agencies are expected to establish or participate in a Medical Division within the Incident Command System.

### **3.4.7 Public Works/Transportation/Utilities**

The Public Works, Transportation, and Utilities companies play a major role during emergency/disaster in maintaining transportation arteries, moving equipment and supplies, and utility restoration. The major Public Works agencies in Pennington County include the Pennington County Highway Department, Rapid City Streets Department, and South Dakota Department of Transportation. These agencies coordinate efforts for debris removal, highway barricades, road signs, snow removal, and emergency repairs to roads, bridges, and vital transportation routes.

Agencies involved in the transportation of equipment, supplies, and people include the Public Works Agencies listed above, South Dakota National Guard, Pennington County Search and Rescue, Rapid City Area Schools, and public companies having trucks, buses, and trailers. These agencies and companies will be requested to assist in



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moving equipment and supplies and assisting in the evacuation of citizens, when needed.

Major utility companies serving Pennington County include Black Hills Power and Light, Montana Dakota Utilities, West River Electric Co-Op, and Black Hills Electric Co-Op. Drinking water is provided by each city/town within the county. Coordination with utility companies is needed to shutoff utilities in emergencies to prevent injury and property damage. During an emergency/disaster each utility will set priorities for public service and utility use and restoration.

### **3.4.8 Search and Rescue**

The Pennington County Search and Rescue Team is a unit of The Pennington County Emergency Management Office. The team is manned entirely by volunteers. Team capabilities include but are not limited to, searching for lost persons, vertical rescue, vehicle extrication, weather spotting, winter weather rescue, and a mobile communications/command center. In addition they support the City/County fire departments and Dive Rescue Team with the Cascade Air System to re-fill self-contained breathing air bottles.

Search and Rescue operations will be conducted by Law Enforcement, Fire Service, Civil Air Patrol, or Pennington County Search and Rescue, etc. as required. Law Enforcement, Fire, and Ambulance agencies may request assistance from the Pennington County Search and Rescue Team.

### **3.4.9 Human Services/Volunteer Organizations**

In addition to ambulance and fire departments many other volunteer agencies play a role during emergencies and disasters. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Civil Air Patrol, Black Hills Snowmobile Club, Black Hills Four Wheelers, Adventists in Disaster and many other groups are available to lend assistance when it is needed. These agencies often fulfil the role of shelter, feeding, medical aid and other basic human needs. During times of disaster these groups will organize with the Emergency Operations Center to coordinate services and prevent duplication of efforts.

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## **Chapter 4 Emergency Organization**

The Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan addresses the probable spectrum of emergencies and disasters that could occur in the county. Some emergencies will be preceded by a buildup or warning period, providing sufficient time to warn the public and implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life, property damage, and effects on the environment. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the emergency operations plan and efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All departments and agencies in the County must be prepared to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing mutual aid.

This Chapter includes the following sections:

- 4.1 Concept of Operations**
- 4.2 Continuity of Government**
- 4.3 Coordination**

### **4.1 Concept of Operations**

This Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations plan consisting of this Administrative Overview, the Operations Guide, the Emergency Operations Center Guide and the Resource Manual was developed by Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Management to establish procedures for emergency/disaster response and short-term recovery functions during all types of emergency/disaster situations.

The Pennington County Board of Commissioners is responsible for the direction and control of emergency/disaster operations and for the organization of personnel, resources, and facilities.

The Emergency Management Coordinator will coordinate emergency/disaster activities under the direction of the Pennington County Board of Commissioners Chair/Rapid City Mayor. He/she will also act as an advisor to the Commission, Rapid City Mayor, other Mayors, Town Board Presidents, City Councils, Town Boards, and the EOC Staff.

Heads of Pennington County, Rapid City, and other jurisdictional departments and non-governmental personnel are responsible for emergency/disaster functions as specified in the balance of this plan. Emergency/disaster operations will be conducted by the County, City, and non-governmental personnel supplemented as necessary by trained

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volunteers and manpower available within Rapid City, Pennington County and other municipalities within the county.

During emergencies/disasters involving Rapid City and Pennington County, representatives of the City, the County, and other jurisdictions will conduct joint operations from the Incident Command Post and/or the Emergency Operations Center, as required in accordance with this plan.

An Incident Command Post will be established during natural or technological emergencies. An Incident Management System will be established by the responsible agency. The public safety agency responsible to assume Incident Command will depend upon the type of incident and the jurisdictional area.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated in natural or technological emergencies/disasters. The EOC will coordinate with the Incident Commander. The EOC Policy Board may act as a Unified Command, as needed. Other EOC Staff members will support the Incident Commander.

During incidents caused by nuclear attack, accidental missile launch, terrorist activity, etc., operations and communications will be directed from the EOC.

In hazardous materials incidents, the Rapid City-Pennington County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team will respond.

### Activation of the EOC

In the event of an emergency/disaster, the Emergency Management Coordinator may activate the EOC. NOTE: The EOC is not a public shelter.

The Chair of the Pennington County Board of Commissioners and/or the Mayor of Rapid City may activate the EOC. If the Chairperson/Mayor is unavailable, the next person in the line of succession may activate the EOC. Other Pennington County mayors/town board presidents may request activation of the EOC to assist them should their jurisdiction be involved in an emergency/disaster.

The EOC will be organized and staffed as appropriate for the situation.

### EOC Locations

The primary Pennington County EOC is located in the basement of the Pennington County Courthouse at 315 St Joseph Street. Phone 605-394-2185.

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

The alternate EOC is located in the basement of the Pennington County Highway Building on South Highway 79. Phone 605-394-2166.

The State EOC is located in the basement of the Soldiers and Sailors Building, Pierre, South Dakota. Phone 605-773-3231.

The State Area EOC for western South Dakota is located in the Headquarters Building at Camp Rapid, Rapid City, South Dakota. Phone 605-394-5161.

There is also an Incident Room located adjacent to the Emergency Services Communications Center in the Public Safety Building at 300 Kansas City Street.

Local Disaster Declarations are made by the affected municipality and/or the Pennington County Board of Commissioners on the advice of the Emergency Management Coordinator.

A disaster declaration is made when the disaster requires resources beyond those available in the municipality and/or the County.

A resolution with a precise explanation of the disaster must be passed by the Board of Commissioners that the jurisdiction is in a State of Emergency/ Disaster.

A disaster declaration allows local officials to relax certain bid requirements and operate under special powers. See:

Contracting Powers of Local Subdivision; SDCL 33-15-29

County Appropriations; SDCL 7-21

Municipal Appropriations; SDCL 9-21

South Dakota Government Guide for Acquisitions, Disposals, and Exchanges (Bid Booklet)

If State or Federal Assistance is required, a County Disaster Declaration must be sent to the Governor's Office through the SD Division of Emergency Management. See Appendix III (Disaster Declaration Information).

### **4.1.1 Phases of Emergency Management**

The functions of Emergency Management are conducted in four phases; preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase is not a separate, specific time period;

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

rather, one phase may overlap into another. Each phase is guided by the information, policies, and procedures listed in all volumes of the Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan.

Preparedness Phase – This phase includes a series of action steps, future plans, and training functions designed to lessen the impact from an emergency or disaster. These include but are not limited to:

- Emergency responder training
- Emergency response exercises
- Policy and procedure review and revisions
- EOC staff training
- Hazard analysis

Response Phase – This is the phase in which priority is given to the protection of lives, property and the environment. This phase includes the expansion of response from the local level to mutual aid, state and federal assistance. Detailed information is addressed in the Operations Guide.

Recovery Phase – This phase identifies functions needed after the emergency or disaster response. This includes long term sheltering, replacement housing, debris removal, rebuilding of public infrastructure, etc. This phase also includes expanding recovery to include state and federal resources. Detailed information is addressed in the Operations Guide.

Mitigation Phase – This phase includes activities possible to lessen the impact, reduce, or prevent future incidents. These activities include but are not limited to:

- Planning and zoning recommendations
- Floodway restrictions
- Building codes
- Road, bridge, and culvert design
- Future use issues

### **4.1.2 Incident Management System**

The use of an incident management system when working in a multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional emergency environment is critical. Incident management systems are used to manage all aspects of an incident, including delegation of authorities and span of control for personnel. Although the terminology may differ, an incident management system is similar to the chain of command in the military or the management system in

## Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview

a large commercial enterprise. The National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) commonly called the Incident Command System (ICS) allows the community to:

- Analyze the emergency/disaster situation and decide how to respond quickly, appropriately, and effectively
- Direct and coordinate the efforts of the response resources
- Coordinate response efforts with other communities and agencies
- Use available resources efficiently and effectively
- Maintain accountability for manpower and resources

The manner in which the situation is managed will determine the effectiveness of the entire operation. Use of the ICS includes the following:

- Managing the varying disciplines, organizations, and agencies not accustomed to working together on a day-to-day basis.
- Providing for an all-hazards, all-risk direction and control emergency/disaster management system.
- Incorporating the organizational tasking for emergency services into a single related section.
- Essential to saving lives, protecting property, and restoration of government services.
- ICS team structure.
- Everyday use, don't wait for a disaster.
- Training

The Incident Command System is organized around five primary functions:

- Command
  - Information
  - Liaison
  - Safety
- Operations
- Planning/Intelligence
- Logistics
- Finance/Administration

The Incident Commander (IC) is the individual on-scene who is in charge of the overall management and leadership of the incident. Initially, the first public safety officer arriving at the scene of an emergency/disaster will become the IC and will establish the ICS. The public safety agency responsible for assuming IC will depend upon the type of incident and the jurisdictional area of responsibility. The jurisdictionally responsible agency may request a more qualified agency to assume Command as needed. A Unified Command may be established if the situation requires it. The Command Staff consists of the following positions:

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

**Public Information Officer:** The point of contact for the media or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event.

**Safety Officer:** The individual responsible for monitoring safety considerations and developing procedures for the safety of all incident-assigned personnel.

**Liaison Officer:** In a large scale event, the individual responsible for coordinating the involvement of agencies in a multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional response.

**Operations:** Conducts tactical operations to carry out the incident action plan, develops tactical objectives, organizes and directs all resources.

**Planning/Intelligence:** Develops the incident action plan to identify the objectives that the Operations Center will ultimately carry out. Collects and disseminates information and maintains the status of all resources committed to the emergency/disaster.

**Logistics:** Supports the incident operation by providing resources required by the incident action plan. Also provides communications and communications planning for the emergency/disaster.

**Finance/Administration:** Monitors costs related to the emergency/disaster and provides accounting, time recording and cost analysis functions.

### **4.1.3 Emergency Operations Center**

The Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Center is designed as a central location for Elected Officials and Department Heads to coordinate emergency actions during natural or technological emergencies and disasters or during an enemy attack.

The EOC is where the Policy/Management Group makes policy and management decisions, coordinates activities between agencies, and where response and recovery activities are coordinated. The EOC provides a centralized location for the Policy/Management Group to address and coordinate the five functional sections of the incident management system; Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance. The EOC also provides a centralized area for disaster information, public information, resources, communication and coordination.

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

### Activation of the EOC

In the event of an emergency/disaster, the Emergency Management Coordinator may activate the EOC. NOTE: The EOC is not a public shelter.

The Chair of the Pennington County Board of Commissioners and/or the Mayor of Rapid City may activate the EOC. If the Chairperson/Mayor is unavailable, the next person in the line of succession may activate the EOC. Other Pennington County mayors may request activation of the EOC to assist them should their jurisdiction be involved in an emergency/disaster.

The EOC will be organized and staffed as appropriate for the situation.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the basement of the Pennington County Courthouse. It includes 6000 square feet of operating space with a protection factor of +100pf. It is connected to a 300KW emergency generator with a 10,000 gallon fuel supply. There is a 2,000 gallon dedicated water supply. Radio and telephone communications are available.

The Alternate EOC is located in the basement of the Pennington County Highway Building on Highway 79 South. Emergency power is available. Portable radio and in-place and cellular telephone equipment will be used for communications.

A mobile Incident Command Post is housed at the Pennington County Search and Rescue Building, 140 E. Main N., Rapid City. This command center is equipped with the major radio frequencies and emergency power.

The Rapid City Police Department, the Pennington County Sheriff's Office and the Rapid City Department of Fire & Emergency Services each have additional mobile command centers that may be used during emergencies/disasters.

### **4.2 Continuity of Government**

South Dakota Codified Laws, Sections 1-30-5, 1-30-6, 1-30-7, and 1-30-8 detail ordinances pertaining to emergency interim successors for the officers of local jurisdictions. Each officer of the jurisdiction shall designate no less than three or more than seven successors for his/her position by name or by title and specify their order of succession. In the event of a complete power failure and/or communications outage, elected officials and department heads of Rapid City/Pennington County government will automatically report to the Pennington County EOC.



# Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan

## Administrative Overview

### 4.3 Coordination/Requests for Assistance

This section deals with those aspects of Coordination concerning outside jurisdiction assistance including coordination between the local jurisdiction and the state, federal and other jurisdictions.

The purpose of this section is to provide the user of this document as well as elected and appointed local government officials an overview of how different levels of government will cooperate and coordinate during times of emergencies and disasters. It will also give a quick review of the "Damage Assessment" and "Disaster Declaration" processes.

Each sub-section will present a brief overview of the topic.

- 4.3.1 Coordination with State/Federal Government**
- 4.3.2 Disaster Declaration Process**
- 4.3.4 Damage Assessment Reporting**
- 4.3.5 Mutual Aid**

#### 4.3.1 Coordination with State/Federal Government

In some circumstances, Pennington County may be overwhelmed by an incident or event and will need to request assistance from the State/Federal Government. Most situations will dictate that the county will maintain command of an incident through the Incident Command System and both State and Federal resources and agencies will be there to help support the event. The purpose of this section is to outline the process and procedures to be followed when requesting assistance. These requests may be in the form of equipment, personnel, or other types of assistance.

Requests for coordination/assistance are made to the South Dakota Division of Emergency Management (605-773-3231) in Pierre normally through the Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Management Office (605-394-2185; 605-394-4135 after hours).

Requests for assistance should be accompanied by a local emergency or disaster declaration and a situation report detailing the emergency condition (verbal or written). Conditions applicable to situations requiring assistance to *save lives and protect property* must include:

- The assistance requested is necessary to save lives and protect property;
- The situation is beyond the capability of county and/or city government; and

## Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview

- The requesting level of government has specified what assistance is needed.

Conditions applicable to situations requiring assistance to *restore and recover* that must be met include:

- The situation is beyond the capability of county and/or city government;
- The requesting level of government has specified what assistance is needed; and
- A detailed damage assessment has been completed and provided to state emergency management officials.

Once a request for assistance has been received, the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will determine if there are resources or programs available at the state and/or Federal levels to meet the needs of the emergency/disaster situation.

DEM will also coordinate efforts to determine eligibility and implementation for all available assistance.

### 4.3.2 Damage Assessment Reporting

Damage Assessment information provides the basis for local, State, and Federal officials to evaluate the physical, social, and economic impact of the emergency/disaster. It enables them to formulate a course of action for recovery and restoration on a priority basis.

The Damage Assessment Process reveals the impact of the emergency/disaster and allows the jurisdiction to determine their resource needs.

The following Damage Assessment Surveys are used to determine the extent of the emergency/disaster and whether or not assistance from State/Federal resources are needed:

- Windshield Survey
  - Immediately after an emergency/disaster occurs, it is vital to get a quick idea of the location and severity of the damage. The first true damage assessments occur with a "windshield survey", which means: driving, walking or flying over the most severely affected area(s) to determine the overall impact upon life and property. The windshield survey provides local officials with sufficient information to determine whether local resources can cope with the problem or if additional assistance is necessary. The windshield survey should be used to gather raw numbers

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

to the Initial Situation Report that is sent to the State Division of Emergency Management.

- Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)
  - The Initial Damage Assessment is started as soon as possible after the windshield survey is completed and is a more detailed look at the damage caused by the emergency/disaster. The IDA provides the detail information used in the Emergency/Disaster Situation Report. This report provides an accurate picture of the damage incurred and the impact on the community. The State Division of Emergency Management should receive the Emergency/Disaster Situation Report as soon as possible in order to recommend a course of action to the Adjutant General and the Governor.

The Governor will take the information supplied by the local jurisdiction and determine if the State is in a position to assist or if the emergency/disaster is so overwhelming, he can make a request to the President through the Federal Emergency Management Agency for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

### **4.3.3 Disaster Declaration Process**

The Disaster Declaration Process is normally begun on the local jurisdiction level. This process sends the declaration up from lower levels of government and eventually, if all lower levels of government support the declaration, to the President of the United States.

The purpose of this section is to give a brief overview of the Disaster Declaration Process and responsibilities of each level of government.

When a disaster occurs, local government resources must be fully utilized before State (or Federal) assistance will be made available.

- Emergency – The State defines an “Emergency” as any natural, nuclear, man-made, war-related, or catastrophic producing phenomena in any part of the state which in the determination of the Governor requires the commitment of less than all available state resources to supplement the local efforts of political subdivisions of the state to save lives and to protect property, public health, and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of disaster. The Federal Government defines an “Emergency” as 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

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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.

- Disaster – The State defines a “Disaster” as any natural, nuclear, man-made, war-related or other catastrophic producing phenomena in any part of the state which, in the determination of the Governor, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant all state assistance that is reasonable available, above and beyond emergency resource commitments. The Federal Government defines a “Disaster” as any natural catastrophe (including a hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance under this Act, to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
- Local Resolution of Emergency/Disaster – A Local Resolution of Emergency/Disaster is a formal document by the local governing board that identifies that an emergency/disaster exists in the jurisdiction. It also identifies what the emergency/disaster was caused by, the amount of damage incurred, and that all local resources have been expended. This is a formal request for assistance from the State/Federal government. Prior to this formal request, the local jurisdiction will conduct a “Windshield Survey” of the damaged area(s). If the Windshield Survey indicates the damage is beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction to deal with, then the Local Resolution of Emergency/Disaster plus the “Initial Situation Report” and the “Initial Damage Assessment” are required. Forms for these reports are included as attachments to this Administrative Overview.
- Windshield Survey – The Windshield Survey was described earlier and is required under this section to be submitted with the Disaster Declaration.
- Initial Situation Report – This report documents the situation and must be completed and submitted with any emergency/disaster declaration. Information in this report includes the nature of the emergency or disaster, location, time of occurrence, any deaths/injuries, health problems, housing damage, business damage, agricultural damage, public infrastructure damage, resources committed, volunteer actions, major actions, assistance needed, outside help on scene and any other information not covered in the above categories.
- Initial Damage Assessment -- The Initial Damage Assessment was described earlier and is required under this section to be submitted with the Disaster Declaration.

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

- Sample Resolution of Emergency/Disaster

### **RESOLUTION FOR DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER**

WHEREAS Pennington County (or name of municipality), South Dakota has suffered severe damage brought on by a flash flood during the evening of July 5, 2000, and

WHEREAS Pennington County has committed all available resources and taken all possible actions within the jurisdictional boundaries to combat and alleviate the emergency/disaster, and

WHEREAS Pennington County resources are not adequate to cope with the situation;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Pennington County Board of Commissioners at a regular/special meeting held on July 6, 2000, that it is hereby requested that the Governor declare an emergency/disaster to exist in the County of Pennington, South Dakota.

DATE: July 6, 2000

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair, Pennington County Board of Commissioners

#### **4.3.4 Mutual Aid**

Mutual Aid refers to, for lack of a better term "Neighbors helping Neighbors". No jurisdiction is prepared for or has the resources to respond to all incidents or events that may happen within their boundaries. Mutual Aid Agreements are used to help augment a jurisdiction's response and recovery ability during events which exceed local capabilities.

- Mutual Aid Agreements – All mutual aid agreements in Pennington County are reciprocal in nature. Legal review is required through the Pennington County States Attorney Office before signature by the Pennington County BOC Chair or the department head initiating the agreement. The Seven County Pact for Emergency Assistance is the bedrock document for mutual aid.
- Activation Requirements – All mutual aid agreements should be activated at a time appropriate in the response or recovery operation. Mutual aid agreements are normally invoked as a result of planning from the Incident Command System.

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- Activation Authorities – Normally, mutual aid agreements contain a paragraph on who can activate the agreement. Most agreements can be activated by an incident commander through his/her planning section/operations section. Activation of the Seven County Pact agreement normally rests with the Emergency Management Coordinator and/or Sheriff.
- Other Approvals or Procedures – Additional procedures currently in place are Memorandums of Understanding. MOUs are not necessarily reciprocal in nature and detail special emergency/disaster procedures. For example, an MOU exists between the United States Air Force and the State of South Dakota for major accidents and natural disasters. Another is an MOU between the USFS Supervisor, Custer County and Pennington County for emergency operations in the Black Elk Wilderness Area.
- Location of Mutual Aid Agreements – Master copies of emergency/disaster Mutual Aid Agreements are on file in the Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Management Office and in the Pennington County Auditor's Office. MOUs and other interdepartmental agreements are on file in the offices that have entered into those agreements.

# **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

## **Chapter 5 Plan Management**

This plan was developed by the Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Management Office, in conjunction with the departments and agencies involved, and with guidance and assistance provided by the SD Division of Emergency Management and FEMA. All government and private sector organizations with EOP-assigned emergency/disaster responsibilities concur with this Plan and have completed a "Certificate of Examination and Adoption" which are on file in the Emergency Management Office.

The Emergency Management Office shall review this plan annually. All updates will be accomplished in conjunction with the departments and agencies involved.

Changes to this plan can be suggested by any agency or person. The Emergency Management Office shall make all changes and distribute new and revised material to those agencies/individuals possessing the documents. Each page shall be numbered and dated to reflect its currency.

This plan will be reviewed and updated by the Emergency Management Office as needed on an annual basis.

It is recommended that all agencies assigned responsibilities in this plan maintain policies and procedures for implementing their duties assigned in this plan. They should also update their SOGs, as required, based on experiences in drills, exercises, actual emergencies, changes in the local government structure, and emergency response organization.

A recipient distribution list of this Administrative Overview, the Operations Guide, the Emergency Operations Center Guide and the Resource Manual is maintained in the Emergency Management Office.

# Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview

## Chapter 6 Attachments

This Chapter contains those items needed to assist in the understanding of the Administrative Overview. Included are acronyms, a glossary of terms, and various maps used in the emergency planning process for Pennington County.

- 6.1 Acronyms**
- 6.2 Glossary of Terms**
- 6.3 Disaster Declaration Forms**
- 6.4 Maps**

### 6.1 Acronyms

DEM	SD Division of Emergency Management
EAFB	Ellsworth Air Force Base
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESCC	Emergency Services Communications Center
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
IMS	Incident Management System
KW	Kilowatt
MetWarn	Satellite-Based Flash Flood Warning System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding



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NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
SDCL	South Dakota Codified Law
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
UBC	Uniform Building Code
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

### 6.2 Glossary of Terms

Emergency Operations Center	A central location for executive policy and decision making and resource coordination during an emergency/disaster.
First Responders	Technically those emergency response personnel training in first aid and CPR. Generically used to describe those emergency response personnel initially dispatched to an emergency/disaster.
HazMat	A general term used to represent hazardous materials and chemicals.
Incident Command System	Incident Management System for the emergency/disaster environment designed to direct and coordinate all responders; use resources; limit the span of control; and maintain accountability for manpower, resources and costs.
Initial Damage Assessment	Provides detailed information to help determine and substantiate the necessity to declare a state of emergency or disaster.

## **Rapid City-Pennington County Emergency Operations Plan Administrative Overview**

Mitigation	Those operations and activities taken to prevent or minimize the impact of emergencies/disasters occurring in the future
Mutual Aid Agreement	Written or oral agreements among jurisdictions which outline methods and types of assistance available during an emergency/disaster
Windshield Survey	A damage assessment report used to give jurisdictional elected officials a "quick look" at the amount of damage suffered during an emergency/disaster

### **6.3 Disaster Declaration Forms**

- Windshield Survey Form
- Initial Situation Report
- Initial Damage Assessment Forms

### **6.4 Maps**

- Pennington County
- Rapid City Area Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes
- Box Elder Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes
- New Underwood Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes
- Wall Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes
- Hill City Evacuation Routes
- Keystone Evacuation Routes
- Rapid City Area Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Sites
- Pennington County Critical Communications/Command Facilities/Shelters
- Rapid City Area Reception and Care Facilities

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**DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - WINDSHIELD SURVEY**

Street Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Area Boundaries: North \_\_\_\_\_ South \_\_\_\_\_  
East \_\_\_\_\_ West \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

	Single Family Dwellings	Mobile Homes	Apartments	Businesses	Public Facilities	Total
<b>M I N O R</b>						
<b>M A J O R</b>						
<b>D E S T R O Y E D</b>						

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**INITIAL SITUATION REPORT FORMAT**

**NO.:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TO:** South Dakota Division of Emergency Management  
Fax: 605-773-3580

1. **Nature of Emergency or Disaster:** Type of emergency/disaster location.
2. **Death and Injuries:** Total deaths to date, total injuries to date – include location of the deaths/injuries, where practical.
3. **Damage:** Type, extent and impact of property damage, especially how this directly affects people, i.e., damage to housing, food supplies, medical resources, water and sewage service. Also include special damage problems which may impact on vital services, such as damage to key utilities, communication facilities, medical resources, major military, or major transportation facilities, i.e., major highway, bridges, rail, routes, or airports. Indicate any additional damage potential as a result of the emergency.
4. **Resources Committed:** List local and private resource committed. This includes use of personnel and equipment, shelter supplies, engineering equipment, etc.
5. **Volunteer Actions:** Indicate actions taken by individuals, the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonites, Seventh-day Adventist or other volunteer groups, i.e., number of meals served, number of individuals sheltered, and other general assistance provided.
6. **Major Actions:** Major local actions such as local declaration of emergency/disaster, requests for assistance, public announcements or instructions, warning, activation of EOC/Emergency Plan, evacuation, or rescue.
7. **Assistance Needed:** Requests for assistance should be specific, not just a request stating “send all help available”. The name and position of person making the request should be included. The DEM will view this as initial notification that a formal request will follow immediately.
8. **Outside Help on Scene:** name all state and federal agencies providing assistance within the area. Include mutual aid and private sector resources from outside your jurisdiction.
9. **Other Information:** Other data and remarks not covered above.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Fax No. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

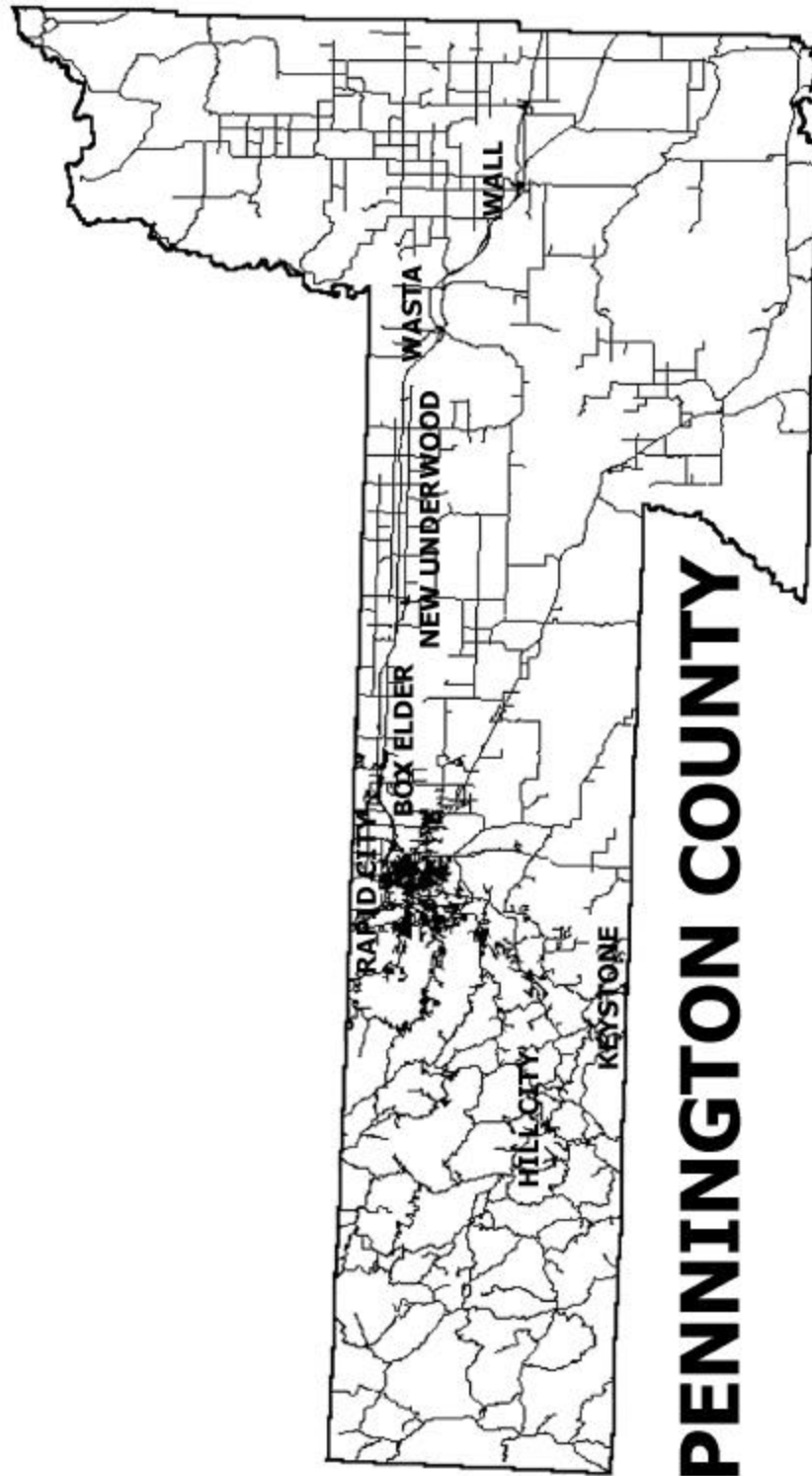




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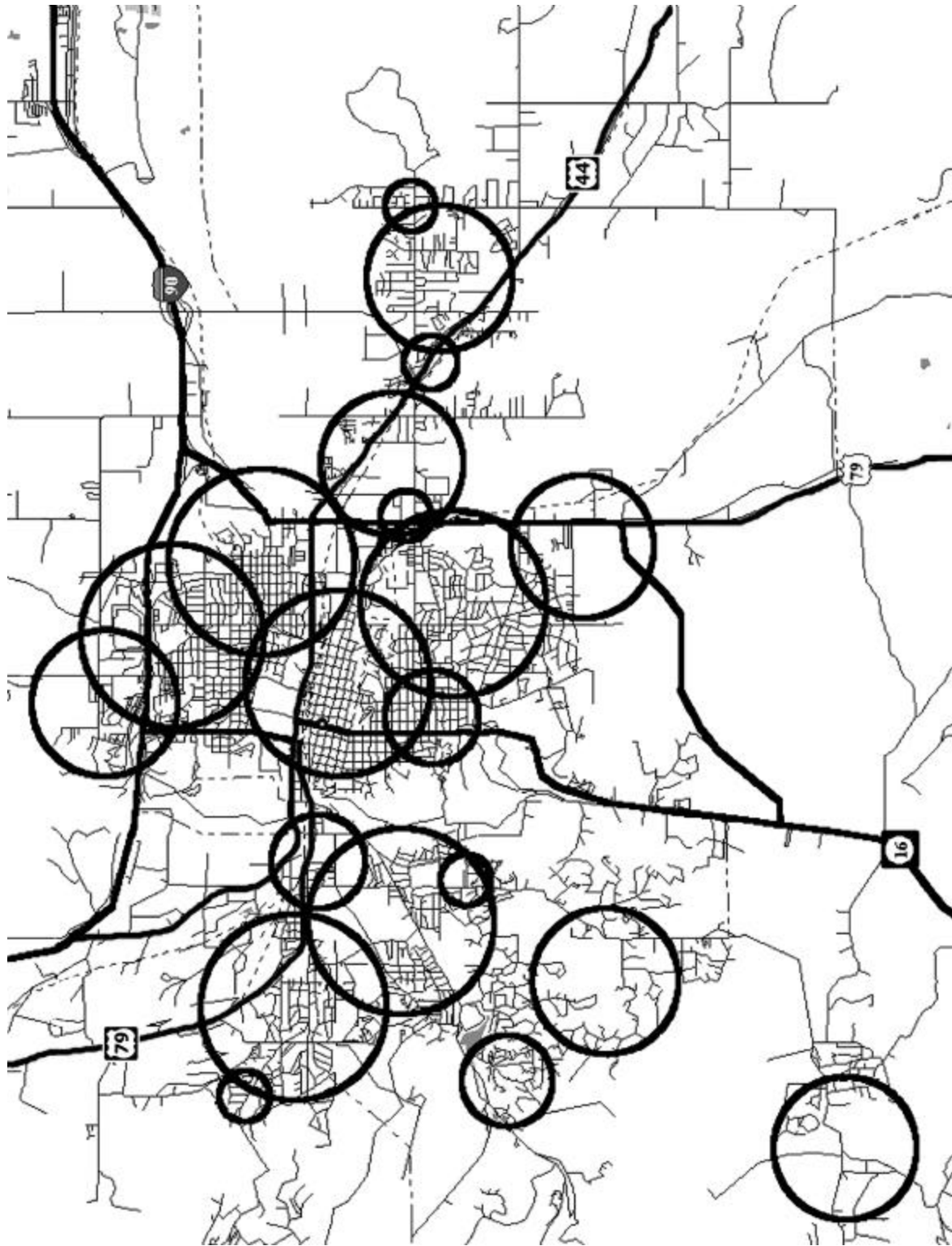
CITY	COUNTY		PRIVATE HOUSING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT												COMMENTS				
			RESIDENCE		TYPE OF HOME			EXTENT OF DAMAGE			LOCATION OF STRUCTURE DAMAGE					ESTIMATED \$ DAMAGE			
					PRE	SEC	SF	MF	MR	MIN	MAJ	DST	NO	BSM			1ST FLX	2ND FLX	

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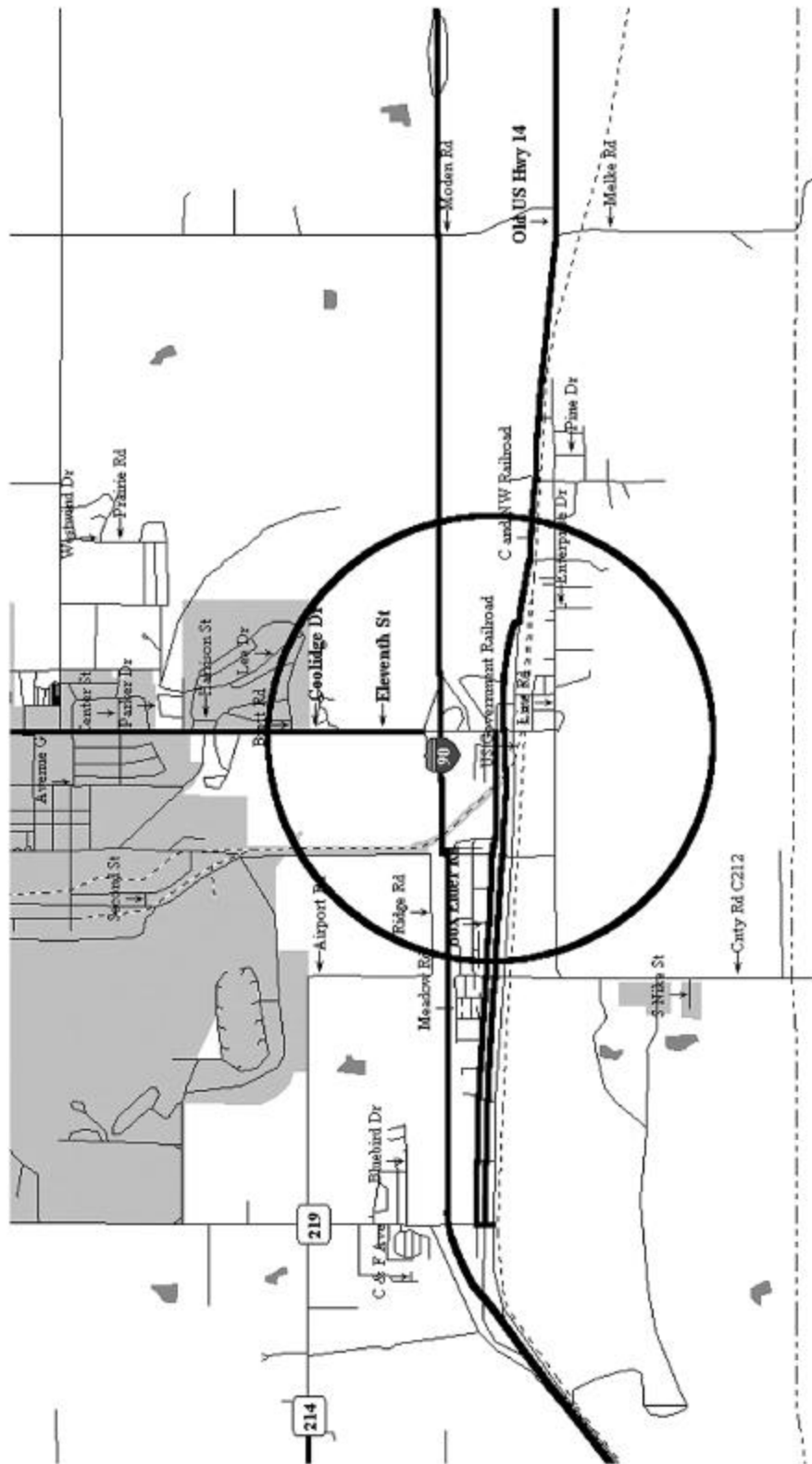


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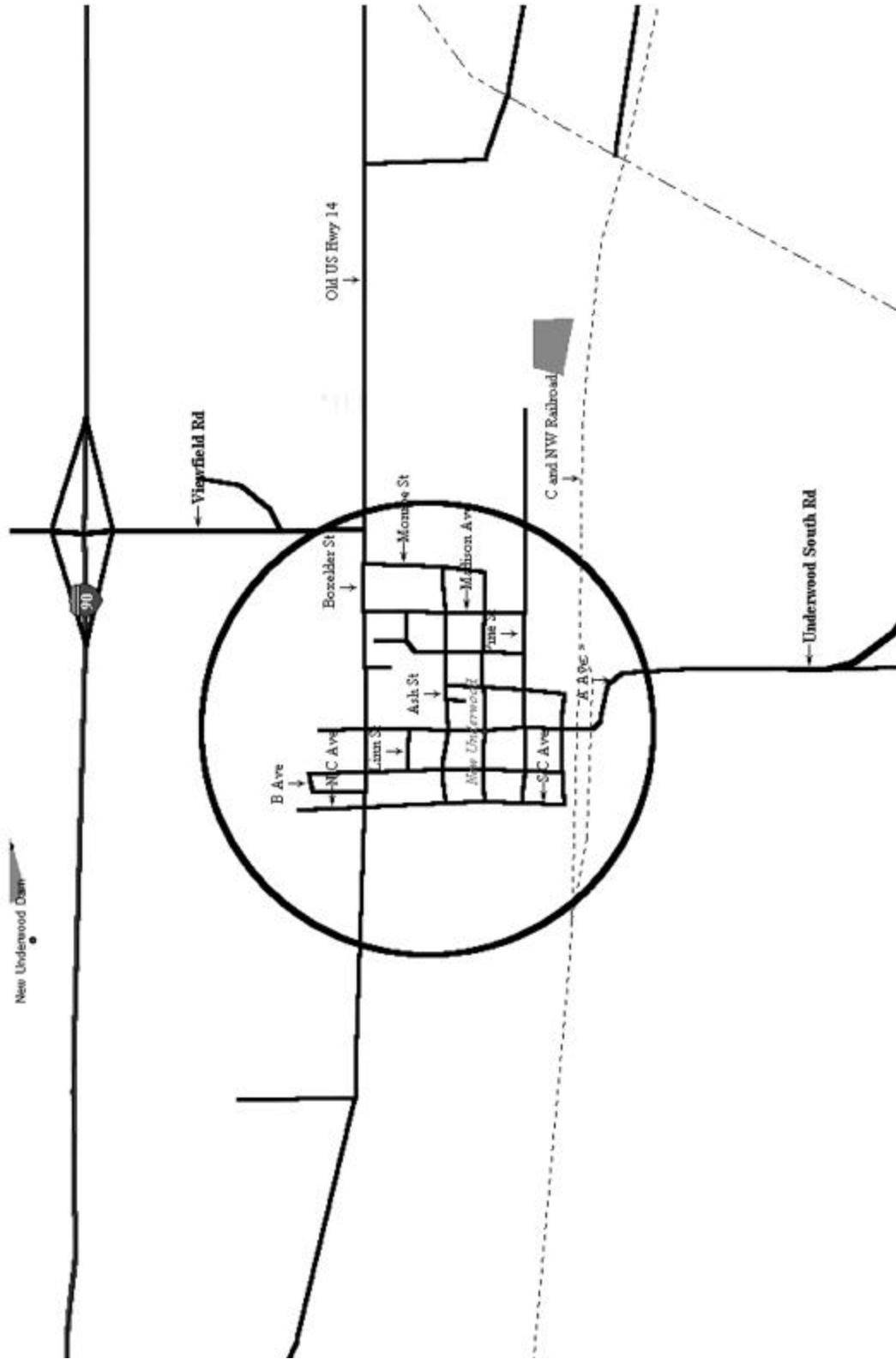
**Rapid City Area Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes**

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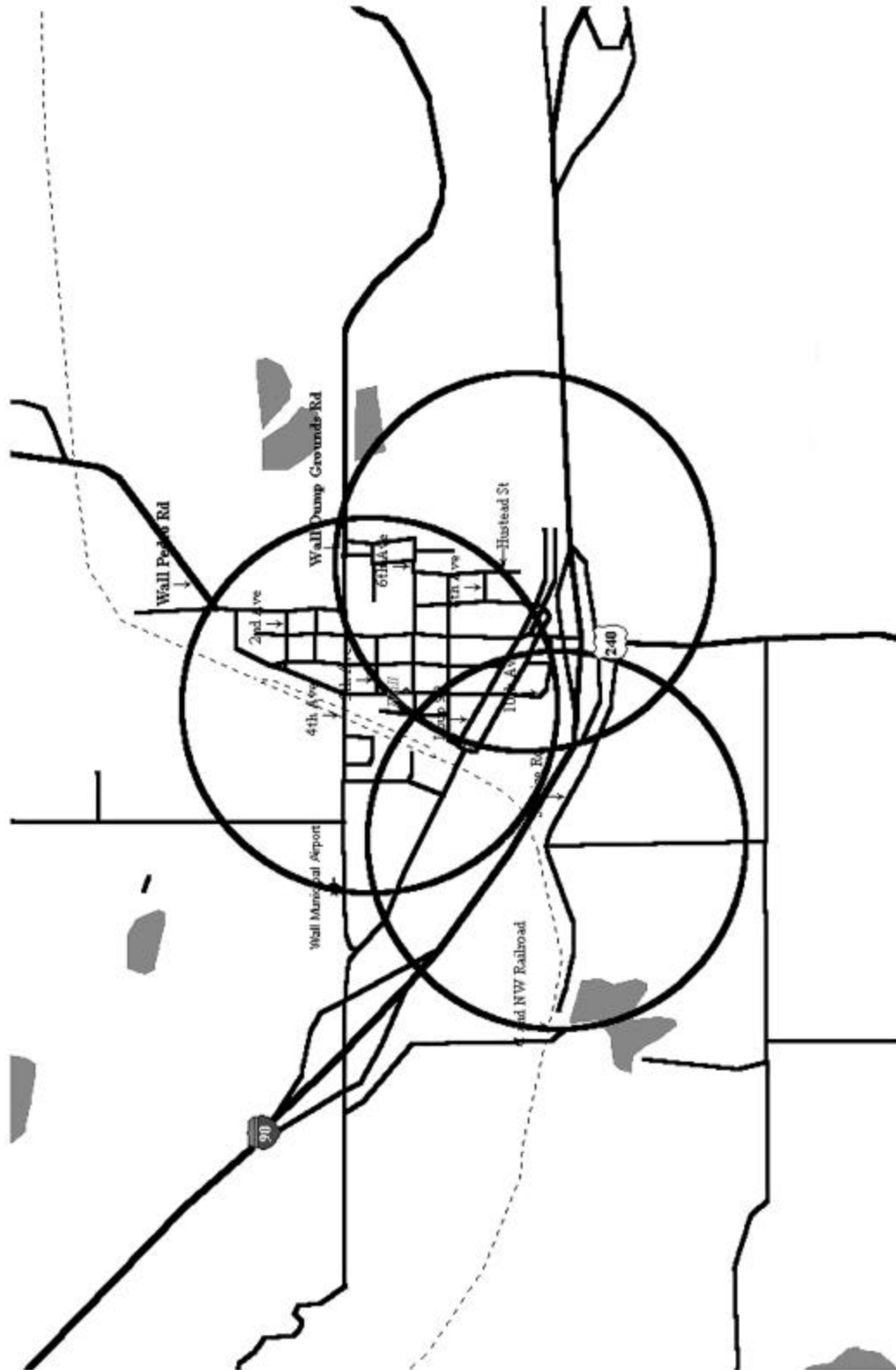


**Box Elder Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes**

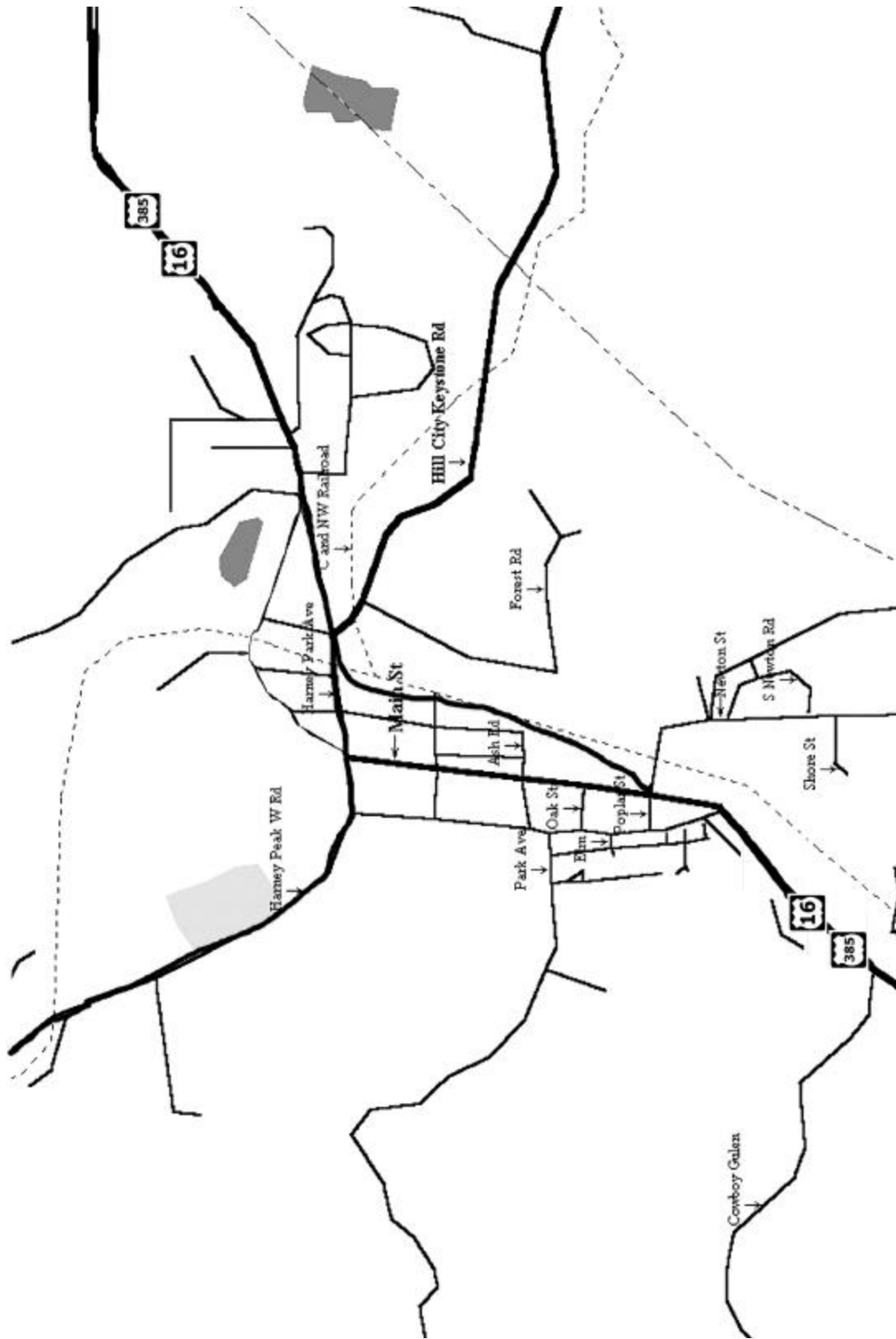
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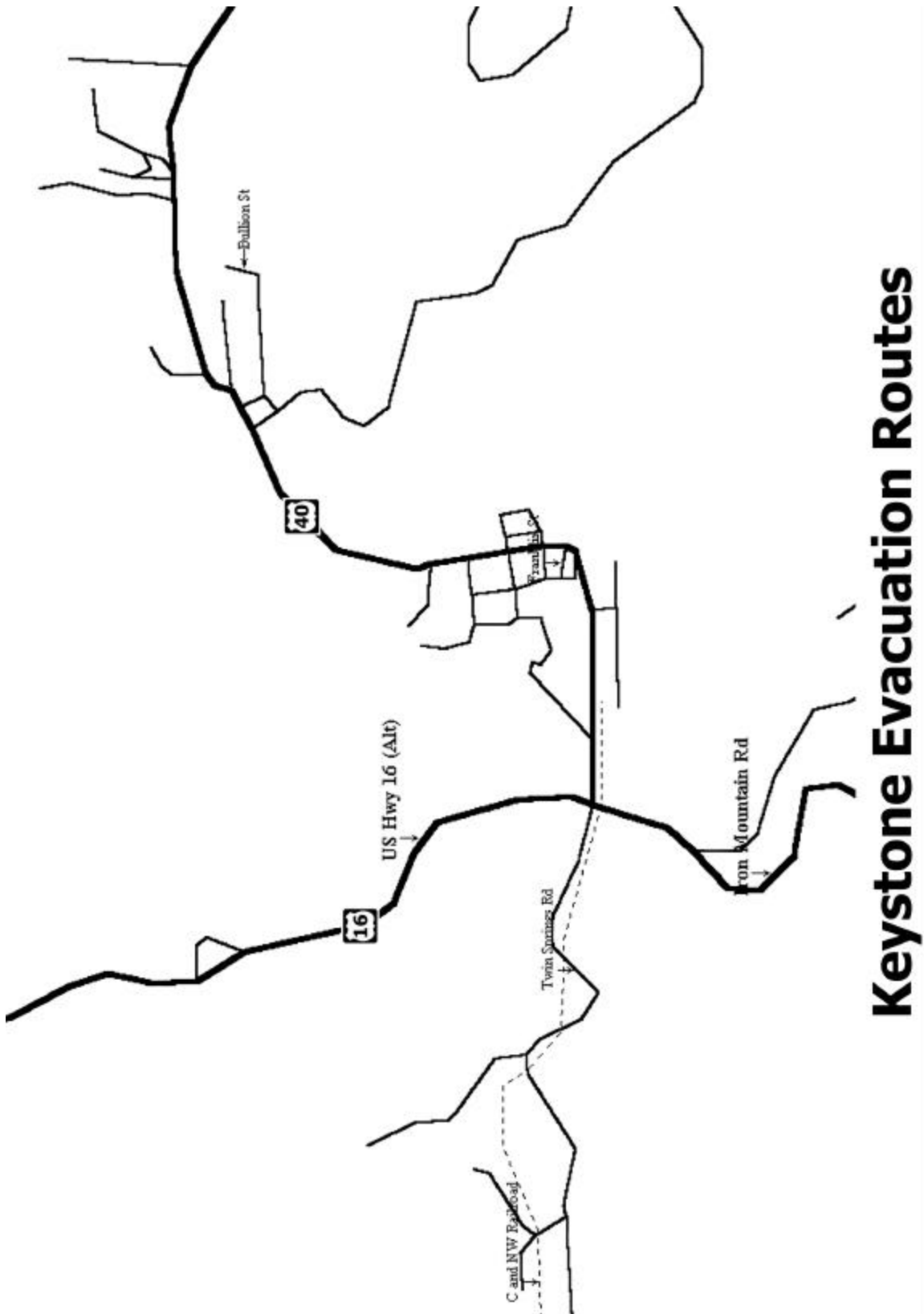
**New Underwood Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes**



**Wall Public Warning Siren Coverage/Evacuation Routes**

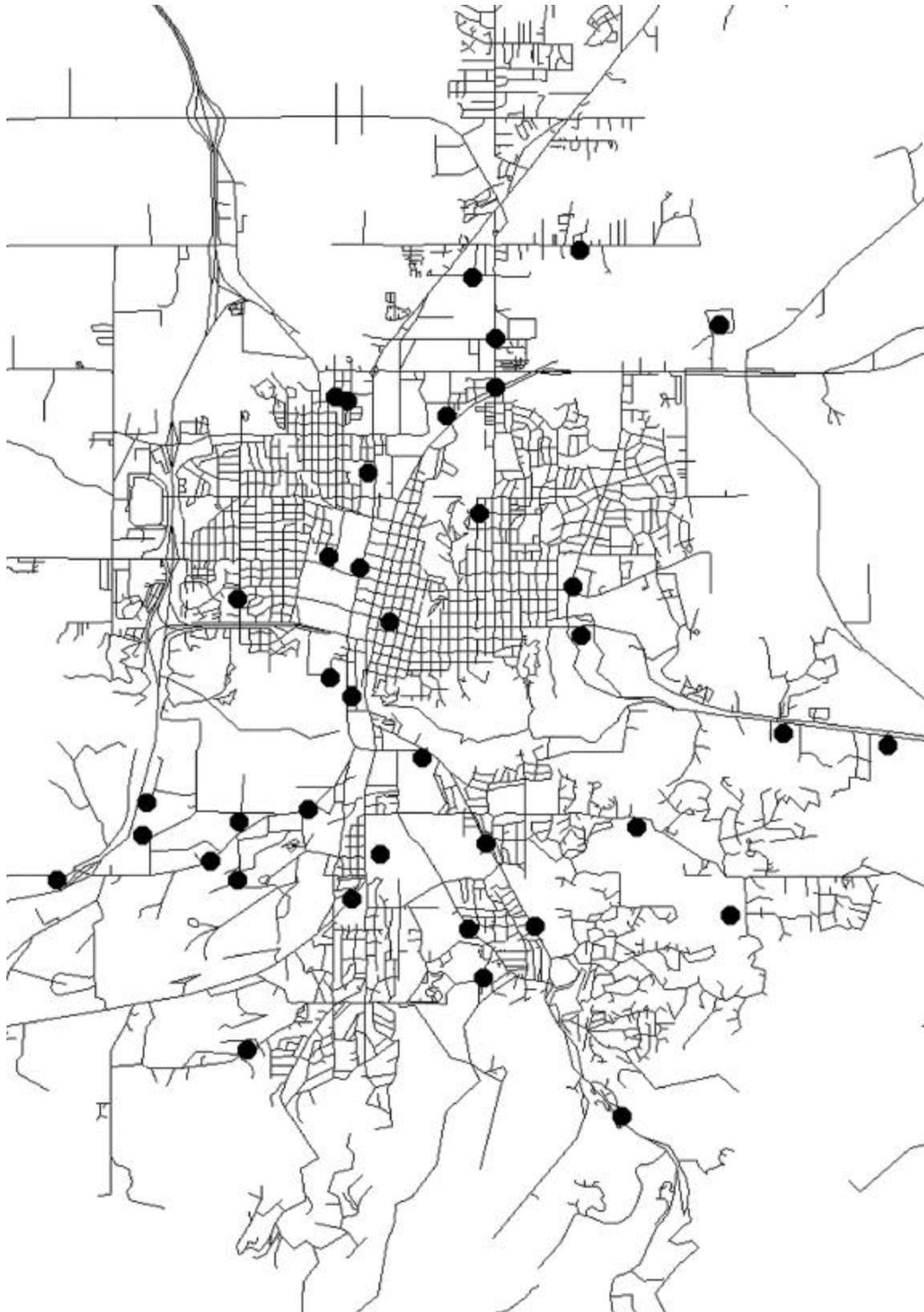


# Hill City Evacuation Routes



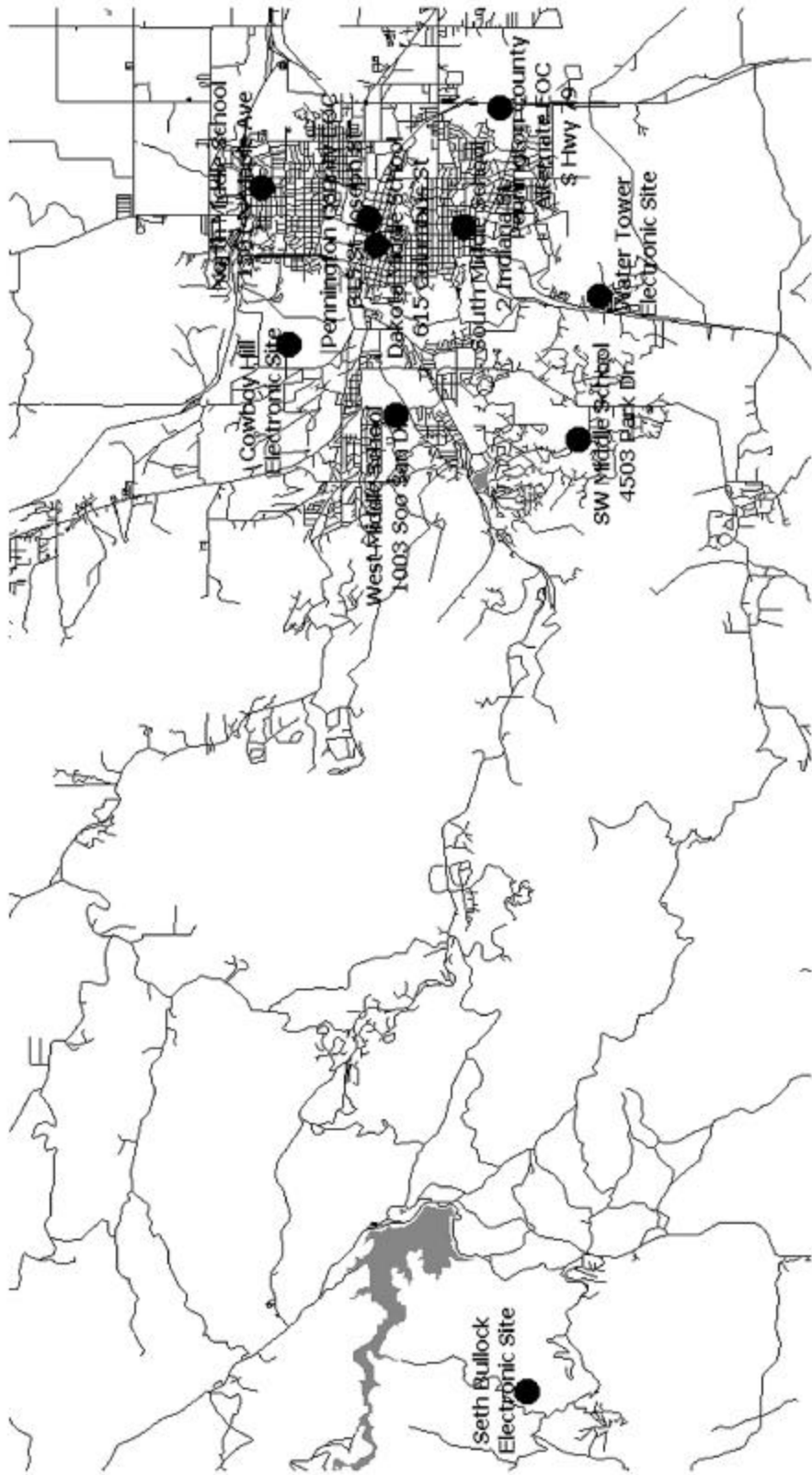
# Keystone Evacuation Routes

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**Rapid City Area Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Sites**

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**Pennington County Critical Communications/Command Facilities/Shelters**





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