

State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



Brian Sandoval
Governor

January 2014

ONE HUNDRED ONE NORTH CARSON STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
OFFICE: (775) 684-5670
FAX NO.: (775) 684-5683



555 EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE, SUITE 5100
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101
OFFICE: (702) 486-2500
FAX NO.: (702) 486-2505

Office of the Governor

Letter of Promulgation

Pursuant to Chapter 414.040, Nevada Revised Statutes, the *State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (SCEMP) has been created to serve as the master operations document for the State of Nevada in responding to all emergencies and disasters. Transmitted herewith is the January 2014 SCEMP. This plan supersedes the October 2005 SCEMP and provides a flexible framework for emergency operations in the State of Nevada.

The SCEMP describes the system that is used by the State of Nevada to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency or disaster. It also identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for coordinating resources to support the State's response to an emergency or disaster. The SCEMP ensures that all levels of government are able to mobilize as a unified emergency organization to safeguard the well-being of Nevada's residents and visitors.

The SCEMP was developed with critical input from stakeholders that play key roles in the prevention, mitigation, preparation, response and recovery of emergencies and/or disasters. It was drafted in accordance with relevant federal and state laws, and conforms to federal guidance, including the *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide* (CPG 101), *National Response Framework* (NRF), and the *National Incident Management System* (NIMS). The SCEMP also complies with the *Emergency Management Standard* published by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

All agencies and organizations assigned a responsibility under this plan shall maintain a level of preparedness to support its implementation to include the establishment of written policies and procedures, training of personnel, and participation in emergency exercises.

The SCEMP is considered a living document and shall be continuously updated and revised to reflect best practices and lessons learned during incident response or exercise play. Please direct comments, recommendations, edits, and questions regarding this plan to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the State of Nevada, I hereby promulgate and issue the January 2014 State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan as the official guidance of all concerned.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Brian Sandoval".

BRIAN SANDOVAL
Governor

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Contents**

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| PROMULGATION OF SCEMP | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| RECORD OF CHANGES AND ANNUAL REVIEW | 3 |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS..... | 4 |
| BASE PLAN..... | 7 |
| I. INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| II. Plan Summary | 7 |
| A. All-Hazard Planning..... | 8 |
| B. Purpose..... | 8 |
| C. Scope | 9 |
| D. Whole Community Preparedness..... | 9 |
| III. AUTHORITIES..... | 9 |
| A. Authority of State Emergency Management..... | 9 |
| B. Authority of Local Emergency Management..... | 10 |
| C. Statement of NIMS Adoption | 10 |
| D. Compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act | 10 |
| IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS..... | 10 |
| A. Situation Overview (Types of Incidents)..... | 11 |
| B. Planning Assumptions | 12 |
| V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES | 14 |
| A. Local - City Government | 15 |
| B. Local - County Government..... | 15 |
| C. State Government Individual Roles and Responsibilities | 16 |
| D. State Government Organizations | 18 |
| E. Emergency Support Functions..... | 21 |
| F. Federal Government..... | 26 |
| G. Tribal Nations..... | 26 |
| H. Volunteer and Private Sector Organizations | 26 |
| VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS..... | 27 |
| A. General | 27 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| B. | State Emergency Response Team..... | 27 |
| C. | State Readiness Levels..... | 27 |
| D. | Emergency Operations Center | 29 |
| E. | Direction, Control and Coordination | 32 |
| F. | Emergency Powers | 34 |
| G. | Lines of Authority / Succession..... | 36 |
| H. | Monitoring, Detection, Alert and Warning..... | 37 |
| I. | Declaration Process | 41 |
| J. | Activation of Emergency Facilities..... | 44 |
| K. | Information Management | 45 |
| L. | Resource Management | 46 |
| M. | Mutual Aid / Multijurisdictional Coordination | 48 |
| N. | Protective Measures..... | 49 |
| O. | Preparedness Measures | 50 |
| P. | Response Operations..... | 51 |
| Q. | Recovery Operations | 52 |
| R. | Mitigation Measures..... | 56 |
| S. | Demobilization and Transition Measures..... | 57 |
| VII. | CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT / CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS..... | 57 |
| A. | Continuity of Government..... | 57 |
| B. | Continuity of Operations Plan | 58 |
| VIII. | ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS | 58 |
| A. | Administration | 58 |
| B. | Finance..... | 59 |
| C. | Logistics..... | 59 |
| IX. | PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE | 60 |
| A. | Training | 60 |
| B. | Periodic Review and Revision of Plan..... | 60 |
| C. | Validation of Plan through Exercises and Actual Events | 60 |
| X. | REFERENCES | 60 |
| A. | Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended..... | 60 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| B. Nevada, Regional and NGO Plans and Authorities | 61 |
| C. Federal Authorities | 61 |
| SUPPORT ANNEXES | 62 |
| HAZARD-, THREAT-, or INCIDENT-SPECIFIC ANNEXES..... | 63 |
| ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1: TRANSPORTATION | 65 |
| ANNEX B - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2: TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | 72 |
| ANNEX C - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING..... | 80 |
| ANNEX D - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4: FIREFIGHTING | 88 |
| ANNEX E - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | 96 |
| ANNEX F - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6: MASS CARE, SHELTERING AND HOUSING | 110 |
| ANNEX G - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7: PURCHASING & RESOURCE SUPPORT | 120 |
| ANNEX H - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES..... | 128 |
| ANNEX I - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8-1: MENTAL HEALTH..... | 146 |
| ANNEX J - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9: SEARCH AND RESCUE AND SPECIALIZED RESPONSE | 152 |
| ANNEX K - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS | 160 |
| ANNEX L - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES | 174 |
| ANNEX M - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12: ENERGY | 186 |
| ANNEX N - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13: PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY | 194 |
| ANNEX O - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14: COMMUNITY RECOVERY | 204 |
| ANNEX P - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15: PUBLIC INFORMATION..... | 222 |
| ANNEX Q - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 16: MILITARY SUPPORT | 234 |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS..... | 241 |

BASE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

An emergency plan specifies procedures for handling emergencies. The objective of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP) is to reduce the possible consequences of an emergency by preventing loss of life and injuries; reducing damage to infrastructure, buildings, and homes; thus accelerating the resumption of normal daily life activities; and to the maximum extent possible, protect the environment.

This document supersedes the October 2005 SCEMP.

II. Plan Summary

Pursuant to Chapter 414 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, the SCEMP is the master emergency operations document for the State of Nevada in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from an emergency or disaster. The SCEMP describes strategies, assumptions, operational objectives, and mechanisms through which the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

To facilitate effective operations, the SCEMP adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided by the 17 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is led by a primary state agency selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in that ESF's functional area.

The primary agency appoints an Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) to manage the ESF's function in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The ESFCs and staff of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM), other state agencies, and private volunteer organizations and non-governmental agencies form the SERT.

The SCEMP is designed to be flexible, adaptable and scalable. It articulates the roles and responsibilities among local, tribal, state and federal emergency officials. The SCEMP includes the Base Plan and ESF Annexes. Under separate cover, as stand-alone documents, are supplemental plans, standard operating procedures and guides that will provide more detailed information to assist emergency management officials and others in implementing the SCEMP. The SCEMP is organized as follows:

Base Plan: Describes the process for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities of federal, state, and local agencies, private volunteer organizations and non-governmental organizations that form the SERT.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex: This series of appendices describe the 17 ESFs, which serve as the primary mechanisms for providing assistance at the state level.

Support Annexes: These annexes, under separate cover as stand-alone documents, clearly describe the policies, processes, procedures, roles, and responsibilities that agencies and departments carry out before, during and after any emergency.

Hazard-, Threat-, or Incident-Specific Annexes: These annexes, under separate cover as stand-alone documents, address the unique aspects of how the state responds to hazard, threat or incident-specific emergencies and disasters.

Once the Governor declares a state of emergency the SCEMP is engaged. The nature of the emergency will dictate which plans and procedures are initiated. Once a specific plan is activated, certain ESFs may have a greater role to play in response to the emergency than others.

A. All-Hazard Planning

State and local emergency planning in Nevada uses an all-hazards approach to planning. All-hazards planning is based on the premise that the consequences of disasters are the same regardless of the hazard, and most of the functions performed during emergency situations are not hazard-specific. Hence, the most efficient approach to planning is to plan in some detail for the tasks required to carry out basic emergency functions that may have to be executed whether a disaster is caused by a natural, technological, or man-made hazard. Hazard-specific plans for unique threats are developed to supplement all-hazards plans.

B. Purpose

The State of Nevada, in accordance with Chapter 414 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), is required to ensure awareness of, prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from an emergency or disaster in order to provide assistance that saves lives and protects health, safety and property. These emergency or disaster situations may range from a small, localized event to a large scale event which requires a presidential declaration.

The State of Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP) addresses the consequences of any emergency or disaster in which there is a need for state assistance or support.

The purpose of Nevada's State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP) is to:

- Develop and maintain an all-hazards planning approach that will be used for all threats to, and/or emergencies or disasters that may impact Nevada.
- Create the general framework of planning for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities of the state.
- Reduce the vulnerability of people and their communities, including the loss of life or injury, or the damage and loss of property resulting from natural, technological, and man-made disasters, by developing effective preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation plans.
- Describe the state's role in supporting local and tribal governments during an emergency or disaster.
- Describe the state and federal relationship during an emergency or disaster.
- Describe the types of disasters which are likely to occur in Nevada, from local emergencies to minor, major or catastrophic disasters.

- Describe the actions that the SERT will initiate, in coordination with county and federal counterparts, as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.
- Describe the mechanisms to deliver immediate assistance, including direction and control of intrastate, interstate and federal response and recovery assistance.
- Create and maintain a system that integrates, adopts, and applies (where applicable) the tenets of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to ensure its interface with the National Response Framework (NRF) to maximize the integration of incident-related preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

C. Scope

The Nevada SCEMP establishes a concept of operations spanning emergencies from initial monitoring through post-disaster response and recovery. The SCEMP defines interagency coordination to facilitate the delivery of state and federal assistance to local and tribal jurisdictions when emergency needs exceed their capability or have exhausted local resources. In addition, the SCEMP provides a system for the assignment of missions to state agencies to address local needs for emergency assistance. Finally, the SCEMP assigns specific functional responsibilities to appropriate state agencies, private sector groups and volunteer organizations.

D. Whole Community Preparedness

It is the State of Nevada's intent to have a system for emergency operations planning and response that fully involves the whole community. The State of Nevada promotes FEMA's Whole Community initiative that encourages jurisdictions and response agencies at all levels to involve a wide array of public, private-sector and non-governmental sector agencies that represent the full spectrum of personal needs in the emergency operations plan and agency-based operational plan review and development process. The whole community approach is being incorporated into all Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 deliverables, including the National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness System description, National Planning Framework

It is the state's intent that expanding the use of whole community concepts in state-level emergency management operations will make emergency operations planning, response and recovery outcomes more efficient, more effective, and more responsive to the needs of Nevada's residents, communities and businesses.

III. AUTHORITIES

A. Authority of State Emergency Management

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) is the state agency responsible for the administration of emergency preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation. It is established by the Nevada Legislature in Chapter 414 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended.

Pursuant to Chapter 414, the Governor may direct any state agency to exercise its authority and utilize its resources accordingly. Response by state departments and agencies providing lifesaving

and life protecting activities under this plan takes precedence over other state activities, except where national security implications are determined to be of a higher priority by the Governor or the President.

B. Authority of Local Emergency Management

Authority for the establishment and activities of state and local emergency management organizations is derived from Chapter 414 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended.

C. Statement of NIMS Adoption

Pursuant to Chapter 239C of the Nevada Revised Statutes the State of Nevada adopted and continues to implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in its emergency response and recovery to incidents, emergencies and planned events.

D. Compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is incorporated into emergency preparedness plans. This law prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. Nevada's approach to effectively address the needs of persons with disabilities, and the needs of individuals with access and functional needs in emergency preparedness plans is to establish a process to pre-identify resources which may be used to fulfill requests from these individuals for reasonable accommodations they may need in emergency situations.

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) are defined as services that enable children and adults with or without disabilities who have access and functional needs to maintain their health, safety, and independence in a general population shelter. This may include Personal Assistance Services (PAS), durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), and reasonable modification to common practices, policies and procedures. Individuals requiring FNSS may have sensory, physical, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their capability to function independently without assistance. Additionally, the elderly, women in the late stages of pregnancy, and individuals requiring communication assistance and bariatric support may also benefit from FNSS.

On July 22, 2004, Executive Order 13347 was issued (Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness), directing the federal government to work together with state, local and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to appropriately address the safety and security needs of people with disabilities.

The State of Nevada, all local governments, and tribes will make every effort to comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other applicable laws related to emergency and disaster-related programs, services and activities for individuals with disabilities and with access and functional needs.

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation Overview (Types of Incidents)

Due to Nevada's unique mountainous geography and physical location in the southwest region of the United States, the state is vulnerable to many natural hazards, including earthquakes, flooding, wildfires, and blizzards. Nevada is vulnerable to extreme hot and freezing temperatures, drought, and water shortages all of which may have a direct economic impact on the state's tourism and agricultural industries.

Technological hazards are those that are a direct result of the failure of a man-made system or the exposure of a population to a hazardous material. Nevada is vulnerable to radiological and nuclear industry waste transported to the Nevada National Security Site, in addition to accidents, hazardous materials incidents, mass communication failures, major power disruptions, oil spills, and critical infrastructure disruption/failure, amongst others. Finally, man-made hazards include terrorist attacks and large crowd events. Nevada faces these hazards due to its reputation as an international gaming, entertainment, hospitality, and culinary destination.

1. Hazard Analysis Summary (THIRA Methodology)

Nevada's approach begins with a comprehensive research and review of relevant documentation and assessments, including the most recent State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan to develop a baseline of threats and hazards. Additional data is then gathered and analyzed from various resources, to include: FEMA loss and risk assessment software (HAZUS-MH), county multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, national planning scenarios, after action reports, county/regional threat and hazard assessments, regional planning documents, and regional stakeholders.

Workshops are conducted throughout the State of Nevada to elicit information from state, local, and tribal whole community stake holders and subject matter experts. Each threat and hazard is then analyzed against probability (i.e. likelihood of occurrence), magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration using the Modified Calculated Risk Priority Index Model, an approach adopted by emergency management agencies nationwide. Finally, the threats and hazards are ranked in priority according risk.

The top five threats and hazards are identified for further analysis of its consequence and impacts. The exceptions to this are based on the heightened awareness and current threat of active shooter and terrorism takeover events (i.e., Armed Assault). As a result Armed Assault (both active shooter and terrorism takeover events) has been identified as a priority threat to the State and was identified as needing further analysis for this study. Additionally, because terrorism events can include a chemical release, stakeholders have eliminated the need to review Chemical Spill/Release and incorporated this hazard with the Armed Assault (Terrorism Takeover) event.

The top threats and hazards facing Nevada are as listed in the following table:

Nevada Statewide Risk Prioritization Assessment

| Threat/Hazard | Probability | Magnitude/Severity | Warning Time | Duration | Risk |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| Major Wildfire | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3.60 |
| Major Earthquake | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3.55 |
| Major Flood | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2.85 |
| Pandemic Influenza | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2.80 |
| Armed Assault (Terrorism Takeover) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2.60 |
| Armed Assault (Active Shooter) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2.45 |

$$\text{Risk} = (0.45 \times \text{Probability}) + (0.3 \times \text{Magnitude/Severity}) + (0.15 \times \text{Warning Time}) + (0.1 \times \text{Duration})$$

2. Capability Assessment

The capability of Nevada's local, state and tribal governments' to either prevent the occurrence, prepare for, respond to, or recover from the effects of an emergency is measured against the federal Core Capability List for each of the top threats and hazards identified in the Threats, Hazards, Identification, and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Nevada conducts this assessment periodically, followed by a more detailed consequence analysis of the top five prioritized threats and hazards.

A concurrent capability assessment of each of Nevada's local, state and tribal governments' is then conducted to identify strengths and weaknesses of several categories of "core" capabilities that are grouped along mission areas of:

- Prevention
- Protection
- Mitigation
- Response
- Recovery

B. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions are made and apply to this plan:

1. General Planning Assumptions

- All emergencies and disasters are local, but local and tribal governments may require state assistance.
- The most effective resources during emergencies and disasters are survivors. They are first on the scene and provide instant assistance to other survivors.
- There are "notice" (e.g., severe weather storms) and "no-notice" (e.g., terrorist attacks) events. Emergencies and disasters occur with or without warning.

- Emergencies and disasters will result in one or more of the following: injury and/or loss of life; damage or destruction to public and private property; disruption of utilities (electric, telephone and water) and daily life activities; displacement of persons and families; disruption of local services (sanitation, EMS, fire and police); shortages of temporary or permanent housing; damage or destruction to public and private records; impacts on the environment; and social and economic disruption.
- Local governments will initiate actions to save lives and protect property.
- Counties will request mutual aid assistance from other counties through the Nevada Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC) and will use available resources and mutual aid before requesting state assistance.
- The state may stage or deploy resources prior to an impact assessment.
- The State Emergency Operations Center will be activated and staffed by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to support local operations as appropriate.
- The SERT will utilize all available state resources to mitigate the impact of the emergency or disaster.
- Evacuation and sheltering may require regional coordination.
- The SERT will provide assistance to the tribal nations within Nevada as requested while respecting the governmental sovereign nation status they hold in the United States.
- If state contractor and vendor managed inventory resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources may be requested from other states through neighboring state-to-state agreements, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and through the Federal Emergency Management Agency who coordinates all federal assistance.
- The need for out-of-area resources will be significant in a major or catastrophic event, requiring well-defined areas of operation utilizing consistent and standardized language that can be scaled to meet the needs of statewide operations as well as field operations.
- For major and catastrophic events, the SERT will proactively deploy resources into the impacted area, as opposed to waiting until the resources are asked for.
- Disability civil rights laws require physical accessibility of shelter facilities, effective communication using multiple methods, full access to emergency services, and modification of programs where needed. In accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), evacuation shelters will offer individuals with functional needs the same benefits provided to those without functional needs. This includes safety, comfort, food, medical care, accommodation for service animals, and the support of family and care givers.
- Planning at the county and state levels will be based on pre-identification of populations and determination of resource shortfalls and contingencies to include pre-identified locations for shelters, local Points of Distribution (PODs), county staging area(s), base camps, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and temporary housing sites.
- Each state and local agency, eligible private, non-governmental and volunteer organization will document and seek federal and state reimbursement, as appropriate, for expenses incurred during disaster operations.

- Achieving and maintaining effective community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires constant public awareness and education programs to ensure people take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability during at least the initial 72 hours following an emergency or disaster.

2. Demographic Planning Assumptions

- Nevada's population resides in diverse communities across mountainous and desert environments in urban, rural and frontier areas. With the exception of the urban Las Vegas area, most of the remainder of the state's population is located near the northwest region. Rural and frontier Nevada consists largely of open desert, American Indian reservations, cattle ranches, farms, pine forests, and small towns. Therefore, response, recovery and mitigation activities must be tailored to the type of community impacted by the emergency or disaster.
- Nevada residents speak numerous languages, primarily, but not limited to: English, Spanish and American Sign Language. Due to Nevada's reputation for its world class gaming and resort attractions there is an ever present mix of international languages year round. The ability to communicate with non-English speaking persons may pose a challenge during disasters.
- According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Nevada's population is 2,700,551, making it the 36th most populated state in the nation. In addition to a tremendous population change from 2000 to 2010 of 35.1%, Nevada attracts large numbers of tourists each year – over 52 million individuals visited Nevada in 2012.
- Approximately 84.5% of the land within the State of Nevada is federally managed lands present challenges for state and local governments when developing plans, initiating responses to, and recovery from incidents.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The organizational responsibilities to implement procedures under this plan are shared among the various levels of local, tribal and state governments. The remaining components of the whole community, comprised of the private and business sector, and volunteer agencies and organizations contribute significantly to Nevada's preparedness, response and recovery efforts and are included in this section.

Nevada's emergency management structure is designed to be flexible to accommodate any incident response and recovery requirements regardless of size, cause, or complexity. State agencies provide support to the local and tribal agencies that are responsible for implementing on-scene response operations through the use of Emergency Support Functions.

Response coordination of an emergency or disaster will be carried out at the lowest level of government affected. When local governments activate their own emergency operations centers or when a proclamation mandates the need for state assistance, the State will coordinate assistance to the local jurisdictions through the SEOC.

A. Local - City Government

In accordance with the SCEMP and Emergency Management Accreditation Program standards, the city should be prepared to:

- Maintain an emergency management program at the city level which involves all city government agencies, private, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities identified in their city comprehensive emergency management plan. The program shall be designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- Implement a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all residents and visitors of the city, including those needing special media formats, non-English speaking persons, and persons with sensory impairment or loss.
- Develop a city emergency management plan consistent with the existing county emergency management plans and the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP).
- Declare a city state of emergency and requesting assistance from the county.
- Coordinate emergency response efforts within their political jurisdiction, including coordinating shelter activation, and requesting outside assistance when necessary. A city emergency management director will be responsible for recommending to the city manager or mayor that a local state of emergency be declared.
- Activate mutual aid agreements among municipalities within the city and county in accordance with the Nevada Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC), Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and other mutual aid agreements.
- Maintain cost and expenditure reports associated with emergencies and disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.

B. Local - County Government

In accordance with the SCEMP and Emergency Management Accreditation Program standards, the county should be prepared to:

- Maintain an emergency management program at the county level which involves all local government agencies, private, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities identified in their county comprehensive emergency management plan. The program shall be designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- Implement a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all residents and visitors of the county, including those needing special media formats, non-English speaking persons, and persons with sensory impairment or loss.
- Ensure the county's ability to maintain and operate a 24-hour warning point with the capability of warning the public of an imminent threat or actual threat and coordinate public information activities during an emergency or disaster. This includes maintaining the state Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the National Warning System (NAWAS).

- Develop a county emergency management plan consistent with the SCEMP.
- Coordinating the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county and working to establish mutual aid agreements to render emergency assistance to one another.
- Declare a county state of emergency and requesting assistance from the state.
- Coordinate emergency response efforts within their political jurisdictions, including coordinating shelter activation, and requesting outside assistance when necessary. A county or city emergency management director will be responsible for recommending to the board of county commissioners, city manager, or mayor that a local state of emergency be declared.
- Activate mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county in accordance with the NEMAC, EMAC and other mutual aid agreements.
- Provide evacuation shelter facilities during a state or local emergency or disaster. Through the school districts, a county shall provide facilities and necessary personnel to staff such facilities. Each school board that provides transportation assistance in an emergency evacuation shall coordinate the use of its vehicles with the local emergency management agency.
- Maintain cost and expenditure reports associated with emergencies and disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.

Each county in Nevada is responsible for emergency management in its jurisdictional boundaries and will conduct emergency operations according to established plans and procedures. Should a disaster or emergency be beyond the capabilities of local government, requests for state and/or federal assistance will be made to the NDEM. Each county designates a location for the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The county EOCs are staffed with elected officials and senior representatives of county departments and county level volunteer organizations who will receive emergency information, coordinate tasking of resources, and make population protection decisions. Specifically, counties and local governments are responsible for preparing evacuation plans and conducting evacuation operations when conditions require it. County EOCs will be activated and staffed as appropriate to the severity of the situation.

C. State Government Individual Roles and Responsibilities

Responses under this plan are based upon situational needs of various scenarios. These can range from a partial response, utilizing selected ESF's for specific incidents, to a full response utilizing all ESF's for catastrophic events. Upon a request from a local jurisdiction, the state response consists of providing support to local emergency-disaster operational efforts. However, response by state agencies may occur when first response capabilities are part of the agency's regular mission and/or when they are identified as the primary or sole response resource. Responding state resources will assume an appropriate role within local government's Incident Command System (ICS). The state-level response structure is composed of interagency coordination and operations support. Overall state agency coordination is supported by agencies located within the SEOC.

In Nevada, the following key positions in state, local, tribal and federal government direct, control and/or coordinate emergency response and recovery activities during an emergency:

1. **Governor** is responsible (statutorily and constitutionally) for meeting the needs of the state and its people in the event of emergencies and disasters. If the emergency or

disaster is beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the state. The Governor is authorized to delegate such powers as he or she may deem prudent. A state of emergency must be declared by proclamation by the Governor, or through the resolution of the Legislature when an emergency or disaster has occurred or the threat of occurrence is imminent and the emergency or disaster warrants a declaration.

2. **Chief of the Division of Emergency Management** ensures that the state is prepared to deal with any emergency or disaster (large or small) and is responsible for coordinating the state response in any emergency or disaster.
3. **State Coordinating Officer (SCO)** is the authorized representative of the Governor to manage and coordinate state and local emergency response and recovery efforts. The SCO is provided the authority to commit any and all state resources necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster and the authority to exercise those powers. The Governor may direct agencies and departments to place personnel under the command of the SCO. In general, the Governor will designate the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management as the SCO.
4. **Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)** is empowered by the Governor to execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of application for public assistance. The GAR will also coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator. The GAR is designated in the FEMA-State Agreement.
5. **Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO)** is appointed by the SCO by supplemental order once the Governor declares a state of emergency. The Deputy SCO has the authority to commit any and all state resources necessary to meet the needs created by the emergency. The Deputy SCO will confer with the SCO at all times and may be deployed to coordinate response and recovery activities at the impact area.
6. **SEOC SERT Chief** coordinates the rendering of all state assistance, and is responsible for overall management and operation of the SERT. Upon request and approval, the SERT Chief will issue mission assignments to the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) to fulfill. All requests for assistance are reviewed and prioritized by the SERT Chief. The SERT Chief will coordinate with the 17 ESFs to fulfill these requests. All requests for assistance, and ESFs designated to respond to the request, are tracked in the SEOC.
7. **SEOC Operations Chief** facilitates the coordination of resources and information from the affected jurisdiction. The SEOC Operations Chief oversees the 17 ESF agencies which are assigned to the following groups: Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Care Services, Natural Resources, and Operations Support Branches, as well as the State Technical Assistance Response Team(s) (START), NDEM Field Liaison(s) and the Recovery Branch, which are essential functions for a successful response and recovery operation.
8. **SEOC Plans Chief** is responsible for developing the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each incident period during an activation of the SEOC. Plans Section staff gathers, synthesizes and reports on available intelligence information. The Resource Unit within the Plans Section is responsible for tracking resources deployed to the incident as well as resource gaps identified as a critical function of the IAP development process. The Plans Section is also responsible for all Geographical Information System (GIS) support to the SEOC.

9. **SEOC Logistics Chief** is responsible for coordinating all joint logistics (local, state, federal, nonprofit and contractor) for the deployment of state resources (personnel, crews, equipment, heavy equipment, commodities, vehicles and aircraft). The Logistics Section provides logistics support for all designated deployed field positions, establishes field locations, and provides support to county Points of Distribution (POD), Recovery Disaster Field Offices (DFO), Joint Field Office (JFO), temporary housing and other sites
10. **SEOC Finance and Administration Chief** procures resources when needed and documents costs for financial reimbursement. They are also responsible for entering into emergency contracts.
11. **The Adjutant General (TAG)** is agency head of the Nevada Office of the Military. During a declared state of emergency the Governor may activate the Nevada National Guard. The TAG, acting through ESF 16, coordinates the deployment of any and all military personnel, equipment and resources to the extent necessary to meet the needs created by the emergency.
12. **Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)** coordinates federal assistance to a state affected by a disaster or emergency. The FCO generally is assigned to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for the duration of the emergency and work with the SCO to coordinate the federal response. The FCO is in unified command with the SCO throughout the event to coordinate requested federal assistance.

D. State Government Organizations

State agencies and their responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor exercises overall direction and control of state emergency response activities (Chapters 414, 415, 415A, and 416 of the Nevada Revised Statutes).

2. Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Nevada Division of Emergency Management provides overall coordination and support with federal, state, tribal and local governmental agencies to assure the necessary deployment of resources and accuracy of information through a comprehensive emergency management program that includes but not limited to:

- Coordinating preparedness activities with local, tribal, and state agencies; private, volunteer and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public.
- Coordinating the hazard mitigation program to include planning at the state, county and city level.
- Preparing a SCEMP which shall be integrated into, and coordinated with, the emergency management plans and programs of the federal government. The plan must contain provisions to ensure that the state is prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters.

- Maintaining a preparedness level that meets the needs of all persons, including those with special needs or access and functional needs, and developing policies that are consistent with federal policy and guidelines (e.g., *Emergency Management Planning Guide for the Special-Needs Population*, Federal Emergency Management Agency and Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, September 20, 2007 or *Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, November 12, 2010) as they relate to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other civil rights laws.
- Maintaining a system of communications and warning to ensure that the state's population and emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can communicate emergency response decisions.
- Establishing guidelines and schedules for annual and periodic exercises that evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to emergencies, minor, major, and catastrophic disasters, and to support local emergency management agencies.
- Coordinating the lead and support responsibilities to state agencies and departments and personnel for Emergency Support Functions and other activities to support the SERT.
- Adopting standards and requirements for city, county and tribal emergency management plans. The standards and requirements ensure that county plans are coordinated and consistent with the SCEMP.
- Assisting political subdivisions in preparing and maintaining emergency management plans and reviewing these plans per an established review schedule to assess their consistency with adopted standards and requirements.
- Determining the resource requirements of the state and its political subdivisions in the event of an emergency; plan for and either procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, award State Term and Agency Contingency Contracts for all necessary resources, or enter into memoranda of agreement or open purchase orders that will ensure their availability; and use and employ at various times any of the property, services, and resources within the state.
- Anticipating trends and promoting innovations that will enhance the State of Nevada emergency management program.
- Instituting statewide public awareness programs which focus on emergency preparedness issues, including, but not limited to, the personal responsibility of individuals to be self-sufficient for at least 72 (seventy-two) hours following an emergency or disaster. The public education campaign shall include relevant information on statewide disaster plans, evacuation routes, fuel suppliers, and shelters (general population, special-needs, and pet).
- Ensuring the SCEMP and plans of state and local governmental agencies, private organizations and other emergency management stakeholders address the needs of persons with pets, service animals, or service animals in training in accordance with NRS 414.095 and NRS 414.097.

- Initiating community education and outreach to the public regarding the registry of persons with special needs and special needs shelters.
- Preparing and distributing to appropriate state and local officials, catalogs of federal, state, and private assistance programs.
- Activating the SERT and coordinating local, tribal, state, and federal emergency management activities and taking all other steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management assets and organizations in advance of an emergency to ensure the availability of adequately trained and equipped emergency management personnel before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.
- Implementing training programs to improve the ability of state, tribal, and local emergency management personnel to prepare and implement emergency management plans and programs. This shall include a continuous training program for agencies and individuals that will be called upon to perform key roles in state and local post-disaster response and recovery efforts, and for local government personnel on federal and state post-disaster response and recovery strategies and procedures.
- Reviewing, per an established schedule, emergency operating procedures of state agencies and recommending revisions as needed to ensure consistency with the SCEMP.

3. State Agencies

State agencies are assigned as either the primary or support agency to an Emergency Support Function. When not assigned to any role in an ESF all other state agencies provide resources and technical expertise. In all cases, state agencies are responsible to do the following:

- Develop and maintain internal operations plans and procedures for accomplishing assigned ESF responsibilities.
- Develop cooperative agreements and relationships with governments, volunteer and private organizations possessing necessary resources.
- Designate a coordinator to represent the agency in the planning for and conduct of emergency or disaster operations.
- Assign agency personnel to meet agency responsibilities during an emergency or disaster
- Attend emergency/disaster-related training, briefings.
- Conduct exercises of plans and procedures as well as participate in state exercises.
- Ensure that standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed, tested, and adequately disseminated for all response activities assigned in its annex.
- Provide personnel to staff the SEOC when directed to do so by the Governor, Director of Public Safety, NDEM Chief or SEOC leadership, or another appropriate state official;

or under conditions for which explicit instructions about when to report are contained in pre-existing plans and/or procedures.

- Coordinate emergency preparedness and response activities with other assigned supporting agencies as needed.
- Set up work area(s) at the SEOC, be prepared to deploy state resources, report any needs to NDEM staff, and initiate response activities as dictated by the situation.
- Maintain accurate recordkeeping of logs of activities, resource request, briefings, messages, etc.
- Maintain and initiate agency personnel notification and callback actions.

E. Emergency Support Functions

This section provides an overview of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure for coordinating the State of Nevada response and support to an incident. They are the mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide state support to local and tribal governments and State-to-State support, for both declared disasters and emergencies as well as for planned special events.

The Incident Command System provides for the flexibility to assign Emergency Support Function (ESF) and other stakeholder resources according to their capabilities, tasks, and requirements to augment and support the other sections of the SEOC in order to respond to incidents in a more collaborative and cross-cutting manner.

Various agencies within state government have Emergency Support Functions (ESF) in addition to normal responsibilities. State agencies may be requested or required to be involved in disaster related activities. State statutes mandate specific agencies to perform an active role in emergency response or support. The responsibility to develop and maintain necessary procedures, i.e., SEOC desk reference guides, SOP's, contact lists, to meet emergency responsibilities rests with each agency.

Each state agency assigned an ESF role will designate an ESF coordinator as the individual with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management

The following state agencies are assigned as the lead state agency for an ESF. As such each assigned agency is responsible for continued review and maintenance of assigned SCEMP ESF Annexes and supporting documents. All suggested revisions will be submitted to NDEM for approval.

| Section/Annex | Responsible Agency |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Base Plan | NDEM |
| Emergency Support Function (ESF) | |
| ESF 1: Transportation | Department of Transportation |

| | |
|--|--|
| ESF 2: Telecommunications and Information Technology | Enterprise Information Technology Services |
| ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering | State Public Works Board |
| ESF 4: Firefighting | Division of Forestry |
| ESF 5: Emergency Management | Division of Emergency Management |
| ESF 6: Mass Care | Division of Emergency Management |
| ESF 7: Purchasing | Department of Administration |
| ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services | Division of Public and Behavioral Health |
| ESF 8-1: Mental Health | Division of Public and Behavioral Health |
| ESF 9: Search and Rescue | Division of Emergency Management |
| ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials | Division of Environmental Protection |
| ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources | State Department of Agriculture |
| ESF 12: Energy | Office of Energy |
| ESF 13: Public Safety and Security | Department of Public Safety |
| ESF 14: Recovery | Division of Emergency Management |
| ESF 15: Emergency Public Information | Division of Emergency Management |
| ESF 16: Military Support | Office of the Military |

Basic roles and responsibilities of each ESF include, but are not limited to the following:

ESF–1, Transportation: Coordinates the state level response to transportation infrastructure issues, mass transit, and the movement of commodities for disaster response. Coordinates state and civil transportation assistance to local government entities, voluntary organizations and state agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform any emergency or disaster assistance missions. Assesses damage to the transportation infrastructure, analyzes the effects of the disaster on the state transportation system, monitors the accessibility of transportation capacity and implements traffic controls as required.

ESF–2, Telecommunications and Information Technology: Ensures the provision of state communications (data, telephony and radio) support to state, and local response efforts.

ESF–3, Public Works and Engineering: Provides technical advice and evaluation; engineering services; contracting for construction management and inspection; contracting for the emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities, potable water, ice and emergency power; damage mitigation and recovery activities following a major disaster or emergency.

ESF–4, Firefighting: Manages and coordinates firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires on state lands, and provides personnel, equipment and supplies in support of local agencies involved in rural and urban firefighting operations.

ESF–5, Emergency Management: Collects, analyzes, processes and disseminates information about a potential or actual disaster or emergency. Coordinates state and local resources in providing mission support to emergency response efforts.

ESF–6, Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services: Assists state and local response efforts to meet the mass care needs of victims of a disaster to include shelter, feeding, first aid and disaster assistance information.

ESF–7, Purchasing and Resource Support: Supports state and local organizations during the response phase of an emergency or disaster which includes obtaining emergency relief supplies, office space, equipment, supplies, telecommunications, contract services, transportation services, security services, and personnel required to support response activities.

ESF–8, Public Health and Medical Services: Supplements local resources for further response to public health and medical care needs during or following a major emergency or disaster.

ESF–8-1, Mental Health and Developmental Services: Coordinates crisis counseling assistance to victims and first responders. This function usually extends well into the recovery phase following response.

ESF– 9, Search and Rescue (SAR) and Specialized Response: Rapidly deploys components of the Nevada Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), the State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT) and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) to provide specialized, technical assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster.

ESF–10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response: Provides state support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major emergency or disaster.

ESF–11, Agriculture and Natural Resources: Coordinates and manages activities that protect crops, livestock and poultry during emergencies or disasters. Coordinates the control, management or eradication of any invasive plant, insect or animal species that is of significant threat to public health, the environment, or the economy.

ESF–12, Energy: Gathers, assesses and shares information on energy system damage and estimates the impact of energy system outages within the affected areas.

ESF–13, Public Safety and Security: Provides law enforcement support to local jurisdictions during an emergency or disaster. Coordinates with the FBI and local officials in the suspected or actual incidence of a terrorist attack. Supports local jurisdictions in the event of mass demonstrations, celebrations, civil unrest and other events where crowd control is necessary.

ESF–14, Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization: Coordinates programs that address identified recovery and mitigation needs and promotes stronger, more resilient communities through the implementation of pre- and post- hazard mitigation activities. Coordinates federal support to state, tribal, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

ESF–15, Emergency Public Information and External Communications: Provides public information support within the SEOC and coordinates with the Joint Information Center (JIC), when activated. The JIC is established to provide accurate and coordinated information to the public in an expedient manner during emergencies or disasters.

ESF–16, Military Support: The Nevada National Guard (NVNG) maintains significant resources (i.e., personnel, equipment and supplies), that may be utilized to support the state response to a major emergency or disaster. The Army, Navy and Air Force Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO), are partnered within this ESF.

Each ESF will designate a primary lead point of contact and a minimum of two additional individuals with identical authority to execute the emergency support function. It is critical that these individuals have working knowledge of their resource capabilities and the authority to deploy them. In addition, each ESF agency is required to conduct periodic coordination with its assigned support agencies.

State agencies are assigned as either the primary or support agency to an Emergency Support Function. Primary and secondary support functions for each ESF are listed below:

| P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency | ESF-1 | ESF-2 | ESF-3 | ESF-4 | ESF-5 | ESF-6 | ESF-7 | ESF-8 | ESF-8-1 | ESF-9 | ESF-10 | ESF-11 | ESF-12 | ESF-13 | ESF-14 | ESF-15 | ESF-16 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Department of Administration | S | | S | | S | S | | | | | | S | | | S | | |
| Budget Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Buildings And Grounds Division | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Enterprise IT Services | | P | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| Fleet Services Division | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Public Works Board | | | P | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Works Division | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Purchasing Division | | | | | S | | P | | | | | | | | S | | |
| State Library and Archives Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Department of Agriculture | | | | | S | S | | | | | S | P | S | S | S | | |
| Bureau of Weights and Measures | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | |
| Department of Business and Industry | S | | | | | | S | | | | S | | | | S | | |
| Division of Insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Nevada Housing Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Department of Conservation and Natural Resources | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | | |
| Department of Corrections | S | | | S | | | | | | | | | | S | S | | |
| Department of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Division of Environmental Protection | | | | | S | | | S | | | P | | | S | S | | |
| Division of Forestry | | | | P | S | | | | | | S | | | S | S | | |
| Division of Lands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Division of State Parks | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Division of Water Resources | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | S | | |

| P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency | ESF-1 | ESF-2 | ESF-3 | ESF-4 | ESF-5 | ESF-6 | ESF-7 | ESF-8 | ESF-8-1 | ESF-9 | ESF-10 | ESF-11 | ESF-12 | ESF-13 | ESF-14 | ESF-15 | ESF-16 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| State Historic Preservation Office | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Department of Health and Human Services | S | S | | | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | | |
| Board of Health | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Department of Personnel | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division of Aging and Disability Services | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | S | | |
| Division of Child and Family Services | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Division of Mental Health and Supportive Services | | S | | | S | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Division of Public and Behavioral Health | | | | | S | | S | P | P | S | S | S | | S | S | | |
| Division of Welfare and Supportive Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Substance Abuse and Treatment Agency | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Department of Public Safety | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | | |
| Capitol Police Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| Division of Emergency Management | | S | S | S | P S | P | S | | S | P | S | S | S | S | P | P | |
| Highway Patrol Division | S | S | | S | S | | | | | S | S | S | S | P | S | | |
| Investigation Division | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Parole and Probation Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| State Fire Marshal Division | | | S | S | | | | | | | S | S | | S | S | | |
| Department of Transportation | P | S | P | S | S | S | S | | | | S | S | S | S | S | | |
| Department of Wildlife | | | | | | | | | | | S | S | | S | S | | |
| Governor's Office of Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas Regulation Board | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Nevada National Guard | S | S | | S | S | S | S | | | S | S | S | S | S | S | | P |
| Governor's Office of Energy | | | | | S | | | | | | | | P | | | | |
| Office of the Attorney General | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | S | S | | |
| Office of the Governor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |

| P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency | ESF-1 | ESF-2 | ESF-3 | ESF-4 | ESF-5 | ESF-6 | ESF-7 | ESF-8 | ESF-8-1 | ESF-9 | ESF-10 | ESF-11 | ESF-12 | ESF-13 | ESF-14 | ESF-15 | ESF-16 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Public Utilities Commission of Nevada | S | | S | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |

F. Federal Government

Under the National Response Framework (NRF) and other federal emergency plans, the federal government may provide assistance to a state upon the request of the Governor or when primary federal jurisdiction is involved.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288, as amended) provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. Designated departments and agencies have been assigned responsibilities under the National Response Framework. These agencies are grouped under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the particular functional area. Other agencies have been designated as support agencies for one or more ESFs based on their resources and capabilities to support the functional area. The ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which federal response assistance will be provided to assist the State of Nevada in meeting response requirements in an affected area. Federal assistance will be provided under the overall direction of the Principal Federal Officer (PFO), or if a PFO is not assigned, under coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Federal assistance is to supplement state and local government response efforts. ESFs will coordinate with the FCO and the affected state to identify specific response requirements and will provide federal response assistance based on state identified priorities. Federal ESF assignments are included at Appendix 5 to Annex Y to this plan.

G. Tribal Nations

Tribal Nations located within the State of Nevada are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these tribal nations are also citizens of Nevada and the county within which they reside. An emergency or disaster may occur for which the members of the tribal nation cannot provide satisfactory resolution. In such a situation, tribal nations have the ability to request direct assistance from the county in which they reside as well as the State of Nevada. In addition, FEMA will accept direct requests for support from federally recognized tribal nations.

H. Volunteer and Private Sector Organizations

Volunteer and private sector organizations provide assistance as outlined in their respective charters, bylaws, or agreements with government agencies. Tasking is provided through the ESF's that typically have a vested or common interest in daily activities (e.g., ESF 4 in relation to volunteer and/or private fire response entities).

The private sector represents a large percentage of the economic activity of the State of Nevada. Considering and engaging the private sector in all stages of planning and implementation is critical for a successful response by state and local government to emergencies, disasters or catastrophic

incident. In addition, business is in the unique position of understanding the impact during and after an incident to supply chains, and the massive re-leveraging of resources and assets to recover, stabilize, restore confidence in, and reconstitute parts of the economy.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

In order to ensure that preparations by the State of Nevada will be adequate to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a comprehensive statewide emergency management program. The NDEM is responsible for coordinating its efforts with the federal government, with other departments and agencies of state government, with city, county, and tribal governments and school boards, as well as with private agencies that have a role in emergency management pursuant to Chapter 414, Nevada Revised Statutes). When an imminent or actual event threatens the state, the Chief of NDEM will make the decision whether to activate the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and whether to recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency.

B. State Emergency Response Team

The SERT is composed of agency-appointed Emergency Support Function representatives and staff from state agencies, volunteer and non-governmental organizations that operate under the direction and control of the Governor and State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The SERT is grouped into 17 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that carry out coordination and completion of response and recovery activities in the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) during an emergency or disaster. These ESFs are grouped by function rather than agency, with each ESF headed by a primary state agency and supported by additional state agencies.

C. State Readiness Levels

The State of Nevada utilizes the NIMS incident typing criteria to classify its five readiness levels and appropriate response to meet the potential needs and demands of the emergency or planned event. There are described as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Steady State | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Standard operations are occurring that do not require assistance to any jurisdiction. NDEM personnel involvement consists only of the Duty Officer to respond to and requests and to monitor the situation. |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Type V | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel.• Command and General Staff positions (other than the SEOC SERT Chief) are not activated.• The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on the scene.• (Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop) |
| Type IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Command and General Staff functions are activated only if needed.• Several resources are required to mitigate the incident.• The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase.• The agency administrator may have briefings and ensures the complexity analysis and delegations of authority are updated.• No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required, but documented operational briefings will be completed for all incoming resources.• The role of the SEOC SERT Chief includes operational plans including objectives and priorities. |
| Type III | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When capabilities exceed initial emergency response, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident.• Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated; ESF's as well as Division / Group supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions may be assigned.• A Type 3 Incident Management Team (IMT) or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type II or Type I team.• The incident may extend into multiple operational periods.• A written IAP may be required for each operational period. |

| | |
|---------|--|
| Type II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities of local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. • A Type II Incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the operations, command and general staffing. • Most or all of the Command and General Staff positions are filled, as are ESF positions. • A written IAP is required for each operational period. • The number of operations personnel normally does not exceed 200 per operational period. • The SEOC SERT Chief is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and the written delegation of authority. |
| Type I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate. • All Command and General Staff, ESF positions are activated. • The number of operations personnel often exceeds 500 individuals per operational period and total incident personnel will usually exceed 1000. • The agency administrator will have briefings, and ensures that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. • Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended. • There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions. |

The SEOC is activated to an appropriate level during an event or incident. Dependent on the incident type and needs of the state, local, or tribal government, the SEOC is activated to one of the following:

- **Steady State** (Daily Operations): This is the normal operational state of the SEOC day to day, staffed with a State Duty Officer on a 24-hour basis.
- **Partial activation:** Selected ESF personnel are notified. The SEOC will be staffed by Nevada Division of Emergency Management personnel, necessary ESF staff, and external agency representatives, as required. As an example, a Type III incident may require partial activation.
- **Full activation:** All primary and support agencies are notified. The SEOC is staffed by Emergency Management personnel, ESF staff, and external agency representatives. As an example, a Type I incident as described above would require full activation.

D. Emergency Operations Center

The organization of the SEOC will be based on the principles of ICS and have a basic structure that is flexible and can be readily adjusted to accommodate rapidly changing situations in the most efficient manner. The basic “modular-based” structure includes an assessment room during the incipient or planning stages of an incident/emergency for command, control and tasking; an operations room for ESF coordination, and other designated rooms for financial. Expanded SEOC capabilities include a radio room to ensure redundant or alternate communications capabilities; an executive conference room for policy group executive decision making; a secure communications fusion center facility to transact sensitive information; and a Joint Information Center (JIC) for coordinating information to the public.

1. State Emergency Operations Center

The SEOC is the central point in state government for the support and coordination of the state response to emergencies, disasters and planned special events. NDEM coordinates the activities of all organizations for emergency management within the state from the SEOC.

NDEM maintains the SEOC with the assistance of the primary ESF and supporting agencies to be fully functional, able to operate on a 24-hour basis, and communicate to all levels of government.

The SEOC is maintained and staffed by NDEM personnel, augmented by designated state representatives from the Primary ESF and agencies as required. It serves as the initial point-of-contact for the affected local governments, state response agencies, and federal agencies. SEOC activities and procedures are addressed in the SEOC SOG and other related support documents and guides.

The SEOC is organized by employing both principles of ICS and ESF into five sections: Command, Operations, Plans, Logistics, and Finance Administration. The ESFs are organized primarily within the Operations Section with other function-specific ESFs aligned within the other SEOC Sections.

a. SEOC SERT Chief

The **SEOC SERT Chief** is responsible to the Chief of NDEM, the Director of Public Safety, and to the Governor for the overall operation of the SEOC during activation. The SEOC SERT Chief is designated by the Chief of NDEM. At full activation (Level 2 or 1), this position must be occupied 24 hours per day. Details concerning SOC SERT Chief functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG.

b. Operations Section

The **Operations Section** is responsible for coordinating and directing state government and emergency management, resource management, and field activities in response to emergencies and recovery from disasters. Operations section functions include Care Services and Natural Resources, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, State Technical Assistance Response Team(s), and NDEM Field Liaison Operations. At full activation, the Operations Section Chief position must be occupied 24 hours per day. Details

concerning Operations Section functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG.

c. Planning Section

The **Planning Section** is responsible for collecting, analyzing, formatting, archiving and distributing emergency/disaster information. The Planning Section keeps track of state resources and mission assignments, and documents SERT activities in a periodical Situation Report (SitRep). SitReps are typically produced once per operational period. The Planning Section is responsible for facilitating the planning of statewide SERT activities during emergencies and disasters and the development of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period. Additionally, the Planning Section facilitates communications between affected jurisdictions and the SERT/SEOC during activation.

Details concerning Planning Section functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG.

d. Logistics Section

The **Logistics Section** is responsible for acquiring, collecting and moving state and donated resources to enhance response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters; establishing and maintaining communications and data processing capabilities within the SERT and NDEM; and developing and maintaining facilities required to support disaster operations. The Logistics Section contracts, purchases goods and services necessary for state response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies. At full activation, the Logistics Section Chief position must be occupied 24 hours per day.

Details concerning Logistics Section functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG.

e. Finance/Admin Section

The **Finance/Admin Section** is responsible for processing invoices and assuring prompt payment for goods and services necessary to support emergency response and disaster recovery efforts. In addition, the Finance Section is responsible for documenting all disaster-related costs and projecting state funding requirements. At full activation, the Finance Section must be operational approximately 13 hours per day.

Details concerning Finance Section functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG.

f. Joint Information Center Section

The **Joint Information Center (JIC)** is responsible to maintain liaison with the print and electronic media during activation. They maintain pre-formatted news releases as necessary and prepare others on an as-needed basis. They insure all necessary emergency information is available in as many public venues as possible. At full activation, this section must be manned 24 hours per day.

Details concerning Public Information Section (or JIC) functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG and the JIC Operations Plan.

2. Other State Agency Department Operations Centers (DOC)

State agency DOCs serve as that agency's centralized coordination and support center similar to what the SEOC provides for the State of Nevada. The primary difference is that only that state agency's personnel staff the DOC for the incident or event being supported.

When other state agency assistance and coordination is required the NDEM Duty Officer will be contacted to determine the level of SEOC activation to a level commensurate to the needs of the incident or event. Staffing of SEOC ESF representatives take precedent over the staffing of the state agency DOC.

3. Local (City and County) and Tribal EOC

Each county, incorporated city and tribe designates an EOC that will serve as its center for coordination of emergency response and initial recovery activities. The SEOC will communicate with local and tribal EOC(s) within the affected response area(s) to facilitate the processing of information and resource requests.

4. Contiguous State EOC

Each of the adjoining states (Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon and Utah) have a designated SEOC. The Nevada SEOC will communicate with the adjacent states' SEOC's as needed in interstate emergencies or disasters.

5. Federal EOC Facilities

Based on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the Governor may request that the President declare a major disaster or an emergency for the State of Nevada. NDEM will alert FEMA that a request for federal assistance will be submitted. FEMA may pre-deploy a Liaison Officer to the State EOC and deploy an Emergency Response Team Advanced Element when a Presidential declaration appears imminent. NDEM will work closely with FEMA Region IX in all aspects of the federal assistance process through direct coordination with the FEMA Region IX Regional EOC.

Federal assistance will be provided to the State through a Unified Coordination Group assigned to a Joint Field Office (JFO). The Secretary of Homeland Security may appoint a Principal Federal Official (PFO) and/or a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). According to the National Response Framework, the federal government will provide assistance using Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These ESFs will establish direct liaison with Nevada SEOC agencies in the State EOC.

E. Direction, Control and Coordination

Initial response is by local jurisdictions working with county emergency management agencies. It is only after local emergency response resources are exhausted, or local resources do not exist to address a given emergency or disaster that state emergency response resources and assistance may be requested by local authorities.

During emergency operations, state and local emergency responders will remain, to the extent possible, under the established management and supervisory control of their parent organizations. Key positions are vested, by state law, executive order, or this plan, with the responsibility of executing direction and control of multi-agency state response and recovery operations within Nevada. These key officials are responsible for determining response and/or recovery priorities. They have the authority to approve expenditures of state funds and commit state resources necessary and reasonable to satisfy those prioritized needs, and likewise, are provided with the authority to request assistance from the federal government.

This direction and control system provides a means for agencies/organizations to pursue existing mission requirements and for their emergency workers to continue to operate under their existing supervisory chain of command. This system also provides a means to focus the efforts and actions of multiple agencies/organizations to resolve the most important problems facing the entire impacted area through the prioritized commitment of efforts and deployment of resources.

1. Disaster Condition

Emergency or disaster situations exist when the capabilities of local government(s) to provide timely and effective response to an event are exceeded. An emergency or disaster has the potential to cause death, injury, illness and/or mental disorders. The possibility of hundreds or even thousands of casualties depends upon numerous factors, such as type of event, time of occurrence, severity of impact, weather conditions, area demographics and local building codes, etc.

In a catastrophic disaster, providing the same response faster or increasing the amount of resources will not be sufficient to ensure a quick and efficient response. Due to their size and magnitude, catastrophic disasters require local, state, and federal agencies to handle situations in ways that have not been traditionally used in the past.

Not all disasters are catastrophic in nature. A catastrophic disaster is defined as one that results in the following:

- An extraordinary level of required capabilities beyond the regional, state, or national capacities.
- A large number of casualties.
- Extensive damage to or disruption of critical infrastructure.
- Significant dislocation of the state's population from their communities of origin, resulting in the need to designate more than one host community.
- Substantial degradation of Nevada's environment.
- Destabilization of regional or state economies.
- Instability of one or more local governments.

2. Unified Command

In the State of Nevada, Unified Command is used to bring together the Incident Commanders of all major organizations involved in an incident in order to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. The Unified Command links the organizations responding to the incident and will provide a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions.

The Unified Command is responsible for overall management of the incident and directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies, and approves ordering and releasing of resources.

3. Integration of ICS and EOC / ESF

The SEOC integrates both an ICS and ESF command structure, without losing any of the integrity of either system. The SEOC is configured using ICS Sections (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration). The main floor of the SEOC includes the Plans and the Operations Sections along with the Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Natural Resources and Care Services Support branches of the ESFs. The Logistics Section is located in the adjoining Assessment Room. The Finance and Administration Section is located in NDEM offices near the SEOC. Each ESF supports one or more of the ICS sections.

4. Lead Agency

Certain hazards may require the designation of a Lead Agency for response (e.g., Department of Corrections during prison riots or Department of Health during pandemic influenza outbreaks). During such emergencies, the Lead Agency may provide a team of decision makers to the State EOC. The Lead Agency team works closely with the SEOC Executive Group for emergency response and recovery policy and decision making. In general, a lead agency has the expertise and resources to carry out specific missions as part of an ESF team.

F. Emergency Powers

Pursuant to Chapter 414, NRS, only certain constitutional officers may declare a state of emergency. In Nevada, a mayor, city council, county manager, or county commission may declare a local state of emergency. If the situation exceeds the capabilities of the local government to cope with the emergency or disaster, only the Governor or the Legislature may declare a state of emergency for the state. Within the Federally-recognized tribal nations in Nevada, the Chairperson and/or tribal council has the authority to declare States of Emergency and/or Disasters either to the State of Nevada or to FEMA.

Under the emergency declaration, the Governor designates a SCO to direct the state's response to impacted local and tribal governments. The SCO is empowered through the Governor's executive order declaring a state of emergency to do all the things necessary to cope with the emergency, including the authority to use and deploy any forces and resources of state and local government.

1. Governor

Under Nevada Revised Statutes 414.070 a state of emergency “may be proclaimed by the Governor.” In the event that the Governor is absent or inaccessible, the Lt. Governor or other designated state official may issue a state of emergency proclamation in accordance with continuity of operations/government protocols identified in NRS 239 (c).

2. NDEM

The Division of Emergency Management derives its statutory duties and responsibilities and emergency powers through Chapter 414, Nevada Revised Statutes, or as tasked by the Governor through an emergency declaration. The Governor’s executive order or emergency proclamation may designate the Chief of the Division as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) for the event. The SCO acts on behalf of the Governor to the extent necessary to meet the emergency.

The Division Chief/SCO will activate the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and assist local and tribal governments when the emergency or disaster exceeds the response capabilities of the city, county or tribe. The SERT Chief issues mission assignments to obtain resources and capabilities from across the ESF organization in support of local emergency response activities.

3. Political Subdivisions

Pursuant to section 414.090, Nevada Revised Statutes, each political subdivision of this state may establish a local organization for emergency management in accordance with the SCEMP and state emergency management program. Each local organization for emergency management shall perform functions of emergency management within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized. Thus, when a declaration of emergency or disaster is made by the authorized director or governing body, each political subdivision may have the power and authority:

- To appropriate and expend funds; make contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies for emergency management purposes; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to survivors of any emergency; and direct and coordinate the development of emergency management plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans set by the state and federal emergency management agencies.
- To establish, as necessary, a primary and secondary emergency operations center to provide continuity of government, and direction and control of emergency operations.
- To assign or make available employees, property and equipment relating to their county agencies and departments for emergency operation purposes.
- To request state assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual aid assistance by declaring a local state of emergency.
- To waive rules and regulations in the performance of: public work, entering into contracts; incurring obligations, employment of permanent and temporary workers, utilization of volunteer workers, rental of equipment, acquisition and distribution (with or without compensation) of supplies, material, and facilities.

- Of taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

4. State Legislature

Under Nevada Revised Statutes 414.070 a state of emergency "...may be proclaimed by or by resolution of the legislature if the Governor in his proclamation or the legislature in its resolution, finds that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated in the immediate future or that a natural disaster of major proportions has actually occurred within this State, and that the safety and welfare of the people of this State require an invocation of the provisions of this section. Any such emergency, whether proclaimed by the Governor or by the legislature, terminates upon the proclamation of the termination thereof by the Governor or the passage by the legislature of a resolution terminating the emergency."

G. Lines of Authority / Succession

The line of succession provides a means to ensure leadership, and the discharge of all duties. It identifies who is in charge, and would assume responsibility should a position or office be vacant or the person unable to act (e.g. absent, injured, etc.) during or after in emergency or disaster. The line of succession must ultimately include elected, appointed and career civil servants. Agencies that provide a vital service to the welfare of the citizens and visitors of the State, government operations, and emergency response and recovery support, may establish a policy for succession within their respective operations and plans.

It is recommended that any agency's line of succession include a minimum of three individuals, preferably five, for each management position. This includes identification of positions within state agencies that provide for critical functions and vital services. Should the first person listed for an office position or agency function be absent or unable to act, the next person listed for that position shall have the authority and responsibility to discharge the duties of the position until such time as a person higher in the line of succession can again assume that position or the legal appointing body properly appoints a replacement.

The first five titles, which are the official line of succession for the continued functioning of state government, are outlined below, according to NRS 223.080, Articles 5 & 18.

Executive Branch:

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- President pro tempore of the Senate
- Speaker of the Assembly
- Secretary of State

State Agencies: The line of succession for each agency and sub-agency or division head is set forth in the plans and internal standard operating procedures established by each agency.

Pursuant to NRS 239C.260, if a vacancy occurs in the Office of Governor as a result of a catastrophic emergency and none of the successors described in above are able or available to act as Governor, the Legislature shall elect a person to serve as Governor. If the Legislature is not in

session at the time the vacancy occurs, the Legislature may call itself into special session to elect a person to serve as Governor.

H. Monitoring, Detection, Alert and Warning

Nevada employs a redundant system of monitoring, detection, alert and warning systems through multiple stake holders in its emergency management program.

In addition, fusion centers of the Nevada Fusion Center Program provide monitoring of local, state, national and international events that can produce usable information and intelligence as a viable source of all-hazards information.

NDEM's 24-hour Duty Officer Program monitors the needs of Nevada's state agencies, local and tribal governments by processing resource requests and information of emergencies and planned events. A formal monitoring and daily assessment process is maintained by NDEM staff through the issuance of daily situation reports, monitoring of fire resource needs, and emergency communications capabilities.

Certain other state agencies also employ a Duty Officer Program to monitor agency specific responsibilities as mandated by state or federal laws. State agency specific duty officers and other emergency points of contact will keep the NDEM Duty Officer informed of any situation that may have the potential for loss of lives, extensive property damage and significant impacts to the environment and require expanded state and federal assistance.

1. Monitoring and Detection

a. Weather Monitoring and Detection

The National Weather Service (NWS) is a component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and exists to provide weather, water and climate data, forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy. The NWS maintains three forecast offices in Nevada, located in the cities of Elko, Las Vegas, and Reno. These forecast offices collect and disseminate climate and weather-related information to stakeholders and the public.

b. Flood Monitoring and Detection

The California Nevada River Forecast Center is a component of the NOAA that uses immediate weather data, predictions, climatic modeling, in addition to measurements of flows and levels of rivers, lakes and other water bodies in order to monitor conditions and provide early warning for potential flood events. The data processed by the California Nevada River Forecast center is available to the public and is disseminated to stakeholders at times of concern.

c. Wildfire Monitoring and Detection

The Nevada Division of Forestry does an annual aerial surveillance to detect, identify and map insect and disease outbreaks in forest and woodlands statewide. The Western Great Basin Coordinating Center and National Weather Service provide intelligence related to current fire activity, fire danger, seven-day fire potential, red flag warnings and fire weather alerts.

d. Seismological Monitoring and Detection

The Nevada Seismological Laboratory performs instrumental studies of earthquakes in the Nevada region. The laboratory operates a statewide network of seismographic stations and investigates the sizes, frequencies of occurrence, and distribution of earthquakes in the region. The Nevada Seismological Laboratory disseminates seismic information to stakeholders including NDEM, and to the public. The laboratory also serves as a data repository and resource on matters related to earthquake activity and earthquake risks.

e. Radiological Monitoring and Detection

The State of Nevada conducts environmental and radiological monitoring air, groundwater, surface water, and waste management activities associated with the programs at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS). In addition, the State of Nevada and the U.S. Department of Energy participate in the joint oversight of the Low-Level Waste Program at the NNSS.

f. Pathogen Monitoring and Detection

BioWatch is a United States Federal Government program to detect the release of pathogens into the air within major American cities. The program operates via a system of filters located within Environmental Protection Agency air filters that monitor air quality. Results from these filters are analyzed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who pass any significant results to stakeholders.

g. National Terrorism Advisory System

The National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States. The NTAS is designed to effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued. NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an imminent threat or elevated threat. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the

potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

2. Alert and Warning

Nevada state agencies and other organizations provide constant monitoring of developing and ongoing situations; these organizations have developed SOPs to contact the NDEM Duty Officer and provide details regarding noteworthy events. The NDEM Duty Officer will be notified of weather, flood, wildfire, seismological, radiological, pathological, terrorism and planned events by partner agencies. The NDEM Duty Officer, in turn, will provide notification as required to NDEM Staff, the PIO, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), state agencies, and partner organizations.

The JIC has developed pre-scripted alert messages for a variety of emergencies, disasters and events that allow distribution through the EAS to affected populations on short notice. In addition, local radio, television, and cable television broadcasters throughout the State of Nevada participate in the EAS to provide local law enforcement, public safety and emergency management officials with access to the general public in order to issue alerts and warnings, disaster information, instructions and assistance to the public in a time of crisis.

America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alerts are issued by local law enforcement agencies using the Emergency Alert System. Nevada maintains an AMBER Alert website to provide general information about the AMBER Alert Program and any active alerts.

3. Communications Systems and Interoperability

The State of Nevada is one of the most mountainous states in the US, with over 13,000 feet of elevation changes between lowest and highest points. With 109,781 square miles, it is the 7th largest state, but with a population of 2,700,551 (2010 Census), it is one of the least populous states. Approximately 70% of the population resides in Clark County, while vast areas of the state (>87%) are uninhabited and/or federally controlled. There are 27 federally recognized Indian tribes reside within the State of Nevada, although some extend into adjacent states. Temperatures and conditions range from intense heat and dry conditions in the southern desert during summer, to the bitter cold of the northern winters. Natural hazards include wildfires (particularly in the north), earthquakes, floods, and severe weather. Designing systems covering and connecting these diverse, often isolated, and extreme environments is difficult. No one system provides universal two-way communications coverage statewide.

The Nevada "Core Systems" (NCORE) network is the largest interconnected radio system in the State. Recently, NCORE has developed a governance structure and has made progress towards integrating its disparate assets.

Each self-contained member of the NCORE system serves as the primary system for its respective clients/users. These systems include:

- Nevada Shared Radio System (NSRS)
- Washoe County Regional Communications System (WCRCS)
- Southern Nevada Area Communications Council (SNACC)
- Las Vegas Metro Police Open Sky System
- Northern Nevada Area Communications Consortium (NACC)

On each NCORE system, 16 talkgroups have been established for interoperable communications and mutual aid. The Nevada Interoperability Field Operation Guide (NevIFOG) specifies these talkgroups and their prescribed uses.

The Nevada Dispatch Interconnection Project (NDIP) has worked to robustly and effectively link Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP). When complete, each PSAP will have direct access to each other and deployed assets via the 16 interoperable NCORE talkgroups.

In addition to these core systems, Nevada maintains several radio caches positioned in strategic locations throughout the State and three “satcom” vehicles capable of voice and data communications via satellite, cellular, and VHF/UHF. Catastrophic communications system loss is minimally addressed through a High Frequency radio capability at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is well developed in Nevada, with a large percentage of its FCC licensed members certified in introductory ICS terminology and procedure. Many ARES members are also members of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES). These auxiliary communicators have developed HF, VHF, and UHF networks throughout the State, many with emergency power capabilities. Radio repeaters, often supported by local emergency managers, at VHF and UHF are listed in the appropriate Regional Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans (TICP), and represent a useful resource for auxiliary communication. Further, in cooperation with many hospitals throughout the State, the “HamLink” packet radio data network permits the exchange of message traffic outside of commercially available infrastructure.

The Nevada Wing of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), also known as the Air Force Auxiliary, maintains HF and VHF radios, airborne repeaters, and a cadre of ICS-trained operators. CAP also maintains a collection of VHF voice repeaters throughout the State, although they are not linked to each other or outside agencies. The emergency services mission of the CAP focuses on search and rescue activities.

The Military Auxiliary Radio Service (MARS) operates within Nevada as an adjunct to the uniformed services. Operators are trained in message handling and circuit discipline to provide additional capacity to military communications channels.

The Nevada National Guard has based a Civil Support Team (CST) in the State. This team maintains communications assets that may be deployed for interoperability. CST staff is all-hazards trained. Two communications vehicles are available, one is capable of voice and data communications via satellite and VHF/UHF, the second features advanced capabilities for HF, video, and secure communications.

The National Guard also maintains a fleet of video relay vehicles that may be deployed to anywhere in the State in the event of the inability of existing networks to provide tactical or

operational video feeds. This fleet provides a range in excess of 300 miles to provide emergency transmission capabilities.

I. Declaration Process

The declaration process is initiated by the local government when it is evident that its resources have been or are anticipated to be depleted. A petition to the state may then be made by the highest elected local official(s) requesting state assistance. The state will support the local government with its resources until such time that it is evident its resources have been or are anticipated to be depleted also. If the decision to make a declaration is made by the Governor or Legislature, the state will petition the President of the United States for assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional Director. The Federal Government may then support the State with its resources until resolution and recovery is achieved.

The declaration process for state and local disaster activities and requests for disaster assistance are described in further detail below.

1. Authority to Declare a State of Emergency

The authority to declare a state or local state of emergency is identified in Chapter 414, Nevada Revised Statutes. At the local level (city and county): a mayor, city manager, or board of county commissioners can declare a local state of emergency. At the tribal level, the tribal chairperson and/or tribal council has this authority. At the state level, the Governor is empowered with this responsibility. At the national level, the President of the United States can declare a state of emergency.

2. Incorporated Cities Declaration Process

Emergency-disaster response agencies from governments of towns and cities will respond to disasters or major emergencies within the corporate limits and coordinate activities in accordance with their Standard Operating Procedures, the EOP of the town or city, and emergency-disaster intergovernmental agreements.

When an emergency or disaster exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the capabilities of the city or county, the county manager, county commission, mayor, or city council may declare a local emergency. The local emergency declaration should be forwarded to the NDEM in an expedient manner. Tribal nations also may apply directly to FEMA.

3. Tribal Nations Declaration Process

Although the tribal nations located within the boundaries of the State of Nevada are recognized as sovereign, the residents of these individual tribes are considered citizens of the county in which they reside, in addition to the State. Any emergency or disaster which may occur upon a reservation, for which the members of the nation or reservation cannot provide satisfactory resolution, may require county, state and/or federal involvement for resolution of the situation. When this occurs, the tribal nation will receive the same support as if it were an incorporated community within the county.

Utilizing established protocols for support, tribal nations will issue a local emergency or disaster declaration to the associated county(ies) for addressing a particular problem. In such instances when the local government cannot fulfill the needs of the tribal nation, a petition to the State for assistance can be made individually or in cooperation with the county.

4. County Declaration Process

Upon receipt of the declaration of a local emergency from an incorporated town, city, or tribal nation within the boundaries of a county, the official with appropriate authority will:

- Provide available assistance requested to contain the incident (i.e., the Sheriff, the county public works entity(ies), the county health organization, etc.)
- Ensure NDEM is made aware that a situation exists which may require the declaration of a county local emergency.
- In the event a situation exists in any unincorporated portions of a county which may affect lives and property, the county will take all necessary measures to bring the situation under control, utilizing all resources under county government control.
- If the situation in either incorporated or unincorporated portions of the county becomes beyond the capability and resources of the county to control, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners may declare a county local emergency exists. The Mayor or Board of Supervisors of an incorporated city or town or the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for the unincorporated portion of the county, shall deem that an emergency or disaster exists due to fire, flood, earthquake, explosion, bombing, acts of terrorism or any other natural or man-made emergency or disaster or by reasons of threats or occurrences of riots or other acts of civil disobedience which endanger life or property within the city or the unincorporated areas of the county or portion thereof. The Mayor or Board of Supervisors or other officer of an incorporated city or Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, if authorized by ordinance or resolution, may by declaration state that an emergency or disaster or a local emergency exists.
- The local emergency declaration along with a request for assistance shall be forwarded to the Chief of NDEM, in an expedient manner.
- The Chief of NDEM will advise the Governor of the situation.

5. State Emergency Declaration Process

Under Nevada Revised Statutes 414.070 a state of emergency “may be proclaimed by the Governor or by resolution of the legislature if the Governor in his proclamation or the legislature in its resolution, finds that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated in the immediate future or that a natural disaster of major proportions has actually occurred within this State, and that the safety and welfare of the people of this State require an invocation of the provisions of this section. Any such emergency, whether proclaimed by the Governor or by the legislature, terminates upon the proclamation of the termination thereof by the Governor or the passage by the legislature of a resolution terminating the emergency.”

The Chief of NDEM or his or her designee will initiate a state response as outlined within the SEOC activation procedures of the SCEMP and SEOC SOG. This will activate the process of the NDEM staffing of the SEOC with augmentation from appropriate agencies for the emergency or disaster. Notification of agencies tasked as primary in the Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) of this plan will be accomplished by the NDEM staff. These agencies will take actions in accordance with this plan and standard operating procedures of their own agency. Specific liabilities and expenses may be incurred to meet contingencies arising from the emergencies or disasters without a state of emergency declaration having been made.

Request for assistance from the Nevada National Guard will be forwarded to the Chief of NDEM. The Chief or his or her designee will evaluate the request and make recommendations to or take action on behalf of the Governor as appropriate. If approved, the request will be relayed to the Office of the Military.

The SEOC SERT Chief will supervise the SEOC and work with local EOC's to identify potential and existing needs, and coordinate support requirements as the event evolves with the primary ESF agencies.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate public information with ESF 15, legislative liaison, outreach and donations activities. Information to the news media and the public will be coordinated with the Joint Information Center (JIC) Manager prior to release.

One or more emergencies or disasters may affect a number of jurisdictions concurrently. In those instances, the state government will conduct multi-jurisdictional response operations. The NDEM will appoint a liaison to coordinate the specific requirements for state assistance within the affected jurisdictions.

If the Governor is considering seeking a Presidential declaration of emergency, NDEM officials, in coordination with other state and local officials, and in accordance with P.L.93-288 (Stafford Act), will:

- Survey the affected areas jointly with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) staff, if possible, to determine the extent of private and public damage.
- Estimate the types and extent of federal disaster assistance required.
- Consult with the FEMA Regional Director on eligibility for federal disaster assistance.
- Advise the FEMA Regional Office if the Governor requests or intends to request a declaration by the President.

Pursuant to Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, the Governor may request that the President of the United States issue an emergency or a major disaster declaration. Before making a request, the Governor must declare a state of emergency for Nevada and ensure that all appropriate state and local actions have been taken. The Governor's request for a major disaster must be based upon a finding that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local government and that federal assistance is necessary. The Governor must furnish information about the extent and nature of state resources which have been or will be used.

The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will be appointed by the Governor to coordinate state activities for a presidential declaration.

The SCO will provide data to those requiring it for reporting purposes. If the SCO cannot resolve a conflict, the matter will be referred to the GAR for final resolution. The SCO will work closely with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), and will be the principle point of contact regarding state and local activities, implementation of the SCEMP, state compliance with any agreement between the federal government and the state and disaster assistance following the presidential declaration of an "Emergency" or "Major Disaster."

For events that do not qualify under the federal government's definition of a major disaster, the Governor may declare an Emergency to provide assistance to save lives, protect property, public health and safety or lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. The procedures for requesting and declaring an emergency are similar to those for major disaster declarations. The request requires information describing state and local efforts, resources used and the type and extent of federal aid necessary. Examples of emergency assistance are: temporary housing, mass care (food, water, and medical care), debris removal and emergency repairs to keep essential facilities operating.

6. Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration Process

FEMA monitors developing or actual emergencies or disasters. The FEMA Regional Administrator is in close contact with the Governor's office, NDEM and federal agencies having disaster assistance responsibilities. When federal aid is needed, the Governor or Chief of NDEM will contact the FEMA Regional Administrator for advice and assistance.

A request for assistance must contain a certification by the Governor that the state and/or local governments will assume responsibility for all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act, including an estimate of the types and amounts of supplementary federal assistance required.

The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator makes a recommendation to the Administrator of FEMA, who in turn, recommends a course of action to the President. If the request is denied, the Governor has the right to appeal.

The President of the United States may declare an emergency or disaster in the absence of a Governor's request (i.e., acts of war, matters of national security and catastrophic events).

J. Activation of Emergency Facilities

The SEOC, or its alternate, will be activated at a level necessary to effectively monitor or respond to threats or emergency situations. The SEOC is capable of operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, but the level of staffing will vary with the activation level and with the severity of the situation or emergency.

There are three (3) levels of SEOC activation:

- Level 3 (monitoring): Normal conditions.
- Level 2 (partial activation): The SEOC is activated, but may not require full activation of every ESF.

- Level 1 (full activation): The SEOC is fully activated to conduct response and recovery operations.

The SEOC can be activated by the following:

- The Governor
- The Chief, Division of Emergency Management
- The SEOC SERT Chief, in the absence of the above

The SEOC is equipped to conduct telephone conferences, video teleconferences and internet-based conferences. Whether the emergency is imminent or has occurred, the SEOC has the ability to conduct general coordination conferences with the local/tribal emergency operations centers as needed.

K. Information Management

1. Information Support for Emergency Planning and Operations

The emergency planning process develops the information and intelligence needed both to produce viable plans and to conduct effective emergency operations. This effort includes:

- An accurate analysis of natural, technological, and man-made hazards, descriptions and/or maps of possible impact areas, and information on the characteristics of such areas.
- Estimates of the potential effects that hazards impose on people and property, and where appropriate, tools to make dynamic assessments of such threats.
- A list of critical infrastructure, which typically includes both public and private sector facilities that are essential for security, public health and safety, or the economy.
- Resource data, including public resources and those industry and volunteer group resources that can reasonably be expected to be available for emergency use.
- Necessary measures to obtain and share intelligence and operational information essential to conducting effective emergency management operations with both the federal government and local governments. In the case of homeland security threats, much of that intelligence is sensitive and must be protected through effective safeguards. Effective information sharing provides decision makers at all levels of government with a sound basis for making decision to posture and commit resources, and implement plans and procedures

2. Fusion Center

The Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC) Fusion Center provides a secure location for classified and unclassified discussions and data storage. This area is equipped with secure communications equipment to provide for data collection, video teleconferencing, and classified meetings.

In addition, the NTACs' capabilities also provide for conventional information exchange needed for unsecured coordination. Within this area, communications take place between the other Fusion Centers of the state and with other state and federal agencies external to the State of Nevada. Personnel operating in this area collect both secure and unsecure information, develop products responsive to the Priority Information Needs (PIN's) and Strategic Information Needs (SIN's), and disseminate products as required.

3. Joint Information Center (JIC)

The JIC collects information into a single collection point in order to design information for release that is consistent amongst agencies involved in the response. In addition, the JIC provides a focal point for the media in sending press releases out to the public. Press releases from the JIC generally describe damage information, impacted areas of an emergency, safety and precautions, activities of government responses, and occasionally information on where to seek help. The JIC works in coordination with the Operations and Planning Sections to exchange and obtain information for the benefit of both functions.

4. Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Geographical Information System capabilities are provided to the SEOC as another source and/or type of geographical information, information technology, communications, and infrastructure technology. This support is provided through other state agencies or ESFs within the SEOC.

L. Resource Management

1. Resource Typing

The State of Nevada will maintain a comprehensive statewide database of its state agencies, political subdivisions, and tribal resources in a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant software system. The system will list the resources under one of several nationally accepted resource types to include, but not limited to: personnel, crews, specialized teams, equipment, apparatus, commodities, and facilities. The resource database will also identify any pre-designated staging areas, base camps, points of distributions, airports and airfields, and shelters. The State of Nevada has adopted the use of Resource Manager for this purpose.

2. Pre-positioning of Resources

When the impact point of an impending threat is known with reasonable certainty, and precautionary deployment of personnel and equipment and pre-positioning of supplies can facilitate a rapid response, the state may pre-position resources. The SERT Chief will coordinate with the SEOC Logistics Section who will coordinate with other local, state, federal non-profit and contractual agencies, organizations and companies regarding the pre-positioning of state resources, including the activation and deployment of Nevada National

Guard personnel and equipment. Field operations staff normally pre-staged or deployed post-incident will be pre-deployed as appropriate in the context of safety/security.

The SEOC Logistics Section will coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX, and HQ Logistics Sections on the pre-positioning of emergency resources in advance of an event and deployment of resources post event.

In major events and operations, the SEOC Logistics Section in conjunction with the Nevada National Guard will establish one or more Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI) sites in the state to in-process all out of state personnel, teams and resources entering the state for deployment.

3. Resource Needs

Resources identified by the Operations Section may be procured by the Logistics Section, when and if approved by the SERT Chief, with the assistance of the Finance and Administration Section, ESF 7, or requested from federal assets/resources. Resource needs will be estimated by the Operations and Planning Sections using established risk assessments and consequence algorithms, anticipating the expected impacts of the event on the population and on infrastructure using HAZUS or other predictive computer models. In most cases, basic resources will be deployed to the impacted areas based on anticipated impact and needs.

4. Jurisdictional Resource Requests

All local, county and tribal resource requests are made through the use of the Action Request Form (ARF) or, if unavailable, any other form of communication. Once a request has been received by the Operations Section of the SEOC it is initially processed and filled by the Ordering Manager/Supply Unit/Logistics Section. If not filled by the Logistics Section it is assigned to the Operations Section for tasking to the appropriate ESF. If the ESF can meet the provisions of the request, resource information is forwarded to the appropriate EOC.

If the ESF cannot provide the requested resources, it is then forwarded to the Logistics Section, who will work with private vendors, EMAC, NEMAC, other mutual aid agreements, and/or FEMA to secure the resources. If the resources are identified from private sources, the vendor information is given to the county emergency operations center.

5. Private Sector

In extreme or catastrophic circumstances the resources of the private sector may be called upon to assist with state and local emergency response and recovery activities. In these cases the private sector may be called upon to support the SERT by identifying and providing available personnel, equipment, and resources to assist from the following sectors:

- Retail and commercial,
- Agriculture and livestock
- Commercial banking
- Commercial and residential real estate
- Restaurant, hotel/motel

- Gaming and entertainment
- Mining, industrial, and manufacturing
- Transportation and Public Works

M. Mutual Aid / Multijurisdictional Coordination

1. Nevada Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC)

The NEMAC is an all hazard compact and is designed to provide mutual aid to those local jurisdictions within this state that are signers of the compact. The NEMAC allows a specific county to request mutual aid from an adjoining county for a specific event. The compact addresses those areas related to payments, liability, and licensing requirements in addition to other areas of concern to the local governments. Key components are as follows:

- A Declaration of Emergency has been issued.
- Establishes a statewide mechanism for augmentation of emergency operational and resource efforts among local jurisdictions.
- Provides for a means of obtaining operational personnel to support in local emergency operations centers.
- Provides for requesting resources from and supplying resources to compact agreement counties.
- Outlines processes for payment of costs associated with support provided among jurisdictions.
- Describes legal and liability stipulations for invited responders operating under the auspices of the compact within each respective jurisdiction.

2. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The State of Nevada, along with all other states, has promulgated in statute the EMAC. This compact allows the State of Nevada to receive from and deploy resources to other states across the United States in a prescribed manner. The provisions of this compact address those areas covering reimbursement, liability, licensing and activation. This compact requires the governor of the requesting state to declare an emergency prior to any resources being deployed.

Once this declaration is made, the full compact is in effect. Key components are as follows:

- Establishes a national mechanism for augmentation of emergency operational and resource efforts between states.
- Provides for a means of obtaining operational personnel to support the SEOC.
- Provides for requesting resources from and supplying resources to compact agreement states.
- Outlines processes for payment of costs associated with support provided between states.
- Describes legal and liability stipulations for invited responders operating under the auspices of the compact within each respective state.

3. Other Mutual Aid Agreements

NDEM maintains and coordinates a number of agreements in partnership with local governments and other states that allow for the mobilization of resources to assist impacted jurisdictions. For example: the State of Nevada Fire Mutual Aid Agreement and the authorities granted under NRS 414 to task Emergency Support Function (ESF) agencies. These resources may come with an expectation of reimbursement.

N. Protective Measures

1. Evacuations

In accordance with Chapter 414, Nevada Revised Statutes, the Governor may “provide for and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area or areas within the State and to take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of those persons.”

To the extent practical, provisions shall be made that persons with a disability and their accompanying service animals are evacuated, transported and sheltered together during a disaster or emergency.

Further measures are to be taken to accommodate, to the extent practical, the evacuation of those persons with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities, language impairment, and/or otherwise not capable of providing their own transportation.

Counties may initiate their own protective measures, such as ordering evacuations and activating public shelters, including special needs shelters and pet-friendly shelters.

State of Nevada agencies having responsibility for the reception, housing and care of patients or the incarcerated will develop plans for the evacuation and appropriate sheltering of the patients and incarcerated.

2. Sheltering

As outlined above adequate shelters are to be provided to those who have been compelled to evacuate from any stricken or threatened area or areas within the State. In the event of a mass evacuation and sheltering of a large population and/or widespread area of the state, provisions shall be made by the SEOC to coordinate the information and management of evacuated individuals with those organizations having either local, tribal or state responsibilities of the shelter operations.

3. Critical Infrastructure - Key Resources (CIKR)

The State of Nevada has undertaken preparedness actions to ensure its CIKR is identified, and protected, to the extent possible. To coordinate vulnerability assessments for the thousands of CIKR structures in Nevada, the state participates in a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary critical infrastructure protection committee and to coordinate the identification and vulnerability assessments of the infrastructure and assets in their jurisdictions.

Nevada's Commission on Homeland Security has established a committee on CIKR protection that is responsible for ensuring that the Nevada state strategy for critical infrastructure remains updated and consistent with emerging federal guidance and published best practices. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) have been integrated into Nevada's strategy and structure to ensure coordination with federal mandates and guidelines, and ensure Nevada's critical infrastructure assets are inclusive and consistent with those maintained by DHS at the Office of Infrastructure Management.

4. Pets and Service Animals

In collaboration with the Nevada Department of Agriculture, NDEM will address strategies for the sheltering of persons with pets in accordance with Chapter 414 Nevada Revised Statute, as amended and the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PL 109-308, October 6, 2006), an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C.A. § 5196), which requires governmental jurisdictions to accommodate pets and service animals in the event of an emergency. A person who uses a service animal must be allowed to bring his or her service animal into a general population or special needs shelter and has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of a public accommodation. In developing these strategies, the state will consider the following:

- Locating pet-friendly shelters within buildings with restrooms, running water, and proper lighting.
- Allowing pet owners to interact with their animals and care for them.
- Ensuring animals are properly cared for during the emergency.

5. Access and Functional Needs Population

In addition to general population sheltering, the state will monitor the status of the statewide inventory of Special Needs Shelters. All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Special Needs Shelters provide a higher level of attendant care than general population shelters. Any facility designated as a shelter must meet or exceed minimum safety requirements required by federal, state, and local regulations.

O. Preparedness Measures

The Division of Emergency Management maintains a host of all-hazards preparedness programs and activities designed to keep the state prepared for any emergency or disaster. They include the following:

1. All-Hazards Planning

The Division of Emergency Management's Preparedness Section utilizes an all-hazards approach in all of its planning programs. The goal of the section is to ensure that the State Emergency Response Team is prepared for prompt, efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property affected by disasters. Programs for which the unit is responsible include

Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning, Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government, Catastrophic Planning, and the receipt and review of emergency preparedness plans. In addition, the unit provides planning support to other agencies in their respective emergency management planning efforts.

2. Training and Exercises

The Training Unit coordinates the delivery of courses in the field for primarily county and municipal responders. The Training Unit also coordinates applicants for the federal Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and other institutions of learning. The Exercise Unit provides for the validation of plans, policies, procedures, and skills sets of NDEM staff and members of the SERT which includes representatives of the state agencies and other organizations that staff the SEOC.

P. Response Operations

1. SERT Activation

When the SERT activates, the State of Nevada duty officer issues a notice to the SERT members as well as the appropriate ESFs to report to the SEOC. Once the SERT is activated, the SERT Chief provides a quick synopsis of the situation. The SERT conducts incident action planning, with meetings to determine tactical operations and the availability of resources. The SERT also establishes objectives, assigns missions to be completed by ESFs, and establishes unified operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration sections. ESFs implement their specific emergency operations plans to activate resources and organize their response actions. The ESF Annex contains additional detail on each ESFs response actions. If applicable, all state agencies will activate COOP to ensure the continuity of agency operations during the emergency.

The SERT Chief may initiate other measures as necessary, such as:

- Contacting the FEMA Regional Administrator and requesting that the Regional Administrator deploy a liaison or Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to support operations at the SEOC. IMATs are federal interagency teams composed of subject-matter experts and incident management professionals. The IMAT's primary role is to coordinate information and mission requests between the state and federal response agencies. IMAT and SEOC staff may merge to a singular organizational structure to support a Unified Command. An IMAT also has the responsibility for coordinating and making the preliminary arrangements to set up federal field facilities and initiate establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Conducting varying response activities depending upon the scope and nature of the emergency (see incident-specific SCEMP annexes). The SERT utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize both immediate and long-term field operations.

2. Maintaining a Common Operating Picture

A Common Operating Picture allows on-scene and off-scene personnel to have the same information about an incident. This is accomplished in the SEOC through a variety of measures including: coordinated development of Incident Action Plans (IAPs), Situation Reports, GIS enabled products, Branch/Section specialty plans, and ESF/Branch briefings. This information is shared with all deployed personnel through video teleconferencing, e-mail, or conference calls.

a. WebEOC

NDEM maintains an online incident management system that increases the ability to coordinate disaster response and recovery with tribal, city, county, state, and federal disaster response partners.

The software allows NDEM to maintain a common operating picture and connects the SEOC with many other partners in emergency/disaster response.

WebEOC is a web-based application that allows the state, counties, tribal nations, and cities to communicate and coordinate response and recovery operations in secure, real-time environment. It can allow access to state and national weather trends, satellite images, mapping information, details of operations in other jurisdictions, local, regional and even national resource status and other data vital to the efficient management of any contingency.

Q. Recovery Operations

1. Transition from Response to Recovery

When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, the SERT will initiate response operations to assist communities impacted by the event. As response operations are underway, the SERT will simultaneously begin the planning of recovery operations. To meet this objective, the lead for recovery will function as a Deputy SERT Chief (another Deputy SERT Chief is used in the response phase). In general, the lead for recovery will initiate the following measures when an emergency is declared:

- Assist the SERT Chief at the SEOC.
- Coordinate with local impacted communities and request FEMA and the Small Business Administration (SBA) to deploy Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams to determine the extent of damage to communities. PDA teams are comprised of personnel from FEMA, the SERT, local officials, and the SBA.
- Coordinate with SERT Legal to determine the type of public and/or individual assistance necessary in a request for a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.
- Once an area has received a presidential disaster declaration, transition ESCs to Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), which assist survivors in applying for state or federal assistance. Responsibility for these centers is then jointly shared by FEMA, the state, and the county in which the DRC is located.
- Coordinate with other local, state, and federal agencies to assist impacted communities.

- Coordinate with local and state agencies to identify and track all eligible federal costs incurred by local and state government during the emergency for reimbursement by the federal government.
- Depending on the type of presidential disaster declaration received, activate the state Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation programs in the JFO.
- Coordinate with FEMA to establish a JFO.

2. Establishment of a JFO

A JFO is established following incidents of great severity, magnitude or complexity for which a presidential disaster is declared and state and local response agencies require federal support. A JFO is a temporary multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of local, state, federal, tribal, non-governmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate recovery actions. The chart below shows the organizational and command structure of the JFO:

3. Recovery Assistance Programs

Recovery assistance programs have been made available through a variety of programs and public laws:

a. Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

The following are the primary categories of disaster aid available under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288:

- **Individual Assistance (IA)** Immediately after a disaster declaration, disaster workers arrive and set up a central field office to coordinate the recovery effort. A toll-free telephone number is published for use by affected residents and business owners in registering for Individual Assistance. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are also opened where disaster victims can meet with program representatives and obtain information about available aid and the recovery process. Disaster aid to individuals generally falls into the following categories:
- **Disaster Housing** may be available for displaced persons whose residences were heavily damaged or destroyed. Funding can also be provided for housing repairs and replacement of damaged items to make homes habitable.
- **Disaster Grants** are available to help meet other disaster related needs and necessary expenses not covered by insurance and other aid programs. These may include replacement of personal property, transportation, medical, dental and funeral expenses.
- **Low-Interest Disaster Loans** are available after a disaster for homeowners and renters from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to cover uninsured property losses. Loans may be for repair or replacement of homes, automobiles, clothing or other damaged personal property. Loans are also available to businesses for property loss and economic injury. SBA loans offer low-interest, fixed rate loans to disaster victims, enabling them to repair or replace property

damaged or destroyed in federally declared disasters. It also offers such loans to affected small businesses to help them recover from economic injury caused by the disaster. The state must meet eligibility requirements to qualify for SBA and the President need not declare an emergency for a state to receive SBA loan assistance.

There are other forms of Individual Assistance which fall under the Robert T. Stafford Act. They include:

- Other Needs Assistance (ONA)
- Unemployment Assistance
- Food Coupons and Distribution
- Food Commodities
- Relocation Assistance
- Legal Services
- Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training
- Community Disaster Loans

b. Public Assistance (PA)

Seven categories of public assistance have been established by FEMA to differentiate between the aid provided in the immediate aftermath of a disaster to save lives and property, and the longer term assistance provided to help communities rebuild. The categories are as follows:

- Category A: Debris removal
- Category B: Emergency protective measures
- Category C: Roads and bridges
- Category D: Water control facilities
- Category E: Buildings and equipment
- Category F: Utilities
- Category G: Parks, recreational, and other

A presidential major disaster declaration initiates a process that begins with applicants filing a Request for Public Assistance at an applicant's briefing. These briefings are publicized through the media and notifications to county emergency management directors in accordance with 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart G & H. Additionally:

- Project Worksheets (PW) are prepared for eligible emergency costs and eligible costs for restoration of damaged facilities.
- Relative to the federal Public Assistance Program, the state shall provide the entire amount of any required matching funds for state agencies and one-half of any required match for grants to local governments. The affected local government shall provide the other one-half. A hardship waiver provision can be provided to the local governments through the Executive Office of the Governor.
- The eligible sub-grantee recipient prior to the receipt of the federal funds shall provide any matching funds required under the federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program in full.

- The federal share for eligible reimbursement under a Stafford Act declaration shall be no less than seventy-five (75%) percent. The non-federal share is provided from a combination of state and local sources in accordance with policies established by the Executive Office of the Governor and the Nevada Legislature.
- The state serves as the Grantee, and eligible applicants are Sub-grantees under the federal disaster assistance program. Contractual agreements with the Nevada Division of Emergency Management are executed with applicants with all reimbursements coming through the Division.
- Documentation, record keeping, inspections, and final closeouts are overseen and approved by the Division of Emergency Management.

c. Hazard Mitigation

FEMA also provides Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and Section 406 of the Public Assistance Program which assists survivors and public entities to mitigate the life and property risks of future disasters. Examples include the elevation or relocation of repetitive loss flood-damaged homes away from flood hazard areas, retrofitting buildings to make them resistant to strong winds, and adoption and enforcement of adequate codes and standards by local, state and federal government. Section 406 helps fund mitigation measures under the Public Assistance Program when repairing damaged structures.

d. U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

If a state does not receive a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration, the SBA can make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace homes, personal property or businesses that sustained damages not covered by insurance. The SBA can provide three types of disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses:

- Home Disaster Loans to homeowners and renters to repair or replace disaster-related damages to their home or personal property;
- Business Physical Disaster Loans to business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, including inventory and supplies; and
- Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL), which provide capital to small businesses and to small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the disaster recovery period.

SBA disaster loans are a critical source of economic stimulation for communities hit by a disaster, spurring job retention and creation, revitalizing business health and stabilizing tax bases. There are four types of disaster declarations:

- Presidential Declarations
- Agency Declarations
- Gubernatorial Declarations
- Secretary of Agriculture or Commerce Declarations

When a President declares a major disaster declaration for Individual Assistance, SBA's disaster assistance programs are automatically activated. For smaller disasters, the SBA

Administrator may issue a “SBA-only” declaration. Such declarations are based on the occurrence of at least the minimum amount of uninsured physical damage to buildings, machinery, inventory, homes and other property. Typically this would mean at least 25 homes, 25 businesses, or some combination, have sustained uninsured losses of 40% or more. With an agency declaration, SBA disaster assistance programs are available to homeowners, renters and businesses within designated areas. Further information about SBA disaster loans can be found at www.sba.gov.

e. Other Recovery Assistance

There are other forms of emergency assistance that may be provided through state programs such as: Small Cities Community Development Block Grant, Community Services Block Grant, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Low-Income Emergency Home Repair Program, Home Investment Partnership Program, and the State Housing Initiative Partnership Program.

A more thorough explanation of recovery operations and procedures, including needs and damage assessments, can be found in the Response and Recovery Guide for State, Local Governments & Tribal Nations.

R. Mitigation Measures

Hazard mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from damage due to hazards.

1. Disaster Activity

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management is responsible for the delivery of mitigation funding programs within the affected area, including hazard mitigation grant programs for:

- Loss reduction measures;
- Coordination of loss reduction building science expertise;
- Coordination, with the Division of Water Resources, of activities under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in cooperation with federal partners post-disaster;
- Integration of mitigation with other program and planning efforts;
- Post-disaster documentation of cost avoidance due to previous mitigation measures; and
- Community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction statewide.

2. Hazard Mitigation Planning

Hazard mitigation planning involves identification of hazards, assessing the frequency and magnitude of the hazard, assessing the vulnerability of the built and natural environment to those risks, and identifying mitigation goals, objectives and actions to address these risks and vulnerabilities. The Mitigation Section develops and maintains the State of Nevada Enhanced

Hazard Mitigation Plan and assists all seventeen Nevada counties with the development and update of their multi-jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategies through training and technical assistance. The state and local mitigation plans must be updated and approved periodically to ensure continued mitigation funding eligibility through FEMA.

3. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Mitigation projects utilizing HMGP funding are prioritized at the state level and may include such activities as wind retrofit projects, hazard warning systems, wildland fire fuels reduction projects, local drainage projects and some planning grants. Special initiatives may be directed by the Governor under this program also. The HMGP is also designated to fund local projects identified in declared counties' Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS).

4. Non-Disaster Mitigation Grant Programs

Mitigation projects utilizing these federal grant funds may include elevation of flood-prone structures, flood proofing, acquisition or demolition, localized drainage projects and some mitigation planning projects. Federally-funded mitigation grant programs include the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).

5. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The Mitigation Section will coordinate with the Division of Water Resources, which is the state managing agency for the NFIP. The State's NFIP office brings monitoring of local floodplain management programs as well as technical assistance. The NFIP program brings federally subsidized flood insurance to Nevada citizens in exchange for formal commitments by the community to implement minimum federal regulations for floodplain development.

S. Demobilization and Transition Measures

When a centralized Federal coordination presence is no longer required in the affected area, the JFO Coordination Group implements the demobilization plan to transfer responsibilities and close out the JFO. After the closing of the JFO, long-term recovery program management and monitoring transitions to individual agencies' regional offices and/or headquarters, as appropriate.

Similarly, at the state level, the state's disaster recovery staff participates in operations from the beginning of a disaster through the completion of long-term recovery assistance. NDEM will ensure a smooth transition of duties, programs, personnel and equipment from the SEOC to the JFO occurs. This also includes the transition of duties, programs, personnel and equipment back to NDEM/SEOC from the JFO upon closure of the JFO facility by FEMA.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT / CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. Continuity of Government

Continuity of Government (COG) is a policy that preserves lawful leadership and authority, prevents unlawful assumption of authority, assures direction and control, and assures delivery of government services in times of emergency or disaster.

To ensure continuity of operation of state government, all agencies will identify key personnel and address the seven elements of COG in their emergency plans:

- Succession
- Pre-delegation of Emergency Authority
- Emergency-Disaster Action Steps
- Emergency Operating Center (EOC) and support facilities
- Alternate Emergency Operating Center (AEOC) and support facilities
- Safeguarding Vital Records
- Protection of Government Resources, Facilities and Personnel

B. Continuity of Operations Plan

Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) are functions essential to ensuring that the state and its political subdivisions continue to provide vital services throughout the emergency or disaster period. COG is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.

All agency ECOs are to ensure that their respective agency and facilities have disaster preparedness plans to provide continuity of essential state functions (COG) under all circumstances. The plan should include, at a minimum:

- Identification of essential functions, programs, and personnel.
- Procedures to implement the plan, and personnel notification and accountability; delegations of authority and lines of succession.
- Identification of alternative facilities and related infrastructure, including those for communications.
- Identification and protection of vital records and databases.
- Provide schedules and procedures for periodic tests, training, and exercises.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

The Governor of the State of Nevada has designated NDEM as the lead agency responsible for management, administration, and coordination of response and recovery efforts. These responsibilities are supervised by the Chief of NDEM.

In the event that the magnitude of an emergency or disaster is of such significance to prompt a federal disaster declaration, the role and responsibilities of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) will be performed by the Chief of NDEM and the responsibilities of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will also be performed by the Chief of NDEM.

NRS 414 establishes the Nevada Division of Emergency Management, and provides NDEM with the authority to administer the Emergency Assistance Account (EAA). The EAA serves to provide supplemental emergency assistance to state and local governments affected by emergencies and disasters that have overwhelmed or threaten to overwhelm local resources.

In times of disaster or emergency, NDEM may seek to staff positions within the SEOC with qualified staff from additional Nevada state agencies, contracted temporary staff and/or authorized volunteers. NDEM seeks the cooperation of partner agencies and provides training opportunities to staff that are selected to fill a variety of positions, such as Emergency Support Function representatives.

B. Finance

If a request for use of a state resource during a non-catastrophic event is received from a state agency or local government, it must be determined if the resource is for the purpose of saving life or preserving health or property. If the request meets these criteria, the resource can be approved by the Chief of NDEM and/or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). If the preservation of life, health, and/or property is not a condition of a request, any costs incurred by a responding agency may become the financial responsibility of the requesting local government.

C. Logistics

The Logistics Section coordinates the activation of agreements and compacts with federal agencies, other states, political subdivisions and other entities. It also provides for logistical support of any implementation and coordination activities necessary to carry out the agreements and compacts, excluding legal and financial issues, which may not be specifically outlined.

1. Interstate Mutual Aid

The State of Nevada has adopted the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), as set forth in NRS 415.010, which provides for the mutual assistance between states during an emergency or disaster when the state has depleted its resources, supplies or equipment. In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from another state, the Governor may order the mobilization of state resources under EMAC to be deployed to the impacted state. Nevada, upon a State Declaration of Emergency, may request and receive assistance from other states through EMAC. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Operations Section, under the direction of the Operations Section Chief.

2. Statewide Mutual Aid

In accordance with NRS 415.010, participating parties are authorized to participate in cooperative relationships (the State of Nevada Fire Mutual Aid Agreement, Nevada Emergency Management Assistance Compact) to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts. All special districts, educational districts, tribal nations, and other local and regional governments are allowed to participate in the agreement. Any participating party may request assistance during an emergency or disaster.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The SCEMP will be developed utilizing planning guides, concepts and requirements found in Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101, version 2, State of Nevada EOP Planning Guide, NIMS, and EMAP standards. To the maximum extent possible the SCEMP will be developed using the partnership of governmental entities, business and industry, volunteer organizations and other interested emergency management program stakeholders representing the whole community and other regions of the State of Nevada.

A. Training

NDEM staff, state agencies, departments and other personnel identified in the SCEMP as having a role and responsibility will participate in the training of the various sections of the SCEMP.

B. Periodic Review and Revision of Plan

The SCEMP will be reviewed on an annual basis by NDEM staff having planning responsibilities and the ESF primary and support agencies. Every four years the SCEMP will be revised by NDEM planning staff in partnership with other planning stakeholders.

C. Validation of Plan through Exercises and Actual Events

The SCEMP will be tested at least once on an annual basis. Exercise scenarios should be rotated among the hazards identified in the Nevada Threat/Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. The various components of the concept of operations section and ESF annexes of the SCEMP should be incorporated in the annual exercise.

NDEM will ensure the documented results are incorporated into the exercise program's corrective action process as described in the State of Nevada Exercise Program Guidance.

X. REFERENCES**A. Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended**

- Chapter 223, Governor
- Chapter 228, Attorney General
- Chapter 232, State Departments
- Chapter 232B, Legislative Review of Public Agencies
- Chapter 233B, Nevada Administrative Procedure Act
- Chapter 233A, Indian Commission
- Chapter 233F, State Communications System
- Chapter 239C, Homeland Security
- Chapter 244, Counties: Government
- Chapter 248, Sheriffs
- Chapter 277, Cooperative Agreements
- Chapter 278, Planning and Zoning

- Chapter 318, General Improvement Districts
- Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
- Chapter 405, Control and Preservation of Public Highways
- Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 413, Civil Air Patrol
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management
- Chapter 415, Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact
- Chapter 415A, Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners (Uniform Act)
- Chapter 416, Emergencies Concerning Water or Energy
- Chapter 422, State Welfare Administration
- Chapter 433, Administration of Programs
- Chapter 445A, Water Controls
- Chapter 446, Food Establishments
- Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services
- Chapter 459, Hazardous Materials
- Chapter 472, State Forester Fire Warden
- Chapter 473, Fire Protection Districts Receiving Federal Aid
- Chapter 474, County Fire Protection Districts
- Chapter 477, State Fire Marshal
- Chapter 523, Energy
- Chapter 590, Petroleum Products and Antifreeze
- Title 39, Mental Health
- Title 40, Public Health and Safety

B. Nevada, Regional and NGO Plans and Authorities

- Western Nevada/Eastern California Operational Area Plan, March as amended
- 36 U.S.C. Chapter 1, American National Red Cross
- FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Series
- Civilian Task force Organization Manual, January 1991
- Operational System Description and Mission Operational Procedures
- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
- Attorney General's opinion #265 dated December 13, 1961
- State of Nevada Radiological Response Plan, as amended
- State Emergency Communications Committee, Nevada Emergency Alert System

C. Federal Authorities

- Emergency Interim Succession Act, 63-5B, Title 44, CFR Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, amendments to Public Law 93-288, as amended
- Title 44, CFR, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5 Disaster Response Recovery Act, 63-5A

- 36 U.S.C. Chapter 1, American National Red Cross
- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, February, 1996
- FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Series
- FEMA Urban search and rescue Field Operations Guide
- National Response Framework, Department of Homeland Security, May 2013
- Executive Order 13347 – Individuals With Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness
- Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Title III Emergency Planning and Community Right-To Know (Public Law 99-499)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1321
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L.101-380)
- Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (26 USCA section 9509)
- Clean Air Act, as amended, (P.L.101-549)
- 1997 Uniform Fire Code, Article 74-Article 82, Special subjects, Storing and handling of hazardous materials
- 1997 Uniform Fire Code, Part IX Appendices, Special hazards, Appendices A, B, E, F, G & H
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards For General Industry, Subpart H-Hazardous Materials, 29 CFR, 1910.120, 1995
- 10 U.S.C. Chapter 18, Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
- 18 U.S.C., Chapter 113B, Terrorism
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, May 1, 1996
- Clarke-McNary Act, Vol. 43, U.S. Stats. At large, Chapter 348, p653 – Title 16 U.S.C.A. sec. 471 et. seq.

SUPPORT ANNEXES

- State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guidelines
- SEOC SOG Annex B Communications Plan
- Response and Recovery Guide for State, Local Governments and Tribal Nations
- Continuity of Government / Operations
- Public Warning
- Public Protection
- Interoperable Communications
- Financial Management
- Mutual Aid / Multijurisdictional Coordination (NEMAC / EMAC)
- Private Sector Coordination
- Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Definitions
- Financial SOP
- Administrative Plan for IHP ONA
- Duty Officer Standard Operating Procedures
- EOC Mass Fatality Management Quick Reference Guide
- Nevada All-Hazards Catastrophic Concept of Operations Plan
- Nevada Tactical Interoperable Communications Field Operations Guide
- Public Assistance Program – Disaster Debris Management Plan
- Public Assistance Program – Volunteer and Donations Management Plan

- State Communications Interoperable Plan
- State Emergency Operations Center Resource Management Guide
- Nevada State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan

HAZARD-, THREAT-, or INCIDENT-SPECIFIC ANNEXES

- Earthquake
- Wildfire
- Flood / Flash Flood
- Dam Failure
- Hazardous Materials Incident
 - Fixed Site
 - Transportation
 - Other
- Severe Storm
- Tornado
- Radiological Incident
- Improvised Nuclear Device
- Transportation Accident
 - Air Crash
 - Rail Accident
 - Highway / Roadway Accident
- Biological / Public Health Incident
 - Medical Surge Plan
- Terrorism Incident
- Special or Planned Major Events
 - Major, National or International Conventions
 - Major Holidays
 - Other
- Prison Riots
- Civil Unrest / Riots
- Avalanche
- Volcanic Activity
- Active Shooter Incident
- Mass Casualty Incident
- Mine Collapse / Subsidence
- Lake Tsunami (Seiche)
- Space Weather
- Search and Rescue Incidents
- Utilities Disruption
 - Electricity
 - Natural Gas
 - Telephone / Communications (Cable)
 - Water
 - Sewage Treatment

- Energy Assurance
- Agricultural Incidents
- Structural Collapse
- Cyber Security

ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1: TRANSPORTATION

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Transportation Primary Contact Number: (775) 888-7000 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | Department of Administration Fleet Services Division State Public Works Division Department of Business and Industry Department of Corrections Department of Health and Human Services Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Public Utilities Commission of Nevada ESF 1 activities can also be supported by contracted design and construction agencies, which NDOT works with on a continual basis. |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

The purpose of ESF 1 is to coordinate transportation related response activities to large scale emergencies and/or disasters on a statewide basis.

B. SCOPE

ESF 1 support includes coordinating the state level response to transportation infrastructure issues, mass transit, and the movement of commodities for disaster response. Also included are coordination of state and civil transportation assistance to local government entities, voluntary organizations and state agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform any emergency or disaster assistance missions.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the coordination of transportation support • Maintains clear transportation routes to permit sustained flow of emergency relief • Supports and assists law enforcement agencies in traffic access and control • Makes available state transportation assets and any contract civil transportation assets at the time of an emergency or disaster which are not available to each agency to fulfill its mission needs • Implements emergency functions to include traffic control assistance if required, hazardous materials containment response support, damage assessment and debris removal if needed • Assists state and local government entities in determining the most viable available transportation networks to, from and within the emergency or disaster area as well as regulate the use of such networks as appropriate • Coordinates state-arranged transportation support, in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Administration |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides motor vehicle equipment and transportation services in coordination with NDOT |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains and provides procedures for evacuation and transport of patients and clients from the facilities operated by its divisions |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains and provides procedures for evacuation and transport of patients and clients from facilities of the division |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffs control points and road blocks • Provides traffic control and security • Provides escort services for mobile homes and other heavy equipment |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Corrections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides ground transportation and work crews |

| | |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides ground and air transportation support |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Utilities Commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses and reports to ESF 1 on the condition of the railroad infrastructure Coordinates and cooperates with railroads and the NDEM for any special rail transport needs during and after an emergency or disaster |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Works Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses damage on bridges and buildings |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
- Chapter 405, Control and Preservation of Public Highways
- Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management
- Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services

Federal Authorities:

- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.

B. POLICIES

No additional policies apply.

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 1 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

An emergency or disaster may severely damage the transportation infrastructure. The damage inflicted may influence the means and accessibility of relief services and supplies. Responses will be difficult to coordinate effectively during the immediate post-disaster period due to damage of transportation corridors and the capacity of undamaged areas to handle the increased traffic. The initial requests will be from the state and local entities requiring transportation assistance to meet their emergency or disaster assignments. The gradual clearing of access routes will permit a sustained flow of emergency relief, although localized distribution patterns may be disrupted for a significant period. The requirement for transportation emergency work during

the immediate lifesaving response phase will exceed the availability of locally controlled or readily obtainable assets. When this plan is implemented state transportation assistance will be provided in accordance with the requirements contained within the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) policies and procedures.

B. CONTINGENCIES

When the situation escalates to the point that NDOT cannot provide the necessary response activities or resources, NDOT will coordinate with the Departments of Transportation from other states; draw upon resources sharing agreements such as EMAC, or coordinate with federal resources to provide the appropriate response.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

When a disaster/emergency occurs, the NDOT Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) will be activated and NDOT will respond at one of three levels of operations.

Level 1: Normal Operations. At this level Emergency Operations are managed by the NDOT Duty Officer within the Maintenance and Asset Management Division. Activation of Emergency Operations Centers is not necessary.

Level 2: Activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). At this level, the State Emergency Operations Center is activated and NDOT is required to provide staff in support at the Emergency Support Function 01 (ESF 1) desk within the SEOC. NDOT staff will report to the State Emergency Operations Center to coordinate all actions related to the emergency response.

Level 3: Activation of the Department Emergency Operation Center (DEOC). At this level, both the State Emergency Operations Center and the NDOT Department Emergency Operations Center are activated. The operations of the DEOC will use, as its basic structure, the Incident Command System (ICS) for responding to all hazards in which the DEOC is necessary. Use of the ICS structure will ensure compatibility with other responding Departments and Agencies. The DEOC will function, in effect, as a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), coordinating resources among the NDOT Maintenance Districts as required to provide an effective and efficient statewide response effort. NDOT personnel at the SEOC will act as liaison between the SEOC and the NDOT EOC.

B. ACTIONS

Upon notification of the activation of ESF 1, the NDOT Emergency Manager will be notified. The NDOT Emergency Manager will follow the procedures listed in the NDOT Emergency Operations Plan for assignment of personnel to ESF 1 at the State Emergency Operations Center. NDOT will, at that time, also decide if it is necessary to activate the NDOT Emergency Operations Center.

1. PREPAREDNESS

NDOT maintains its preparedness level through daily responses to smaller events, such as traffic accidents, debris on roads, security issues, and scheduled public events. These events

frequently involve coordination and cooperation with support agencies. NDOT also maintains an Emergency Operations Plan NDOT and conducts large scale emergency exercises on a regular basis, at a minimum of every other year, to test large scale disaster operations.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

NDOT will assign personnel to the SEOC to head the ESF 1 response activities. All transportation-related requests will be passed to the NDOT representative for action. ESF 1 will establish communications with the NDOT Emergency Operations Center and/or the NDOT Maintenance Districts to report transportation information and to pass along tasking assignments.

State agencies having available transportation related resources will be requested to contact ESF 1 (Transportation) at the SEOC with the number of resources available, the location and the point of contact

a. NOTIFICATION

The Nevada Department of Transportation has a full-time emergency manager who is the primary contact for notifications of emergencies or disasters. The NDOT emergency manager is available 24/7, and maintains contact information for additional personnel and response agencies that may be necessary to support ESF 1 operations.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Information will be maintained and managed at the ESF 1 position in the SEOC as long as possible. When the task becomes overwhelming, the NDOT Emergency Operations Center will be activated to assist with information management as well as response operations. When the NDOT Emergency Operations Center is activated, the ESF 1 position at the SEOC will act as liaison between the NDOT Emergency Operation Center and the SEOC.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

The Nevada Department of Transportation has ensured staffing is available for continued operations. Identified response positions have enough depth to ensure continued operations for several weeks, at which time additional personnel will be identified and trained. NDOT also maintains a Continuity of Operations Plan which provides procedures for ensuring coverage of essential missions, such as ESF 1 operations.

4. RECOVERY

ESF 1 is responsible for transportation infrastructure throughout the state. ESF 1 will begin recovery planning and operations as soon as possible to restore transportation routes in support of recovery objectives.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resource requirements for ESF 1 are listed in the NDOT Emergency Operations Plan, April 2013 edition.

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

In addition to the desktop computers and office supplies provided at the SEOC for ESF 1, contact lists, resource lists, maps, desktop manuals, emergency operations plans, and other necessary

response materials are located in a “State EOC Go Box” located in the locked Emergency Operations filing cabinet at the NDOT Maintenance and Asset Management Division (1301 Old Hot Springs Road) .

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Basic office supplies, contact lists, resource lists, maps, desktop manuals, emergency operations plans, and other necessary response materials are located in a “State EOC Go Box” located in the locked Emergency Operations filing cabinet at the NDOT Maintenance and Asset Management Division (1301 Old Hot Springs Road). NDOT will rely on the Division of Emergency Management for all communications equipment at an alternate EOC. Such equipment may include landline telephones, cell phones, radios, and satellite phones, and computers/tablets for email access.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

ESF 1 does not employ field personnel.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS**A. PLANS**

The NDOT Emergency Operations Plan includes a Continuity of Operations Annex, which provides for the staffing and operations ESF 1.

B. PROCEDURES

Procedures for activating the NDOT Continuity of Operations Annex are contained in the NDOT Emergency Operations Plan. The NDOT Continuity of Operations Annex can be partially or fully activated, depending on the emergency or threat.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

ESF 1 will relocate to an alternate location following the procedures developed by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

If deployed directly to an alternate EOC, ESF 1 staff will deploy in the same manner as if deployed to the Primary EOC. The “State EOC Go Box” contains all necessary materials and supplies for deployment to either location.

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

During duty hours, the NDOT Emergency Manager will be notified of the activation of the SEOC, and whether the reporting location is the Primary SEOC or an alternate location. The NDOT Emergency Manager will activate the ESF 1 personnel and resources in accordance with the NDOT Emergency Operation Plan.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

During off duty hours, the NDOT Emergency Manager will be notified of the activation of the SEOC, and whether the reporting location is the Primary SEOC or a secondary

location. The NDOT Emergency Manager will activate the ESF 1 personnel and resources in accordance with the NDOT Emergency Operation Plan.

VIII. REFERENCES

Emergency Operations Plan. Nevada Department of Transportation. April 2013.

Emergency Operations Plan Annexes. Nevada Department of Transportation. April 2013.

ANNEX B - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2: TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Department of Administration Enterprise IT Services Primary Contact Number: (775) 684-4353 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | Department of Health and Human Services Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Division of Emergency Management Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Department of Transportation <i>The Department of Administration, Enterprise IT Services Division is also supported by a number of volunteer organizations and private industry including, but not limited to, the following:</i> Volunteer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Air Patrol • Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services • Amateur Radio Emergency Services • Military Affiliate Radio System Private Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio and television commercial broadcasters • Local and long distance telephone companies • Cellular and satellite companies • Public utilities |

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function 2 provides coordination of state actions to ensure communications support for state and local emergency and disaster response, coordination, and the establishment of temporary communications in the impacted region. Support will include the Department of Administration – EITS, providing telecommunications, either commercially leased or state owned, and the NDEM providing two-way radio communications utilizing volunteer organizations, such as Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Civil Air Patrol, Network Transport Services (NTS), etc.

B. SCOPE

In whole or in part, as a measure to support communications needs of emergencies or disasters, the Nevada Emergency Communications Center may be activated to provide support at any time. This may include implementation of State Emergency Communications Plan in coordination with this annex to provide the required assistance needed. Implementation may require full or partial activation of the SEOC. ESF 2 may:

- Provide communications using current telecommunications systems and two-way radios to conduct statewide coordination of state and private emergency resources.
- Establish responsibility for conducting emergency statewide communications and post-emergency communications recovery.
- Define procedures supporting the state and local governments during emergency and recovery operations.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Administration, Enterprise IT Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes assignments to microwave stations to ensure emergency responders have sufficient communications. • Ensures only authorized equipment is used with microwave stations. • Provides reimbursement for facilities and equipment consolidated into the system. • Acts in a substitute capacity as the contracting party for a state agency in existing agreements entered into by the agency respecting shared facilities for communications. • The telecommunications unit of EITS, with the advice of the State Communications Board, shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan, carry out and administer the state telecommunications system; and ○ Coordinate the repair and installation of a central telephone system, to serve state offices in one or more buildings as may be practical or feasible. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and provides a primary and alternate two-way radio communications systems to maintain contact with local jurisdictions, other state agencies, interstate and national agencies required to support the emergency management mission. • Develops and supervises a comprehensive, statewide emergency two-way radio communications program. • Prepares, promulgates and maintains, in coordination with other state agencies, local jurisdictions, interstate and national agencies, a comprehensive state emergency communications plan. • Develops and maintains procedures for activating, staffing, and operating the SEOC communications center under varying emergency conditions. • Assists other state agencies and local jurisdictions in developing |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| | <p>communications plans and systems which interface with and support the statewide emergency communications system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts personnel training and communications systems exercises as deemed necessary to ensure reliable statewide emergency communications support. |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an alternate means of communications through its dispatch and mobile command post. |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides mobile communications through their Signal Battalion Unit. |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops an emergency communication support plan making provisions for providing alternate or supplementary support to the state emergency communications system • Develops and implements internal security procedures • Maintains the state law enforcement radio communications system • Conducts or participate in periodic tests or exercises as deemed necessary to insure responsive and reliable emergency communications support. • Coordinates emergency communications support plans with the NDEM Communications Officer. |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Volunteer Organizations</p> | <p>The Volunteer Agencies listed below can provide emergency radio communications support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) • Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) • Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) • Civil Air Patrol (CAP) |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: IBM, EMC, AT&T, CenturyLink</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially, IBM will be called on to assist in the mainframe startup at the remote DR site. Additionally IBM and EMC will be notified to activate their equipment replacement process to procure new EITS equipment. • EITS Telecommunications teams will coordinate with Telco carriers such as AT&T and CenturyLink to install temporary services on an escalated basis in locations that are deemed critical. They would also work with other EITS units, such as the SilverNet WAN group, to ensure that voice and data links can be restored in a rapid fashion when necessary. |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES**Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:**

Chapter 233F, State Communications System

Chapter 412, State Militia

Chapter 413, Civil Air Patrol

Chapter 414, Emergency Management

B. POLICIES

Western Nevada/Eastern California Operational Area Plan, March 1998 as amended.

National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.

IV. SITUATION

An emergency or disaster may cause substantial property damage. Structures will be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings and other facilities will have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Public utilities will be damaged and may be partially or fully inoperable. This could potentially affect the lives of many state and local response and/or EITS personnel, preventing them from performing their prescribed emergency duties. Equipment in the immediate emergency or disaster area may be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources may not be available to meet emergency requirements. Internal or External State assistance and/or State Disaster Recovery (SDR) site(s), may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient and effective response.

A. ESF 2 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

Threats and hazards that ESF 2 is most likely to encounter are as follows, but not limited to:

- Technological and Accidental, such as blackouts, hazardous materials, building/structural defects, local power and/or communication loss, cyber attacks/threats, etc.
- Natural Disasters such as flood, severe weather, fires, earthquakes, winter storms/cold, etc.
- Terrorist Hazards such as biological, chemical, explosions, cyber attack, etc.

B. CONTINGENCIES

The EITS management team will convene and manage remote operations and all critical EITS personnel and will follow all recovery plans outlined in the references section.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The EITS Disaster Recovery Plan will assist in the process through which needed resources can be obtained for the operational response centers as required and provide other logistical support for mass communications and IT requirements as requested.

A. GENERAL

EITS will coordinate state actions to ensure communications support for state and local emergency and disaster response. EITS will also coordinate the establishment of temporary communications in the impacted region. Support will include EITS providing telecommunications, either commercially leased or state owned, and the NDEM providing two-

way radio communications utilizing volunteer organizations, such as Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Civil Air Patrol, etc.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

The exercise planning team discussed the development of a dynamic process to enhance EITS understanding of organizational Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans, policies, procedures and capabilities, highlight areas of improvement for mitigating vulnerabilities, and identify recovery priorities during an emergency and/or disaster event. The exercise is designed to increase EITS readiness for a regional event and mitigate vulnerabilities during this event. This will also help to identify gaps or weaknesses in our contingency plans, policies, and procedures.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

a. NOTIFICATION

The Emergency Team will always contain the EITS Management team consisting of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), the EITS Information Security Officer (ISO), and all Chief IT Managers. The first member of this group that becomes aware of the disaster must immediately notify the CIO. The CIO in turn will gather the remaining team members.

Each Chief IT Manager of the emergency team has action teams that follow the organization of their respective units. It is each manager's responsibility to activate their team.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The EITS Emergency Operations Center is located at 100 North Stewart Street, Board Room, Carson City, NV 89701. The management team will convene and manage remote operations at this location. As the statewide phone system is located within the State Computer Facility, normal use of land lines may not be available. Cell phones, either personal or state issue, must be employed if not already. All contingency plans will be located in at least 4 locations including the above.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

The EITS management team will convene and manage remote operations and all critical EITS personnel until recovery phase 3 is complete.

4. RECOVERY

RECOVERY PHASE 1 – Notify and Assess Damages

- Emergency team is notified and assembled
- Damage assessed
- Decision to implement contingency plans (IBM and all Hardware Vendors for Disaster Recovery Plan services notified of disaster)
- Telecommunication Vendors, currently AT&T and CenturyLink, are contacted by EITS personnel to provide temporary and/or repair service.

- EITS teams, such as the SilverNet WAN group, will ensure that voice and data links can be restored in a rapid fashion and will utilize the LV DR location and Equipment when/if necessary.
- EITS personnel will provide operation and maintenance of Nevada's microwave and fiber optic networks, the Network Transport Services (NTS). It provides transport of critical voice, data, and video telecommunications circuits in support of Federal, State, and Local Government public safety communications. NTS provides 24/7/365 maintenance of telecommunications facilities throughout the state in support of this transport system

RECOVERY PHASE 2 - Activate Remote Site(s) for High Priority Applications

- Activate emergency control center
- Activate emergency computers remotely
- Prepare contingency network
- Open VPN communication
- Enable Internet connection in Las Vegas to allow Southern Nevada Recovery Site access.
- Recover any lost work
- Remotely restore the latest virtual tapes to synchronize customer data at the Southern Nevada Recovery Site
- Remotely start-up mainframe to 10% capacity
- Notify IBM to take mainframe from 10% to 100%.
- Turn recovered platform(s) over to the business users for their high priority applications

RECOVERY PHASE 3 - Sustain Remote Operations and Restore Data Center

- Activate State of Nevada data communications network
- Prepare facilities recovery plan
- Prepare equipment replacement plan and procure equipment
- Resume computer service for medium and low priority applications
- Build and reconstruct computer center
- Transfer all applications to new data center

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The EITS Disaster Recovery Plan will assist in the process through which needed resources can be obtained for the operational response centers as required and provide other logistical support for mass communications and IT requirements as requested. Dependency policies and/or procedures are also referenced in the EITS DR Plan. Estimated logistical requirements (e.g., personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities and communications) will be developed during normal planning processes and exercise.

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

- NDEM-provided computer with internet access and latest OS and software versions.
- Software requirements such as MS Office, Internet Explorer and Firefox browsers, and Cisco VPN will be pre-installed and verified by EITS.
- Hard copies of the EITS Risk Mitigation Plan, Disaster Recovery Plan, Business Resumption Plan, and EITS Contact List

- The EITS DR plan, including critical phone contact lists

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

- Computer with internet access and latest OS and software versions if/when possible.
- Software requirements may require MS Office, Internet Explorer and Firefox browsers, and Cisco VPN.
- Hard copies of the EITS Risk Mitigation Plan, DR Recovery Plan, Business Resumption Plan, and EITS critical Contact List.
- EITS will provide hardware, installed software, and/or cellular phones when/if necessary.
- EITS will have all requirements above at the EITS alternate facility.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

All Key personnel have cell phones and personal computing devices. Key EITS personnel can access our network over VPN from remote locations when/if needed.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS**A. PLANS**

While EITS does not have a Continuity of Operations Plan specific to the SEOC or ESF-2, information regarding continuity of operations is available in both the EITS DR plan and the NDEM COOP plan. NDEM provides for the safe transport and support of ESF representatives to alternate facilities.

B. PROCEDURES**1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC**

NDEM provides for the safe transport and support of ESF representatives to alternate facilities. If no alternate site is defined, we will rely on the EITS alternate location located at the NSLA.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC**a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS**

Key ESF-2 personnel will be expected to transport himself and/or herself to the Alternate EOC if/when possible during normal working hours. In the event that self transportation is physically impractical, we will rely on public and/or EOC provided transportation.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

Key ESF-2 personnel will be expected to transport himself and/or herself to the Alternate EOC if/when possible during off duty hours. In the event that self transportation is physically impractical, we will rely on public and/or EOC provided transportation.

VIII. REFERENCES

Risk Mitigation Plan. Enterprise Information Technology Services.

Disaster Recovery Plan. Enterprise Information Technology Services.

Business Resumption Plan. Enterprise Information Technology Services.

Contact List. Enterprise Information Technology Services.

ANNEX C - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCIES: | Department of Administration State Public Works Board Department of Transportation Primary Contact Number: (775) 684-4141 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | Department of Administration Buildings and Grounds Division Department of Conservation and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Office Department of Public Safety State Fire Marshal Division Division of Emergency Management Public Utilities Commission of Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 3 is to provide, in a coordinated manner, the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials and supplies) of member agencies to support emergency public works and engineering needs during an emergency/disaster situation.

Emergency Support Function 3 resources will be provided through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when activated

B. SCOPE

- Technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting and real estate support.
- Coordination and support activities within the scope of this ESF include but are not limited to:
 - Emergency flood response operations; and
 - Emergency debris removal from the affected areas.
 - Identification of emergency landfill sites for debris disposal.
 - Emergency restoration of critical public services and facilities including supply of adequate potable water, temporary restoration of water supply systems, the provision of water for firefighting and restoration of sewage systems.
 - Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by the State or a local government as immediate hazards to public health and safety. Undertake temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished.

- Technical assistance and damage assessment, including structural inspection and Preliminary Damage Assessment Team (PDA) assistance. (See PDA Annex of the Recovery Module of SCEMP.)
- Emergency repair of roads, bridges and waste facilities.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: State Public Works Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide engineering and inspection support to NDEM for the preliminary damage assessments (PDA) and preparation of project worksheets (PW's). (See PDA Annex of the Recovery Module SCEMP.)• Provide engineering and inspection expertise in assessing the emergency entrance of State owned facilities.• Provide engineering and inspection expertise in assessing the restoration of occupancy of State owned facilities after an emergency or disaster. |
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and other resources to assist in emergency operations, such as, repairing roads, bridges, debris removal, flood response and other related tasks.• Provide engineering support to NDEM for the preliminary damage assessments (PDA) and the preparation of project worksheets. (See PDA Annex of the Recovery Module of the SCEMP.)• Assist in debris clearance.• Construct temporary emergency access routes.• Make temporary repairs to damaged streets, roads, bridges and other facilities necessary for passage of response and assessment personnel. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Administration, Buildings and Grounds Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide assistance as requested within its available resources and expertise. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical engineering expertise in determining emergency operations required in irrigation, flood control facilities, dam safety, drainage channels and other related areas. • Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment of water systems and waste water systems, and to determine necessary emergency repairs. • Assist in locating suitable disposal sites for debris and provide guidance on areas affected by hazardous materials. • Be prepared to issue emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities. • Issue and rescind “Boil Water” orders to the customers of a public water system with water quality problems. Evaluations are made to determine the use of alternative sources that may be required if boiling water would cause other problems. • Evaluate and inspect all public and private water systems and water hauling trucks to assure safe drinking water. • Provide technical assistance to public and private water systems and to the general public regarding water disinfection, treatment and water hauling methods. • Evaluate drinking water sources through sampling and testing at the State Health Laboratory or other certified testing facilities. • Provide technical assistance to public and private sanitation districts regarding the emergency operation of sewage systems. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State Historic Preservation Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a list of important historic buildings and sites. • Assist other support and primary agencies to identify historic buildings in the area of the emergency or disaster. • Provide technical assistance to agencies and property owners on the stabilization and rehabilitation of historic structures. • Provide a list of preservation consultants specializing in rehabilitating historic buildings. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Utilities Commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assume the role of the coordinator for utility restoration and railroad operations. • Serve as a liaison to provide recommendations to the SEOC on utility services. |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

Chapter 232, State Departments

Chapter 232B, Legislative review of public agencies

Chapter 278, Planning and Zoning

Chapter 318, General Improvement Districts
Chapter 338, Public Works Projects
Chapter 341, State Public Works Board
Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
Chapter 412, State Militia
Chapter 414, Emergency Management
Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
Chapter 477, Fire Marshal Division

Federal Authorities:

National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.

B. POLICIES

- All appropriate government, volunteer and private sector resources will be utilized as available.
- All identified primary and support agencies will furnish resources to support ESF requirements.
- SEOC staff must approve emergency fund payments for resources. The SEOC staff and the Department of Administration will coordinate contracting and accounting of emergency funds.

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 3 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- An emergency or disaster may cause substantial property damage. Structures will be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings and other facilities will have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Public utilities will be damaged and may be partially or fully inoperable.
- An emergency or disaster may affect the lives of many state and local response personnel, preventing them from performing their prescribed emergency duties.
- Equipment in the immediate emergency or disaster area may be damaged or inaccessible.
- Sufficient resources may not be available to meet emergency requirements. State assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient and effective response. Existing landfills are likely to be overwhelmed by debris and may need to be augmented by areas pre-designated for clean debris disposal.
- Assistance from the state government may be needed for coordination of outside resources to clear debris, perform damage assessment, provide structural evaluations, make emergency repairs to essential public facilities, reduce hazards by stabilizing or demolishing structures and providing emergency water for human health needs and for firefighting.
- Rapid damage assessment of the emergency or disaster area will be required to determine work priorities.
- Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances will be needed for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities.

- A significant number of personnel with engineering and construction skills along with construction equipment and materials will be required from outside the emergency or disaster area.
- B. CONTINGENCIES**
- Dependent upon the situation (i.e., earthquake aftershocks), re-evaluation of previously assessed structures and damages may be required.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

- Upon request from a local government or as necessitated by an emergency/disaster, the Chief of the NDEM will activate the SEOC. The NDEM Chief will notify the manager of the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and the Director of the NDOT, or a designated representative, and request public works and engineering support to the affected area.
- The SEOC will provide the overall coordination of state efforts to assist the local government in emergency work operations and will identify state resources that could assist local utilities in emergency restoration. (See Operations Module of the SCEMP.)
- Should the combined resources of the local, state and private organizations prove inadequate, the Chief of the NDEM will, through the Governor, request federal activation of ESF 3 of the National Response Plan.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

State Public Works Board

The SPWB shall maintain an agency standard operating procedures manual outlining agency participation during an emergency. The manual shall outline internal operating procedures for notifying SPWB management and other key agency individuals in case of an emergency.

Public Utilities Commission

- Assist utilities in developing or improving emergency procedures.
- Identify areas of assistance that can be provided to utilities.
- Maintain a list of key emergency coordinators from each utility in the State.

Department of Transportation

- Identify equipment and operating personnel, including contract agreement resources (i.e., Associated General Contractors, capable of providing public works related resources).

2. MITIGATION

- Generate in a timely manner, information to be included in State Emergency Operations Center briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

- Evaluate and task the public works and engineering support requests for the threatened and/or impacted area.
- Generate in a timely manner, information to be included in State Emergency Operations Center briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.
- Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to cover an activation of the SEOC for an extended period of time.

a. NOTIFICATION

- The ESF 3 Primary Agencies, will be notified when an area of Nevada is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
- ESF 3 designated personnel will report to the SEOC if so advised or requested by NDEM.
- As warranted by the scope of the event, the ESF 3 designated personnel will notify the appropriate ESF 3 Support Agencies .

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

- Evaluate the probability and time period of a recovery phase for the event. If a recovery phase is probable, start pre-planning for recovery actions.
- Generate in a timely manner, information to be included in State Emergency Operations Center briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.

5. RECOVERY

- Evaluate and task the public works and engineering support requests for impacted areas.
- Plan and prepare for the arrival of and coordination with FEMA ESF 3 personnel.
- Generate in a timely manner, information to be included in State Emergency Operations Center briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC**

In addition to the desktop computers and office supplies provided at the SEOC for ESF 3, contact lists, resource lists, maps, desktop manuals, emergency operations plans, and other necessary response materials will be brought to the SEOC by the designated ESF 3 personnel.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

ESF 3 personnel will rely on the Division of Emergency Management for all communications equipment at an alternate EOC. Such equipment may include landline telephones, cell phones, radios, and satellite phones, and computers/tablets for email access. In addition to the desktop computers and office supplies provided at the SEOC for ESF 3, contact lists, resource lists, maps, desktop manuals, emergency operations plans, and other necessary response materials will be brought to the alternate EOC by the designated ESF 3 personnel.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Field personnel will be provided equipment by the Department of Public Works as necessary.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

Concerning operations at the SEOC, the designated ESF 3 personnel will comply with the NDEM Continuity of Operations Plan.

B. PROCEDURES

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

Designated ESF 3 personnel will relocate from the SEOC to alternate EOC via transportation provided by NDEM.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

Designated ESF 3 personnel will be notified of the activation of an alternate EOC and its location by NDEM. Designated ESF 3 personnel will then deploy directly to the Alternate EOC through the use of State or personally operated vehicles.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

Designated ESF 3 personnel will be notified of the activation of an alternate EOC and its location by NDEM. Designated ESF 3 personnel will then deploy directly to the Alternate EOC through the use of State or personally operated vehicles.

VIII. REFERENCES

Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management. June 2013.

ANNEX D - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4: FIREFIGHTING

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Forestry Primary Contact Phone Number: (775) 684-2500 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State Department of Corrections Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Department of Public Safety State Fire Marshal Division Division of Emergency Management Highway Patrol Division Department of Transportation Federal National Weather Service U.S. Forest Service Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Indian Affairs National Park Services Fish and Wildlife Service Natural Resources Conservation Service FEMA Region IX National Interagency Fire Center Non-Government Organizations: Non-Governmental Organizations such as Red Cross and Community Emergency Response Teams support ESF 4 by assisting with evacuations and shelter of both people and domestic animals from fire areas. Relationships with businesses and organizations supporting the ESF 4 within the State of Nevada are developed through participation in organizations such as the Sierra Front Wildfire Cooperators and the Humboldt County Wildfire Support Group. |

I. INTRODUCTION

The Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) is the lead agency to staff ESF 4 during state or federally declared emergencies or disasters.

A. PURPOSE

ESF 4 manages and coordinates firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires on state and private lands; provides personnel, equipment and supplies in support of local firefighting agencies involved in structural firefighting and other emergencies that threaten life and property; and has personnel and equipment to provide assistance during state and federally declared emergencies or disasters.

B. SCOPE

The ESF 4 function is accomplished by mobilizing firefighting resources in support of state, local and tribal wildland and local firefighting agencies. ESF 4 uses established firefighting support organizations, processes, and procedures outlined in the State of Nevada Fire Mutual Aid Agreement and the National Mobilization Guide to mobilize state and local firefighting resources. Responsibility for situational assessment and determination of resource needs lies primarily with the local incident commander. The State of Nevada ESF 4 function will include activity other than wildland firefighting during state and federally declared emergencies or disasters.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Division of Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates firefighting and associated resources to assist in the mitigation and recovery for an incident at the request of the affected jurisdiction. Coordinates all Fire Management Assistance Grant activity (FMAG). Provides technical expertise and resources for repair of suppression damages and rehabilitation on burned areas. Provides logistical and other support for disasters or emergencies. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides traffic control with available resources Coordinates road closures with available resources Assists with evacuations |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides direct support to NDF in accordance with a cooperative inter-local agreement between the Office of the Military and NDF Coordinates activities and missions in support of emergency requests and keeps NDEM informed of equipment and personnel committed |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Corrections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides custody for conservation crews for firefighting from the minimum security inmate population |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists in movement of fire equipment by route controls, clearing of road obstructions and infrastructure repairs Provides traffic control with available resources |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: National Weather Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides fire-weather forecasting as needed |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activates the National Response Plan, Emergency Support Function #4, Firefighting Annex, as required Accepts Fire Management Assistance Grant applications |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activates mutual aid agreements |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Forest Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activates mutual aid agreements. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the NDF by activating appropriate plans that assist in land stabilization |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: National Interagency Fire Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates the movement of firefighting resources around the country to support wildland fires and other emergencies or disasters |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 232, State Departments
- Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management
- Chapter 415, Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Chapter 472, State Forester Fire Warden
- Chapter 473, Fire Protection Districts Receiving Federal Aid
- Chapter 474, County Fire Protection Districts
- Chapter 477, Fire Marshal Division

Federal Authorities:

- Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 27, 1955
- Economy Act of June 30, 1932, (31 U.S.C. 1535 as amended)
- Disaster Relief Act of May 22, 1974, (42 U.S.C. 5121 as amended)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288)
- Homeland Security Act of 2002 (H.R. 5005-8)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5)
- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, February, 1996.
- NSPO Revised 05-2005

B. POLICIES

Wildland Fire Protection Plan Agreements between NDF and various counties and fire protection districts establishes a partnership for wildland fire management on state and private lands.

IV. SITUATION

Wildland fires occur throughout the State of Nevada, and can occur year-round. These fires can cause extensive damage to forests, watersheds, woodlands and rangelands. Numerous communities and critical infrastructure throughout The State are at high risk of wildland fires. Initial attack forces can be overwhelmed during lightning storm when multiple ignitions occur or when fires occur during high winds associated with frontal passages or when national drawdown limits availability of firefighting resources.

A. ESF 4 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

In addition to damaging natural resources, wildland fires can impact both rural and urban areas; necessitating evacuating and sheltering the public; disrupt transportation, commercial business and agriculture; and damage critical infrastructure and municipal watersheds.

B. CONTINGENCIES

Wildland and local fire agencies have highly trained personnel and a wide variety of equipment and resources that can support the response, mitigation and recovery efforts of other natural and human-caused emergencies or disasters.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

The State of Nevada Fire Mutual Aid Agreement between the Nevada Fire Chiefs Association, NDF and NDEM provides the framework how local fire service resources from throughout the State are mobilized by ESF 4 during state and federally declared emergencies or disasters, while interstate compacts for mutual assistance provides the framework how out-of-state fire service resources are mobilized.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

NDF operates a 24-hour interagency dispatch center. This dispatch center coordinates with NDF Duty Officers, who assist with emergency responses and make necessary notifications.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

Upon activation of the SEOC, NDEM will notify the NDF State Duty Officer, who will notify the State Forester/Firewarden and notify two people to report to the SEOC and staff ESF 4.

a. NOTIFICATION

ESF 4 will contact NDF Regional and Camp Duty Officers to determine availability of fire crews and other resources. They will contact Lake Tahoe Regional Fire Chiefs, Northern Nevada Fire Chiefs and local fire agencies to determine availability of fire engines companies and other resources.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

ESF 4 collects, records, and distributes information through Wild CAD, ROSS and Web EOC. ESF 4 also maintains situational awareness by collecting information from duty officers, local incident commanders, local EOCs and interagency dispatch centers.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

Depending on the duration of the incident or disaster, the NDF State Duty Officer will coordinate NDF activities and arrange for extended staffing of ESF 4. Depending on the severity of the situation, ESF 4 may contact adjoining states to determine availability of fire resources.

4. RECOVERY

ESF 4 can provide resources and technical assistance for fire suppression damage repairs and burned area rehabilitation through the NDF and other state agencies. They can also arrange for NDF fire crews and other resources to support recovery efforts from other natural and human-caused emergencies or disasters.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

ESF 4 personnel assigned to the Primary EOC will maintain “go kits,” with reference materials, contact lists, and pick lists, copies of agreements, and vital records to maintain ESF 4 operations. They will also bring cell phones and chargers.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Consistent with the NDF COOP plan, ESF 4 staff will bring “go-kits”, laptop computers with chargers and access to Web EOC and NV ROSS, to maintain ESF 4 operations while deployed at the alternate SEOC.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Any ESF 4 personnel assigned to the field will bring “go kits,” laptop computers with chargers, cell phones with chargers, programmable radios with batteries and personnel gear.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

The Nevada Division of Forestry Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) enables NDF to perform its mission essential functions within 12 hours of activation for 30 days in the event of a disaster (internally or externally). The COOP plan is functional if the Division loses key leadership, over 2/3 of its staff, suffers major infrastructure failure or is unable to occupy NDF’s primary facilities.

B. PROCEDURES

If conditions exist that require the activation of the NDF COOP plan, the NDF state Duty Officer and/or State Forester will communicate with the NDF staff, the Director of Conservation, the NDEM Chief and NDF’s primary stakeholders of the COOP plan activation and decision to relocate to the alternate site. As the ESF 4 lead agency, if the State Emergency Operations

Center (SEOC) has to activate its COOP plan and relocate to the alternate SEOC site NDF will deploy staff to the alternate SEOC site as well.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

NDF is co-located with NDEM at the SEOC, ESF 4 personnel will leave with the NDEM staff to the alternate SEOC using NDF vehicles.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

Since NDF is co-located with NDEM at the SEOC, ESF 4 personnel will leave with the NDEM staff to the alternate SEOC using NDF vehicles.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

If the notice for alternate SEOC deployment comes after normal work hours, the NDEM Duty Officer will contact the NDF Duty officer of the alternate SEOC activation. The NDF Duty Officer will in turn contact the NDF ESF 4 staff to use personal or NDF vehicles to transit to the alternate SEOC.

VIII. REFERENCES

The State of Nevada Fire Mutual Aid Agreement. Nevada Fire Chiefs Association. March 1989
http://nvfirechf.org/assets//dept_1/docs/Nevada%20Mutual%20Aid%20Plan%201989.pdf

Lake Tahoe Regional Fire Chiefs Agreement. Lake Tahoe Regional Fire Chiefs Association. July 1996.
[http://w3.calema.ca.gov/WebPage/oeswebsite.nsf/ClientOESFileLibrary/Legal/\\$file/Lake%20Tahoe%20Regional%20Chiefs%20Agreement.pdf](http://w3.calema.ca.gov/WebPage/oeswebsite.nsf/ClientOESFileLibrary/Legal/$file/Lake%20Tahoe%20Regional%20Chiefs%20Agreement.pdf)

Supplemental Interstate Compact for Emergency Mutual Assistance. The State of Nevada and The State of California. 2007.

Supplemental Agreement and Plan No. 77-1 for Interstate Cooperation and Joint Exercise of Powers Under Emergency Forest Fire Conditions (Western States Forest Fire Compact). State of California, State of Oregon, State of Idaho, State of Washington, State of Nevada, State of Utah, State of Wyoming. 1977.

Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management & Stafford Act Response Agreement . Nevada Division of Forestry. 2010.

Agreement Between Public Agencies for Fire & Emergency Assistance. State of California, California Emergency Management Agency; State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Forestry; USDA Forest Service, Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest; USDI Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office. 2010.

Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook. National Wildfire Coordinating Group. August 2012. http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/iibmh2/pms902_201208.pdf

Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations. Federal Fire and Aviation Task Group. January 2012. http://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol_ref_redbook_2012.html

National Interagency Mobilization Guide. National Interagency Fire Center. March 2013. <http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/mobguide/index.html>

Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Forestry. In Review as of September, 2013.

ANNEX E - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0300 24-Hour NHP Dispatch / NDEM Duty Officer: (775) 687-0400 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | <p>State of Nevada Emergency Support Function Agencies:</p> ESF 1 – Nevada Department of Transportation ESF 2 – Enterprise Information Technology ESF 3 – Nevada Public Works Board ESF 4 – Nevada Division of Forestry ESF 6 – Nevada Division of Emergency Management / Nevada Red Cross ESF 7 – Purchasing Division ESF 8 – Division of Public and Behavioral Health ESF 8-1 – Division of Mental Health and Supportive Services ESF-9 – Nevada Division of Emergency Management ESF 10 – Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ESF 11 – Department of Agriculture ESF 12 – Governor’s Office of Energy ESF 13 – Nevada Highway Patrol ESF 14 – Nevada Division of Emergency Management ESF 15 – Nevada Division of Emergency Management ESF 16 – Nevada National Guard <p>Non-Governmental Agencies:</p> <p>The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) is supported by a number of community members and Non-Governmental Organizations. We encourage community support and continuously develop relationships with businesses and organizations to support ESF 5 within the State of Nevada.</p> <p>Non-Governmental support agencies include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nevada Red Cross • Civil Air Patrol • ARES/RACES • Nevada Trucking Association • Nevada Hospital Association • Wal-Mart • Home Depot |

I. INTRODUCTION

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management is responsible to perform the function of Emergency Management under ESF 5 through the operations of the NDEM Duty Officer program and the direct operations of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Coordination of emergency resources to support local disaster and emergency response is performed consistent with the National Incident

Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) in accordance with Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 414.

A. PURPOSE

The ESF 5 supports local disaster and emergency response and recovery through the coordination of resources, commodities, information and expertise through a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) in the SEOC that incorporates 16 Emergency Support Functions.

B. SCOPE

This annex applies to ESF 5 and is intended to describe basic ESF 5 operations for Command, Operations, Planning, and Finance sections of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). For in-depth description of SEOC operations, refer to the SEOC Standard Operating Guide (SOG).

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management | ESF 5 Coordinates the state's overall support to local response and recovery for disasters and emergencies. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation | Assesses the damage to the transportation infrastructure, analyzes the effects of the disaster on the state transportation system, monitors the accessibility of transportation capacity and congestion in the transportation system, maintains infrastructure and implements traffic controls as required. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Enterprise Information Technology | Ensures the provision of state communications (data, telephony and radio) and information technology support to state, and local response efforts. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Public Works | Provides technical advice and evaluation; engineering services; contracting for construction management and inspection; contracting for the emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities, potable water and ice and emergency power; damage mitigation and recovery activities following a major disaster or emergency. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Forestry | Manages and coordinates firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires on state lands, and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local agencies involved in rural and urban firefighting operations. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management / Nevada Red Cross | Assists state and local response efforts to meet the mass care needs of victims of a disaster to include Evacuation, shelter, feeding, first aid and disaster welfare information. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State Purchasing | Supports state and local organizations during the response phase of an emergency or disaster which includes, obtaining emergency relief supplies, office space, equipment, and supplies, telecommunications, contract services, transportation services, security services, and personnel required to support response activities. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State Division of Public and Mental Health Services | Supplements local resources for further response to public health, medical care and mental health needs during or following a major emergency or disaster. Coordinates Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) medical resources. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management/ Civil Air Patrol | Rapidly deploys components of the Nevada Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), the State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT) and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) to provide specialized assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection | Provides State support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major emergency or disaster. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture | Coordinates and manages activities that protect crops, livestock, poultry, and companion animals during emergencies or disasters. Coordinates the control, management or eradication of any invasive plant or animal species that is of significant threat to public health, the environment or the economy. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Energy Office | Gathers, assesses, and shares information on energy system damage and estimates the impact of energy system outages within the affected areas. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Highway Patrol | Provides traffic and law enforcement support to local jurisdictions during an emergency or disaster. Coordinates with the FBI and local officials in the suspected or actual incidence of a terrorist attack. Supports local jurisdictions in the event of mass demonstrations, celebrations, uprisings, and other events where crowd control is necessary. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Insurance | Coordinates the activities of the insurance companies that send assessment teams to the emergency or disaster. Insurance information is necessary to assess monetary costs for relief efforts. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management / Office of the Governor | Provides public information support within the SEOC and coordinates with the Joint Information Center (JIC), when activated. The JIC is established to provide coordinated information to the public in an expedient manner during emergencies or disasters. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada National Guard | The Nevada National Guard (NVNG) maintains significant resources, i.e., personnel, equipment, and supplies that may be available to support the state response to a major emergency or disaster. The Army, Navy, and Air Force Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO), will be located in with ESF #16. |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

- National Response Framework
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD – 7 Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection
- HSPD – 8 National Preparedness
- Nevada Revised Statutes(NRS) 414 – Emergency Management
- NRS 415 – Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- NRS 239c – Homeland Security

B. POLICIES

- National Response Framework
- State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guide
- NDEM Continuity of Operations Plan
- Nevada Joint Information System Operations Plan

IV. SITUATION

A. THREATS AND HAZARDS

- Nevada is the 3rd most seismically active state in the union, almost every day Nevada is subjected to earthquakes. In the past 50 years, Nevada has been subjected to several earthquakes of magnitude 6.0 or greater – including a 6.0 earthquake near Wells, Nevada in 2008.
- Wildfire in Nevada is a major hazard due to yearly dry and windy conditions. As Nevada population grows, there's an increasing hazard for wildfire to impact the wilderness/urban/suburban interface.

- Flooding and Flash Flooding has the potential to have a minor to catastrophic impact on any jurisdiction in Nevada.
- Las Vegas is a major vacation and event destination location, and is considered to be in the top 10 cities in the nation for terrorism impact.
- Severe winter weather may occur with snowfall occasionally exceeding three feet in a 24-hour period
- Due to the transient nature of the major metropolitan areas, epidemics and infectious diseases has a potential to make a major impact on the state.
- Cyber-warfare has become an increasing threat due to the interconnectedness of the society today and the sophistication of cyber-criminals, terrorists, and state-sponsored cyber warfare.
- At any one time, Nevada may have more than 1 million visitors to the state.

B. ESF 5 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- Disaster or Emergency can occur at any time, in any season, with or without warning.
- Nevada Jurisdictions may need state or federal resources during a disaster or emergency.

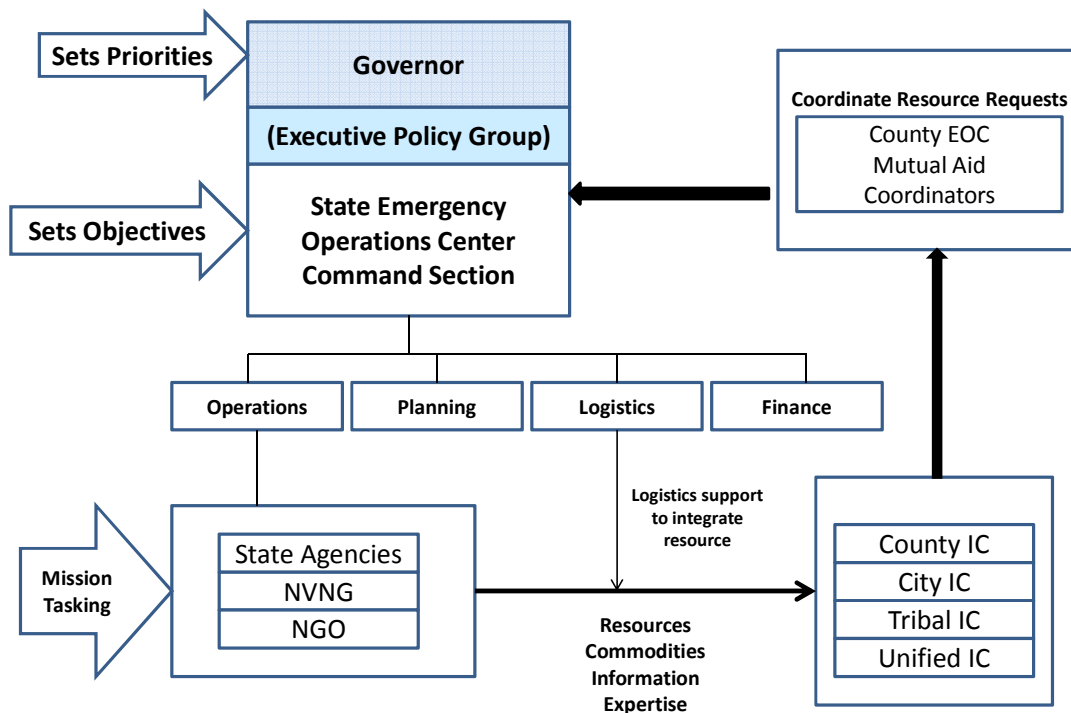
C. CONTINGENCIES

ESF 5 works on the basis of an “all hazards” approach to any incident or event which may present itself. This includes no-notice, increased threat events and pre-planned events. Utilizing the principles of the incident command system allows ESF 5 to be adaptable and flexible to any given situation. Also, by subscribing to the “Lead Agency” concept, other ESF agencies provide the subject matter expertise to ensure an appropriate response to a given event, incident or disaster.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**C. GENERAL**

The NDEM Duty Officer is the initial point of contact for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). When notification is made to the Duty Officer of an incident or event it is their responsibility to determine whether the incident can be handled with a single Duty Officer or whether a higher level of activation is warranted. This will generally be done in consultation with the Chief of NDEM.

The organization of the SEOC is based on the incident command system (ICS), which allows for a flexible and scalable structure. If it is determined a higher level of activation is necessary, the NDEM Duty Officer will notify the appropriate number of Command and General Staff needed to handle the incident. These staff members will be briefed by the NDEM Duty Officer and/or NDEM Chief and given assignments. In the event of a full activation of the SEOC, the Section Chiefs will notify their staff, provide them reporting instructions, and brief them upon arrival at the SEOC.



D. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

During the preparedness phase of the emergency management cycle, NDEM prepares the state jurisdictions, state agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, and teams through Planning, Organization, Equipment investment, Training, and Exercise and Evaluation.

- **Planning**

NDEM will use the preparedness Phase to develop, update and evaluate plans. As part of the planning process, NDEM uses threat and hazard analysis tools and gap analysis to determine the overall capability of the state, a jurisdiction, an agency or a team and develops plans based on those capabilities. Based on capability and resource gap analysis, the State will develop mutual aid agreements, NGO agreements, and enter into state to state compacts to mitigate against capability gaps.

- **Organization**

NDEM will use the preparedness phase of the emergency management cycle to improve its organizational capability through investment in human capital, establishing a business model based on best practices, and maintaining professional certifications.

- **Equipment Investment**

NDEM, through gap analysis, will make equipment investments to improve capabilities and to replace equipment that is worn due to excessive use, is outdated, or does not meet the needs of the SEOC.

- **Training**

The NDEM trains its staff on the principles of emergency management, communications, ICS and the components of NIMS. NDEM trains staff on operational plans and their roles and responsibilities in the jobs that they perform. NDEM under ESF 5 maintains a monthly ESF training schedule hosting monthly ESF capabilities presentations. NDEM also holds an annual Emergency Managers' Conference which allows emergency managers throughout the state to collaborate, confer, and plan training and exercises.

- **Exercise and Evaluation**

NDEM has an internal and external exercise program where NDEM will conduct seminars, drills, table top exercises, functional exercises, and full scale exercises in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) to prepare SEOC staff for SEOC operations. The Exercise Program coordinates external exercises with State agencies, jurisdictions, and tribes to prepare all areas of the emergency management organization under an all hazards approach.

The exercise program develops, maintains, and tracks after action reports and evaluations to document corrective actions for planning, organizational needs, equipment, training, and exercises to further build and improve capabilities.

2. MITIGATION

NDEM leads Nevada through the facilitation and management of the Nevada Threat and Hazards Mitigation Committee which develops statewide hazards mitigation plans, assists jurisdictions and tribes with hazards mitigation planning, and evaluates statewide hazards mitigation projects.

3. INCREASED THREAT

Depending on the threat and the likelihood of the threat to the state or jurisdiction, under ESF 5, NDEM may do the following if necessary or requested by a local jurisdiction:

- Initiate and maintain communications with the affected jurisdiction(s)
- Initiate and maintain a heightened level of alert
- Preposition resources
- Initiate and maintain situational awareness
- Initiate and maintain surveillance of the threat(s)

4. INITIAL RESPONSE

After the duty officer receives initial notification, the NDEM duty officer may do the following:

- Coordinate initial resources and information
- Gain initial situation report from affected jurisdiction(s)
- Notify Senior Leadership

- Determine SEOC activation level
- Notify SEOC and ESF staff
- Contact FEMA Region IX

a. NOTIFICATION

The NDEM Duty Officer may be notified of an incident or event through NHP Dispatch, a local or tribal first responder (i.e.: Emergency Manager, Sheriff, Fire Chief, etc.) or an ESF Lead Agency.

The NDEM Duty Officer, depending on the size and complexity of the incident, will notify the NDEM Chief who in turn notifies the Director of DPS and the Governor. The NDEM Chief or SEOC SERT Chief may authorize the notification and activation of additional staff, ESF representatives, and others that may be necessary.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Information regarding an incident or event is initially gathered by the NDEM Duty Officer. This information is distributed through channels to the Governor's Office as well as any assisting ESF agencies and other partners.

In the event that the SEOC is activated, the responsibility for gathering, recording, and distribution of information falls to the Situation Unit within the Planning Section as well as ESF-15 External Affairs/Public Information.

The information gathering, verification of information, and the development of situational awareness is the responsibility of the Situation Unit. Additional Situation Unit functions are described in the SEOC SOG. Description of ESF 15 functions and the Joint Information Center (JIC) are located in the Joint Information Center Plan.

Dissemination of information internal to the SEOC is the responsibility of the Planning Section, while dissemination of information external to the SEOC is the responsibility of ESF-15 or the JIC, when is activated.

5. SEOC ACTIVATION AND CONTINUING RESPONSE

The continuing response of the SEOC is determined by the needs of the local jurisdictions being supported by the SEOC. The SEOC is managed utilizing the principles of the incident command system which allows it to expand and contract based on the needs of the incident. SEOC staffing and ESF agency support will be continuously evaluated throughout the duration of the incident. The following actions may be taken:

- Determine, activate and employ ESFs needed for the incident
- Deploy County/jurisdiction/tribal liaisons
- Deploy State Technical Assistance Response Teams (START)
- Establish communications with affected jurisdiction(s)
- Establish affected jurisdiction conference calls schedule
- Establish planning and situation report schedule
- Establish resource status of state assets
- Notify Governor and FEMA Region IX of activation status
- Place federal assets on alert status as needed at the request of jurisdiction(s)

- Establish shift operations if necessary
- Obtain local and Governor's declarations as needed
- Maintain Situational Awareness
- Evaluate need and request resources through EMAC
- Establish Unified Coordination Group with FEMA Incident Management Team if federal assistance is required
- Establish a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group as needed
- Maintain logistical and fiscal control
- Begin recovery planning

6. RECOVERY

NDEM is responsible for facilitating the State Emergency Declaration process. As part of the emergency declaration process, NDEM may provide resources (START teams) to assist local jurisdictions with preliminary damage assessments, which assist in the determination of their amount of damages. NDEM is responsible for the processes and procedures associated with the State Disaster Relief Fund as well as assisting jurisdictions navigate the various federal, public, and individual assistance programs.

Actions per Phase of Incident



| Prepare/Mitigation | Increased Threat | Response | Recovery |
|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Plans • Establish Mutual Aid Agreements • Train Staff • Exercise • Strategically position resources • Inform the public • Make agreements with NGOs • Train public to prepare for disasters • Invest in mitigation projects • Establish laws and procedures for statewide mitigation • Make investments to mitigate capability gaps. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain communications with affected jurisdiction. • Maintain a heightened level of alert. • Preposition resources. • Maintain situational awareness. • Maintain surveillance of threat. | <p>Phase 2a: Immediate Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate initial resources through the NDEM Duty Officer • Determine SEOC activation level • Notify SEOC and ESF staff • Gain initial situation report from affected jurisdiction(s) • Contact FEMA Region IX <p>Phase 2b SEOC Activation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine, activate and employ ESFs needed for the incident. • Deploy County/jurisdiction/tribal liaisons • Deploy Damage Assessment Teams • Establish communications with affected jurisdiction(s) • Establish affected jurisdiction conference calls schedule. • Establish planning and situation report schedule • Establish resource status of state assets • Notify Governor and FEMA Region IX of activation status. • Place federal assets on alert status as needed at the request of jurisdiction(s) • Establish shift operations if necessary <p>Phase 2c Sustained SEOC Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain local and Governor's declarations as needed • Maintain Situational Awareness • Evaluate need and request resources through EMAC • Establish Unified Coordination Group with FEMA Incident Management Team if federal assistance is required • Maintain logistical and fiscal control • Begin recovery planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain accurate damage assessments • Deploy disaster assistance teams • Develop recovery and recovery mitigation plans • Demobilize teams and resources as the situation dictates • Develop fiscal recovery packets for FEMA review • Maintain SEOC at a partial level or deactivate as the situation dictates |

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resources required to complete the work tasks when assigned to ESF 5 are detailed in the State of Nevada State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guidelines (SEOC SOG). These guidelines are designed to provide personnel assigned to roles and responsibilities within the SEOC facility or assigned in the field in support of the local, tribal, state and federal response to an emergency with a usable reference guide on standard guidelines, forms and processes. Please see the SEOC SOG for more details.

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

Resource requirements for staff assigned to ESF 5 are outlined in the SEOC SOG and the NDEM Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan. Each section within the SEOC Command and General Staff structure have prepared section specific boxes containing the necessary documents, contact lists, reference materials, forms, and electronic media to perform their functions. Each Section Chief is responsible for ensuring his or her section is fully functional.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Section Boxes that are a duplicate of those listed above are prepared for each section. The resource requirements in addition to those listed above are detailed in the Nevada Division of Emergency Management Continuity of Operations Plan.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

The following resources requirements apply to the NDEM Field Liaisons and members of the START Teams:

- “Go Kit” consisting of applicable plans, documents, maps, contact lists, electronic media, etc.
- Pre-identified START Team tools and equipment
- Laptop or tablet computer
- Cell Phone
- Radio
- Personal “Ready Kit” consisting of clothing, medicines, etc. suitable for self-sufficiency for the initial 48 hours of a deployment.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The NDEM has assembled and published a Continuity of Operations Plan, which is available for reference. The purpose of the COOP Plan is to provide the framework for NDEM to restore and maintain essential functions in the event of an emergency that affects operations. The procedures outlined within the plan give specific guidance and direction in the event the COOP Plan is activated.

A. PLANS

The NDEM COOP Plan provides guidance and procedures that ensure the safety of the NDEM personnel and to ensure that NDEM can execute its mission essential functions in the event of a threat to its normal operations.

B. PROCEDURES

Key personnel, NDEM staff roles and responsibilities and COOP Plan implementation are identified and outlined in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities Section of the COOP Plan. This initial direction is critical for successful implementation of the COOP Plan.

3. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

NDEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed through the internet. The SEOC Logistics Section is responsible for arranging the appropriate transportation of SEOC staff.

4. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC**a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS**

NDEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed through the internet. The SEOC Logistics Section is responsible for arranging the appropriate transportation of SEOC staff.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

- NDEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed through the internet.
- SEOC Section Chiefs and Lead ESF agencies are responsible for the resources necessary (Go Kits, etc.) to fulfill their duties at the Alternate EOC location.
- The NDEM Chief and/or the SEOC SERT Chief will provide direction via the NDEM Personnel Notification System regarding transportation to the Alternate EOC site.

VIII. REFERENCES

National Response Framework. Federal Emergency Management Agency. January 2008.

<http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-core.pdf>

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents. February 2003.

<http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nspd/hspd-5.html>

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection. December 2003. <https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-presidential-directive-7>

Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8, National Preparedness. March 2011.

<http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness.pdf>

State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guidelines. Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security.

Nevada All Hazards Catastrophic Concept of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management.

Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management. June 2013.

Nevada Joint Information System Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management.
<http://jic.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/jicnv.gov/content/Home/Features/Nevad%20JIS%20OPLAN%20Final%20Draft%205.18.pdf>

State of Nevada Hazard Mitigation Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management. October 2013.
http://www.nbmjg.unr.edu/nhmjg/NV_plan_2013/index.html

ANNEX F - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6: MASS CARE, SHELTERING AND HOUSING

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management Primary Contact Phone Number: (775) 687-0300 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | <p>State Department of Administration Department of Agriculture Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Department of Health & Human Services Department of Public Safety Office of the Military, National Guard Department of Transportation</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations National, state and local</p> <p>Federal Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX</p> <p>The ESF 6 primary agency is supported by a number of State agencies, community members and Non-Governmental Organizations. We encourage community support and continuously develop relationships with businesses and organizations to support ESF 6 within the State of Nevada.</p> |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF 6) supports and augments state and county mass care, emergency assistance, and select human services missions. The purpose of this ESF is to ensure that the needs of disaster-impacted populations are addressed by coordinating state assistance to impacted areas.

B. SCOPE

When directed by the State Emergency Operations Center, ESF 6 services and programs are implemented to assist individuals and households impacted by potential or actual disaster incidents.

During the Response and Recovery phase of the disaster, the NDEM coordinates and leads state resources as required to support counties, local governments and non-governmental organizations in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance and select human services missions. ESF 6 is a component of the Emergency Support Function of the Operations section within the State Emergency Operations Center.

ESF 6 is divided into three primary functions: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services, with 6 major tasks:

- **Mass Care:** includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on survivors to family members.
- **Emergency Assistance:** 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); reunifications of families; support to non-medical special needs survivors; and non-conventional shelter management.
- **Human Services:** Includes coordination of select programs to assist disaster survivors. These programs include emergency food stamps, disaster unemployment, and temporary disaster employment.
- **Volunteers & Donations:** provides a central point for the coordination of information and activities of voluntary agencies responding in times of disaster and the effective utilization of donated goods.
- **Animal Protection:** Coordinates food and other essential services to household pets and service animals when owners are sheltered or evacuated.
- **Housing:** Responsibility for coordination of disaster housing issues lies within the Recover section of the Division of Emergency Management and the Housing Division of the Nevada Health & Human Services.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: State of Nevada, Division of Emergency Management & Homeland Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides support and resource to local jurisdiction’s upon request • Ensures accurate situational awareness to SEOC operations • Liaisons with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as necessary • Provides effective transfer of duties, resources and support from response to recovery phase of the incident |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a process through which needed resources can be obtained for the operational response centers as required • Provides other logistical support for mass care requirements as requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locates and secure food supplies, including federally managed surplus foods, to supplement those in the emergency or disaster area • Provides animal and pet sheltering and/or evacuation assistance |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Conservation & Natural Resource | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that water and air within the emergency or disaster are safe and coordinate inspections with the local health departments • Evaluates drinking water sources through sampling and testing at the State Health Laboratory or other certified testing facility • Evaluates and inspect public and private water systems and water hauling trucks for safe drinking water • Determines and provide appropriate radiological emergency response to state and local authorities and radiation users; arrange for mutual aid assistance as requested or otherwise determined necessary and take direct action to mitigate emergency problems resulting from major radiological incident hazards |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Division of Welfare and Supportive Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers all public welfare programs of this State, including: state supplementary assistance, temporary assistance for needy families, Medicaid, food stamp assistance, low-income home energy assistance, the program for child care and development, the program for the enforcement of child support, and other welfare activities and services provided for by the laws of this State (NRS 422.270) • “Acts as a single state agency of the State of Nevada and its political subdivisions in the administration of any federal money granted to the State to aid in the furtherance of any of the welfare related services and activities” (NRS 422.270 and NRS 433) • Administers the Community Services Block Grants |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Aging & Disability Services Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes best efforts to contact DAS clients in areas affected by the emergency or disaster, or their designated emergency contacts • Provides information to DAS clients and other frail elderly to assist them with coping with the emergency or disaster • Assesses and identify the needs of the frail elderly in the emergency or disaster area and coordinate assistance efforts with available state, federal and community resources and programs. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Division of Health Care Financing and Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services and the DAS when services are requested |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Health Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the care and medical welfare of all citizens in Nevada (NRS 450B.077) • Identifies and removes from commercial channels food and drugs that have been damaged, adulterated or otherwise compromised to prevent human consumption • Inspects temporary housing and feeding stations for food and water safety and sewage sanitation • Evaluates drinking water sources through sampling and testing at the State Health Laboratory or other certified testing facility • Evaluates and inspect public and private water systems and water hauling trucks for safe drinking water • Works with the affected counties and implement the counties' plans as appropriate to ensure health facilities in the emergency or disaster area provided required patient care and that emergency medical transportation responses are available as needed • Monitors and assists in the evacuation and relocation of patients from damaged health facilities • When requested, provides the SEOC with updated lists of available medical facilities, medical transportation resources and medical supplies • Determines potential sites for casualty collection points, temporary morgues and staging areas for medical responders as needed • Assists shelter management team(s) to ensure emergency medical assistance is available and that health standards are maintained in shelters |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies in the evacuation process • Assists local law enforcement in providing law enforcement in shelters as needed. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Office of the Military, National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides available resources such as communication, transportation, shelter facilities, field kitchens, food service personnel • Provides potable water and generators for mass care use and bulk distribution to emergency or disaster victims • Provides assistance in constructing temporary shelter facilities, if necessary, in the emergency or disaster area |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists DPS and local law enforcement in directing evacuees to appropriate county reception and care centers • Provides transportation to support mass care efforts, as needed |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
Chapter 412, State Militia
Chapter 414, Emergency Management
Chapter 445A, Water Controls
Chapter 446, Food Establishments
Chapter 459, Hazardous Materials
Chapter 422, State Welfare Administration
Chapter 433, Administration of Programs
Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services
Chapter 480, Highway Patrol

Federal:

National Guard Regulation 500-I, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.

B. POLICIES

- ESF 6 will assist in coordination with impacted counties, local governments and communities without regard to race, color religion, nationality, sex, age, disability, limited English proficiency, or economic status.
- Agencies must document all expenses related to their disaster activities. These include but are not limited to travel, maintenance, meals, supplies, etc. Coordinate with SEOC budget and accounting staff regarding expense documentation, cost recovery after the event, and communication with each agency's budget/financial sections.
- This ESF may be implemented upon the appropriate local-level request for state assistance following an emergency or disaster.
- Service animals will remain with the persons to whom they are assigned throughout every state of disaster assistance.
- Sheltering, feeding and emergency first aid activities will begin as soon as possible after the emergency or disaster occurrence, or before, if there is advance warning.
- Relief Workers should be self-supporting for the first 72 hours after arrival in the affected area.
- Duplication of effort and benefits will be reduced to the extent possible.

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 6 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- Governments at all levels must be prepared to provide for the basic needs of people displaced by any emergency or disaster.

- Many emergencies or disasters have necessitated evacuation of affected areas. As a result, people have come to expect, and governments have assumed the responsibility for the provision of temporary emergency shelter and care for victims.
- Individuals and families can be without their normal means of providing for their own food, clothing, shelter and medical needs. Family members may also become separated and unable to locate each other. Individuals may develop serious physical, emotional or psychological problems requiring specialized medical services.
- Because of major emergencies or disasters in adjacent states, the State of Nevada may be requested to shelter large numbers of out-of-state evacuees.
- Some victims will go to mass shelters; others will find shelter with friends or relatives; many victims will remain within or near their damaged homes.

B. CONTINGENCIES

General approach to unforeseen situations will be an all-hazard approach using mutual aid and emergency management compact agreements.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management, in cooperation with other support agencies, provide trained staff to perform ESF 6 activities in accordance with the ESF 6 Standard Operating Guideline (under development) during the preparation, response and recovery phases of a disaster.

ESF 6 Primary and Support Agencies conduct their activities at the State Emergency Operations Center, the Joint Field Office and applicable field sites in accordance with the ESF 6 Standard Operating Guideline (under development). Initial response activities will focus on the immediate needs of the survivors. Capabilities and resources of the private sector will be incorporated into ESF 6 activities.

When required, ESF 6 coordinates closely with DHS/FEMA, in its role in Federal ESF 6, to provide federal mass care resources to assist and augment the state's mass care capabilities.

B. ACTIONS

Mass Care: ESF 6 works at the direction of the State Emergency Operation Center to ensure mass care services are provided to the affected population. The focus of mass care activities at the state level are:

- Respond to requests for mass care support from the counties.
- Report on mass care activities in a timely manner to the State Emergency Operations Center.
- Coordinate closely with the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster to assist and augment their mass care capabilities, when required, through the allocation of state and federal resources.

Emergency Assistance: ESF 6 works at the direction of the State Emergency Operations Center to ensure emergency assistance services are provided to the affected population. The focus of emergency assistance activities at the state level are:

- Coordinate with federal, state and local agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to facilitate mass evacuations, when required.
- Coordinate with federal, state and local agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to facilitate reunification of separated family members.
- Coordinate with federal, state and local agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to address the functional needs of the non-medical, and medical, special needs populations. Individuals in need of additional assistance may include those:
 - Who have disabilities
 - Who live in institutionalized settings
 - Who are elderly
 - Who are from diverse cultures
 - Who have limited English proficiency or whom are non-English speaking
 - Who are children
 - Who are transportation disadvantaged
- Coordinate with federal, state and local agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, in securing conventional and non-conventional mass care shelter facilities when traditional mass care systems are overwhelmed. Non-conventional sheltering may include:
 - Hotels, motels and other single-room facilities
 - Temporary facilities such as tents, prefab module facilities, trains and ships
 - Other specialized congregate care areas that may include respite centers, rescue areas, and decontamination processing centers

Human Services: ESF 6 works at the direction of the State Emergency Operations Center to ensure select Human Service programs are provided to the affected populations. The programs include:

- Emergency food stamps: provides a means to supplement income for those families negatively impacted by the affects of a disaster through loss of food due to power loss, income loss or damages to residence. Regular Food Stamp program participants are not eligible for this program, as they receive separate benefits.
- Disaster unemployment assistance: provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster declared by the President.
- Temporary disaster employment: provides temporary jobs in affected communities through the employment of federal grants for this purpose. These funds are primarily used to provide temporary employment for persons who lost their jobs as a result of these disasters.

1. PREPAREDNESS

This emergency function works closely with the established Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster in both the North and the South as well as the Individual Assistance department in FEMA Region IX. This is accomplished through quarterly meetings and committee tasks as necessary; webinars and conference calls as scheduled.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

The initial response will focus on the immediate needs of the survivors, recovery efforts will be initiated concurrently with response activities. Local American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster mobilize and respond in accordance with their organizational missions.

a. NOTIFICATION

When activated (by State Emergency Operations), representatives from ESF 6 Primary will report to the State Emergency Response Center; support agencies will be contacted as need is determined during the incident.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

This function is responsible for reporting the locations, status and populations of all shelters in the state, to include shelters for persons with medical special needs and pet friendly shelters. The shelter information will include feeding statistics and be verified and reported to the SEOC Operations Manager as well as updated in the National Shelter Database.

The National Disaster Medical System will be updated, via the American Red Cross, Safe & Well system. This system is utilized to assist in the location and identification of missing persons during a disaster.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

State Emergency Operations Center

- In the event that the State Emergency Operations Center is activated for an Emergency the SEOC SERT Chief, or his/her designated representative, assumes responsibility as Supervisor for ESF 6.
- The ESF 6 Supervisor coordinates with ESF 6 Support Agencies in accordance with the ESF 6 Standard Operating Guidelines (under development) in order to respond to assigned requests from the requesting jurisdictions.

Joint Field Office

- Upon activation of the Joint Field Office, the SEOC SERT Chief, or his/her designated representative, coordinates with ESF 6 Support Agencies in order to provide an ESF 6 representative at the Joint Field Office, when required.
- The ESF 6 representative at the Joint Field Office coordinates with ESF 6 Support Agencies in accordance with the ESF 6 Standard Operating Guidelines (under development).

American Red Cross

- In the event of a disaster or emergency the American Red Cross in the affected areas responds following pre-determined procedures and using a structure of chapters, Regional Groupings, State and National Headquarters. The American Red Cross adheres to the Principles of Service Delivery and the Regulations of Disaster Response as outlined by the American National Red Cross
- The American Red Cross delivers disaster services through local chapters, regions or disaster relief operations supported by the State and National

Headquarters. Each component has a direct and interconnected accountability for ensuring disaster response.

- Each American Red Cross Chapter should have plans, resources and an operational structure adequate to initiate response to a disaster in its jurisdiction.
- American Red Cross coordinates resources as needed. The immediate priorities are:
 - Initial Sheltering
 - Conduct fixed and mobile feeding operations
 - Bulk distribution of necessary emergency supplies
 - Staff local governmental emergency operation centers and contact and/or coordinate with local government and partner agencies
 - Assess the impact of the disaster
 - Conduct public affairs and disaster fundraising activities

Other American Red Cross Disaster Services include:

- Casework
- Health Services
- Mental Health Services
- Disaster Damage Assessment
- The American Red Cross State Program Manager assigns a liaison to the State Emergency Operations Center in order to coordinate the organizations activities within the State.

The Salvation Army – (TBD)

Nevada Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster – (TBD)

4. RECOVERY

This function will work closely with ESF-14 for disaster recovery. The functions and resources of the ESF 6 will transition to recovery after the initial response phase.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

The primary agency for this emergency function is the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM). In addition to general office supplies, NDEM will provide for a computer within their State Emergency Operation Center and a cell phone assigned (continuously) to the primary contact for this function.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

The primary contact for this function will maintain a “go kit” with necessary forms, plans, documents, limited office supplies and contact lists. This “go-kit” will remain with the NDEM Emergency Response Group (ERG) for transportation.

The primary contact is assigned (continuously) a laptop and virtual portal network card and will bring this with them upon reporting to the alternate EOC when activated.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Currently, this position does not have field personnel or activities.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

C. PLANS

NDEM is the primary agency for this emergency support function. NDEM maintains a continuity of operations plan, the primary contact for this function will work under this plan.

D. PROCEDURES

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

Primary contact as well as any supporting agency responding to SEOC prior to alternate site deployment will be transported by the mode arranged by NDEM ERG. Any items created or acquired during the incident response will be retained by the primary contact, or their designee, and transported by them to the alternate site location.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

The primary contact will be activated as normal through the SEOC and report to the alternate site as directed upon notification. The “go kit” will be delivered to the alternate site by the NDEM ERG.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

The primary contact will be activated as normal through the SEOC and report to the alternate site as directed upon notification. The “go kit” will be delivered to the alternate site by the NDEM ERG.

VIII. REFERENCES

Evacuation, Sheltering and Mass Care Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. March 2010.

Volunteer & Donations Management Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. November 2012.
http://dem.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/demnv.gov/content/About/2012_VolunteerDonationsMgtPlan.pdf

ANNEX G - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7: PURCHASING & RESOURCE SUPPORT

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Administration Purchasing Division Primary Contact Phone Number: (775) 684-0170 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | Department of Business and Industry Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Department of Personnel Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Department of Transportation The ESF 7 Primary Agency (Purchasing Division) is supported by a number of Non-Governmental Organizations. We continuously develop relationships with businesses and organizations to support ESF 7 within the State of Nevada. |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

This ESF provides logistical and resource support to state and local governments in their response to an emergency or disaster.

B. SCOPE

ESF 7 involves the provision of logistical and resource support to state organizations during the immediate response phase of an emergency or disaster. This includes relief supplies, office space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications, contracting services, transportation services and personnel required to support immediate response activities.

ESF 7 also provides for logistical support requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including, but not limited to, stock surplus for the needs of the state government. ESF 7 also addresses the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure and provide essential material resources.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Administration (DOA) Purchasing Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locates, procures and issues to other state agencies resources for use during emergency operations in support of state emergency response or to promote public safety • Coordinates the loan of excess state and federal property, the donation of federal surplus property and the provisions for preliminary logistic-related damage assessments • Determines availability and coordinate the distribution of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers • Procures needed inventory from vendors or suppliers when standard Purchasing Division items are not readily available. • Provides motor vehicle equipment and transportation services in coordination with the NDOT • Coordinates the procurement of telecommunications equipment with the Department of Administration, Enterprise IT Services |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Business and Industry, Director's Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locates and coordinate the use of available space for emergency or disaster coordination and care activities with the cooperation and assistance of the American Red Cross (ARC) • Provides personnel and equipment as may be required and available for emergency logistical support |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in locating and obtaining alternate sources of medical personnel, health services, health facilities, and medical supplies and act as an agent for distribution of the resources • Mental Health and Developmental Services will assess the need for additional mental health resources |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the availability of resources within their agency as well as provide support in equipment and personnel for all ESF's • Coordinates the acquisition and application of federal and non-governmental resources |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the SEOC framework, the division coordinates resource management activities |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the availability of resources within their agency as well as provides support in equipment and personnel for all ESF's • Coordinates the acquisition and application of federal and non-governmental resources |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies, locates, and, if necessary, recruits personnel needed to support emergency or disaster operations, after appropriate coordination with DOA |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists in coordinating transportation resources statewide. Supports the movement of emergency supplies into and within the emergency or disaster area |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 232, State Departments
- Chapter 233F, State Communications System
- Chapter 333, State Purchasing Act
- Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
- Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management

Federal Authorities:

- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.

B. POLICIES

In accordance with assigned responsibilities and as described within the SCEMP:

- All identified support agencies will furnish resources to support ESF requirements. Such support by these agencies will be terminated systematically upon the determination that the assistance that they provide is no longer necessary.
- Supplies and equipment will be provided from existing state inventory or, if necessary, from commercial sources. Supplies to be used will not be stockpiled in advance for the purpose of this ESF.
- All procurement will be made in accordance with current state laws and regulations. Current laws and regulations authorize the purchase of supplies and equipment by methods other than "full and open competition" under any "situation of unusual and compelling urgency." The Department of Administration (DOA), Purchasing Division is the central procurement agency for state government.
- All procurement actions performed at the request of state agencies in support of this plan will be in accordance with DOA's statutory and administrative requirements and

will be accomplished using the appropriate State Emergency Fund citation and reimbursement procedures.

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 7 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- Emergencies or disasters may readily overwhelm the capabilities and exhaust the resources of local governments. This as well as other ESF's will be activated to render state assistance to minimize the suffering and loss of life and property resulting from such incidents. (See the SEOC Activation Module of the SCEMP.)
- State assistance will be coordinated from the SEOC by state agency representatives, volunteers and representatives of industry and private organizations.
- State support will be met through use of available state resources.
- The delivery of requested resources will require a designated staging area. Appropriate local and state officials should mutually agree upon the use of selected sites and facilities for this purpose.
- Interstate mutual aid will be invoked by gubernatorial proclamation. Intrastate mutual aid may be invoked by signatory counties.
- All logistical resource support will be expedited for the immediate relief response (e.g., initial lifesaving and life support).

Hazards:

Power outage would be a hazard as the ESF 7 is reliant on computers and automated forms. Internet outage would be a hazard as ESF 7 is reliant of internet searches to obtain goods as needed for the emergency.

B. CONTINGENCIES

Paper forms are available as a contingency plan. Contract listings manual is available in the instance when there is no power or internet connection.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Primary and supporting agency representatives will be notified to report to the SEOC upon activation of ESF 7 to conduct logistical support activities. Actions to be taken include, but are not limited to:

Committing all, or that part of, its available resources necessary to protect lives and property and to relieve suffering and hardship.

Maintaining a categorical listing of available resources that can be committed during an emergency or disaster.

Maintaining records of all state resources expended, such as equipment, materials, supplies and man-hours.

B. ACTIONS**5. PREPAREDNESS**

ESF 7 has prepared for emergencies by compiling current contract information both in electronic form and written form.

A laptop computer and portable printer are dedicated for use during an emergency response.

6. INITIAL RESPONSE

ESF 7 consists of the Department of Administration, Purchasing Division. This ESF is notified by NDEM that there is an emergency and ESF 7 personnel are required at the EOC. ESF 7 response time will be 30 minutes or less.

a. NOTIFICATION

ESF 7 is notified of a disaster by the NDEM (ESF-5)

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

ESF 7 collects and distributes information via verbal and written notification to all required ESF personnel. The point of contact is the ESF 7 Emergency Management Coordinator. The Coordinator disseminates the information to all necessary personnel within ESF 7.

7. CONTINUING RESPONSE

ESF 7 additional personnel are notified on an as needed basis. During the time spent at the EOC ESF 7 will procure goods and services as requested by NDEM.

8. RECOVERY

ESF 7 will compile a list of all NDEM approved purchases. All received product will be documented. Product yet to be received will be noted and monitored by ESF 7 at home location. A detailed list of all NDEM approved purchases will be given to the NDEM Logistics Officer.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC**

- Laptop computers
- Cell phones
- Paper order forms and request documents
- Contact lists
- Contracts list

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

- General office supplies
- Laptop computers

- Mobile phones
- Paper order forms and request documents
- Contact list
- Contracts list

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Field personnel for ESF 7 are not required.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

The Department of Administration, Purchasing Division (ESF 7) has completed a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). The plan includes a phone tree list, operations continuation plan, a risk assessment and mitigation section and an alternate locations list.

B. PROCEDURES

Upon notification of an emergency within the Department of Administration, Purchasing Division, the COOP plan is activated.

The Purchasing Administrator will be notified and will activate the phone list. Each person on the phone list will be responsible for notifying the next person on the list and so forth.

Those persons listed in the plan as essential will arrive at the designated location. An assessment of equipment needs will be taken and streamlined purchasing operations will begin.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

Upon notification from NDEM that ESF 7 will be relocated to an alternate EOC, ESF 7 personnel will be either verbally notified (in person) or contacted on a mobile phone by the ESF 7 Emergency Management Coordinator. Both personnel and all equipment including contract and contact lists will be relocated via vehicle.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

ESF 7 personnel will be notified by mobile phone if deployment to an alternate EOC is required.

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

ESF 7 personnel will be verbally notified by the ESF 7 Emergency Management Coordinator that they are required to respond to an alternate EOC. Resources such as office supplies, laptop computer, portable printer, contract listings and other items deemed appropriate will be loaded in a vehicle and taken to the alternate EOC.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

ESF 7 personnel will be notified via mobile phone by the ESF 7 Emergency Management Coordinator that they are required to respond to an alternate EOC. Personnel will be given directions to the location. The Emergency Management Coordinator will get resources such as office supplies, laptop computer, portable printer, contract listings

and other items deemed appropriate from the ESF 7 home location. These items will be loaded in a vehicle and taken to the alternate EOC.

VIII. REFERENCES

Department of Administration Purchasing Division website contract listing.
<http://purchasing.state.nv.us/>

State Administrative Manual.
http://purchasing.state.nv.us/regulations_policies.htm

Continuity of Operations Plan. Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.

ANNEX H - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) General Information (775) 684-4200 Duty Officer (775) 684-5920 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | <p>The Nevada Department of Environmental Protection Federal support agencies that ESF 8 would be collaborating with listed by CBRNE/O event scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) • CDC's Division of Strategic National Stockpile (DSNS) CHEMPACK program • U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) • U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) • U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) • U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) • National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) • U.S. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) • National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) • Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) • CDC's Division of Strategic National Stockpile (DSNS) • U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) • Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) • National Council on Radiation Protection (NCRP) • U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) <p>Nature of support by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Nevada's public health partners at the state-level collaborate with NGOs on a limited basis; this is due to the fact that the vast majority of support requests for NGOs come from local-level public health agencies. NGOs that the state public health partners have worked with in the past on response efforts have been agencies such as: the American Red Cross (ARC); Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD); Medical Reserve Corps (MRC); Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).</p> |

I. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) *National Preparedness Guidelines* provide state and local planners with national guidance on thirty-seven target capabilities they should develop and maintain to meet the challenges posed by the fifteen *National Planning Scenarios*, which are listed below.

In an effort to create and maintain public health-specific capabilities that address these fifteen scenarios, the DPBH has organized its response plans into three scenario types: Mass Illness Response Plans; Mass Casualty Response Plans; and, Mass Fatality Response Plans (Also referred to as the "*The Sick/The Hurt/The Dead*" respectively). When the fifteen *National Planning Scenarios* are compared to

the Sick/Hurt/Dead taxonomy of Nevada public health's response plans; we find a role (or roles) for public health within a majority of these scenarios:

| | Mass Illness Response | Mass Casualty Response | Mass Fatality Response | TRG Available in ESF 8 Manual |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Scenario 1: Nuclear Detonation (10 kt IND) | | ✓ | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 2: Biological Attack – Aerosolized Anthrax | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 3: Biological Disease Outbreak – Pandemic Influenza | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 4: Biological Attack – Plague | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 5: Chemical Attack – Blister Agent | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 6: Chemical Attack – Toxic Industrial Chemicals | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 7: Chemical Attack – Nerve Agent | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 8: Chemical Attack – Chlorine Tank Explosion | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 9: Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake | | ✓ | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 10: Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane | N/A to NV | N/A to NV | N/A to NV | N/A to NV |
| Scenario 11: Radiological Attack – Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 12: Explosives Attack – Bombing Using IED | | ✓ | ✓ | Yes |
| Scenario 13: Biological Attack – Food Contamination | ✓ | | ✓ | Yes x2 (One for Anthrax & one for Botulism) |
| Scenario 14: Biological Attack – Foreign Animal Disease (Foot & Mouth) | ✓ (ill animals, not humans) | | | No |
| Scenario 15: Cyber Attack | | | | Yes |
| Note: In addition to these fourteen TRGs currently available in Appendix I of the ESF 8 Desk Manual, there are seven more included within that appendix: Aerosolized <i>Burholderia</i> (aka: Glanders); Aerosolized Tularemia; Severe Flooding; Novel Human Coronavirus (nHCo-V); Smallpox; Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHF); and, Wild Fire. | | | | |

It is the goal and intent of the state's ESF 8 team to integrate its current list (and projected list) of operational response plans with the efforts of the other fifteen ESFs (as applicable). This annex to the SCEMP serves as an overview of how the ESF-Desk Manual and the DPBH's operational response plans will accomplish that goal. To date there are specific Threat Response Guides (TRGs) for scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 15; each of these scenario-specific documents are included in Appendix I

of the ESF 8 Desk Manual, which is permanently stored on the ESF 8 desk in the SEOC's Operations Room.

A. PURPOSE

The ultimate purpose of ESF 8 within the State of Nevada is to serve as a consultation/coordination/communication (aka: C³) hub for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in any/all complex responses that have a public health and/or mental health component. If the SEOC Director requires any assistance from ESF 8, then it is the express directive of the State Health Officer to meet that request by providing trained, qualified, and experienced Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to staff the ESF 8 position when called upon by NDEM. The details of whom these pre-designated staff members are and what training/exercise requirements they each must meet in order to serve as an ESF 8 Desk Officer, can be found within the ESF 8 Desk Manual (see pages 8 and 9 for training requirements, and Appendix F for a roster of pre-designated ESF 8 staff). A printed and updated copy of that manual is permanently stored on the ESF 8 desk within the SEOC's Operations Room.

B. SCOPE

Depending on the scale and duration of a complex incident, there are two instances whereby the ESF 8 desk may be '*stood up*' and staffed to support state-level ICS:

- On its own to help support NDEM and the SEOC
- In conjunction with the DPBH Operations Center (DOC) being activated and staffed back at the state health division.

If both the ESF 8 and DOC are activated, then the ESF 8 desk officer will be serving as a liaison between the DPBH DOC Director and the SEOC's command and general staff team. In scenarios involving public health-related capabilities, the ESF 8 team will serve as SMEs and liaisons between state-level partners in the response. The Threat Response Guides (TRGs) (see Appendix I of the ESF 8 Desk Manual) are a framework that ESF 8 staff will use to help guide them toward achieving these dual roles at the SEOC.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintains operational response plans for the CBRNE/O scenarios described in Section I of this annex• Provides a capable and trained work force to meet threats to the public's health within Nevada• Collaborates with NDEM and the fifteen other ESFs (e.g. through training opportunities, exercise opportunities) to incorporate ESF 8's capabilities into a response involving public health and/or medical services components |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Nevada's State Public Health Agencies</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides trained/qualified employees to staff the ESF 8 desk, as well as any strike teams deployed to a response • Provides technical advice/information/recommendations to NV DM and the fifteen ESFs on any/all public health/medical related issues • Assists the Governor and his/her team on the processes required to request and receive the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) (e.g. 12-Hour Push Package, Managed Inventory/MI, etc.) from the CDC • Receives the SNS to the state's pre-designated Receive/Store/Stage (RSS) warehouse(s) and distribute those medical countermeasures (MC) to local public health partners as requested • Maintains the CDC's fifteen pre-positioned CHEMPACK containers spread across the state's three largest population centers, and have their contents ready for deployment to the field • Maintains the state's fleet of seven pre-positioned and preloaded fleet of Point of Dispensing (POD) trailer throughout Nevada • Provides teaching opportunities to the other fifteen ESFs to ensure that they understand ESF 8's capabilities in a complex incident • Provides disease surveillance and investigation • Maintains licensed facilities and personnel information • Collects, analyzes, and disseminates epidemiological data • Administers mass vaccination campaign, mass dispensing campaign to public • Tracks medical countermeasures dispensed to public • Acts as the local health authority for the frontier and rural counties of Nevada |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Non-Public Health State Partners:</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues to train and exercise with ESF 8 when possible • Trains ESF 8 staff on the nuances associated with each of the other fifteen ESFs |
| <p>SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues to provide annual State Technical Assistance Review (STAR) to DPBH and Local TAR (LTAR) to Las Vegas • Provides the 12-Hour Push Package and/or Managed Inventory (MI) within twelve hours of the Governor's request |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: CDC's Division of Strategic National Stockpile (DSNS) CHEMPACK program: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains the fifteen CHEMPACK containers that are prepositioned through Nevada's three largest population centers (Las Vegas, Reno, Carson City) as 'mission ready' |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys medical assets (e.g. DMAT, DMORT, FMS, etc.) when requested by Nevada |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys field teams and command teams when requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When requested, deploys teams to bolster field sampling, mitigation, testing/analysis |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys medical/epidemiology teams to bolster local/state capacity when requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuates surplus patients to non-impacted health care systems and help conduct patient tracking of those people |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides medical and non-medical volunteers when requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides subject matter expertise and detailed recommendations for PPE and decontamination |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides subject matter expertise and detailed recommendations for PPE and decontamination |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists state/local partners with managing and funding of complex incidents as requested |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

The public health and medical services emergency support function can be utilized for any emergency response that falls into a combination of the following three scenarios; Mass Illness (the sick), Mass Casualty (the hurt) and Mass Fatality (the dead). Within each of these scenarios, there are state and federal authorities that address ESF 8 response activities.

- **Mass Illness Scenario**
 - [Chapter 441A Infectious Diseases; Toxic Agents](#)
 - NRS 441A.040 Communicable Disease Provisions
 - NRS 441A.150-230 Occurrences and Investigations
 - NRS 441A.500-590 Emergency Isolation & Quarantine
 - [Chapter 450B Emergency Medical Systems](#)
 - NRS 450B.180 Certification training for medical consequences of terrorism, weapons of mass destruction
 - NRS 450B.195 Intermediate or advanced medical technician administering immunizations and dispense medication
 - NRS 450B.340-390 Emergency response personnel exposure to infectious disease
- **Mass Casualty Scenario**
 - [Chapter 450B Emergency Medical Systems](#)
 - NRS 450B.180 Certification training for medical consequences of terrorism, weapons of mass destruction
 - [Chapter 459 Hazardous Materials](#)
 - NRS 459.010 State Control of Radiation
 - NRS 459.735 State Emergency Response Commission
 - NRS 459.748 Responding to spills, accidents and incidents
 - NRS 459.790 Immunity from liability regarding planning for or responding to discharge of hazardous material
- **Mass Fatality Scenario**
 - [Chapter 450B Emergency Medical Systems](#)
 - NRS 450B.180 Certification training for medical consequences of terrorism, weapons of mass destruction
 - NRS 450B.195 Intermediate or advanced medical technician administering immunizations and dispense medication
 - NRS 450B.340-390 Emergency response personnel exposure to infectious disease
- **Public Health & Medical Services Support**
 - [Chapter 412 State Militia](#)
 - NRS 412.064 Office of Military
 - NRS 412.122 Governor may order National Guard into service
 - NRS 412.126 Volunteers/Reservists
 - [Chapter 414 Emergency Management](#)
 - NRS 414.070 Governor can procure private property
 - NRS 414.080 Governor creates mobile support unit
 - NRS 414.110 Immunity and exemption

- NRS 414.120 Limitation on liability of private persons
- [Chapter 415 Emergency Management Assistance Compact](#)
- [Chapter 415A Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners](#)
 - NRS 415A.100 Health Practitioner defined
 - NRS 415A.180 Volunteer Health Practitioner defined
- [Chapter 439 Administration of Public Health](#)
 - NRS 439.100 State Health Officer
 - NRS 439.265 Immunization Information Systems
 - NRS 439.470 Issue standing orders and protocols for POD sites
 - NRS 439.800 Health and safety of patients at a medical facility
 - NRS 439.950 Public health emergency and other events
 - NRS 439.970 Determination of public health emergency or other health threat; executive order of the Governor
- [Chapter 440 Vital Statistics](#)
 - NRS 440.350-490 Records related to death
- [Chapter 608 Compensation, Wages and Hours](#)
 - NRS 608.016 Payment for work
 - NRS 608.018 Compensation for overtime
- [Chapter 616 Industrial Insurance: Benefits for Injuries or Death](#)
- [Federal Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act](#) (Public Law 93-288)

B. POLICIES

In addition to the Nevada Revised Statutes that apply to ESF 8, there are DPBH policies that have been developed for use during public health emergencies. The policies can be group into the three emergency scenarios; mass illness, mass casualty and mass fatality.

Mass Illness Policies:

1. It is DPBH policy to provide prophylaxis to first responders and their families before we ask them to serve the public.
2. DPBH will dispense dry medications to a head-of-household for a family.
3. DPBH will dispense medications to an unaccompanied minor only during an emergency.
4. For chemical attacks involving a nerve agent, it is the policy of the State Health Officer that CHEMPACK host sites may open a CHEMPACK container to save as few as one life.

Mass Casualty Policies: At the date of this SCEMP's publication, state public health does not have any specific policies related to mass casualty scenarios.

Mass Fatality Policies: At the date of this SCEMP's publication, state public health does not have any specific policies related to mass fatality scenarios.

IV. SITUATION

Nevada's most recent Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) includes the following scenarios:

1. Natural - Earthquake
2. Natural – Wildfire
3. Natural – Flood (Flash Flood / Severe Thunderstorm)

4. Natural – Pandemic Influenza
5. Human Caused – Terrorist Attack (e.g. Mumbai-style attack)
6. Human Caused – Aircraft as a Weapon
7. Technological – Transportation System Failure (Chlorine tanker ruptured)
8. Technological – Chemical Release / Spill

With emerging threats of public health outbreaks in recent years, the state PHP program has also introduced two new Threat Response Guides (TRGs) to its ESF 8 Desk Manual: an updated version of the Pandemic Influenza TRG, and a TRG for novel human coronaviruses (nHCoV). Each of those guides can be found in Appendix I of the ESF 8 Desk Manual.

A. ESF 8 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

Lead Role(s): Within the context of the CBRNE/O threat matrix, as well as the Sick/the Hurt/the Dead model, it is assumed that ESF 8 would be a lead partner for the following scenarios:

- Chemical scenarios involving nerve agents:
 - The state PHP program manages the 15 CHEMPACK containers that are pre-positioned throughout the state's three largest population centers (Las Vegas, Reno, Carson City)
- Biological agent scenarios (natural or man-made)
 - The state PHP program is responsible for the state's medical countermeasures acquisition and distribution system (e.g. requesting /receiving/distributing the SNS, pre-positioned and pre-stocked POD Trailer Fleet)
- Radiological and/or Nuclear materials:
 - Nevada Division of Environmental Protection program and the state radiation control program will play key roles within a response of this kind
- Mass Illness Scenarios:
 - ESF 8 will serve in a leading role (e.g. disease surveillance, case tracking, medical countermeasures acquisition and distribution)
- Mass Casualty Incidents (MCIs):
 - Whether they are caused by accidents (e.g. plane crash, train derailment, industrial accident/explosion) or through acts of violence (e.g. Mumbai-style attack, bomb detonation), ESF 8 Medical Services will play a lead role in the SEOC's response
- Mass Fatality Scenarios: ESF 8 will serve in a leading role

Supporting Role(s): For threats involving explosives or naturally occurring events (e.g. earthquakes, floods, wild fires), ESF 8 will play a supporting role as requested. In events that impact wide areas and/or infrastructure, ESF 8 will assist NDEM/SEOC by identifying any state-licensed facilities or equipment in the affected area and with inspection of mass sheltering sites. Within all seventeen counties of Nevada, the State is responsible for licensing all daycare centers, long-term care facilities, hospitals, medical facilities, healthcare facilities, laboratories and facility personnel. In addition there are many facilities with radiation equipment that may need to be identified depending on the incident. If a wide area event such as an earthquake, a flood, a wildfire, or blizzard impacts any state public health-licensed facilities directly, then ESF 8 via HCQC will notify and collaborate with NDEM/SEOC accordingly.

B. CONTINGENCIES

Unknown Agent/Pathogen: In chemical or biological scenarios where the agent is unknown (or unidentified) ESF 8 will initially provide an advisory role until a specific agent is identified (e.g. by laboratory confirmation, etc.). It is left to the SEOC Director's discretion whether he/she will elevate ESF 8's role while identification of an agent/pathogen is still pending.

Indirect Support of Earthquake/Wildfire/Flood/Blizzard Events: As ESF 8 has done in the past in support of response to naturally occurring events such as these, public health will provide technical bulletins to support NDEM and the other ESFs on public health/medically-related issues such as:

- Boil water orders
- Disease surveillance in shelters
- Licensure of food service in shelters
- Air Quality alerts and mitigation recommendations for the public
- Go-Bags and preparedness activities

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) *Target Capabilities List* (TCL) is a core document within Nevada's Public Health Preparedness (PHP) program. Public health has a role in a majority of the 37 capabilities listed within the TCL. Spread throughout the preparedness mission area, the response mission area and the recovery mission area of the TCL are public health-specific capabilities that apply to state and local public health partners within Nevada.

This is a brief overview of the ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services operations by the tasks described within the TCL's Preparedness, Response and Recovery mission areas. Within the preparedness capability, the DPBH aims to have CBRNE capability through federally sponsored sensors, active and passive disease surveillance and laboratory testing. During the response phase, the DPBH needs to have the capabilities to support responder health and safety, provide responder immunizations, prophylaxis and PPE while tracking responder disease spread. Other public health response capabilities include animal disease emergency support, epidemiology, environmental sampling, isolation and quarantine capabilities, alternate standards of care capabilities, medical surge support, mass prophylaxis activities and mass fatality management. When the response effort can transition to recovery activities, the capabilities needed are restoration of public health and healthcare systems, transitioning public health and healthcare systems from incident command operations to normal operations and the consolidation and analysis of data generated by the event.

A. GENERAL

The DPBH may need to assist local public health authorities, local emergency management authorities, local organizations such as hospitals and volunteers, other state agencies, border-states, and/or federal agencies to coordinate a public health response. DPBH may decide to activate its Division Operations Center (DOC) to coordinate this response. The DPBH leadership will decide when to activate its DOC and will select a DOC Director from a roster of pre-designated DOC Directors.

The State Health DOC will receive, analyze and display information and data about an incident to support the DOC Director's decision-making process. Utilizing the DPBH DOC Plan, the DOC Director will activate the positions that fulfill the ICS roles necessary to manage the type of

response. The DOC interfaces with the SEOC via the ESF 8 Liaison. This position is stationed at the SEOC during the response and communicates between the DOC and SEOC's command and general staff through briefings, ICS forms, WebEOC, phone, email and radio. There are pre-designated staff members who fill the ESF 8 desk officer role (see Appendix F of the ESF 8 Desk Manual for a current roster of those staff members). In addition, the DPBH PHP program has created a desk manual that explains the role and responsibilities of the ESF 8 liaison along with a resource list.

There are pre-designated staff the fill the ICS roles described in the DOC plan to support response. The primary site of the DPBH operations center is the third floor of the State building at 4150 Technology Way in Carson City. The secondary site of the DPBH operations center will be the ESF 8 desk at the SEOC. This means if the primary site is unavailable or staff need to relocate from the primary site, they will go to the secondary site.

B. ACTIONS

This section will describe how public health agencies would respond to a large-scale and complex incident, by transitioning from its normal pre-event program activities, to an incident command structure. This process is described within each of the Threat Response Guides (TRGs) provided in Appendix I of that document: see section three in each of those TRGs for "*Conduct Immediate Notifications.*" This section explains the steps needed to alert and activate public health agencies; in "Issue 4" the convening of DPBH's "Crisis Action Team" (aka: CAT) is described. The group of senior public health leadership meets to answer one critical question: '*will the response exceed the normal day-to-day capabilities of this agency?*' If the answer is 'Yes' then the CAT selects from the DPBH DOC Plan's one of its pre-designated DOC Directors. From that point forward, the DOC Director will run public health's response efforts from his/her DOC.

1. PREPAREDNESS

The preparedness functions for ESF 8 are planning, training, exercises and improvement. During planning, the ESF 8 agencies are outlining their roles and responsibilities within an operational plan that can be tested and used during a response. The DPBH coordinates with support agencies during operational plan development to ensure there are no gaps in the response effort. In addition, there is an annual review of DPBH plans to incorporate any changes in personnel, procedures or supporting agency involvement.

Annually, the DPBH organizes and leads a Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) to include all local support agencies like local public health, local emergency management, tribal nations, hospitals, and volunteer agencies; other state agencies and federal partners to develop coordinated training and exercises that will test and improve operational plans to use during emergency response.

After each exercise or real-world event, DPBH's PHP program writes HSEEP-compliant After Action Reports-Improvement Plans (AAR-IPs) to determine the components of plans that have worked effectively, and those that need to be improved. The changes are made to operational plans within 60 days to be better prepared for a public health threat.

The preparedness capabilities for ESF 8 are detection, epidemiological surveillance and laboratory testing. This capability allows for detection of a potential biological incident

through case studies, disease investigation and laboratory tests. This capability helps public health officials to make decisions in a timely manner when a potential outbreak may be looming.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

Depending on the scope of the response, the initial response functions within ESF 8 can be as extensive as detecting an outbreak that requires requesting federal support. The full scope of initial response phases are listed below. With other likely scenarios, the response can be any combination of these phases. Within each phase, the DPBH's role and responsibilities are described in the DPBH plans that are managed by the Public Health Program. These plans are the DPBH DOC plan, Medical Countermeasures Acquisition & Distribution (MCAD) Plan, and Mass Dispensing Plan for Frontier and Rural Nevada.

- **Detection Phase**
 - Detect known or unknown threat (e.g. category A agent, pandemic influenza)
 - Epidemiological studies
 - Disease Investigation
- **Requesting Assets Phase**
 - Threat warrants requesting medical countermeasures from federal stockpile
 - Threat warrants requesting federal medical station (FMS)
- **Activation Phase**
 - Activate teams to deploy for ICS roles in receiving, distributing, dispensing and inventory management of medical countermeasures
 - Activate teams to deploy for ICS roles related to FMS
 - Activate medical and non-medical volunteers
- **Deployment Phase**
 - Send personnel to their assigned locations to check-in with operations leader

a. NOTIFICATION

When an emergency has been declared, activation of the DPBH operations center can only be ordered by one of the following people with sufficient authority. Any one of the state officials listed below who activates the DOC will assume the role of Director until that person appoints a properly NIMS/ICS trained replacement.

- Director of the Division of Public and Behavioral Health
- Administrator of the Division of Public and Behavioral Health
- State Health Officer
- Bureau Chief for PAIS

The DOC Director will activate the command staff which includes the Liaison Officer. This position is tasked with communicating with all the other supporting agencies and their corresponding operations centers. This position will notify the other agencies of the activation and status and keep in communication. These agencies are the local public health authorities, local emergency management, tribal liaison, hospitals, and federal authorities. For employees who will be deployed for use in DPBH strike teams to the frontier and rural counties, they will be alerted via the state's Nevada Health Alert Network (NVHAN) through a system called NXT Communicator.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

This section describes how all the response activities within ESF 8 are collected, recorded and distributed throughout the coordinating agencies. There are internal communications that flow within DPBH and external communications that flow between DPBH and external agencies within local public health, local emergency management, private sector entities, tribal partners, and federal authorities.

Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health response information is collected through the DOC. Utilizing the DOC plan and the ICS roles, communications are collected and documented through various methods in redundant formats. This is accomplished through verbal briefings set at the corresponding operational period, recording activities through ICS forms on paper and within WebEOC, recording information and posting information on HAVBED, sending emails, making phone calls and writing notes on paper. HAVBED is a web-based system available to public health and emergency management officials to track the number of available beds in hospitals and other medical capacities. It can also store and share documents for reference. This information is distilled for making strategic plans and communicated with DPBH Administration, the State Health Officer, the State Epidemiologist and Bureau Chiefs at scheduled briefings. If the DOC is not activated, all communications will route through the ESF 8 desk. The ESF 8 Liaison will then communicate regularly with NDPBH administration, State Health Officer, State Epidemiologist and Bureau Chiefs.

In addition to the internal communications are data. Data collection during the response and recovery will provide much insight into how things happened. In the case of dispensing medications or administering vaccines, the immunization registry WebIZ will be used to collect and record all the information related to the inventory management and patient tracking. This is explained in the Immunization Program's Emergency Operational plan and the PHP Program's MCAD plan as well. There are other important databases that collect information pertinent to the response and those are Office of Vital Records, Communicable Disease Database, HAVBED and Communicator NXT.

Externally, information flows into and from the DOC to the response agencies, support agencies and the public. As the DOC plan illustrates in the *Communications Chapter*, the local DOCs, hospitals/medical facilities, tribal nations' operations centers and frontier and rural Points of Dispensing (PODs) will all communicate with the State DOC. The DOC also communicates up to the SEOC directly through the ESF 8 Liaison stationed at the SEOC. Public communications flow from the DPBH through the State PIO to the public, by utilizing the Public Information Communications plan and Joint Information Communications plan. This includes items like press releases, fact sheets, setting up and staffing hotlines.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE (golden hour, Day 1, OP 2, etc.)

Depending on the scope of the response, the continuing response functions within ESF 8 can be any combination of these phases. Within each phase, the DPBH's role and responsibilities are described which can be found in the DPBH plans that are managed by PHP. These plans

are the DPBH DOC plan, Medical Countermeasures Acquisition & Distribution (MCAD) Plan, and Mass Dispensing Plan for Frontier and Rural Nevada.

- Receiving Phase
 - Receive federal assets
 - Receive border state assistance through cooperative agreements
- Distribution Phase
 - Distribute assets to LHAs, Tribes and rural counties
- Dispensing Phase
 - Site set-up
 - Volunteer staging
 - Just-in-time training
 - Dispense antibiotics, vaccines, antivirals, PPE
- Inventory Management
 - Track countermeasure inventory
 - Track lot numbers, doses and patients through WebIZ CRA
- Re-supply Medical Countermeasures
- Demobilization & Recovery

4. RECOVERY

- Dispensing final course of medication
- Recovering assets
- Patient tracking/return
- Update records/inventory
- Waste disposal
- Personnel return

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The ESF 8 Desk Manual lists all of the resources necessary for the ESF 8 team to accomplish their duties if called upon. The resources required to properly staff the ESF 8 desk are arrayed in four categories:

1. Hardware and Software
2. Forms
3. Supplies
4. Communications

Hardware and Software (e.g. PCs, MS Word/Office/Excel/Outlook): These have been provided by NDEM's IT team (each ESF desk comes with at least two desktop PCs with Ethernet and/or internet access). A printed copy of the ESF 8 Desk Manual is permanently stored on the ESF 8 desk and comes with its own 3GB thumb drive. As part of the state PHP program's quarterly alerts (as required by the federal grant that funds the state PHP program), the ESF 8 thumb drive is updated with any new changes to its files as part of those alerts. This thumb drive contains a digital copy of the ESF 8 Desk Manual, and digital copies of all the State PHP program's current roster of Mass Illness/Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality response plans as well.

Forms: NDEM/SEOC provides copies of relevant ICS forms and state-specific forms (e.g. NDEM Action Request Form or ARF). Directions on how to complete the three most common forms (e.g. ICS Form 214, ICS Form 215, and NDEM ARF) are included in the ESF 8 Desk Manual as appendices A/B/C respectively. Blank printed copies of these forms can be found in the sheet protector sleeves behind the tabs for Appendix A/B/C in the ESF 8 Desk Manual.

Supplies: Administrative supplies have already been provided by NDEM. Any additional supplies are listed in Appendix G of the ESF 8 Desk Manual. The manual also provides in Appendix H a list of resources that ESF 8 may call upon. That appendix lists the resources commonly requested by ESF 8 and provides point of contact (POC) information on how to access them.

Communications: State public health operates its redundant communications system through **RAILS** (RA= radio, I= internet, L= landline phone/fax, and S= satellite phone).

- **RA**dio: As per page 17 of the ESF 8 Desk Manual, ESF 8 staff members are directed to have a DPBH-issued 800 MHz radio on hand at the ESF 8 desk. That manual also identifies the pre-loaded channel they are to use in their communications with the DOC: channel “ST EOC” on talk group 17.
- **I**nternet: The ESF 8 Desk Manual also explains how staff members will access WebEOC through the internet.
- **L**andline Phone/Fax: Appendix D provides relevant landline phone/fax numbers for partner agencies/ICS positions.
- **S**atellite Phones: Although tests of satellite phone use from the SEOC Operations Room have failed (the phones do not work from indoors), a list of DPBH’s satellite phone assignment sheet is provided as Appendix E of that manual, just in case they are needed.

D. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

Pre-designated ESF 8 staff members (the roster of those people can be found in Appendix F of the ESF 8 Desk Manual) are provided with a list of recommended contents for their personal ‘Go Bags’ in case they are activated to serve at the SEOC for prolonged shifts. That information can be found in Appendix G of the ESF 8 Desk Manual. Appendix G has both personal and administrative items included. All desk reference guides and/or digital documents are permanently stored on the ESF 8 desk at the SEOC in its Operations Room.

E. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

The ESF 8 Desk Manual was designed with this contingency in mind. The ESF 8 Desk Manual is printed and loaded into a set of two ‘binder easels.’ If a sudden order came down from NDEM/SEOC leadership to evacuate the SEOC Operations Room for another facility; ESF 8 staff would only need to grab and close the two binder easels to egress to their alternate work station. Once ESF 8 staff members arrive at their alternate work station, the only major resource requirement they should need would be a PC capable of running MS software (e.g. MS Word, Excel, and PowerPoint).

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

This section of resources for field personnel can include any staff within the agencies described in DPBH who may be deployed anywhere in the response. This can include the community health nurses (CHNs), disease investigators, epidemiologists, psychologists, and radiation control technicians to name some of them. In this annex, details are provided on the personnel who are designated to serve in ICS roles for the ESF 8 desk, the RSS site, the DOC and the POD sites for frontier and rural NV. This can be expanded to include all the other field personnel resource requirements as well.

The state PHP program has detailed packing lists for its fleet of POD Trailers, POD Site equipment requirements, RSS Strike Team Go-Boxes, and Volunteer Staging Area (VSA). Details

of those packing lists and resource requirements may be found in the following plans, with directions on how to locate those files on the ESF 8 desk's thumb drive:

- For a full inventory of the state's fleet of pre-positioned POD Trailers, refer to the 'POD Trailer Training Handbook' on the ESF 8 desk's thumb drive: Training/POD Trailer Training Course and Handbook/1 – Chapter 1 POD Trailer Handbook
- For a detailed inventory of POD Site equipment requirements, refer to the 'List of POD Equipment' on the ESF 8 desk's thumb drive: 2 Mass Illness Response Plans/Mass Dispensing Plan for Rural Nevada/Appendix E – Logistical Issues for all POD sites/Tab2 , for specific POD site equipment requirements, and refer to Tab 5 for non-consumables for each ICS position within a POD
- For the state's RSS Strike Team 'Go-Boxes' refer to the 'RSS Strike Team Go-Box Inventory' Job Aid on the ESF 8 desk's thumb drive: 2 Mass Illness Response Plans/Nevada's MCAD Plan/MCAD Annexes/Annex -1 RSS/02 Annex 1 , then scroll to page 7 of 10
- For a resource list of the state's pre-designated VSA, refer to Attachment 1a/1b/1c of the VSA Site Assessments included on the ESF 8 desk's thumb drive: 1 Supporting Plans/VSMS Plan/3 Appendices/Tab 3 – VSA Site Assessments

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The Continuity of Operations Section provides a brief overview to plans and processes which allow ESF 8 to maintain its duties during an event that incapacitates the key personnel or primary site locations. In the case of pandemic influenza, the CDC projects that work force personnel can drop by as much as 40%. NDPBH uses different strategies to try to account for having access to fewer qualified personnel available and incorporate those into operational plans, training and exercises. These strategies include assigning three pre-designated people to each ICS role, cross-training employees from other programs and performing just-in-time training using plans, manuals and job action sheets.

The training, exercise and experience requirements to serve as an ESF 8 Desk Officer are the most stringent in the state public health system. As a result the pool from which to pre-identify ESF 8 desk officers is very small. Compounding this issue is the high turnover of qualified staff who could serve in this position. Normally the DPBH pre-identifies staff for specific ICS positions 'three deep' (aka: a primary, a secondary, and a backup person). In the current version of the ESF 8 Desk Manual (see Appendix F of that document) only a primary and a secondary person can be identified who meet the training/exercise/experience requirements described on pages eight and none of that document. When an alert goes out for a mass illness response, it would go to both staff members listed; the person who could get to the SEOC more quickly (and safely depending on the situation) would take the first shift, and so on.

A. PLANS

Nevada's DPBH has a Division level COOP plan that addresses the essential functions and alternate locations to fulfill the Health Division's mission. In Annex A of the NDPBH COOP, the DPBH outlines the orders of succession for all the essential positions with their respective essential functions. With NDPBH responsible for the ESF 8 activities, the continuity of operations is inherently within the emergency response plans for mass illness, mass casualty and mass

fatality. Each of these categories of planning must account for reduced workforce and alternate working sites.

In each of the ICS roles defined to staff the NDPBH DOC, SEOC ESF 8 Desk, Receiving, Staging, Storing (RSS) site staff and the Points of Dispensing (POD) staff, there are pre-designated staff three-deep to fulfill the roles necessary to provide support in these ESF 8 activities. These staff have been pre-identified because they have specific training and exercise experience to prepare them for their ICS role. In addition, each staff member receives a job action sheet (JAS) at the time of check-in that explains their daily responsibilities. The JAS in coordination with appropriate operational plans can be used for just-in-time training.

Specifically for the ESF 8 desk, there are currently six pre-designated personnel from various backgrounds who are trained to serve as the ESF 8 Liaison. When planners and leaders are faced with activating the SEOC ESF 8 desk, the position should be filled by the person with the most experience and knowledge of mass illness, mass casualty or mass fatality. If the DOC has not been activated the DOC pre-designated personnel can also serve to fill the ESF 8 desk if the ESF 8 pre-designated staff are not available or additional staff are needed to relieve staff for shift changes.

B. PROCEDURES

This section describes how NDPBH personnel will be deployed and/or relocated to their primary site or secondary site for their ICS role during the emergency response.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

There are two sites where NDPBH personnel can be commanding ESF 8 activities, through the NDPBH DOC and the SEOC. For personnel activated to deploy to the DOC, the DOC plan outlines a primary and secondary site for DOC personnel. Personnel relocating from the primary site to the secondary site need to bring their 'Go-Bags' which contain personal and administrative items. In addition staff should bring their office supplies, ICS paper forms, and any log-in information for computer systems like WebEOC and HAVBED.

For personnel activated to deploy to the SEOC, which is the ESF 8 Liaison, the ESF 8 desk manual and the SEOC Operations Guide describe the roles and responsibilities of the ESF 8 Liaison as well as the resource requirements needed to perform the job. If the ESF 8 Liaison needs to relocate that person just needs to grab the ESF 8 desk manual binder which contains a printed copy of the manual and a thumb drive attached with digital copies.

Personnel will relocate to the secondary site as they would have arrived at the primary site. In addition, personnel will check-in at the secondary site and establish their position.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

This section outlines how the NDPBH personnel will be deployed to an alternate SEOC site or an alternate DOC site during or after work hours.

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

This section outlines how the NDPBH personnel will be deployed to an alternate SEOC site or an alternate NDPBH DOC site while on duty. The notification system for alerting

staff to report to their ICS role at either the SEOC or DOC alternate site is the same process whether personnel are on duty or off duty. The notification system and deployment information is included in the DOC plan, MCAD plan and the ESF 8 desk manual, which works via the state's NVHAN.

The personnel deploying to their post will also be asked to bring their 'go-bags' which contain both personal items and administrative items. The administrative items include a thumb-drive with operational plans, ESF 8 desk manual, log in information for websites/databases, communication devices, state-issued NDPBH badges, state-issued identification, SEOC-badge (if applicable) and a laptop.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

This section outlines how the NDPBH personnel will be deployed to an alternate SEOC site or an alternate NDPBH DOC site while off duty. The notification system for alerting staff to report to their ICS role at either the SEOC or DOC alternate site is the same process whether personnel are on duty or off duty. The notification system and deployment information is included in the DOC plan, MCAD plan and the ESF 8 desk manual, which works via the state's NVHAN.

The personnel deploying to an alternate site will also be asked to bring their 'go-bags' which contain both personal items and administrative items. The administrative items include a thumb-drive with operational plans, ESF 8 desk manual, log in information for websites/databases, communication devices, state-issued NDPBH badges, state-issued identification, SEOC-badge (if applicable) and a laptop.

VIII. REFERENCES

Note: To access digital copies of these plans, load the ESF 8 desk's thumb drive into a USB port and follow this path to the requisite files: 1) Supporting Plans/DPBH DOC Plan, etc. In addition all these plans may be found on the shared network drive through the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. S:/HSPER/PHP/PHP Plans.

Support Plans:

Division Operations Center (DOC) Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

Public Information and Communication (PIC) Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

Volunteer and Staff Management System (VSMS) Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2012

ESF 8 Desk Manual. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

Threat Response Guides (TRGs), ESF 8 Desk Manual, Appendix I. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

Tribal Communications Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

Mass Illness Response Plans:

Medical Countermeasures Acquisition and Distribution (MCAD) Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

CHEMPACK Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2012

Mass Dispensing Plan for Rural Nevada. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2013

Pandemic Influenza Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2010

Additional web-based systems:

WebIZ, State Immunization registry, <https://webiz.nv.gov>

HAvBED, <https://www4.emsystem.com/login.jsp>

WebEOC, 167.154.3.42/eoc7 (access only on the NDPBH network)

ANNEX I - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8-1: MENTAL HEALTH

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) Primary Contact Number: (775) 684-5943 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State Department of Health and Human Services Division of Aging and Disability Services Division of Child and Family Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA) Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management Non-Governmental Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• American Red Cross• Nevada Hospital Association• Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters• Salvation Army ESF 8-1 is supported by a number of state and community agencies, organization and members, to coordinate crisis counseling and psychological first aid interventions and services for Nevadans affected or traumatized by disasters. |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

The ESF 8-1 position in the SEOC is staffed by trained volunteers:

- To facilitate the services of agencies which provide mental health crisis counseling, emotional and behavioral services, as well as interventions to disaster victims and emergency responders during a significant emergency or disaster
- To provide training to staff as part of ongoing response capacity for casualties of an emergency or disaster
- To provide ongoing follow up, outreach and community support after an emergency or disaster
- To identify the short- and long- term social effects to first responders, citizens and communities, and individuals as victims or witnesses to the event

B. SCOPE

- To provide assistance to county and local governments in identifying and meeting the mental and behavioral health needs of victims of an emergency/disaster.
- Support is categorized in the following functional areas:
 - Assessment of mental and behavioral health needs

- Psychological first aid or crisis counseling intervention/services if required
- In extreme cases of trauma, referral to in- and out- patient mental health and services
- Community awareness and outreach

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides trained volunteers at the ESF 8-1 (mental health) if it were activated, to support the SEOC • Provides Crisis Counselors and Psychological First Aid services, if needed |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | <p>The following mental health agencies have trained crisis counseling volunteers who offer and provide psychological first aid services/support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services • Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services • Rural Services (mental health) • Desert Regional Center • Sierra Regional Center • Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA) |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management
- Chapter 433A, Mental Health Facilities
- Chapter 436, Mental Health Programs
- Chapter 439, Public Health

Federal Authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288), as amended
- Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records (42 CFR, part 2)
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)
- 36 U.S.C. Chapter 1, American National Red Cross

B. POLICIES

- A. 6.1 – Mental Health Disaster Plan
- A. 6.2 – Mental Health Disaster Plan Requirements
- Statewide Mental Health Emergency Operations Plan

IV. SITUATION

Large numbers of the population experiencing traumatic effects requiring immediate Short-term emergency treatment, as well as in some instances long-term care, of mental and behavioral health disorders may occur as the result of an emergency or disaster. Persons receiving mental and behavioral health care prior to the emergency or disaster will continue to require treatment. The systems and facilities for providing mental and behavioral health care services may be impaired or totally disrupted by the impact of an emergency or disaster.

Mental and behavioral health care services are an essential element of an emergency or disaster response and recovery. State government must maintain the capabilities to initiate coordinated emergency mental and behavioral health care. The State can augment local government efforts and request Federal mental and behavioral health assistance during and following an emergency or disaster

A. ESF-8-1 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- 1) Not all people affected by disasters will be traumatized and/or require psychological first aid services.
- 2) Many people, particularly first responders, may be hesitant to seek or agree to receive psychological first aid services because of the stigma they perceive is associated with it.

B. CONTINGENCIES

- 1) Crisis Counselors will draw upon their psychological first aid or related crisis counseling training to observe and determine potential persons who may need psychological first aid intervention, and offer it if persons request it; and
- 3) Do not force services among people who may not want it, and assure professionalism, privacy and confidentiality to those who do.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Mental health has a statewide cadre of trained crisis counselor volunteers (public and private sector) who can respond to an emergency or disasters, as requested, through its ESF 8-1 operations at the SEOC.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

ESF 8-1 SEOC and Crisis Counselor volunteers receive bi-annual Psychological First Aid training. All volunteers are encouraged to participate in outside trainings and scenario

exercises, as their schedules allow. ESF 8-1 works closely with ESF 8 (Public Health) with disaster preparedness efforts.

2. MITIGATION

As defined by FEMA, mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. From a mental health perspective, this creates a healthy challenge. Mental health does not address property. Also, it is not known about individually psychopathologies or mental health disorders people may have before a disaster strikes. It is often based on a person's resilience and coping skills. These are two key components of the psychological first aid training mental health crisis counselors receive on a periodic basis. The state's mental health hospitals also stand ready to treat persons. Training is offered periodically, as well as participation in disaster scenarios if and when mental health is invited.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| ESF 8-1 | Report to duty if ESF 8-1 is activated. |
| Crisis Counseling | MH regional counselor performs initial assessment to determine the Crisis Counselor response and resources needed. |

a. NOTIFICATION

SEOC notifies the Statewide MH Coordinator and MH Coordinator coordinates with the applicable Mental Health Regional Coordinator (North, South or Rural).

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The MH Coordinator coordinates with the applicable regional coordinator(s) and MH PIO. The MH coordinator would receive this information from their regional coordinator and/or team leader.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

Both ESF 8-1 representatives (in the SEOC) and Crisis Counselors (in the field) schedules will be coordinated on an ongoing basis to assure adequate coverage is provided. MH agencies will be prepared to accept and treat persons experiencing acute distress both during (response), and if necessary, following (recovery) the disaster.

5. RECOVERY

Much of the Mental Health response is provided towards the end of the response and beginning of the recovery stage, as the impact of psychological trauma becomes apparent. Crisis Counselors can refer clients into Mental Health services as part of this recovery process.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

Minimal resources, outside of what NDEM/SEOC provides its ESF 8-1 staff, will be required. All additional resources will be provided by Mental Health, are addressed in the Mental Health Emergency Operations Plan. These resources are primarily staffing.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Minimal resources, outside of what NDEM/SEOC provides its ESF 8-1 staff, will be required and will be provided by Mental Health. All additional resources will be provided by Mental Health, are addressed in the Mental Health Emergency Operations Plan. These resources are primarily staffing.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

All required MH forms and supplies (minimal) will be provided and facilitated by MH response team leads and regional coordinators.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS**A. PLANS**

The Mental Health Continuity of Operations plan is a standalone plan and is titled the State Emergency Operations Plan.

B. PROCEDURES**1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC**

If ESF 8-1 staff need be relocated it will only pertain to two staff at most – these two staff will be relocated based on instruction from the SEOC Operations Manager or staff.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC**a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS**

If ESF 8-1 staff need to deploy to an alternative EOC site, the deployment will pertain to two staff at most – Responders will have access to mental health tool kits.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

IF ESF 8-1 staff need to go to an alternative EOC directly from their homes or away from their normal places of work, this should only pertain to two staff at most. ESF 8-1 staff have the required items, documents, plans, etc. to perform their essential position functions without access to the computers, supplies, and other equipment normally available at the SEOC. Responders have access to mental health tool kits.

VIII. REFERENCES

Policy A.6.1 Mental Health Disaster Response Plan, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services (2010)

Policy A.6.2 Mental Health Plan Requirements, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services (2010)

Statewide Mental Health Emergency Operations Plan, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services (2010)

ANNEX J - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9: SEARCH AND RESCUE AND SPECIALIZED RESPONSE

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0300 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Office of the Military Nevada National Guard State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT) The Sheriff of each county within Nevada is responsible for the activity of search and rescue. While this resource is primarily used in wilderness (non-disaster) search and rescue operations, this resource may support certain activities associated with the ESF function when called upon. |

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

ESF 9 is responsible for the coordination of all search and rescue assets requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This includes both Urban (USAR) and Wilderness (WSAR) search and rescue resources, those belonging to the Department of Defense (DoD) and other federal agencies, as well as those from the private sector which are unaffiliated.

Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF 9) coordinates the use of an Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team that is considered a state asset, preemptive of a federal deployment, but is established and located within the Clark County Fire Department. It is designated NV Task Force 1 (NV TF-1). USAR assets have been established and strategically located throughout Clark County under the provisions of a FEMA grant for maintenance of NV TF-1, and is the only USAR team located within the State of Nevada.

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) is responsible for the appointment of the Statewide Search and Rescue Coordinator. In this position, the NDEM assists with the coordination of non-urban search and rescue assets within the state, and in adjoining states, as well as utilizing the capability of the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) for DoD resources used for search and rescue. The procedures necessary to obtain other SAR assets are described further in this annex. ESF 9 also provides for use of specialized response capabilities of the State. These response capabilities are generally specialized and not common to normal response factions of local government.

ESF 9 is responsible for the activation of the State Disaster Identification Team through the Chief of the NDEM.

B. SCOPE

Emergency Support Function 9 addresses USAR, WSAR, and other special response teams of the State. USAR is defined as Urban Search and Rescue, the process of searching for, extricating from and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures. WSAR is defined as Wilderness Search and Rescue, the process of locating and rescuing persons in non-urban settings. Both USAR and WSAR resources have common skills in search operations that lend themselves to working in many types of environments. Each of these types of SAR resources have within their resource group, specific assets that focus on specific skill sets that may be brought to bear in an incident, such as K-9 teams, special vehicle operations, and dive teams. ESF 9 functions as a coordination point for these resources and may provide technical assistance to any incident regarding resource use.

Specialized response includes statewide teams of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), for providing aerial support to search and rescue efforts, coordinating efforts through the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) and the State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT), who provide alternative methods of identification for bodies of persons that are not normally identifiable following a disaster.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides coordination between local, county, state, and federal response resources Activates NV TF-1, CAP and AFRCC when needed Activates the State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT) Coordinates with NV TF-1, CAP and AFRCC operations and provide support as requested Requests additional USAR assistance from FEMA, if required Requests additional non-USAR assistance from other agencies and states Serves as the ESF 9 lead state agency If needed, coordinates transportation of SAR/USAR assets with NDEM |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Air Force Rescue Coordination Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates Civil Air Patrol assets assigned to incident Assists in the acquisition of DoD based air search and rescue resources, Radar forensics and tracking of aircraft |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: United States Coast Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates search and rescue operations on navigable waterways within Nevada |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada National Guard Joint Operations Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides coordination and use of Nevada National Guard assets. Provides logistical support for SAR resources owned by the NV NG |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: Nevada County Sheriffs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates the use of search and rescue assets under the control of the county sheriff. Assists in the logistics of delivering SAR assets to the incident Assists in staging resources to the incident |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

Chapter 232, State Departments
Chapter 248, Sheriffs
Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
Chapter 412, State Militia
Chapter 413, Civil Air Patrol
Chapter 414, Emergency Management
Chapter 433, Administration of Programs
Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services

Federal Authorities:

US National Search and Rescue Supplement
Land SAR Addendum
National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities
FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Series:
Civilian Task force Organization Manual
Operational System Description and Mission Operational Procedures
FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Field Operations Guide
FEMA Search and Rescue Resource Typing 508-8

B. POLICIES

- NV TF-1 is a State of Nevada resource which is on call 24-hours a day, unless federalized and being used somewhere else in the country.
- Federal USAR assets may assist and augment state and local agencies, if needed.
- ESF 9 interfaces with ESF-8, Health and Medical Services. The point of interface will be outside of a damaged structure where ESF 9 personnel place the victim into an ESF-8 casualty collection point or transportation conveyance.

- The deployment of Search and Rescue resources will be at the request of the county sheriff of the jurisdiction(s) where the incident has occurred.
- The use of CAP during a search and rescue mission will be under the provision that a request for their use has been petitioned by a county SAR Coordinator of the local law enforcement authority.
- Requests to activate the State SDIT unit will be under the auspices of NRS 414 and coordinated through NDEM.

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 9 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- An emergency or disaster may cause conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency and degree of devastation. Substantial numbers of persons could be in life threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate will dramatically increase beyond 72 hours, search and rescue must begin immediately.
- Rescue personnel will encounter extensive damage to buildings, roadways, public works, communications and utilities. In an earthquake, aftershocks, secondary events and other effects such as fires, landslides, flooding and hazardous material releases will compound problems and may threaten both survivors and rescue personnel.
- All available state and local search and rescue organizations will be committed immediately, and will be unable to respond to all requirements due to a lack of personnel and specialized training in conducting urban environment SAR.
- Large numbers of local residents and workers, or convergent volunteers, will initiate activities to help USAR operations and will require coordination and direction.
- Access to damaged areas will be restricted initially. Some sites may only be accessible by air or on foot.
- The National Guard will be placed on state active duty, and, as such, will be available on a limited basis for USAR operations or support.
- Specialized response teams of the State are established to provide for a needed element of disaster consequence management.

B. CONTINGENCIES

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management will develop situational awareness and staff the ESF 9 position. The ESF 9 position will ensure there is adequate staffing within ESF 9 if possible to prioritize and order resources at the request of the Incident Commander or the established ordering point for the impacted area.

The ESF 9 position will conduct an availability inventory of SAR resources and within that assessment, prepare for the potential requirements of travel and housing along with other relevant ESF positions, to ensure that SAR resources may be supported for the incident.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

- The NDEM will coordinate USAR activities within Nevada
- NV TF-1 will be the primary responder tasked by NDEM
- Other federal USAR teams will be requested from FEMA as the situation dictates
- The USAR team(s) will be supported as required with tasking assigned to:
 - Nevada National Guard
 - Department of Public Safety
 - Nevada Department of Transportation
 - Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
 - Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
 - Department of Human Resources
- Each committed unit will remain under the command and control of its own organization
- Upon arrival at the emergency or disaster site, all units will report to the incident commander
- Specialized teams will be activated through NDEM or the coordinator of ESF 9 during activation of the SEOC
- Specialized teams and response factions will be supported by the State Emergency Operations Center

B. ACTIONS**1. PREPAREDNESS**

The ESF 9 function is founded on a strong, viable search and rescue program that encompasses both the urban and wilderness search and rescue programs.

The urban search and rescue program and NV TF-1 are supported through a continual planning, training, exercise, and evaluation process conducted by FEMA. Personnel who make up this resource are actively involved in real life events through their primary function and agency assignments.

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management is responsible for the position of the State Search and Rescue Coordinator. Further, NDEM is responsible for the State Board for Search and Rescue and the Training Committee for Search and Rescue. These entities assist the establishment of standards that may be adopted by local search and rescue organizations, as they provide training opportunities through SAR Conferences and conduct SAR exercises which evaluate the capabilities of SAR resources.

The wilderness search and rescue program is managed under the respective county sheriff where each resource resides. Training and operations are the responsibility of the respective county sheriff. Local search and rescue programs conduct their own internal training programs, exercises, and perform SAR operations on a real time basis across a wide variety of scenarios.

2. MITIGATION

The mitigation of search and rescue is the primary responsibility of the county Sheriff, who is responsible for these operations within his/her jurisdiction. Due to the emergent nature of search and rescue, mitigation activities are often directed at actual resources through SAR

Management training designed to lessen the impact of search and rescue operations through efficiencies in planning, management of resources, and the proper application of search theory.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

- Obtain situational awareness of the incident from the initiating caller
- Respond to the SEOC or designated location from SEOC SERT Chief or Operations Section Chief
- Locate Assigned workspace
- Obtain Briefing from Supervisor
- Confirm any prior tasking or work in progress for position
- Perform duties as assigned

a. NOTIFICATION

ESF 9 is notified for any required activation through the SEOC SERT Chief and/or their designee. Additionally, since ESF 9 falls to the NDEM as primary agency, the NDEM Duty Officer / State SAR Coordinator may be assigned the ESF 9 position.

The ESF 9 lead will make notifications as required dependent upon the requirements of the incident to which they are assigned. Due to the nature of search and rescue operations and the legal responsibility for this function resting with the county Sheriff, the ESF 9 lead will make notifications and resource orders based upon the needs of the incident.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

ESF 9 shall use the WebEOC program for the control and management of information. Additionally, the Action Request Form (ARF) shall be the primary means and document that maintains resource ordering and assignment. ESF 9 shall work with other sections within the SEOC to maintain situational awareness.

ESF 9 shall maintain contact with the supporting entities through standard means or those available to the ESF 9 Lead at the time of activation.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

ESF 9 shall maintain contact with the NDEM Liaison to the incident, the Liaison to the NV TF-1, Liaison, and with outside, FEMA, or DOD assets, to maintain situational awareness in anticipation for ongoing resource requirements. In doing so, ESF 9 will provide this information to other elements, sections, or staff of the SEOC to ensure continual response occurs when required.

5. RECOVERY

The ESF 9 recovery responsibilities include ensuring that all assigned resources are demobilized and accounted for upon their return to their home base.

NV TF-1 performs their own recovery process involving the demobilization, return, and rehabilitation of their cache equipment and personnel, and is not the responsibility of ESF 9.

CAP and DOD resources not used for specific SAR activities may be reassigned or demobilized at the discretion of the Incident Commander. If reassigned for non-SAR related activities, those activities will fall under the control of the IC and ESF 9 will indicate this within the WebEOC system.

All other resources will perform their own recovery/demobilization activities once they have returned to their home base.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

ESF 9 personnel require the accommodations afforded all other ESF's within the SEOC. Additional requirements include:

- USAR Operations at the Awareness Level to understand the structure and capabilities of a USAR Task Force
- Wilderness SAR Operations at the Awareness Level
- FEMA 508-8 SAR Resource Typing at the Awareness Level which clarifies types and kinds of SAR resources to aid in resource ordering
- Federal ESF 9 operations at the Awareness Level to understand and be familiar with federal ESF 9 capabilities
- Understanding of State and federal statutes pertaining to SAR activities within the State of Nevada to de-conflict authorities and responsibilities
- Awareness Level knowledge of the National SAR Plan and the Land SAR Addendum which describes the federal and state relationship regarding SAR operations

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

ESF 9 personnel require copies of the above mentioned resources to ensure they maintain proper response capabilities, and at a minimum, should have these documents in print versions available. Additionally, all documents which guide and direct their operations should be readily available, such as the SEOC SOG, any field guides that assist in resource management, and capabilities.

ESF 9 should have available a dry location consisting of 110v power outlets (4 min), sufficient lighting and surface area to review work product (3' by 10' min), seating for two persons, copier, fax, and phone services

The ESF 9 should have internet connectivity to move graphic and text data for coordination of resources and situational awareness.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

ESF 9 personnel, if deployed to the field for any reason (i.e. Field Observer), shall have clear identification and safety equipment sufficient for their tasking. They shall have a review of this equipment with the Safety Officer or their designee prior to deployment to the field, and shall use that equipment properly during their deployment until such time as the requirement no longer exists for the incident.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

Since ESF 9 resides within the NDEM, the existing NDEM COOP Plan sufficiently covers the operations of this ESF.

B. PROCEDURES

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

ESF 9 and all materials are within the documents and equipment secured for transition to the Alternate SEOC and guided by the NDEM COOP. This includes the methodology and tactics used to relocate personnel and equipment.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

The ESF 9 Lead is generally assigned to the State SAR Coordinator or his/her designee and may include an existing NDEM Duty Officer. Given this, the NDEM Duty Officer is required to maintain and have available at any time: equipment, guides, and knowledge of SAR operations. Deployment to an alternate site shall be made at the direction of the SEOC SERT Chief or their designee, and the ESF 9 Lead will comply if possible.

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

The ESF 9 Lead and all supporting personnel shall deploy to the alternate site at the direction of the SEOC SERT Chief or their designee, or, if the Primary SEOC is destroyed, follow the NDEM COOP.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

Deployment is the same off duty as it is on-duty

VIII. REFERENCES

National Search and Rescue Plan of the United States. 2007.

[http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/manuals/Natl_SAR_Plan\(2007\).pdf](http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/manuals/Natl_SAR_Plan(2007).pdf)

United States National Search and Rescue Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual. National Search and Rescue Committee. May 2000.

http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/manuals/Natl_SAR_Supp.pdf

Land Search and Rescue Addendum to the National Search and Rescue Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual. National Search and Rescue Committee. November 2011.

[http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/nsarc/Land_SAR_Addendum/Published_Land%20SAR%20Addendum%20\(1118111\)%20-%20Bookmark.pdf](http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/nsarc/Land_SAR_Addendum/Published_Land%20SAR%20Addendum%20(1118111)%20-%20Bookmark.pdf)

National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities. February 1996.

ANNEX K - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Primary Daytime Contact Number: (775) 687-9368 After Hours Phone Numbers: (775) 687-9485 or (888) 331-6337 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State Government Office of the Attorney General Department of Agriculture Department of Business and Industry Division of Industrial Relations Nevada OSHA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Forestry Division of State Parks Division of Water Resources Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Office of Epidemiology Environmental Health Services Radiological Health Section State Board of Health Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Investigation Division Fire Marshal Division Division of Emergency Management Liquefied Petroleum Gas Regulation Board Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Public Utilities Commission Department of Transportation Department of Wildlife Federal Government US Environmental Protection Agency Region IX FEMA Region IX Department of Transportation Fish and Wildlife Service National Park Service Center for Disease Control and Prevention |

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF 10 is to provide guidance regarding the response of the State and the assistance it would render in an actual or potential disaster or emergency involving the release of hazardous materials to the environment, which include soil, air and water quality.

B. SCOPE

This Annex provides information regarding the response to an incident involving hazardous materials and/or adverse impacts to drinking water sources as follows:

- The identification of relevant authorities as well as roles and responsibilities of state agencies involved in hazardous materials or Public Water System emergency operations.
- The establishment of procedures to be followed when participating in a hazardous materials or Public Water System emergency requiring state assistance.
- The procedures for initiating state assistance as well as requesting federal assistance.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: NDEP, Bureau of Corrective Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NDEP is the primary state agency to coordinate state, federal and/or private resources to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of and minimize releases of hazardous substances; and prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases.• The primary bureau within NDEP that manages and coordinates ESF 10 capabilities is the Bureau of Corrective Actions.• Provides technical expertise on the effects of pollutants, hazardous substances and contaminants of concern on human health and the environment, and environmental pollution control techniques.• Assists the incident commander in identifying and notifying the responsible party(ies) and initiates requests for private sector assistance.• Coordinates activities of a remediation contractor as applicable.• Ensures that all clean up meets state regulatory standards.• The NDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has primary responsibility at the state level to regulate public water systems. Safe Drinking Water staff can assess possible contamination of public water systems and take necessary actions to issue "Boil Water" or "Do Not Drink" Orders if a public health threat may exist, and direct remedial actions to restore safe drinking water sources.• NDEP operates the Nevada 24-hour Spill/Complaint reporting hotline to take hazardous substance and public drinking water system related spills/complaints 24 hours a day, seven days a week.• Upon request by NDEM, staff from NDEP activate to the SEOC. NDEP staff coordinates activities in support of the SEOC in the ESF 10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials) position. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Attorney General | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides expert advice on legal questions arising from state and federal agencies responses. Assists with cost recovery of response and cleanup expenditures when needed. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical advice on the handling of pesticides, herbicides and related chemicals. Assists with the investigation, enforcement and evaluation of any contamination, as appropriate. Provides specialized equipment, laboratory and sampling assistance, as appropriate. Measures, evaluates and monitors the impact of the emergency incident on natural resources that are used for agricultural purposes. Assists in developing protective measures and damage assessments. Provides predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil. Assists in the disposition of livestock and poultry affected by hazardous materials. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State Board of Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides medical advice and health information, determine cleanup targets and issue public statements and warnings. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Business and Industry, Industrial Relations Division/Nevada OSHA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides advice and technical assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of releases. This may include assistance with exposure monitoring, selection and provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and questions about compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) standards. Nevada OSHA has developed emergency response teams which are available to lend assistance to first responders and affected workers during a catastrophic event. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry (NDF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDF provides response to fires resulting from hazardous materials incidents and can provide manpower for incident management. Provides air transport of personnel and assessment operations. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks (NSP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages, protects, operates and maintains existing and future units of the Nevada State Park System. • Acquires, plans for and develops a well-balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreational, scientific and historical importance. • Continues to manage and interpret the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the State Park System. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources (NDWR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserves, protects, manages and enhances the State's water resources for Nevada's citizens through the appropriation and reallocation of the public waters. • Responsible for quantifying existing water rights; monitoring water use; distributing water in accordance with court decrees; reviewing water availability for new subdivisions and condominiums; reviewing the construction and operation of dams; appropriating geothermal water; licensing and regulating well drillers and water rights surveyors; reviewing flood control projects; monitoring water resource data and records; and providing technical assistance to the public and governmental agencies. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Services, Health Division, Office of Epidemiology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers technical advice and direction for biological incidents. Provides an SOSC to coordinate state response to biological incidents. • Conducts disease surveillance, investigates disease outbreaks and initiates disease control activities. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Protection Services Radiological Health Section | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as the state agency having primary responsibility for response to radiological incidents. Provides an SOSC to coordinate the state response to radiological incidents. • Activates the State of Nevada Radiological Response Plan; • Provides technical advice to emergency response organizations; • Coordinates and monitor the disposal of radioactive waste; and • Conducts environmental health related surveillance and analysis to determine the health effects of radioactive material incidents. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Engineering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible at the state level to regulate food sources. Environmental Health Services staff can assess possible contamination of food sources and issue contamination declarations, food condemnations, disposal directives, etc. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the statutory responsibility to police all primary and secondary highways in the State and to investigate accidents which occur on these highways, including hazardous materials accidents. Serves as the primary enforcement agency for laws and regulations pertaining to the highway transportation of hazardous materials. Provides an SOSC to coordinate state response to hazardous materials incidents which may impact a state highway. May provide an SOSC to initiate the state response to other types of hazardous materials incidents when the location is remote and the availability of personnel from the responsible state agency is delayed. Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division troopers receive Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) training, but there is not a consistent level of Hazardous Materials training at the present time. However, there is generally a higher level of Hazardous Materials expertise available from a number of individuals in each Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division commands. The commercial enforcement section has several Mobile Communications Centers (MCC), which can function as incident command posts. The MCC is equipped with radios, telephones and computer terminals. Provides portable lighting equipment and basic hand tools. The Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division operates on a statewide radio communications network and has a cache of portable radios for incident use. Functions as the state warning point for the National Warning System and has the capability to contact all sheriff's offices, police departments, county emergency operations centers, and weather stations in the State via microwave link. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Investigation Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves as the state agency having primary responsibility for response to terrorism events. Will provide an SOSC to coordinate the state response to a terrorism event. Functions as the state investigative agency for non-highway hazardous material incidents when criminal activity is suspected. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of the State Fire Marshal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the coordination and application of state resources to support local jurisdictions during a disaster, when the fire or explosion hazard is the greatest identified hazard. The SFM provides the Fire-Explosion-Rescue Coordinator, who will report to the SEOC upon its activation. From this location the coordinator will report on the risks and methods for suppression, including coordination of fire and rescue activities with affected county disaster areas. Provide appropriate, on-scene staff to coordinate and provide support to the local jurisdiction and to serve as trainers and mentors for personnel who are utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS). |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Regulation Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides expertise on hazardous materials accidents involving liquefied petroleum gas. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides logistical support during a hazardous materials incident, including transportation (i.e., ground and air, and heavy equipment). Coordinates assistance from CST Teams from Nevada, as well as adjacent states, including California, Arizona and Idaho. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Utilities Commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides expertise on pipeline incidents and releases. Provides expertise on railroad transportation of hazardous materials. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides traffic control, road closure and scene management resources. Provides highway status information to ensure road access. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Wildlife | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides expertise in wildlife and natural resource protection. Provides air transport of personnel and assessment operations. |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 223, Governor
- Chapter 228, Attorney General
- Chapter 232, State Departments

- Chapter 278, Planning and Zoning
- Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
- Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management
- Chapter 416, Emergencies Concerning Water or Energy
- Chapter 445A, Water Controls
- Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services
- Chapter 459, Hazardous Materials
- Chapter 477, Fire Marshal Division
- Chapter 523, Energy
- Chapter 590, Petroleum Products and Antifreeze
- Chapter 618, Authority for OSHA

State of Nevada Radiological Response Plan, as amended

Federal Authorities:

- Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III Emergency Planning and Community. Right-To Know (Public Law 99-499).
- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.
- Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1321.
- Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f -300j-26 (aka PHSA § 1401-1465)
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380).
- Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (26 USCA section 9509).
- Clean Air Act, as amended (P.L. 101-549).
- 1997 Uniform Fire Code, Article 74-Article 82, Special subjects, Storing and handling of hazardous materials.
- 1997 Uniform Fire Code, Part IX Appendices, Special hazards, Appendices II A, B, E, F, & G.
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards For General Industry, Subpart H-Hazardous Materials, 29 CFR, 1910.120, 1995.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- Chapter 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Titled Transportation.
- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.

B. POLICIES

This ESF establishes the lead coordination roles and specification of responsibilities among state agencies. It is applicable to all state departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials. While this ESF generally identifies roles and responsibilities of State agencies, more specific information regarding roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal agencies, notification procedures, response actions, resources, etc., is provided in the State Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 10 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

The uncontrolled release of hazardous materials or adverse impacts to public water supplies can result from a number of causes, some of which are:

- Fixed facility accidents
 - Active sites
 - Abandoned sites
- Transportation accidents
 - Road
 - Rail
 - Pipeline
- Natural disasters
 - Floods
 - Earthquakes
 - Wildland fire
- Intentional acts
 - Employee sabotage
 - Vandalism
 - Terrorism
 - Illegal dumping

B. CONTINGENCIES

NDEP will evaluate state-wide releases on a case-by-case basis when the specific assumptions listed above do not hold. Whether release information is provided by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management or through the 24-hour spill hotline by other public/private entities, NDEP will utilize its call-down list for appropriate internal communication and coordination of resources. Management will evaluate NDEP's necessary level of technical and financial support based on the information provided and whether there's been a request for assistance.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Timely and effective response by the State, the federal government and the private sector may be required to assist the local government(s) in response to and recovery from a hazardous materials incident. This section outlines the concept of operation for the coordinated response to hazardous materials incidents within the State.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

NDEP operates the Nevada 24-hour Spill/Complaint Reporting Hotline. NDEP has assigned Duty Officers to take spill/complaint calls and activate to the SEOC upon request.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

Upon activation of the SEOC, NDEP will send two people to the SEOC and designate an NDEP Point of Contact (POC). Initially, these three people will coordinate activities in support of the SEOC in the ESF 10 position. Duty Officers are asked to report to the SEOC within one hour of activation.

a. NOTIFICATION

As is described in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR, Section 300.180 State and local participation in response to HAZMAT), each state governor is also requested to designate a lead state agency that will direct state-lead response operations. This agency is responsible for designating the lead state response official for federal and/or state-lead response actions, and coordinating and communicating with other state agencies, as appropriate.

Accordingly, state assistance may be requested through the NDEM Duty Officer or through the appropriate State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) from the designated lead state agency identified below. NDEM will notify the appropriate SOSC, as follows:

- Notify the Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division for incidents involving hazardous materials, which may impact a state highway. The Department of Public Safety will be the lead state agency and will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Notify the NDEP for incidents other than those occurring on a state highway, involving hazardous materials. NDEP will be the lead state agency and will provide technical expertise and/or the SOSC for any such incidents when deemed necessary. NDEP should also be notified for hazardous materials incidents on a state highway when off-highway impacts have occurred or are imminent.
- Notify the NDEP for incidents which adversely affect a Public Water System (PWS). NDEP will oversee activities associated with the PWS while recovering safe service and supply of drinking water.
- Notify the Radiological Health Section of the Nevada State Health Division for radioactive materials incidents. Radiological Health will be the lead state agency and will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Notify the State Health Division, Office of Epidemiology for incidents involving a biological agent. The State Health Division will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Notify the Division of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) when a fire or explosion hazard is the greatest identified hazard during an incident. The SFM will be the lead State agency and will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Notify the Investigation Division of the Department of Public Safety for suspected or confirmed terrorist events. The Investigation Division will be the lead state agency and will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- In the event that the above-designated SOSC is not on-scene, the most qualified state representative available will serve as the SOSC, until such time that the designated SOSC arrives. The SOSC is designated as the Incident Commander (IC) for all state response agencies when the state has jurisdictional responsibility for the incident. When legal responsibility rests with the local

jurisdiction, the SOSC will be the state liaison and coordinator for all state resources and will coordinate state activities in cooperation with the local government IC. When legal responsibility rests with both the state and the local jurisdiction, the SOSC will serve as the state IC within a unified command structure.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

For incidents involving hazardous materials or affected Public Water Systems, NDEP will stand up its internal EOC and provide two people to the SEOC. If a SOSC is required, that person will report to the SEOC and the ESF 10 personnel will report that information to the NDEP EOC. Real time information provided from the scene will be recorded in a logbook at the SEOC at the ESF 10 desk and then transferred to NDEP's EOC for duplicate documentation. The NDEP EOC will be comprised of subject matter experts that can research requested information and respond to direct questions regarding human health or effects to the environment as a result of the chemical release. That information will be relayed the ESF 10 desk and transferred to the scene.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

Depending on the magnitude or needs of the incident or disaster, NDEP may elect to activate the NDEP EOC to coordinate our activities and resources. Following the initial response activities, case work may be pursued by the appropriate NDEP bureau to document cleanup activities.

4. RECOVERY

Recovery planning functions begin as soon as possible after arriving at the incident scene or SEOC. The SOSC and/or ESF 10 SEOC members will work with the incident command team to acquire additional staff to relieve existing staff or provide for standby staff, if the incident is expected to be of short duration, but may go longer. The SOSC and/or ESF 10 SEOC members will develop short term, intermediate and long term recovery plans depending on the expected duration of the incident.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

- ✓ Personal go kit
- ✓ Cell phone
- ✓ Notebook

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Small event (3rd floor North conference room)

- ✓ Personal go kit
- ✓ Laptop or computer(s)
- ✓ Network cables
- ✓ Cell phone
- ✓ Notebook
- ✓ Office supplies

Large event (3rd floor South conference room)

- ✓ Personal go kit
- ✓ Multiple phones
- ✓ Multiple computers and network cables
- ✓ Might need computer hub
- ✓ Coffeemaker
- ✓ Bottled water
- ✓ Radio
- ✓ Television set
- ✓ Office supplies

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

- ✓ Emergency response van – protective gear
- ✓ Personal go kit
- ✓ Monitoring equipment
- ✓ Satellite phone
- ✓ Cell phone - charger
- ✓ Laptop – wireless card
- ✓ Camera
- ✓ Office supplies
- ✓ Notebook

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS**A. PLANS**

The intent of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Continuity of Operations Plan, dated September 2013 is to further delineate the Division's mission essential personnel, functions and resources within the framework of the DCNR plan, further define NDEP's roles and responsibilities for Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF 10) - Oil and Hazardous Materials, and detail the procedures for providing continuity of essential agency services and functions under emergency conditions.

B. PROCEDURES**1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC**

- If necessary, the NDEP Administrator or designee who sees an immediate threat will call for the evacuation of the building.
- The NDEP Administrator or designee will confer with the Safety Officer to determine the status of each NDEP employee and immediate safety protocols will be put into action.
- The NDEP Administrator or designee will notify the staff of the decision to execute the COOP.
- The NDEP Director/Chief will notify NDEM and the Governor of the decision to execute the COOP.

- The NDEP Administrator or designee will appoint a COOP Manager/Management Team
- The COOP Management Team will deploy the alternate worksite COOP ERG.
- A member of the COOP Management team will alert the alternate worksite of NDEP's decision to activate and set up operations
- The NDEP Administrator or designee will alert the Governor's Office, State Agencies and Local Jurisdictions of the NDEP status.
- The NDEP Administrator or designee will determine if the incident can be coordinated through remote means until the alternate worksite can be established or transfer authority to the devolution entity.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

- The COOP Recovery Team Leader will take charge of the COOP Recovery alternate facility team, pack the NDEP go-kits in a State vehicle and transition to the alternate worksite.
- The COOP Recovery Team Leader will coordinate with the COOP Manager and the NDEP Director/Chief to coordinate the worksite transition and needed supplies.
- Once at the facility, the Communications/IT Specialists will begin to set up alternate worksite communications and laptop networks.
- The Facilities Specialist and the Operations Recovery Specialist will set up the alternate worksite tables and chairs.
- The Operations Recovery Specialist will set up each essential function position with needed paperwork, supplies and equipment for worksite operations.
- The Facilities Specialist will ensure that the restrooms, HVAC, electrical outlets and lights are in proper working order.
- The Facilities Specialist will coordinate with logistics for needed supplies, food and water.
- The Operations Recovery Specialist performs just-in-time training for NDEP personnel on alternate worksite operations

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

- The COOP Recovery Team Leader will take charge of the COOP Recovery alternate facility team, pack the NDEP go-kits in a State vehicle and transition to the alternate worksite.
- The COOP Recovery Team Leader will coordinate with the COOP Manager and the NDEP Director/Chief to coordinate the worksite transition and needed supplies.
- Once at the facility, the Communications/IT Specialists will begin to set up alternate worksite communications and laptop networks.
- The Facilities Specialist and the Operations Recovery Specialist will set up the alternate worksite tables and chairs.
- The Operations Recovery Specialist will set up each essential function position with needed paperwork, supplies and equipment for worksite operations.
- The Facilities Specialist will ensure that the restrooms, HVAC, electrical outlets and lights are in proper working order.
- The Facilities Specialist will coordinate with logistics for needed supplies, food and water.

- The Operations Recovery Specialist performs just-in-time training for NDEP personnel on alternate worksite operations

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

- Each COOP Recovery alternate facility team member will pack their NDEP go-kits in a private vehicle and transition to the alternate worksite when they are capable.
- The COOP Recovery Team Leader will update the COOP Manager and the NDEP Director/Chief on the coordination and availability of individual team members transitioning to the worksite and their needed supplies.
- Once at the facility, the Communications/IT Specialists will begin to set up alternate worksite communications and laptop networks.
- The Facilities Specialist and the Operations Recovery Specialist will set up the alternate worksite tables and chairs.
- The Operations Recovery Specialist will set up each essential function position with needed paperwork, supplies and equipment for worksite operations.
- The Facilities Specialist will ensure that the restrooms, HVAC, electrical outlets and lights are in proper working order.
- The Facilities Specialist will coordinate with logistics for needed supplies, food and water.
- The Operations Recovery Specialist performs just-in-time training for NDEP personnel on alternate worksite operations

VIII. REFERENCES

Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. September 2013

ANNEX L - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Agriculture Primary Contact Number: (775) 353-3601 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State Department of Administration Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Department of Wildlife Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Enterprise IT Services Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division State Fire Marshal Division of Emergency Management Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Department of Transportation University of Nevada, Reno, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Federal United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services Plant Protection and Quarantine APHIS- Veterinary Services United States Forest Service United States Bureau of Land Management Other The ESF 11 Primary Agency (NDA) is supported by a number of community members and NGO's. The NDA encourages community support and continuously develops relationships with businesses and organizations to support ESF 11 within the state of Nevada. |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

As the primary response agency in ESF 11, the Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA) is committed to serving, promoting and protecting the food, agricultural, environmental and economic interests of the people of Nevada. Assisting local responses to livestock, plant, and

pest outbreaks, pesticide spills, emergencies/disasters involving animals, food safety and nutrition support are the primary functions of the NDA.

B. SCOPE

When the support of ESF 11 is requested, the Nevada Division of Agriculture will respond to and assist state or local agencies in hazard, emergency or disaster situations. The NDA is made up of five divisions, which are available to provide support: Administration, Animal Industries, Plant Industry, Food and Nutrition, and Consumer Equity. Within the Division of Animal Industries there is the State Veterinarian's Office and the Nevada Animal Disease and Food Safety Laboratory, Livestock Identification, and Wildlife Services. Plant Industry consists of the plant pathology, chemistry, and entomology labs along with the noxious weeds, entomology, nursery and organic farming and pesticide/ fertilizer/seed certification programs. Consumer Equity consists of weights and measures and the petroleum laboratory. Food and Nutrition consists of Child Nutrition, Commodity Foods, and the Dairy Commission. Through regulatory authority, laboratory testing, certification programs, and experience the NDA has the capabilities to respond to emergencies dealing with such things as livestock, plant, and pest outbreaks, food safety, pesticide spills, and nutrition concerns.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Department of Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In steady-state conditions, NDA serves, promotes and protects the food, agricultural, environmental and economic interests of the people of Nevada. This is ongoing, every day, through various programs, laboratory capacities, license operations and inspections.• During an emergency, NDA is available to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Staff the ESF 11 desk in the SEOC○ Respond to animal /plant disease outbreaks and pests○ Provide backup nutritional support to the American Red Cross○ Respond to food safety issues at the producer level |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Animal Industries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Veterinarian will work closely with the Director of the NDA on coordinating veterinary and voluntary services needed in animal emergencies/disasters. In the case of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak, the State Veterinarian will notify the USDA-APHIS-VS Area Veterinarian In Charge (AVIC) and will act as a liaison between the local official, the state of Nevada, and the federal government • Assists local government and other organizations (Nevada Veterinary Medical Association, Humane Society, etc.) with obtaining necessary resources for the emergency/disaster response when requested • Assists local agencies with pet housing and care when requested • Maintains a list of veterinary medical personnel by county who are willing to offer their services during an emergency/disaster • Maintains a list of county extension educators • Assists local government with animal relocation and carcass disposal when requested • Coordinates ESF #11 activities with appropriate sections of the SEOC |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State Fire Marshal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with carcass disposal • Provides additional support as needed |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides coordination support and notification |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides helicopter support and ground transportation |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides coordination of transportation support |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies suitable large animal burial sites |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: UNR, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides county extension educators to serve as coordinators for agricultural and animal assistance activities in rural counties |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: USDA – APHIS- Veterinary Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides personnel and logistical resources, when requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Forest Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists with setting up ICS post Provides additional support as necessary |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: USDA, Farm Service Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates the Emergency Food Program Coordinates Recovery Program Assistance for Livestock and Farm/Pasture Land |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides aircraft for aerial surveillance in the emergency/disaster area |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies suitable large animal burial sites |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Food and Nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists the American Red Cross and local agencies as a backup resource for food Provides liaison between local agencies and the Federal government |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: USDA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides, transports and distributes food as necessary |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division Plant Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For plant disease and pest outbreaks, the Division of Plant Industry will respond for the first 24 hours of the incident to evaluate and gather information about a plant disease or pest outbreak and then turn command over to USDA-APHIS for continued response |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides resources and direction and control of its resources when requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides transportation of diseased plants for disposal Provides resources (sprayers, transport vehicles, etc.) for response efforts |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: USDA-APHIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds to plant disease and pest outbreaks Investigates plant and disease outbreaks Determines actionable courses based on investigation, such as quarantines, recalls, disposal of diseased crops, etc. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides logistical and resource support, when requested |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Wildlife | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with NDA to diagnose and prevent and control zoonotic diseases (such as rabies) and other animal-related conditions of public health significance Conducts assessment of lost or escaped captive wildlife and exotic animals Coordinates efforts to rescue and protect wildlife |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Health Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides support and coordination in cases of animal diseases transmissible to man Initiates investigations of zoonotic and foodborne illnesses |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Information and Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides communication resources support |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Highway Patrol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists with bio-security enforcement during animal disease outbreaks |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Federal

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended), 42 U.S.C. 5121
- Civil Defense Act of 1950
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
- Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents/National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-3, Homeland Security Advisory System
- National Response Plan
- National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 2002

- US Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency 2008 Emergency Communications Plan – State of Nevada Annex

State

- Nevada Administrative Code 414 - Emergency Management
- Nevada Administrative Code 554 - Quarantines of Agricultural Commodities
- Nevada Administrative Code 555 - Control of Insects, Pests, and Noxious Weeds
- Nevada Administrative Code 556 - Garlic and Onions
- Nevada Administrative Code 561 - State Department of Agriculture
- Nevada Administrative Code 564 - Brands and Marks
- Nevada Administrative Code 565 - Inspection of Brands
- Nevada Administrative Code 571 - Diseased Animals
- Nevada Administrative Code 573 - Public Sales of Livestock
- Nevada Administrative Code 576 - Livestock and Farm Products; Dealers, Brokers, Commission Merchants, Cash Buyers and Agents; alternative livestock
- Nevada Administrative Code 581 - Weights and Measures
- Nevada Administrative Code 586 - Pesticides
- Nevada Administrative Code 588 - Commercial Fertilizers and Agricultural Minerals
- Nevada Administrative Code 590 - Motor Vehicle Fuel, Petroleum Products and Antifreeze.
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 414 - Emergency Management
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 554 - Quarantines of Agricultural Commodities
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 555 - Control of Insects, Pests, and Noxious Weeds
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 556 - Garlic and Onions
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 561 - State Department of Agriculture
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 562 - Sheep
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 563 - Promotion of Livestock
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 564 - Brands and Marks
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 565 - Inspection and Brands
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 567 - Noxious and Predatory Animals; Property-Destroying Birds
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 568 - Grazing and Ranging
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 569 - Estrays and Livestock
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 571 - Diseased Animals
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 573 - Public Sales of Livestock
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 574 - Cruelty to Animals: Prevention and Penalties.
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 576 - Livestock and Farm Products: Dealers, Brokers, Commission Merchants, Cash Buyers and Agents; Alternative Livestock
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 581 - Weights and Measures
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 582 - Public Weighmasters
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 586 - Pesticides; Dangerous Caustic or Corrosive Substances
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 587 - Agricultural Products and Seeds.
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 588 - Commercial Fertilizers and Agricultural Minerals
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 590 - Motor Vehicle Fuel, Petroleum Products and Antifreeze.

- Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP)
- Attorney General's Opinion #265 dated Dec. 13, 1961
- Government Code, Chapter 433 (State of Emergency)
- Government Code, Chapter 791 (Inter-local Cooperation Contracts)
- Health & Safety Code, Chapter 778 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact)
- Executive Order of the Governor Relating to Emergency Management
- Executive Order of the Governor Relating to the National Incident Management System

IV. SITUATION

C. ESF 11 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

Nevada faces potential for a variety of natural, man-made, and terrorist disasters/attacks that would pose a significant threat to the citizens of this state. These potential disasters include, but are not limited to, thunderstorms, floods, severe winter storms, earthquakes, wildfires, high winds, drought, animal and plant diseases, hazardous material spills, chemical and biologic accidents, nuclear or radiological, biological, chemical, explosive, and cyber or infrastructure attacks.

The initial actions of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations are conducted by local government. If or when local authorities exhaust their resources, then they will use mutual aid agreements with volunteer groups, the private sector, and/or neighboring counties. State assistance will supplement local efforts and federal assistance will supplement state and local efforts when it is clearly demonstrated that it is beyond the local and state capability to cope with the emergency/disaster.

Division of Animal Industries:

- Pets are considered by many of their owners to be an intrinsic part of their household and insist they be treated accordingly.
- Many human shelters will not accept animals unless they are service animals.
- A disaster may cause substantial injuries, suffering or death to animals, wild and domestic.
- An emergency or disaster will release significant numbers of otherwise confined pets and livestock requiring capture, identification, care, and feeding.
- Disasters and emergencies increase the potential for domestic animals and wildlife to interface and contract and transmit diseases.
- Some disaster scenarios could result in mass fatalities of animals. This situation would create a substantial public health and carcass disposal problem.
- A terrorist incident involving the use of WMD agents(s) could contaminate large populations and species of domestic animals.

Division of Plant Industry:

- The most likely incident that would affect the Division of Plant Industry would be a pesticide spill on either a railway or highway.
- NDA would be involved with every aspect of a spill for at least the first 24 hours.

- For plant disease and pest outbreaks, the Division of Plant Industry would be in command for any response within the first 24 hours and then USDA-APHIS would take over.

Division of Food and Nutrition:

- The Food and Nutrition (F & N) Division primarily supplies and distributes food to school districts throughout the state.
- F & N would be a support agency for the American Red Cross who is the primary agency in the state responsible for establishing human shelters and providing meals.
- F & N would assist local agencies as a backup resource for food.
- Liaison between local agencies and the Federal government.

D. CONTINGENCIES

The Nevada Department of Agriculture takes an "all-hazard" approach to preparation for emergencies/disasters. While the NDA attempts to anticipate events, in a novel situation the NDA will use its expertise to assess the situation and respond appropriately, even when encountering new issues.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Federal Government has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage emergency incidents and disasters from the first responder level to the highest levels of government. It is based on the Incident Command System and the Unified Command System (ICS/UCS) and is flexible and appropriate to all types of incidents. The State of Nevada will use the ICS and NIMS to manage incidents or events. The State adopts the NIMS guidance by reference.

The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is an integral part of the state's response to emergencies, disasters, terrorism, and other hazards that affect the NDA's constituency. In the event of an Incident of National Significance, as defined in HSPD-5, the NDA will integrate all operations with all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations through the use of the use of EOCs and other processes and protocols recommended by NDEM.

C. GENERAL

The Director of the NDA will follow the plans and procedures outlines within the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, the ESF 11 Annex, and other guiding documents when the situation warrants. Should the Governor declare a state of emergency, the plan will automatically be activated.

All initial emergency responses are local; local jurisdictions are responsible for organizing, training, and equipping local emergency responders and emergency management personnel, providing appropriate emergency facilities, providing suitable warning and communications systems, and for contracting for emergency services. The State and Federal Governments offer programs that provide some assistance with portions of these responsibilities.

As the ESF 11 primary support agency, it is the NDA's responsibility to assist the State and local jurisdictions, through the SEOC, with protecting public health and safety and preserving property by providing resources, when available, whether it is equipment or personnel, in

accordance with the policies and procedures outlined within the SCEMP and its annexes. The NDA will also assist the State and local jurisdictions in identifying and mitigating hazards, preparing for and responding to emergencies, and assisting in the recovery from an emergency/disaster.

When NDEM requests ESF 11 activation or in anticipation of ESF 11 activation, the NDA Director or chosen representative will appoint the appropriate individual(s) to staff the SEOC. For smaller incidents that require Department EOC activation, the Department Director will establish an Incident Commander, activate the Department/Division Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and provide ESF 11 and the SEOC with specific assessments of the situation along with assisting with acquiring of necessary resources and their delivery to the affected site or sites.

D. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

The NDA will conduct preparedness activities to develop the response capabilities needed in the event of an emergency. Through outreach and emergency preparedness exercises, the NDA along with its support agencies review, coordinate, and update existing emergency response plans.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

NDA implementation of responses will be based on the premise that the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) performed by the various agencies and organizations during emergency operations generally parallels their normal day-to-day functions. The same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. Day-to-day tasks and operations that do not contribute directly to the emergency may be suspended or redirected for the duration of any emergency or disaster, and efforts that would normally be assigned to those tasks will be channeled toward emergency and disaster ESF as assigned.

If the emergency involves the cooperation of the Divisions of Animal Industries, Plant Industry, Food and Nutrition, or Consumer Equity, the Director or their designee will appoint individuals to the SEOC.

a. NOTIFICATION

Local jurisdictions will provide/organize emergency responses and will maintain incident command at the local level. When the local response becomes overwhelmed or when the local officials recognize that the incident is too big for the local jurisdiction to handle alone, local officials will declare an emergency and request assistance from the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM). NDEM will coordinate state response to support the local jurisdiction. NDEM may fully activate the SEOC and all of the ESFs or may activate specific ESFs to coordinate a more focused response. The NDA is the primary agency responsible to coordinate ESF 11 activities and serves as a support agency for Emergency Support Functions 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 13.

If ESF 11 is activated, its personnel and support agencies will be notified as appropriate. The notification process will proceed as directed by the NDA Director or his designee.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

During emergencies, the NDA will most likely rely on information derived from first responders, the general public, department personnel, and the SEOC. This information will most likely be transmitted via cellular or satellite phone, landline, or electronically and would either be received by personnel at the NDA or the SEOC, if activated. Once the information reaches the SEOC, it will be conveyed to the ESF 11 desk in written form, verbally, or electronically using WebEOC. This information will be utilized by the ESF 11 representative and any other SEOC personnel to evaluate and initiate actions or response.

The NDA PIO will distribute information within and outside the department as directed by the NDA Director or his designee.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

The NDA will respond to emergency situations effectively and efficiently. Response operations are intended to resolve an emergency situation while minimizing casualties and property damage. Each agency within the NDA will continue to assist local command and federal agencies dependent upon their expertise and resources available.

4. RECOVERY

If a disaster occurs, and based on the available resources to the department at that time, the NDA will carry out a recovery program that involves both short-term and long-term efforts to the best of its ability. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal state. The Federal government, pursuant to the Stafford Act, assists disaster recovery assistance in Presidentially declared disasters. The recovery aid includes assistance to individuals, businesses, government, and other public institutions.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

All NDA staff are responsible for developing, maintaining and keeping at their workstation a Professional Go-Kit as per the Nevada Department of Agriculture Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). The Go-Kit should include standard operating procedures, emergency plans, operating orders or regulations, and other relevant guidance that is not already pre-positioned at an alternate location. Other items in the Professional Go-Kit include:

- Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan
- Current contact lists for personnel and external parties
- memory sticks
- Cellular telephone, smart phone and chargers
- Office telephone contact list
- Current equipment report

- Electronic or hard copies of current vital records, files and databases

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

When NDA personnel are assigned to the SEOC, NDEM will provide general office supplies such as pens, paper, staples, etc. In addition to these general supplies, all NDA staff assigned to ESF 11 will maintain and are to possess Go-Kits as described above.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

The NDA's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) references Go-Kits and drive away items that each Division is prepared to bring with them to alternate sites whether they be work sites or alternate EOCs. Please refer to the NDA COOP for further explanations. A brief detail of the Go-Kits is described above.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

The NDA employs Livestock Brand Inspectors that may serve as field personnel during emergency response. The resource requirements referenced in the NDA COOP are suitable for these field personnel. The NDA's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) references Go Kits and drive away items that each Division is prepared to bring with them to alternate sites whether they be work sites or alternate EOC's. Please refer to the NDA COOP for further explanations.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS**A. PLANS**

Due to the fact that all types of events can disrupt operations and jeopardize the safety of agency personnel and partners, NDA has created a Continuity of Operations Plan to mitigate this threat. Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning facilitates the performance of essential functions during all-hazards emergencies or other situations that may disrupt normal operations. A comprehensive and integrated continuity capability will enhance the credibility of state's security posture and enable a more rapid and effective response to and recovery from any emergency.

The all-hazards approach to COOP planning ensures that regardless of the event, essential functions and services will continue to operate and be provided in some capacity. This approach includes preparing for natural, man-made or technological emergencies.

The NDA COOP document provides guidance for plans and procedures that ensure the safety of the Nevada Department of Agriculture personnel and to ensure it can execute its essential missions in the event of a threat to its normal operations. COOP planning is intended to ensure the performance of the NDA essential functions across a wide range of emergencies.

B. PROCEDURES**1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC**

If the occasion arises where NDA SEOC appointees are required to relocate to an alternate EOC, the ES11 representative(s) will utilize available transportation, whether it is transportation provided by NDEM, State-owned vehicle, or privately-owned vehicle. Each

appointee will be responsible for transporting their Go Kits along with other items mentioned in the NDA's COOP plan for alternate sites.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

If an Alternate EOC is activated during regular working hours, NDA personnel will transport themselves in either their own vehicles or department vehicles to that site. Those appointed to the EOC will be responsible for bringing their Go Kits and other items mentioned in the NDA COOP plan for transferring to Alternate Sites.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

If NDA employees are appointed to the Alternate EOC during non-duty hours those individuals will either drive their personal vehicles or drive to NDA's Headquarters and pick up a Department vehicle and transport themselves to the Alternate EOC site. Any needed supplies or equipment will either be picked up at the NDA Headquarters when picking up a Department vehicle or those items will be transported to the Alternate EOC site by another employee of the NDA.

VIII. REFERENCES

Nevada Department of Agriculture Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management. September, 2013.

ANNEX M - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12: ENERGY

| | |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-1850 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: State of Nevada | Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Highway Patrol Division Department of Agriculture Bureau of Weights and Measures Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Bureau of Air Pollution Control Bureau of Air Quality Planning Office of the Military National Guard Department of Health and Human Services Department of Transportation Maintenance and Asset Management |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: Federal Government | Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Department of Transportation (DOE) Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Energy Information Administration (EIA) |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: Local | Information for contacting county and city emergency management offices may be found in Appendix E of the Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan of the GOE. |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: Other States | Information for contacting other states is found in Appendix A of the Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan of the GOE. |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: Non-Governmental | The non-governmental support agencies are found in Appendix A of the Governor's Office of Energy, Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan dated June 2013 or subsequent Revisions of the plan. This listing is of limited access as personal information is included in the appendix. The Appendix includes contact information for purveyors of electricity, natural gas, vehicle fuel, transportation, cyber security and other pertinent energy contacts. |

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF 12 is to coordinate information concerning the state's energy systems prior to, during and following an emergency or disaster. Power and fuel are critical for saving lives and protecting health, safety and property, as well as enabling other emergency support functions to respond more effectively.

B. SCOPE

The scope of ESF 12 is to monitor energy systems in the State and to respond to any disruptions with a plan to restore the service as soon as possible. Since the energy purveyors have the expertise to restore service, the ESF will be available to mitigate any road blocks that prevent service restoration.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops plans and procedures for State government to react to an energy crisis • Monitors all energy-related issues to provide information to keep aware an energy situation • Maintains working relations with the U.S. Department of Energy and other federal agencies to develop response measures for energy shortages outside the boundaries of Nevada that may affect the State |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides facilities for fuel storage and dispensing for first responders and emergency vehicles |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides National Guard fuel trucks and personnel to protect the fuel storage and dispensing facilities as required |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Weights and Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines if fuel specifications may be modified in the case of a fuel emergency |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Air Pollution Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines if modification to fuel specifications can be tolerated |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Public Utilities Commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines if utility regulations need modification during an energy event |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds to direct relief of human hardships caused by an energy event |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides public and property safety along with local law enforcement |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

Chapter 278, Planning and Zoning
Chapter 318, General Improvement Districts
Chapter 412, State Militia
Chapter 414, Emergency Management
Chapter 416, Emergencies Concerning Water or Energy
Chapter 422, State Welfare Administration
Chapter 701, Energy

Federal Authorities:

National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, February, 1996.
Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5
Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7
Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21
6 U.S.C. 101
42 U.S.C. 5195c(e)

B. POLICIES

The Governor has the power to do the following:

- Carry out the National Energy Policies under federal energy laws
- Maintain vital services necessary for the peace, health, safety and welfare of the citizens and visitors of this State
- Promote the most efficient use of energy
- Mitigate the impact of energy disruptions upon employment, economy and environment of the State
- Ensure, to the extent reasonable possible, equitable treatment of all regions of the State and all sectors of the economy, consistent with other necessary considerations

- Promote and protect the interests of this State in the course of decisions to be made and actions to be taken under federal energy laws
- Invoke and enforce fuel allocations and rationing as appropriate

IV. SITUATION

The GOE will monitor energy issues at any time there is an interruption and determine the severity of the interruption. If warranted, GOE will notify the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) and the Governor and will make recommendations to both relating to a declaration of an emergency.

A. ESF 12 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- Energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building and maintaining of energy systems and system components.
- Damage to an energy system in one geographic region may affect energy supplies in other regions that rely on the same delivery systems. Consequently, energy supply and transportation or transmission problems can be intrastate, interstate and international.
- The GOE will gather, assess and share information on energy system damage and estimation of the impact of the energy system outage within affected areas.
- The GOE works closely with and aids in meeting requests for assistance from local energy officials, energy suppliers and transporters.
- Severe weather conditions, such as blizzards, floods, landslides, ice storms, extreme heat, thunderstorms or tornadoes may cause shortages in energy supplies by disrupting transportation and transmission of services, interfering with deliver through transmission lines, or by forcing higher than normal usage of energy for heating or cooling.
- Various technological, man-made, or natural incidents, such as pipeline failure, terrorism, international conflict or earthquakes could cause curtailment of energy supplies.
- Energy emergencies can include both fast-developing fuel shortages such as those caused by an oil embargo or a power or natural gas outage, and creeping shortages caused by the rising cost of fuels and/or electricity.
- Fuel shortages can also be caused by localized imbalances in supply, pricing and distribution. Strikes and severe cold weather, for example, can disrupt fuel movements and can cause regional shortages.
- A shortage of energy in one form, such as natural gas, can impact on and cause shortages in other fuels (i.e., propane, heating oil, etc.) that are substitutes for natural gas.
- Categories of statewide energy concerns may include:
 - Electric power outages or shortages
 - Natural and propane gas shortages
 - Petroleum fuel shortages
- Depending upon the situation, national or statewide rationing, or strict conservation may be imposed. The Fuel Allocations Office Operations Manual may be found in Appendix B of the GOE Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan.

B. CONTINGENCIES

The approach of the GOE is encompassed in the Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan dated June 2013 and subsequent revisions. This approach is to evaluate the emergency situation, discuss with the supplier, determine the extent of the outage, determine the duration of the outage and then monitor the progress of restoration of the service. Discussion with the Governor and NDEM will determine whether an Emergency Declaration is warranted or not.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Possible sources of warning for an energy emergency include:

- News media reports
- FBI or notification from the fusion center of a cyber attack
- Notification from energy suppliers of a problem or possible problem
- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Weather Service
- Notification from other States

When an emergency order is issued, the GOE will be notified to report to the EOC and the GOE Operations Center will be activated by staff personnel. Communications to the EOC would be activated. Depending on the extent of the emergency, GOE staff will be activated to the appropriate level and the EOC and GOE Operations Center will prepare for the defined duration of the event.

B. ACTIONS

When an energy curtailment takes place it is evaluated, the entity that has the problem is contacted, and the scope of the problem is discussed; corrective action is reviewed, duration of the problem considered, and possible impacts addressed. The review of the problem will result in information being forwarded to NDEM and the Governor for consideration of monitoring the curtailment or issuing an emergency order. The status of energy needs for the State covering the previous year may be found in the Nevada Status of Energy report that is issued by July 1 each year.

1. PREPAREDNESS

The GOE Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan outlines GOE's emergency preparedness plans. The plan describes the following:

- The State of Nevada's response to an energy shortage.
- The management structure that identifies the working relationships among people and a process to make those relationships work in a crisis.
- During the early stages of an energy shortage, the primary role of state government is monitoring and information exchange, rather than direct intervention in industry efforts to restore services and satisfy customer requirements.
- The GOE serves as a central source of credible and timely information on how a shortage impacts the state as a whole.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

The initial response of ESF 12 would be to verify the reports of the energy situation by contacting the specific energy supplier and verify and receive direct reports of the situation, mitigation planned and when the service would be restored. This information would be sent the Director of the GOE, NDEM and the Governor. Support organizations would be notified and given tasks to support resolution of the emergency

a. NOTIFICATION

The following organizations would be given tasks to support the ESF 12 mitigation functions. These functions would include:

- Nevada DOT as the area where emergency fuel use would be available to emergency operations and first responders
- The military to protect the DOT fuel areas
- Social services for immediate and direct relief of human hardships caused by the event
- The State Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures to determine if fuel specification can be modified in the case of a fuel emergency
- The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to determine if air quality issues can be modified
- The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada to determine if utility regulations need modification
- A notice to the public to reduce energy consumption, non-essential activities and promote conservation
- This entails notification of the Governor, NDEM and the Federal Government

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Information management follows ICS protocol. The information that ESF 12 gets from energy suppliers is transmitted to the Director of the GOE, the Federal Government, NDEM and the Governor via the Situation Report Procedures Checklist (Figure 3) in the GOE's Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan.

If an event requires an emergency declaration by the Governor, notifications will follow ICS procedures and use ICS forms that are on the computers at the EOC.

During activation, current energy status will be displayed on the wall screens within the SEOC. The information displayed will consist of the expected time remaining for restitution of power, as well as amounts and locations of fuel supplies. The screens will also be used to display the affected area and provide detail on the number of citizens that are without power, gasoline, natural gas, etc.

Points of contact for ESF 12 are listed in Appendix A of the GOE's Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

The GOE would follow procedures outlined in their Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan until issues are resolved.

4. RECOVERY

The GOE will support NDEM actions until relieved of duty by NDEM by a formal declaration that indicates the problem has been resolved and ESF 12 is not needed. During recovery ESF 12 would continue to provide sources of fuel for first responders, emergency vehicles, and utility support vehicles until each agency can operate from their own sources.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

- Computer log-in and password
- Copy of Emergency Order
- Copy of Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan for GOE
- Copy of SCEMP
- Cell Phone

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

- Go-kit. The Go-kit would include a change of clothes, toilet articles, a mobile phone, a lap top computer, a copy of the Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan with an Appendix A included, some snack food (packaged) and some cash.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

- Vehicle
- Go-kit
- Money or credit card
- Protective clothing if required
- Contact lists and phone numbers
- Lodging if overnight
- Water/food
- Task list

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

The Continuity of Operations for ESF 12 is included as Appendix D in the Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan of the GOE.

B. PROCEDURES

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

Relocation from the primary EOC to an alternate EOC would be performed in accordance with the EOC COOP. The Director of the GOE will be notified of the site of the relocation with pertinent contact information.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

Deployment directly to an alternate EOC would be in accord with the EOC COOP. The ESF 12 personnel may or may not take their go-kit depending on the facility that is the alternative.

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

Deployment from GOE to an alternate EOC would be in accord with the EOC COOP. The location of the alternate EOC would be given to the GOE Director or person in authority prior to leaving the GOE facility.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

Deployment during off duty hours would follow the EOC COOP and would proceed in the same manner as normally reporting to work, except to a different location. Necessary equipment would be part of the Go-kit. The responsible person at the GOE would be notified of the alternative EOC location and contact phone number other than the cell phone in the go-kit.

VIII. REFERENCES

Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan. Nevada Governor's Office of Energy. June 2013.
http://energy.nv.gov/Media/Documents_and_Reports/

The Nevada Status of Energy Report. Nevada Governor's Office of Energy. 2013.
http://energy.nv.gov/Media/Documents_and_Reports/

Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix B. *The Fuel Allocations Office Operations Manual.* Nevada Governor's Office of Energy. June 2013.
http://energy.nv.gov/Media/Documents_and_Reports/

Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix D. *Continuity of Operations Plan.* Nevada Governor's Office of Energy. June 2013.
http://energy.nv.gov/Media/Documents_and_Reports/

ANNEX N - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13: PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0400 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State Office of Attorney General Department of Agriculture Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Environmental Protection Division of Forestry Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Radiological Health Department of Public Safety Capitol Police Nevada Division of Emergency Management Parole and Probation Fire Marshal Office of the Military National Guard Department of Corrections Department of Transportation Department of Wildlife Federal Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Bureau of Investigation Tribal Nations Bureau of Land Management – Reclamations Occupational Safety and Health Administration |

I. INTRODUCTION**A. PURPOSE**

ESF 13 describes the law enforcement measures provided by the State in support of local governments during a major planned event, or for a natural or man-made emergency or disaster, including a terrorism event.

B. SCOPE

ESF 13 establishes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies involved in law enforcement activities during a major planned event, or for a natural or man-made emergency or disaster, including a terrorism event.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Highway Patrol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides direction and coordination for general law enforcement activities and missions Performs investigations, dignitary protection, security, crowd control, escort and other law enforcement-related functions Provides traffic control, law enforcement and security for state property Provides patrol and surveillance of evacuated areas, to protect property and prevent looting |
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Highway Patrol, Investigation Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides direction and coordination for general law enforcement and missions Provides direction and coordination for crisis management Performs investigations and other law enforcement related functions as needed Collects, analyzes and disseminates intelligence/information via the Nevada Threat Analysis Center, the state fusion center Liaisons with and provides support to federal law enforcement, to include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). Provides and manages the security for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) at the Receiving, Staging and Storage (RSS) site should it be deployed in Nevada to include escorts to and from the RSS site. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for coordinating the consequence management of a terrorist event Provides logistical support of crisis management operations Requests federal assistance, as appropriate |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Attorney General's Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides legal counsel and support as requested. May be called upon to perform various law enforcement roles as needed, including investigations, dignitary protection and security |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists with surveillance and investigative functions pertaining to biological hazards (i.e., pesticides, food safety, animal health monitoring), site safety, air monitoring, sampling, evidence collection, analysis |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Capitol Police | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performs various law enforcement roles as needed, including investigations, dignitary protection, security, crowd control and escort |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performs various law enforcement roles as needed, including investigations, dignitary protection and security |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages and coordinate the hazardous material response, if any, associated with a terrorism incident. Provides technical support and guidance concerning hazardous environmental conditions |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division, Public Health Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists with surveillance and investigative functions pertaining to biological hazards |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division, Radiological Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists with surveillance and investigative functions pertaining to radiological hazards |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercises its authority to control and/or close State highways and roads Provides resource support |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed support to prevent looting and backup local, county and state law enforcement to the extent that the National Guard remains under state authority and has not been called into federal service or ordered into active duty |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Wildlife | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform various law enforcement roles as needed, including investigations, dignitary protection and security |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of Homeland Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor's Office of Homeland Security (OHS) acts as the Cabinet-level State office for the prevention of and preparation for a potential terrorist event • The Nevada OHS directs and coordinates a comprehensive counter terrorism and "all threats-all hazards" approach |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Corrections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides transportation of personnel and supplies • Provides Security of state facilities • Provides meals from institutional culinary facilities • Provides Inmate Work Crews |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Other State Agency Peace Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs various law enforcement roles as needed, including: investigations, dignitary protection, security, crowd control and escort |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, General Services Division, Communication Bureau | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides 2- hour Communication service to the Department of Public Safety and allied agencies state wide • Provides 24 hour telephone service to the public for information or assistance that may be needed in emergencies (911 System) |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 228, Attorney General
- Chapter 232, State Departments
- Chapter 233F, State System of Communications
- Chapter 239C, Homeland Security
- Chapter 248, Sheriffs
- Chapter 405, Control and Preservation of Public Highways
- Chapter 408, Highways, Roads and transportation Facilities
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414, Emergency Management
- Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services
- Chapter 459, Hazardous Materials
- Chapter 477, State Fire Marshal
- State of Nevada Radiological Response Plan, as amended

Federal Authorities:

- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996
- 10 U.S.C. Chapter 18, Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies.
- 18 U.S.C., Chapter 113B, Terrorism

- Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), U.S. Policy on Counter Terrorism. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, May 1, 1996
- FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Series, Civilian Task force Organization Manual, January 1991
- Operational System Description and Mission Operational Procedures
- FEMA Urban search and rescue Field Operations Guide
- 1997 Uniform Fire Code, Article 74-Article 82, Special subjects, Storing and Handling of Hazardous Materials
- 1997 Uniform Fire Code, Part IX Appendices, Special hazards, Appendices II A, B, E, F, & G
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards For General Industry, Subpart H-Hazardous Materials, 1910.120, 1995
- 10 U.S.C. Chapter 18, Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
- 18 U.S.C., Chapter 113B, Terror

B. POLICIES

State of Nevada Emergency Operations Plan

Department of Public Safety Policies

- 100 – Law Enforcement Authority
- 206 – Disaster Plan
- 352 – Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance
- 358 - Major Incident Notification
- 406 – Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity
- 411 – Hazardous Material Team
- 412 – Hazardous Material Response
- 413 – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Respirators
- 416 – Response to Bomb Calls
- 422 – Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals
- 424 – Rapid Response and Deployment Policy
- 426 – Reporting Law Enforcement Activity Outside of Jurisdiction or Normal Course and Scope of Duties.
- 440 – Field Interviews and Photographing Detainees
- 706 – Vehicle Use Policy
- 802 – Communication Operations
- 1046 – Uniform Regulations

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF 13 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

In the event of an emergency, natural disaster or Civil Disturbance, the preservation of life takes priority over all other missions. Local law enforcement agencies will be overwhelmed and require support to include state law enforcement resources. State and local law enforcement agencies may be requested to support federal law enforcement agencies during incidents of national significance. There may be more requests for service / missions than there are available response resources. Federal and other outside resources may be delayed or unavailable due to possible damage to the transportation infrastructure. The damage inflicted may influence the

means and accessibility of relief services and supplies. Response will be difficult to coordinate effectively during the immediate post-disaster period due to damage sustained to transportation corridors and the capacity of undamaged areas to handle the increase traffic. The emergency and / or disaster area may extend into neighboring states. The response may require a multi-jurisdictional coordination.

B. CONTINGENCIES

Nevada Highway Patrol has procedures in place and has trained for varied response conditions. Taking an all-hazard approach, Nevada Highway Patrol, will evaluate the situation and respond appropriately. Additionally, Nevada Highway Patrol may deploy liaison personnel to the affected operations command to provide support.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

- County sheriffs and police chiefs are responsible for law enforcement within their individual jurisdictions. If the situation is beyond the capability of local law enforcement, support may be requested from neighboring law enforcement agencies and DPS.
- The local sheriff, police chief, or appointed representative will direct operations from the local EOC. Requests for state and federal support will be made from the local EOC to the SEOC as needed.
- The Nevada Highway patrol is responsible for the coordination of ESF 13.
- There will be ongoing communications between NDEM and other division of the Department of Public Safety to ensure effective coordination of crisis and consequence activities.
- NHP may deploy liaisons to other agencies as needed.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

The Nevada Department of Public Safety has robust plans in place, which outline DPS preparedness activities:

Plan Review. At least once every two years the Department should conduct a review of the Emergency Management Plan and related manuals, incorporating a full or partial exercise, tabletop or command staff discussion.

Plan Training. The Department shall provide training in the Emergency Management Plan for all supervisors and other appropriate personnel. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Management Plan and related manuals and the roles Department personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

2. MITIGATION

The Nevada Highway Patrol monitors and reviews the top hazards to the State of Nevada, as outlined in the Nevada Threats, Hazards and Risk Assessment. Knowledge of the top hazards allows NHP to conduct and participate in training and exercises, and to reduce the risk of these hazards should they occur. Consideration is given after each incident to identify

problems that need to be addressed within the Emergency Support Function in order to better enhance future emergency response.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

Evacuation: As needed, ESF 13 agencies will participate in local, regional, and/or highway evacuations to ensure a safe and smooth population egress from potentially impacted areas. The Nevada Highway Patrol will assume the role as ESF 13's Primary Agency and will coordinate requests for law enforcement services.

Pre-positioning: ESF 13 will identify the number of law enforcement personnel and equipment which may be available to respond anywhere in the state. ESF 16 may pre-position resources as conditions allow and for forecast incidents and such events as high profile dignitary visits, trials, or public venues.

Force Reductions (Demobilization): ESF 13 will continually assess all law enforcement support mission assignments and will demobilize as required. These assessments, which are done in conjunction with the respective Sheriff(s) and Chief(s), help determine the level of resources required and the duration expected. As assignments are taken over by local law enforcement, or are no longer necessary, reductions in the number of out-of-region sheriff deputies and police officers, state law enforcement and Nevada National Guard (ESF 16) personnel are taken into consideration. Unless other assignments require support, the first agency to begin withdrawal will be the Nevada National Guard (ESF 16), followed by out-of-region sheriff deputies and police officers, then out-of-region state law enforcement.

a. NOTIFICATION

The Department of Public Safety has dispatch centers located throughout the State. Nevada Highway Patrol also has personnel continually in the field throughout the State. In many cases, the dispatch centers will be an initial destination of information regarding an event. The dispatch centers will then function to relay information to additional organizations, depending on the nature and scope of an event.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Through its dispatch centers, NHP continually monitors events statewide and will provide and coordinate response to events as necessary.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

ESF 13 will work with Emergency Operations Center commanders to establish timelines, needs and requirements for individual operations. All state law enforcement resources typically respond in numbers and types of equipment based on initial assessments made with local law enforcement, and State agency operations requiring law enforcement support.

5. RECOVERY

Recovery will be completely in concurrence with the direction from command and ESF 13 requirements and needs. Law enforcement support from ESF 13 may continue to be required by affected local law enforcement into the recovery phase of an incident. Normally, by this time the majority of responder assignments have been returned to local

law enforcement or are no longer required. The same requirement may continue to exist for state operations remaining active and requiring law enforcement support, but typically are similar to local law enforcement needs, as described.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

To facilitate the ESF 13 Functions, members need to bring at a minimum their division issued cell phone, laptop, necessary note pads and writing materials.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

In the event an alternate location is needed, ESF 13 will refer to the Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan developed by the Department of Emergency Management.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Supervisors will use common sense and initiative to properly support their respective assets.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

The Department of Emergency Management is the author and facilitator of the current Continuity of Operation (COOP) plan. Current Continuity of Operation (COOP) plans reside on the ESF 13 desk as well on the Department of Emergency Management website for electronic and off-site access.

B. PROCEDURES

ESF 13 operators will follow all required laws, rules, regulations, policies and procedures when executing Continuity of Operations.

3. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

In the event that the SEOC is evacuated during an activation, relocation to the alternate EOC will be accomplished in support of overall operations. ESF 13 personnel will use personal transportation if possible, or will be provided transport as outlined in the NDEM Continuity of Operations Plan.

4. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

ESF 13 operators may need to deploy directly to an alternate Emergency Operations Center. In the case this occurs, operators will ensure General Service Division Dispatch Center is aware of this location, has clear understanding of the any necessary special instructions and takes necessary step to insure all command personnel, to include the Director Of Public Safety is aware of this off-site location.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

ESF 13 operators may need to deploy directly to an alternate Emergency Operations Center. In the case this occurs, operators will ensure General Service Division Dispatch Center is aware of this location, has clear understanding of the any necessary special instructions and takes necessary step to insure all command personnel, to include the Director Of Public Safety is aware of this off-site location. Call-outs for ESF 13 will be completed through General Services Division Dispatch Center.

VIII. REFERENCES

State of Nevada Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan. May 2005. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. http://ndep.nv.gov/bca/file/hazmat_master.pdf

Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management. June 2013.

ANNEX O - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14: COMMUNITY RECOVERY

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0306 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State Nevada Attorney General Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Environmental Protection Division of Forestry Division of Water Resources Division of Lands State Historic Preservation Office Department of Administration Budget Division Buildings and Grounds Division Purchasing Division State Library and Archives Division Public Works Division Department of Agriculture Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance Nevada Housing Division Governor's Office of Economic Development Department of Corrections Department of Wildlife Department of Health and Human Services Division of Aging and Disability Services Division of Welfare and Supportive Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health Division of Mental Health and Supportive Services Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division State Fire Marshal Division Department of Transportation Nevada National Guard Office of the Governor Department of Education University System of Nevada Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Seismology Department |

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| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | <p>Federal Federal Emergency Management Agency Office of Foreign Missions U.S Small Business Administration U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development U.S. Department of Transportation</p> <p>Non-Governmental Agencies The Nevada Division of Emergency Management ESF 14 is supported by a number of community members and Non-Governmental Organizations. We encourage community support and continuously develop relationships with businesses and organizations to support the State of Nevada. These organizations work tirelessly to assist Nevada’s communities and tribal nations affected by emergencies and disasters and they should be a necessary component of any emergency management planning process.</p> |
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I. INTRODUCTION

Recovery activities enable disaster victims to begin the process of rebuilding their homes, replacing property, resuming employment, restoring businesses, and permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure. Additionally, recovery can provide the opportunity for mitigation activities which can prevent the occurrence of a disaster or emergency or reduce the community’s vulnerability to adverse impacts of a disaster or an emergency.

A. PURPOSE

Nevada Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 – Short and Long-Term Community Recovery provides a mechanism for coordinating federal support to state, tribal, local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery from the short and long-term consequences of natural or technological emergencies or disasters. ESF #14 coordinates local, state, federal and voluntary agency programs that address identified recovery and mitigation needs of public infrastructure, citizens and the private sector and to promote stronger, more resilient communities through the implementation of pre- and post- hazard mitigation activities.

B. SCOPE

This ESF may be activated when a community or tribal nation in the State of Nevada is significantly impacted by any emergency or disaster event. Short and long-term recovery and mitigation programs associated with a major disaster response may be made available following a Presidentially Declared Disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act as amended. Without a Presidential Disaster Declaration, short and long-term recovery assistance may be limited based on state programs availability, the discretion of the Governor and assistance from federal agencies acting under their own authorities.

Short-Term Recovery - a process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with the response phase. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called "short-term," some of these activities may last for weeks or months.

Long-Term Recovery - activities are those actions that enable disaster victims to begin the process of rebuilding their homes; replacing property; resuming employment; restoring businesses; permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure.

Mitigation - activities are those actions that reduce losses to life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from the occurrence of natural or man-caused events. This reduces the community's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact of a disaster or other emergency situation.

ESF #14 coordinator(s) will work with local governments and tribal nations in planning for the future of the affected communities, identifying resources needed during rebuilding, and economic and social implications which may play a role in a community's rebuilding efforts.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focuses initial recovery efforts on the safety and welfare of the affected community and restoration of essential services.• Coordinates developments of the state's Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation plans and ensures those plans are integrated with goals and achievable deadlines of the long-term recovery plans.• Coordinates drafting and revisions of the ESF #14 plan.• Facilitates recovery decisions through local, tribal, state and federal stakeholders.• Assists local and tribal governments through disaster grant processes to ensure fast and accurate disaster funding is available and that all local, tribal, state and federal guidelines are followed. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Attorney General | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitates all legal needs on behalf of the state to include liability issues, tort claims and any other legal needs• Provides other legal resources in support of short and long-term recovery |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Environmental Protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides expertise on the public health and environmental effects of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and environmental pollution control techniques Participates on Nevada's hazard mitigation team Conducts site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development Participates on the State Technical and Response Team (START) for damage assessment |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for wildland fire issues Provides technical assistance for mapping Provides technical assistance and administration for the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program Provides conservation crews for debris removal and general clean up |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Water Resources and Dam Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for National Flood Insurance Assists with NFIP program issues, in-stream or stream bank projects, dam safety Assesses impacts and issues, water impacts on communities Participates on the State Technical and Response Team for damage assessment and inspections |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: State Historic Preservation Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues Participates on Nevada's hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Administration, Budget Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates to assist in applying for state disasters programs (Disaster Relief Account, Homeowners Disaster Relief Account, and others if available at time of disaster) |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Administration, Buildings and Grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in damage assessment and debris removal of public facilities and grounds |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Administration, Purchasing Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procures needed inventory from vendors or suppliers when standard Purchasing Division items are not readily available Provides logistical and resource support, when requested |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Administration, State Library and Archives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the recovery and protection of vital records |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides animal and pet sheltering assistance and expertise Provides appropriate veterinary medical personnel, equipment and supplies in support of emergencies or disasters Provides technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues Participates on Nevada's hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides personnel to assist disaster survivors who need assistance processing and/or filing insurance claims Investigates complaints against insurance companies doing business in the state and following a disaster Assists with the administration of insurance programs following a disaster Implements the Insurance Commissioner's emergency declaration, authorizing non-resident salaried or independent adjusters to make insurance adjustments Coordinates the dissemination and transfer of information to and from the insurance industry, domestic and national associations and related businesses and consumers |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Corrections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides conservation crews for debris removal and general cleanup |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides contact information for public schools |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Wildlife | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for in-stream or stream bank projects |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Aging Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizes best efforts to contact Division of Aging Services (DAS) clients in areas affected by the emergency or disaster Provides information to DAS clients and other elderly to assist them with coping with emergencies or disasters Assesses and identifies the needs of the elderly in the emergency or disaster and coordinate assistance with the state and community resources |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administers all public welfare programs of this State, including: state supplementary assistance; temporary assistance for needy families; Medicaid; food stamp assistance; low-income home energy assistance; the program for child care and development; the program for the enforcement of child support; and other welfare activities and services provided for by the laws of this State |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with the state and affected jurisdictions to implement short and long term recovery plans to ensure human basic needs and facilities are safe and provided for |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Mental Health and Developmental Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses the needs for short and long term mental health counseling and resources |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides traffic control and security for Nevada's residential and business communities during recovery efforts |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Public Safety, State Fire Marshall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for damage assessment. Provides public education and advising the Governor's Office and State Legislatures on fire protection and how to recover after a fire |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates on Nevada's hazard mitigation team: performs site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. Provides technical assistance for transportation infrastructure issues and mapping |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Housing Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists long term recovery efforts in locating or helping in the facilitation of suitable dwellings for persons displaced from their homes |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada National Guard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides assistance with damage assessment and short and long term recovery needs of the affected jurisdictions |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Office of the Governor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convenes meetings to implement and give guidance to ESF #14 activities Ensures appropriate participation from all agencies |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada State Board of Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists local school districts that are impacted by a disaster in rebuilding and/or repair efforts Provide technical advice for public works recovery projects Provide contact information for public schools |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada State Public Works Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for building and infrastructure issues Provides technical advice for public works recovery projects |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance for geologic and landform issues, and mapping Participates on Nevada's hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development Promotes legislation to strengthen building codes throughout Nevada |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Earthquake Safety Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance and educate citizens and officials on how to best survive and recover from the life safety, social, physical and economic effects of earthquakes |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: UNR Seismology Laboratory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance and educates citizens and officials on how to best survive and recover from the life safety, social, physical and economic effects of earthquakes Assists the state's damage assessment team Promotes legislation to strengthen building codes throughout Nevada |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: UNLV, Community Colleges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical assistance and educate citizens and officials on how to best survive and recover from the life safety, social, physical and economic effects of earthquakes and floods |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Local Federal Agencies | <p>Description: Agencies with a state presence i.e. Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Geological Survey, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance regarding hazard assessment and loss reduction |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: DHS-Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Foreign Missions, Small Business Administration, Health and Human Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages presidentially declared programs for individuals and households • Provides technical assistance for individual assistance, public assistance and mitigation programs • Provides technical assistance regarding hazard assessment and loss reduction |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), Faith Based Organizations, and other Nevada non-profit disaster recovery partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participates on Nevada's hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Coordinates of mitigation outreach • Participates in Long Term Recovery Committee • Coordinates support for unmet needs of individuals during response and recovery with voluntary agencies • Provides technical assistance for individual assistance programs and donations management and volunteer programs • Participates in conference calls to report needs and support provided |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

State:

Chapter 223, Governor
Chapter 228, Attorney General
Chapter 239C, Homeland Security
Chapter 333, State Purchasing Act
Chapter 341, State Public Works Board
Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
Chapter 414, Emergency Management
Chapter 422, State Welfare Administration
Chapter 433A, Mental Health Facilities
Chapter 436, Mental Health Programs
Chapter 439, Public Health
Chapter 440, Vital Records
Chapter 459, Hazardous Materials
Chapter 477, Fire Marshal Division
Chapter 480, Highway Patrol
Chapter 679B, Insurance Commissioner, General Provisions
Chapter 684A, Adjusters General
Chapter 689A, Individual Health Insurance, General Provisions

Federal:

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended
Presidential Executive Order 12699
Environmental Justice, Presidential Executive Order 12898
FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 206, Subparts M and N
FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 13, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments
FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 10, National Environmental Policy Act
FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Part 208, Subpart D
FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 9
FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 2
National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470
Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1531
Federal Register FMAGP Final Rule Notice
Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234, as amended.
Floodplain Management, Presidential Executive Order 11988.
Protection of Wetlands, Presidential Executive Order 11990.
Federalism, Presidential Executive Order 12612.
Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction, Presidential Executive Order 12699.

B. POLICIES

State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guide
Response and Recovery Guide to Local Government and Tribal Nations
National Recovery Framework

IV. SITUATION

Disasters will impact the state and its governmental entities, businesses and citizens. The state of Nevada may be impacted by hazards identified in the state's hazard analysis and vulnerability assessment to include natural and human-made emergencies and disasters.

ESF 14 is applicable to all hazards. Recovery activities will be initiated, coordinated and administered by local, county, tribal, state and/or federal governmental entities and non-governmental organizations.

Partner agencies and organizations will conduct needs and damage assessments to identify disaster-related impacts and the types of supplemental assistance needed to supplement local short and long term recovery and mitigation efforts.

The scope of recovery operations will be different for all incidents and will be driven by factors such as:

- A. Concentration of damage.
- B. Amount of insurance coverage.
- C. Impacted population demographics.
- D. Time of year in which the incident occurs (winter and/or the heat of summer can exasperate the recovery process particularly if there are widespread power outages or inclement weather hindering response efforts).

Technical assistance will be offered from a number of partners during short and long term recovery operations to local, county, tribal and state decision makers during and following an emergency or disaster.

At any one time Nevada may have more than 1 million visitors to the state.

A. ESF 14 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

Recovery involves actions taken over the short term to return vital life support systems to minimum standard and long term to return life to normal or improved levels. Such measures include damage assessment, supplemental federal assistance to individuals and public entities, assessment of plans, procedures, development of economic impact studies and methods to mitigate damages both short and long term.

The State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC) will be activated and implementation of the Nevada's Response and Recovery Guide will begin before emergency conditions subside. This allows recovery actions to be implemented quickly and efficiently.

The Governor will have issued a Proclamation declaring a State of Emergency.

The State of Nevada will request the President to declare a major disaster or an emergency declaration only after the situation is beyond local, tribal and state capabilities and a State of Emergency has been declared by the Governor.

Implementation of state recovery operations will require partnerships between local, tribal, state, federal, voluntary organizations and private partners.

Events that do not meet damage threshold standards for federal assistance may require more long-term recovery actions by local, tribal and state agencies to make up for the lack of federal assistance program resources.

Local, tribal and state level planning efforts may not rely on the assumption that federal level assistance will be available.

Incidents that cause damage that exceeds insurance coverage and assistance available from local and tribal agencies and voluntary organizations may require supplemental state and/or federal disaster assistance to assure appropriate recovery.

When incidents exceed the response and recovery capabilities and resources that are available from the private sector and local governments, the state will request supplemental state and/or federal disaster assistance.

Catastrophic events and/or incidents of national significance will be subject to modified, expedited actions and will not follow routine information gathering and detailed analysis of data prior to seeking supplemental federal disaster assistance.

Short term recovery mission operations may occur concurrently with several other ESF operations that focus on the restoration of critical facilities and debris removal, immediate emergency needs of impacted citizens, could also include missions for technical assistance, grant/loan assistance, case management and direct assistance.

Short term ESF 14 recovery operations address essential and immediate community and citizen needs by restoring vital services, stabilizing the incident and preserving property. These short-term operations frequently overlap with the response operations.

B. CONTINGENCIES

If the state is overwhelmed, federal assistance will be requested to help supplement local, tribal, private and state recovery processes.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

NDEM is the primary agency for ESF 14. NDEM recovery personnel will staff the state Emergency Operations Center and will coordinate with appropriate support agencies, federal partners, tribal, county and local governmental entities.

In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the coordination of these activities will transition to the appropriate units within NDEM Recovery Section. In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act (Stafford Act), recovery and mitigation assistance will be limited to assistance authorized under the State Disaster Declaration/Proclamation and supporting implementation memorandum. This assistance may also include federal relief programs that are authorized independently from the Stafford Act, and assistance from non-governmental organizations.

B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management will:

- Perform annual review and revision of the Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) programs and Administrative plans;
- Coordinate with appropriate state agencies to ensure an understanding of recovery program changes and issues; and
- Coordinate with ESF 6, Nevada VOAD agencies, and private partners to ensure an understanding of capabilities and responsibilities.
- Train outreach personnel in individual assistance, public assistance and mitigation programs

2. MITIGATION

- Train outreach personnel in individual assistance, public assistance and mitigation programs,
- Train damage inspectors to look for mitigation opportunities.

- Train local representatives of the Project Worksheet (PW) inspection team (locals) for small projects to look for mitigation opportunities.
- Incorporate findings of hazard mitigation teams into the Nevada Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan and appropriate local mitigation plans.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial recovery efforts focus on the safety and welfare of the affected community and restoration of essential services to include:

- ESF 14 will oversee conducting damage assessments to determine the need for supplemental assistance. Local damage assessment is the initial identification of the extent of damage to homes, businesses, public facilities, and the extent to which immediate emergency needs of the public are being met,
- NDEM will activate the State Technical Assistance Response Teams (START) upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s) to complete damage assessments. The START operates under NRS414.080 Mobile Support Unit,
- Local damage assessment information assists the state in determining whether Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (Joint PDA) are needed for possible state and/or federal disaster recovery programs,
- Joint PDAs will quantify and define the scope, magnitude and impact of the incident,
- State Joint PDA personnel will be provided with the resources necessary to safely and expeditiously complete these assessments,
- In a catastrophic event where damage is extensive, a Presidential disaster declaration may be justified based on flyovers and reports from the site. Joint PDAs are still conducted to verify damages/costs and to guide the recovery effort,
- The Chief of NDEM will receive analyzed data and recommendations from the Mitigation and Recovery Branch. Based on the analysis of this data, the Chief will make recommendations to the Governor on whether supplemental state and/or federal disaster assistance programs are warranted,
- Prepare program agreements with the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the Public Assistance Officer, the Individual Assistance Officer, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO), and/or the Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO), and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO),
- Identifying appropriate Federal programs and agencies to support the state, local and tribal jurisdictions' long term recovery requirements,
- Following procedures for requesting and coordinating Federal disaster assistance,
- Coordinating the restoration of essential public facilities and services such as electricity, water and wastewater,
- Coordinating resources and materials, identifying gaps in available resources, and coordinating or implementing means to secure needed resources,
- ESF 14 will coordinate with ESF-6 in order to continue to consider and refine as necessary short and long term priorities with all appropriate agencies and nongovernmental organizations, such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) and other volunteer and private partnership organizations.

a. NOTIFICATION

- ESF 14 will be notified by the NDEM Duty Officer or NDEM activation staff assigned to this function by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Manager/Section Chief.
- ESF 14 will notify and coordinate with any of the ESF's, supporting ESF 14 agencies as required by the event or as directed by the SEOC SERT Chief/SEOC Liaison.
- NDEM recovery staff will notify and coordinate activities with the appropriate state and federal agencies to leverage available state and federal programs

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- All information for ESF 14 will be tracked and recorded using WebEOC.
- ESF 14 will distribute information through the Operations Section using the Operations Liaison.
- NDEM in coordination and cooperation with our federal partners will follow federal regulations, policies and procedures when collecting, recording or distributing information internally and to the public.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

Long term recovery efforts focus on redeveloping communities and restoring the economic viability of the affected area(s). This requires a substantial commitment of time and resources from both governmental and non-governmental organizations and includes:

- Restoring public infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the event
- Re-establishing adequate replacement housing
- Restoring lost jobs
- Working with local governments, private-sector businesses/organizations to develop a comprehensive long-term community recovery plans while helping ensure coordination of resources and identifying gaps in resource availability
- Coordinating with the State Public Works, Small Business Administration (SBA) and Individual Assistance Program Officers regarding properties flagged as being substantially damaged,
- Meeting with insurance representatives, flood plain administrators, and building officials regarding substantial damage
- Training damage inspectors for determination of substantial damage to structures.
- Meeting with outreach workers and inspectors to identify needs
- Hiring and training recovery program support staff
- Reviewing PWs with PA and Hazard Mitigation Program Officer to identify mitigation opportunities,
- Coordinating substantial damage issues
- Coordinating with other state agencies/ESF's to manage appropriate programs and to send/receive status updates
- Managing and administer long-term recovery and mitigation programs

- Avoiding duplication of assistance, coordinate application processes, and identify and coordinate resolution of policy and program issues that could impede recovery
- Coordinating information and instructions for public education and outreach
- Identifying post-disaster hazard mitigation activities to reduce future threats and risks.
- Restoring the economic base of the disaster area(s)
- Establishing a long-term recovery committee as necessary

5. RECOVERY

Short-term ESF 14 recovery operations address essential and immediate community and citizen needs by restoring vital services, stabilizing the incident and preserving property. These short-term operations frequently overlap with the response operations.

Long-term ESF 14 recovery and mitigation operations will include missions and issues that require specialized assistance to address unique needs that cannot be satisfied by routine disaster assistance programs, or those that may be required for complex restoration or rebuilding challenges.

NDEM will follow the declaration procedures as outlined in the *Response and Recovery Guide for State, Local Governments & Tribal Nations*. <http://dem.nv.gov/About/RandM/>

The declaration process includes but is not limited to:

A rapid assessment, normally conducted by the affected jurisdiction within the first 24 hours of an incident.

When an emergency or disaster situation is, or is likely to be, beyond the scope of control of the city or tribal nation, the chair or board may declare an emergency or disaster.

The city or tribal nation coordinates with the county for assistance. Tribal nations have the option of requesting assistance from the city, county, state or direct assistance from the federal government (FEMA).

When an emergency or disaster situation is, or is likely to be, beyond the scope of control of the county or tribal nation, the county commission or tribal chair may declare an emergency or disaster.

Upon notification that the local jurisdiction or tribal nation is seeking state assistance, the Governor may declare a [State of Emergency or Disaster](#) and implement all or portions of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP).

A Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment, which is a venture between the local, tribal and state governments to document the impact and magnitude of the disaster on both private and public sectors. The Governor will direct NDEM to activate the State Technical Assistance Response Teams (START) upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s) to complete this assessment.

The Chief of NDEM will receive analyzed data and recommendations from the START teams. Based on the analysis of this data, the Chief will make recommendations to the Governor on whether supplemental state and/or federal disaster assistance programs are warranted. If the decision is to seek federal disaster assistance, the Recovery Section will prepare the appropriate request for the Governor's signature.

NDEM Recovery Section will coordinate activities with the appropriate state and federal agencies to leverage available state and federal programs.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resources required to complete the work tasks when assigned to ESF 14 are detailed in the State of Nevada State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures (SEOC SOG). These procedures are designed to provide personnel assigned to roles and responsibilities within the SEOC facility or assigned in the field in support of the local, tribal, state and federal response and short term recovery to an emergency or disaster. Additional resources include but are not limited to: the *Response and Recovery Guide for State, Local Governments & Tribal Nations*, and the *National Recovery Framework*.

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

ESF 14 will require and provide copies, both hard copy and electronic, of the contact list of the recovery support agencies, volunteer organizations, private partners, and federal recovery agencies.

The Response and Recovery Guide for State, Local Governments & Tribal Nations will be utilized for both response and recovery processes, forms, and templates.

The State Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) equipment and supplies are updated and maintained by the NDEM Recovery Section. Four duplicate kits, in rolling Pelican Cases, are ready for deployment at any time. Each kit contains: Laptop and charger, digital camera with charger and extra storage disk, electronic distance measure, identifying vests, pens, paper, thumb drives to include damage assessment forms and cost codes, declaration forms, templates, Response and Recovery Guide and contact lists.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Section boxes (Go Kits) are prepared for each section by NDEM. ESF 14 is staffed by the Recovery Section within NDEM. The Recovery Section will maintain the Go Kit to incorporate the information both hard copy and electronic as mentioned and outlined above. All four START kits are mobile and will be transferred to the alternate EOC.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

The State Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) equipment and supplies are updated and maintained by the NDEM Recovery Section. Four duplicate kits, in rolling Pelican

Cases, are ready for deployment at any time. Each kit contains: Laptop and charger, digital camera with charger and extra storage disk, electronic distance measure, identifying vests, pens, paper, thumb drives to include damage assessment forms and cost codes, declaration forms, templates, Response and Recovery Guide and contact lists.

Field Liaisons will be provided radios by the SEOC.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The NDEM has assembled and published a Continuity of Operations Plan, which is available for reference. The purpose of the COOP Plan is to provide the framework for NDEM to restore and maintain essential functions in the event of an emergency that affects operations. The procedures outlined within the plan give specific guidance and direction in the event the COOP Plan is activated.

A. PLANS

- The Nevada Hazard Mitigation Plan (Enhanced): A statewide plan for identifying hazards and vulnerabilities, and enumerating strategies for reducing losses resulting from damaging events.
- Nevada Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs Administrative Plans: A statewide plan establishing the guidance, rules, and procedures to administer these programs as authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- The NDEM COOP Plan provides guidance and procedures that ensure the safety of the NDEM personnel and to ensure that NDEM can execute its mission essential functions in the event of a threat to its normal continuity of operations.

B. PROCEDURES

Key personnel, NDEM staff roles and responsibilities and COOP Plan implementation are identified and outlined in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities Section of the COOP Plan. This initial direction is critical for successful implementation of the COOP Plan.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

NDEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed through the internet. The SEOC Logistics Section is responsible for arranging the appropriate transportation of SEOC staff.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS

NDEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed through the internet. The SEOC Logistics Section is responsible for arranging the appropriate transportation of SEOC staff.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

- NDEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed through the internet.
- SEOC Section Chiefs and Lead ESF agencies are responsible for the resources necessary (Go Kits, etc.) to fulfill their duties at the Alternate EOC location.
- The NDEM Chief and/or the SEOC SERT Chief will provide direction via the NDEM Personnel Notification System regarding transportation to the Alternate EOC site.

VIII. REFERENCES

Nevada Response and Recovery Guide for Local Government and Tribal Nations. Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. <http://dem.nv.gov/About/RandM/>

State of Nevada Standard Hazard Mitigation plan, Enhanced. Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. November 2010. <http://dem.nv.gov/DEM/Mitigation/>

National Disaster Recovery Framework. Federal Emergency Management Agency.
<http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>

ANNEX P - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15: PUBLIC INFORMATION

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|--------------------------|--|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Primary Contact Number (775) 687-0300 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | The Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security is supported by a number of community members, local, regional and non-governmental organizations. We encourage community support and continuously develop relationships with businesses and organizations to support ESF 15 with the state of Nevada. |

I. INTRODUCTION

The Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 – Public Information is a component of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and performs the primary role of coordinating information for the State in support of local jurisdiction incident response. ESF 15 also is responsible to coordinate the efforts of state agencies for gathering and disseminating emergency information to government officials, the general public and the news media to contribute to the health, safety and welfare of the communities of Nevada during an emergency or a disaster.

A. PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function 15 provides an integrated strategy to provide coordinated information during an emergency, disaster, or major event through the State Joint Information System (JIS) to support statewide and local response efforts.

B. SCOPE

ESF 15 provides a structured system for developing and delivering accurate, coordinated, consistent and timely messages; developing, recommending, executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Office of the Governor and the State Emergency Operations Center.

ESF 15 advises the Office of the Governor, the State Emergency Operations Center, and local jurisdictions affected by the incident concerning public affairs issues. The ESF 15 representative shares any issues or concerns that could affect response efforts, controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|--|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security | <p>The NDEM/ESF 15 or the JIC is responsible for all media activity related to an emergency as well as the way in which the media informs the public of emergency activities. To that end, the ESF 15 PIO or JIC will be the primary source of information for all media who contact State officials regarding emergency activities.</p> <p>ESF 15 is tasked with the coordination and maintenance of any materials developed and maintained to support operations when activated. ESF 15 will retain and update the Emergency Management comprehensive media contact and facsimile list to be used for rapid and widespread distribution of information.</p> |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: Public Information Officers | <p>The State JIC will be organized and staffed as determined by the nature, size, location and requirements of the incident. Subject to the factors of the incident all departments, agencies, and organizations may be part of the external affairs operation. Due to these factors, any Public Information Officer from a tribal, city, county, state, regional or federal agency may be able to serve a supporting role for ESF 15.</p> |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

- Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 414
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 239C (Homeland Security)
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 433 (State of Emergency)
- Nevada Revised Statute, 277.080 – 277.180 (Inter-local Cooperation Act)
- Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 415 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact)
- State of Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended), 42 U.S.C. 5121
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
- Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-5
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-3

B. POLICIES

The State of Nevada Joint Information System will conduct operations through the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 in a phased manner to effectively communicate messages from the Governor and the State Emergency Operations Center to support local emergency response efforts.

To achieve the Governor's intent, the Governor's Press Secretary (GPS) is Nevada's oversight authority for all matters of public and emergency information. The ESF 15 will function as the lead for all public information operations during an event and as needed may activate and operate the JIC in a phased manner while coordinating with the GPS and the SEOC SERT Chief to develop and deliver accurate, coordinated, consistent and timely messages for the State.

Reference materials used for guidance:

- National Response Framework
- National Incident Management System
- Incident Command System

IV. SITUATION

During an emergency the mission of ESF 15 and the State of Nevada Joint Information System is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering accurate, coordinated, consistent and timely messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Office of the Governor and the State Emergency Operations Center; advising the Office of the Governor, the State Emergency Operations Center, and local jurisdictions affected by disasters concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Under the Incident Command System (ICS) the JIC is flexible and scalable. The state JIC organization will maintain a core structure of functions but may increase or decrease in size based on the needs of the incident as determined by ESF 15. State and or support agencies will provide subject matter experts and a Public Information Officer to serve as ESF 15 or the JIC.

A. ESF 15 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- During emergency situations, the general public and media will demand information about the emergency situation and instruction on proper self-protection actions
- The local media, particularly television and radio, will perform an essential role in providing emergency instructions and the most current information to the public
- The State Joint Information Center (JIC) at its primary site at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), or at an alternate site, will have electricity, telephone and other forms of communication, and have the ability to monitor local and national news through television, radio and/or the internet
- The State JIC will have enough trained staff and/or volunteers to perform its mission.
- The JIC is activated when the emergency or disaster is of such a magnitude that the demands of the public and media for information require separate facilities for handling information requests
- If a major disaster occurs, all activated JIC member PIOs will be called up, regardless of whether or not their agencies are directly involved in the incident
- Alternate and satellite JICs may be established
- The federal, state and local PIOs will work together in the same JIC
- PIOs will support field operations such as PDA teams and JFO

B. CONTINGENCIES

Nevada faces natural and man-made threats, and due to that fact, ESF #15 and JIC members have been training with an all hazards approach. Ongoing training is mandated annually for ESF #15, JIC members and NDEM staff overall to ensure all parties are equipped with the knowledge and resources to access the situation and respond appropriately.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

To achieve the Governor's intent, the Governor's Press Secretary (GPS) is Nevada's oversight authority for all matters of public and emergency information. The ESF 15 will function as the lead for all public information operations during an event and as needed may activate and operate the JIC in a phased manner while coordinating with the GPS and the SEOC SERT Chief to develop and deliver accurate, coordinated, consistent, and timely messages for the State.

A. GENERAL

- ESF 15 is responsible for developing and releasing public information about the incident to the media, incident personnel and other appropriate agencies and organizations as approved through the proper channels
- ESF 15 may appoint as many assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies, jurisdictions or other response partners (such as private sector and non-governmental organizations)
- ESF 15 is appointed by the SEOC SERT Chief or the GPS to support the information needs of the response; establish, maintain and deactivate the JIC; and represent and advise the SEOC SERT Chief or the GPS on all public information matters relating to the incident

B. ACTIONS**1. PREPAREDNESS**

The ESF 15 PIO in coordination with the Department of Public Safety PIO, GPS, and Enterprise Information Technology Services will implement a comprehensive multi-media emergency information program which places an emphasis on family preparedness through coordinated print and broadcast outlets as well as press conferences and briefings by the ESF 15 PIO and NDEM Staff Information Officer.

The ESF 15 primary agency is continually involved with training and exercises, and serves as a member of other Nevada agency task forces. This involvement allows ESF 15 and NDEM to remain connected to relevant public information and warning outlets.

2. MITIGATION

The ESF 15 Primary agency is involved in continually promoting public awareness through sharing information regarding the top threats to the State, attending events such as National Night Out, promoting Cyber Security Month, and attending public and private sector events and community presentations.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

The ESF 15 PIO will publicize, through the media, response activities that directly impact or benefit affected communities. Publicized activities can include: the location of shelters and feeding stations, the location of comfort stations, boil water orders, road closure information, school and office closing information and environmental hazards.

ESF 15 will respond and the State JIC will be organized and staffed as determined by the size and requirements of the incident. Under the Incident Command System (ICS) the JIC is flexible and scalable. Incidents are typed in accordance with NIMS based on the complexity of the incident. The state JIC organization will maintain a core structure of functions but may increase or decrease in size based on the incident typing and the needs of the incident as determined by ESF 15.

Type 5 Incident (Minor Local Incident No State JIC Involvement)

- During a type 5 incident the SEOC is usually not activated and coordination of resources is handled through the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) Duty Officer
- The Duty Officer normally will not activate ESF 15
- Incident response and local media coverage is confined within the first Operational Period and often within a few hours after resources arrive on-scene
- Local PIO for a response organization or jurisdiction is able to handle the volume of media and community inquiries internally without the activation of the State JIC

Type 4 Incident (Moderate local incident PIO/partial JIC Activation)

- Generally localized to one jurisdiction
- The NDEM Duty Officer transitions authority to the SEOC SERT Chief who may partially activate the SEOC
- The SEOC SERT Chief may stand up ESF 15
- Incident response and local media coverage is usually limited to one Operational Period of 12 hours or less; ESF 15 staffing will typically require only one work shift
- ESF 15 may activate additional personnel as warranted, but it usually will not necessitate the activation of the JIC
- ESF 15 may coordinate with local PIOs to assist the local jurisdiction with information management
- Examples include increased threat warnings, a large building fire, hazmat release, school bus accident or tornado

Type 3 Incident (Major local incident or moderate incident involving more than one county / Partial JIC Activation)

- Incident response and local media coverage may extend into multiple operational periods of 12 hours or longer
- JIC staffing may require multiple work shifts
- Additional capabilities are needed and the JIC expands to include branches
- ESF 15 may coordinate with local PIOs to assist the local jurisdiction with information management

- Rural jurisdictions may utilize the State JIC to provide the jurisdiction with direct PIO support
- Examples include a plant explosion, train derailment, school shooting, or flooding

Type 2 Incident (Major State incident which includes multiple jurisdictions, full JIC activation)

- Incident response and state/regional media coverage may last multiple days or weeks
- JIC staffing will require multiple work shifts and staff replacements.
- Response personnel from other counties, regions, state or national organizations arrive to supplement local city/county resources
- May result in a presidential disaster declaration
- Local jurisdiction information management resources may become overwhelmed and need additional support to coordinate public information
- Examples include a multi-county earthquake, flood or wildfire

Type 1 Incident (Incident of National Significance / Full JIC Activation)

- Incident response and national media coverage will last multiple weeks or months
- Response will exhaust state resources; many federal and other state resources will be employed
- Unified Coordination Group with a Unified State/Federal JIC will be employed
- Public information requirements and media attention will be intense and require a more robust joint information organization to support the needs of the afflicted jurisdictions
- Examples include a major terrorist attack, major earthquake or national pandemic

a. NOTIFICATION

- When the SEOC is activated, the NDEM Chief or a designee will notify the GPS of the emergency or disaster that could warrant the activation of ESF 15
- Depending on the severity and scale of the emergency, the GPS, the ESF 15 PIO, the DPS PIO and the NDEM Chief will determine the need for the establishment of a JIC
- If the JIC is deemed necessary, the JIC Director will deploy the logistics team, as necessary, to set up the facility
- PIO's will be notified through a procedure outlined in Communicator NXT

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- Coordinate information mission assignments in support of local jurisdiction incident response
- Be the first and best source of information
- Develop, recommend and execute public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Governor or the SEOC SERT Chief
- Advise the Governor or the SEOC SERT Chief concerning public affairs issues that could impact the response

- Ensure the various response agencies' information personnel work together to minimize conflict
- Gain and maintain public trust and confidence
- Gather information about the crisis
- Capture appropriate images of the incident through video and photos to be released to the media
- Write and communicate emergency public information regarding public protective actions, evacuations, sheltering and other public safety messages
- Ensure the timely and coordinated release of accurate information to the public by providing a single release point of information
- Facilitate and manage control of rumors
- Monitor and measure public perception of the incident
- Inform the Governor or the SEOC SERT Chief of public reaction, attitude and needs

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

When the appointed ESF #15 and briefed by the SEOC SERT Chief, the following actions must be taken to establish and manage a JIC

- Assume all responsibilities of ESF 15, as needed
- Supervise all JIC operational and administrative activities
- Ensure proper organization of JIC
- Oversee all operations of the JIC
- Coordinate internal JIC information flow
- Set JIC staff work hours and daily operating schedule
- Maintain unit log (See *ICS Form 214* in Appendix C in the Joint Information System Operations Plan)
- Respond to the local jurisdiction's public information support requests
- Advise ESF 15 and IC/UC about recommended public information strategies
- Assess and assign JIC staff to appropriate roles (See *JIC Staff Self-Assessment Survey* in Appendix D in the Joint Information System Operations Plan)
- Provide training or coaching to JIC staff as needed
- Coordinate with Logistics Section Chief (LSC) to obtain equipment, supplies and other resources for the JIC

5. RECOVERY

Recovery occurs when major response activities are completed and operations focus on restoring services, continuing government operations, promoting economic recovery and restoring the incident area to pre-disaster conditions. The JIC may be employed to present recovery messaging and how citizens and visitors can receive assistance. The JIC may deactivate and be reactivated to function on an as needed basis.

The ESF 15 PIO, working in conjunction with the SEOC, will respond to media inquiries for damage assessment statistics and estimates. In coordination with the FEMA, the ESF 15 PIO will publicize the status of any emergency or disaster declarations, the types of assistance available to emergency-disaster victims and the recovery center locations. When requested, ESF 15 staff will support a Joint Field Office operation.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Information Exchange Matrix 1 – for Public Information Officers can be found in Appendix B in the Nevada State JIC Operational Plan. This information exchange matrix describes what types of information or resources the PIO should obtain from specific response positions within the ICS organization, as well as what information or resources the ESF 15 should provide to those same positions.

The following table details PIO toolkit contents to assist with the organization and job responsibilities of ESF #15 and assigned JIC members.

| PIO TOOLKIT CONTENTS | |
|---|---|
| Annex A: Job Aids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the Initial Response Establishing a JIC Demobilizing a JIC Developing an Operating Schedule Producing a status Board Validating Rumors Providing Media Briefing | Annex B: Job Action Sheets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JIC - PIO JIC – JIC Manager JIC – APIO for Media Relations JIC – APIO for Research and Writing JIC – APIO for Special Projects JIC – APIO for External Relations |
| Annex C: Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity Log (ICS 214) Assignment List (ICS 204) Incident Status Summary (ICS 209) General Message (ICS 213) NDEM Action Request Form | Annex D: References, Worksheets and Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily Checklist Planning P JIC Staff Self- Assessment Survey Daily Brief Worksheet |

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

Laptop computer, keyboard, mouse, iPad, printer, paper, pens, and PIO Toolkit

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Go Kits – Including laptop computer, iPad, cell phone, camera, memory cards, recorder, ear plugs, note pads, writing utensils, contact lists, power strip, keyboard, mouse, printer, job aids, action sheets, table and chairs, forms and PIO Toolkit. Additional personnel as determined by the nature, size, location and requirements of the incident. Facility must have internet access, ability to use WebEOC, and broadcast ability.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Go Kits – Including laptop computer, iPad, cell phone, camera, memory cards, recorder, ear plugs, note pads, writing utensils, contact lists, power strip, keyboard, mouse, printer, job aids, action sheets, forms and PIO Toolkit. Additional personnel as determined by the nature, size, location and requirements of the incident.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The purpose of this COOP plan is to provide the framework for the NDEM to restore and maintain essential functions in the event of an emergency that affects operations. This document establishes the NDEM's COOP program procedures for addressing four types of extended disruptions:

- Loss of access to a facility
- Loss of services due to a reduced workforce
- Loss of services due to potential of facility contamination
- Loss of services due to equipment or systems failure

The goal of continuity planning is to reduce the consequence of any disruptive event to a manageable level. The NDEM COOP plans are designed to:

- Minimize loss of life, injury, and property damage
- Mitigate the duration, severity, or pervasiveness of disruptions that do occur
- Achieve the timely and orderly resumption of essential functions and the return to normal operations
- Protect essential facilities, equipment, records, and assets
- Be executable with or without warning
- Meet the operational requirements of the NDEM no later than 12-hours after activation.
- Meet the sustainment needs of the NDEM for up to 30-days or longer
- Ensure the continuous performance of essential functions and operations during an emergency, including those such as pandemic influenza that require additional considerations beyond traditional continuity planning

The NDEM is committed to the safety and protection of its personnel, contractors, operations, and facilities. This plan provides the NDEM with a framework that is designed to minimize potential impact during an event.

A. PLANS

Notification System

The contact information for employees who should be notified if the NDEM is threatened by or experiences an incident that requires COOP plan activation is entered into the NDEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed by NDEM computers or through the internet. The decision to activate the COOP Plan resides with the NDEM chief or the SEOC SERT Chief if the SEOC is activated. (COOP activation will be discussed in the next section: Concept of Operations). The Rapid Recall list is located in Appendix A.

External Contacts

Emergency Support Function (ESF) primary and secondary contacts are listed in Appendix A. Also included in Appendix A is contact information for external contractors, vendors, suppliers or others who would most likely need to be contacted if the NDEM is threatened

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for:

- Developing and delivery of public information
- Monitoring news reports and responding in kind
- Set up and operations of the mobile Joint Information Center at the alternate SEOC site
- Reconstitution of normal JIC operations

B. PROCEDURES

If normal operations are disrupted at the SEOC, there may be a need to perform essential functions at alternate SEOC locations, mobile and or virtual JIC. Each Alternate SEOC has been established by contract in the case of an emergency where the SEOC cannot be occupied for some reason, the alternate SEOC may be activated. Depending on the location of the incident or disaster, a mobile JIC may be activated near the proximity to the event. A virtual JIC will be activated for smaller incidents.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

The Chief of NDEM will determine if the conditions exist that will necessitate the activation of the COOP plan and that the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is or will soon be unsuitable for SEOC operations. The Chief will also make the determination as to which alternate SEOC site will be activated for transfer of SEOC operations.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for:

- Activate, set up and operations of the mobile Joint Information Center (JIC) at the alternate SEOC site
- Reconstitution of normal JIC operations
- Activate plans, procedures and policies for coordinating, managing and disseminating public information and warning
- Activate and deploy public information affairs personnel
- Identify public information needs and media types and utilization of the affected area
- Coordinate and delivery of internal information programs
- Coordinate and delivery of external information programs
- Coordinate and delivery of public emergency information
- Monitor communications, news reports and information systems as needed to identify information to be disseminated to the public

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC**a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS**

- Notify personnel of threat
- Alert JIC personnel of deployment to alternate SEOC location
- Ensure staff have go kits and are ready for transfer of operations
- Make arrangements for staff transportation and equipment to alternate worksite
- Determine what additional resources are needed to operate
- Assign positions to JIC personnel based on the needs, resources, size, and location of the incident
- Coordinate 12 hour work shifts, food schedules and job responsibility shift changes

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

- Alert and notify JIC personnel of the incident through the automatic emergency alert system
- The recorded automated message will ask the JIC members to report to a specific time and location as determined by the nature, size, location and requirements of the incident
- Or the message will request JIC members to call in to a specific number for details as determined by the nature, size, location and requirements of the incident

- Determine what additional resources are needed to operate
- Assign positions to JIC personnel based on the needs, resources, size, and location of the incident
- Coordinate 12 hour work shifts, food schedules and job responsibility shift changes

VIII. REFERENCES

State of Nevada Joint Information System Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Emergency Management. 2012.

National Response Framework. Federal Emergency Management Agency. January 2008.
<http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-core.pdf>

National Incident Management System. Federal Emergency Management Agency. December 2008.
http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/NIMS_core.pdf

ANNEX Q - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 16: MILITARY SUPPORT

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: | Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Primary Contact Number: (775) 887-7200 |
| SUPPORT AGENCIES: | State No state agencies are currently assigned to support the Nevada National Guard. However, the request for support from state and local agencies will determine the support requirement. Federal National Guard Bureau (NGB) Department of Defense (DOD) |

I. INTRODUCTION

ESF 16 functions as the liaison between the Department of Emergency Management, more specifically the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and the Nevada National Guard on information concerning all assets and requests for military assistance. The military has many specialized assets, along with a specialized skill set which either civilian agencies do not have, or have in limited quantities. These assets are located strategically across the state, at other states' National Guard, or in the Department of Defense (DoD).

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the ESF 16 liaison is to provide a knowledgeable resource of all military assets and capabilities to the SEOC or Duty Officer (DO) to locate, source and deem as a feasible resource/capability in response to requests from state and local agencies.

B. SCOPE

ESF 16 is the link between the SEOC, the Nevada National Guard (NVNG), NGB, and DOD. ESF 16 advises state agencies on military capabilities that can be provided to state and local agencies.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada National Guard | Commands the Nevada Air and Army National Guard. The Office of the Military will coordinate activation and deployment of military assets within the state of Nevada in support of state and local agencies. |

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| SUPPORT AGENCY: National Guard Bureau | Provides support to state through the Nevada National Guard. |
| SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Defense | The DoD, through US Northern Command (NORTHCOM), supervises all Title 10 United States Code (T-10 USC) military assets deployed within the US for disaster relief, Homeland Defense, or other support to state and local agencies. |

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Military assets operate under a variety of laws, regulations and directives. Authority often depends on and the funding source. Military assets may be in one of three statuses: State Active Duty (SAD), Title 32 USC (T-32 USC), or T-10 USC.

State Active Duty (SAD): Assets in SAD are funded by the State of Nevada and are governed by Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) Chapter 412. The Governor of the state is the Commander in Chief. SAD only applies to National Guard assets, whether from Nevada or another state. T-10 USC or reserve assets cannot be in SAD. Liability resides with the state. Guardsmen in SAD are considered employees of the state.

Title 32 USC: Assets in T-32 USC are funded by the federal government, but governed by state law. The Governor of Nevada remains Commander in Chief. Assets activated from the NG are governed by NRS Chapter 412, USC Title 32, and applicable Army and Air Force regulations. T-10 USC or reserve assets cannot deploy in T-32 USC status. Liability resides with the federal government. Guardsmen in T-32 USC are considered employees of the federal government.

Title 10 USC: Assets in T-10 USC include active duty or reserve (Army, Marines, Navy and Air Force) assets, and National Guard units when activated in a T-10 USC status. T-10 USC assets are governed by federal law, applicable Army and Air Force regulations, and the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The President of the United States is the Commander in Chief. Units in T-10 USC status are prohibited by Title 18 USC from performing law-enforcement type duties (e.g. traffic control, security patrols) except under specific exceptions granted by the US Congress.

B. POLICIES

Policies concerning the deployment of military units include NGR 500-1, NVNG Operations Plan 13-01 All Hazards Plan, Title 10 USC, Title 32 USC, UCMJ, NRS 412, appropriate Army Regulations (ARs), and Air Force Instructions (AFIs). Generally, National Guard and federal units cannot respond to an incident outside their command unless orders are received from proper authority. However, unit commanders of all components (active duty, reserve and National Guard) have

immediate response authority and can respond to incidents in their local community in order to protect and preserve life.

IV. SITUATION

The military has a variety of assets, units and specialized capabilities. Military assets are designed to provide for the nation's defense and are equipped for the harsh conditions they may encounter. Their ability to handle harsh and chaotic situations allows them to be adaptable in many situations. The military can aid in fire suppression, earthquake response, flood response, civil disturbance, Search and Rescue, terrorist attack and other incidents as needed. Military capabilities fall under support in 10 essential categories (general categories of types of support are included to give an idea of the type of support but are not limited to those items):

- (1) Aviation/Airlift
 - a. Fixed wing
 - i. Heavy lift
 - ii. Medical Evacuation
 - iii. Personnel Transport
 - b. Rotary wing
 - i. Air tanker
 - ii. Imagery
 - iii. Hoist
 - iv. Medical Evacuation
 - v. Remote area evacuation or insertion
 - c. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle with imagery equipment
- (2) Command and Control (C2)
 - a. Command and control of activated units
 - b. Reporting and situational awareness for support agencies
 - c. Public Affairs
- (3) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives(CBRNE) response
 - a. CST
 - b. CERFP
 - c. HRF
- (4) Engineering
 - a. Horizontal (e.g. bulldozers, front loaders)
 - b. Vertical (e.g. cranes)
- (5) Medical
 - a. First aid stations
 - b. Medical evacuation
- (6) Communications
 - a. Radio and data equipped vehicles with operators
 - b. Radio and data to base stations with operators
- (7) Transportation (for people, equipment or supplies)
 - a. High clearance vehicles
 - b. Heavy lift vehicles
- (8) Security

- a. Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances
- b. Traffic Control
- c. Law enforcement support
- (9) Logistics
 - a. Food service operations
 - b. Temporary shelter
 - c. Emergency power generation
- (10) Maintenance

A. ESF 16 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

- NVNG units will continue to be federally mobilized in support of Overseas Contingency Operations.
- Not more than 50% of NVNG units will ever be mobilized at one time, leaving no less than 50% available to support state and local agencies. However, a portion of this 50% may be in pre-mobility status and unavailable for domestic response missions.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for law enforcement support from other states will be upheld and will be executable during localized, major disasters, at the direction of the Governor.
- Out-of-state National Guard (OSNG) personnel are not authorized to perform law enforcement support or external security missions in accordance with Nevada Revised Statutes without formal written authorization by each state's respective Governor. Pre-coordination of such agreements is recommended if a requirement OSNG security forces is anticipated.
- Major disasters will occur in Nevada, requiring the integration and coordination of NVNG, NG, T-10 USC assets.

B. CONTINGENCIES

- ESF 16 personnel will co-locate with all other ESFs within the SEOC (or an alternate location) during contingency events.
- ESF 16 personnel require telephone and computer access and desk space (commensurate with other ESF personnel) to perform their mission.
- ESF 16 personnel have access to stand-alone computer and communications equipment, allowing them to perform their mission in the event the SEOC must re-locate to a location with limited infrastructure.
- The ESF 16 function can be fulfilled by Joint Operations Center (JOC) personnel until dedicated ESF 16 personnel are available and on-site.
- Personnel assigned to the ESF 16 function anticipate working 12-hour shifts. ESF 16 personnel will require food and lodging arrangements commensurate with other ESF personnel dependent on the nature of the contingency.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

The NVNG maintains a Joint Operation Center (JOC) that is co-located with NDEM and SEOC. When military assets are requested, the SEOC or DO will contact the ESF 16 cell or the JOC with the specific mission requirement. ESF 16 or the JOC will communicate with the NVNG, NGB, and/or DOD in order to find the asset most suited to fulfill the requirement. The JOC maintain situational awareness of military assets deployed in the state to include reporting capabilities, resources, mission status, personnel numbers, legal considerations, and cost. The JOC also maintains liaison with DOD via military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers and Defense Coordinating Officers.

B. ACTIONS

The NVNG maintains a standing All Hazards Plan (AHP) that describes the activation and response of the National Guard and command and control of military forces within the state of Nevada. The AHP is a 6 phase plan that goes from preparing for an incident to demobilization.

1. PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness corresponds to the NVNG Phase I: (Shape) Steady State Phase. This phase is currently ongoing and is a continuous process until forces are instructed to mobilize by proper authority. For functions performed during steady-state, reference OPLAN 11-04 (NV All-Hazards OPLAN / FY 11-12).

2. MITIGATION

Mitigation corresponds to the NVNG Phase II: (Anticipate). This phase begins when the SEOC contacts the NVNG in response to a no-notice event or with a planned event. This phase ends when Joint Force Headquarters-Nevada (JFHQ-NV) has received orders from the President of the United States, Governor of Nevada, or proper authority to support state or local authorities and assigned assets are activated (or when determination is made that forces are not needed for an event).

3. INITIAL RESPONSE**a. NOTIFICATION**

Notification corresponds to the NVNG Phase III: (Respond). Phase III begins once NVNG assets are requested. Phase III activities include: assigning assets based on mission requirements. The response phase ends once Initial Operating Capability (IOC) is established on scene.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Through the NV-JOC, ESF 16 maintains situational awareness of the incident and of deployed forces.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

Continuing Response corresponds to NVNG Phase IV: (Operate). The NVNG will establish Full Operating Capability (FOC) to meet the needs of the supported state or local agency. Ultimately, NVNG cannot and will not act as the Incident Commander (IC). The Operational Phase ends when the state or local authority resumes control of the incident within their capability means, and releases the assets and no further request for assets are received.

5. RECOVERY

Recovery corresponds to NVNG Phase V: (Stabilize). The Stabilization Phase ends when determination is made that NVNG support is no longer required.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC**

The NVNG maintains a Joint Operation Center (JOC) that is co-located with the state NDEM and SEOC. The JOC is staffed and equipped to be self sufficient. ESF 16 will be located in the SEOC and requires a desk, computer and phone. The equipment required for the JOC to function is listed in the JOC- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

ESF 16 personnel have access to stand-alone computer and communications equipment, allowing them to perform their mission in the event the SEOC must relocate to a site with limited infrastructure. Access to 110-volt (household) electrical source will be required for sustained operations. The requirements for the ESF 16 cell are listed in the JOC-SOP.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Field liaison officers (LNOs) are equipped with kits that provide all the necessary supplies and communication equipment that are required to function in support of state and local agencies. LNOs will require support from the IC for lodging, food, and an area to perform their duties. The requirements for deployment are listed in the LNO SOP.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS**A. PLANS**

During small scale support operations, the NVNG JOC is the primary contact for military assets and will maintain operations in Carson City. ESF 16 and the NVNG JOC can quickly move and set up operations in remote facilities. The details can be found in the NVNG OPLAN 13-01: All Hazards Plan.

B. PROCEDURES**1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC**

ESF 16 will relocate with the SEOC as required. The NVNG JOC has the ability to relocate as required.

2. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC**a. DEPLOYMENT WHILE ON DUTY HOURS**

The NV-JOC has a full time staff that will handle incidents as they arise. As an incident grows and there are increases in military assets on the ground the JOC will require additional personnel from the NVNG to supplement the fulltime staff.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

The NV-JOC duty officer will be the point of contact at 775-887-7200. Off duty personnel will report to either the NV-JOC or closest Armory to receive required equipment.

VIII. REFERENCES

NVNG OPLAN 13-01 Nevada All Hazards Plan, Joint Force Headquarters
NVNG J5 Plans and Policy

NVNG Joint Operations Center – Standard Operating Procedures
NVNG J3 Operations

NVNG Liaison Officer - Standard Operating Procedures
NVNG J3 Operation

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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|-------|--|
| AAR | After Action Report |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act |
| AEOC | Alternate Emergency Operations Center |
| AFRCC | Air Force Rescue Coordination Center |
| AHP | All Hazards Plan |
| AMBER | America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response |
| APHIS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service |
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| ARES | Amateur Radio Emergency Service |
| ARF | Action Request Form |
| AVIC | Area Veterinarian In Charge |
| BPA | Bonneville Power Administration |
| CAP | Civil Area Patrol |
| CBRN | Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear |
| CBRNE | Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control |
| CERT | Community Emergency Response Team |
| CIKR | Critical Infrastructure - Key Resources |
| CIO | Chief Information Officer |
| CMS | Consumable Medical Supplies |
| COG | Continuity of Government |
| COOP | Continuity of Operations Plan |
| CST | Civil Support Team |
| DAS | Division of Aging Services |
| DEOC | Department Emergency Operations Center |
| DFO | Disaster Field Office |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| DMAT | Disaster Medical Assistance Team |
| DME | Durable Medical Equipment |
| DMORT | Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team |
| DO | Duty Officer |
| DOA | Department of Administration |
| DOC | Department Operations Center |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| DPBH | Department of Public and Behavioral Health |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DRC | Disaster Recovery Center |

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| DSCO | Deputy State Coordinating Officer |
| DSNS | Division of Strategic National Stockpile |
| EAA | Emergency Assistance Account |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| EIA | Energy Information Administration |
| EIDL | Economic Injury Disaster Loans |
| EITS | Enterprise Information Technology Services |
| EMAC | Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| EMC | EMC Corporation |
| EMI | Emergency Management Institute |
| EMS | Emergency Medical Services |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| ESFC | Emergency Support Function Coordinator |
| FAD | Foreign Animal Disease |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FCO | Federal Coordinating Officer |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FMA | Flood Mitigation Assistance |
| FMS | Federal Medical Station |
| FNSS | Functional Needs Support Services |
| GAR | Governor's Authorized Representative |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| GOE | Governor's Office of Energy |
| GPS | Governor's Press Secretary |
| HF | High Frequency |
| HIPAA | Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act |
| HMA | Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| HMGP | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program |
| HRF | High Readiness Force |
| HSEEP | Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program |
| HSPD | Homeland Security Presidential Directive |
| IAP | Incident Action Plan |
| IBM | International Business Machines |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IED | Improvised Explosive Device |
| IHP | Individuals and Households Program |
| IMAT | Incident Management Assistance Team |

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|----------|---|
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| IP | Improvement Plan |
| IT | Information Technology |
| JFO | Joint Field Office |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| JRSOI | Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration |
| JTTF | Joint Terrorism Task Force |
| LNO | Liaison Officer |
| LTAR | Local Threat Assessment Report |
| MACS | Multi Agency Coordination System |
| MARS | Military Auxiliary Radio Service |
| MCAD | Medical Countermeasures Acquisition & Distribution |
| MCC | Mobile Communication Center |
| MRC | Medical Reserve Corps |
| MS | Microsoft |
| NACC | Northern Nevada Area Communications Consortium |
| NAWAS | National Warning System |
| NCORE | Nevada Core Systems |
| NCRP | National Council on Radiation Protection |
| NDA | Nevada Department of Agriculture |
| NDEM | Nevada Division of Emergency Management |
| NDEP | Nevada Division of Environmental Protection |
| NDF | Nevada Division of Forestry |
| NDIP | Nevada Dispatch Interconnection Project |
| NDMS | National Disaster Medical System |
| NDOT | Nevada Division of Transportation |
| NEMAC | Nevada Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| NFIP | National Flood Insurance Program |
| NGB | National Guard Bureau |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NGR | National Guard Regulation |
| NHP | Nevada Highway Patrol |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NNSS | Nevada National Security Site |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association |
| NORTHCOM | Northern Command |
| NRF | National Response Framework |
| NRS | Nevada Revised Statute |
| NSLA | Nevada State Library and Archives |
| NSRS | Nevada Shared Radio System |

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| NTAC | Nevada Threat Analysis Center |
| NTAS | National Terrorism Advisory System |
| NTS | Network Transport Services |
| NV TF1 | Nevada Task Force One |
| NVHAN | Nevada Health Alert Network |
| NVNG | Nevada National Guard |
| NWS | National Weather Service |
| ONA | Other Needs Assistance |
| OPLAN | Operations Plan |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| OSNG | Out-of-State National Guard |
| PA | Public Assistance |
| PAS | Personal Assistance Services |
| PDA | Preliminary Damage Assessment |
| PFO | Principal Federal Officer |
| PHMSA | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration |
| PHP | Public Health Preparedness |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| POC | Point of Contact |
| POD | Point of Distribution |
| PPD | Presidential Policy Directive |
| PSAP | Public Safety Answering Points |
| PW | Project Worksheets |
| RACES | Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services |
| RAILS | Radio, Internet, Landline phone/fax, Satellite phone |
| ROSS | Resource Ordering and Status System |
| RSS | Receiving, Staging, Storing |
| SAD | State Active Duty |
| SAPTA | Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency |
| SAR | Search and Rescue |
| SBA | Small Business Administration |
| SCEMP | State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| SCO | State Coordinating Officer |
| SDIT | State Disaster Identification Team |
| SDR | State Disaster Recovery |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operations Center |
| SERT | State Emergency Response Team |
| SFM | State Fire Marshal |
| SNACC | Southern Nevada Area Communications Council |
| SNS | Strategic National Stockpile |
| SOG | Standard Operating Guideline |

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|-------|---|
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SOSC | State On-Scene Coordinator |
| SPWB | State Public Works Board |
| STAR | State Technical Assistance Review |
| START | State Technical Assistance Response Teams |
| TAG | The Adjutant General |
| TBD | To Be Determined |
| TCL | Target Capabilities List |
| TEPW | Training and Exercise Planning Workshop |
| THIRA | Threats, Hazards, Identification, and Risk Assessment |
| TICP | Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan |
| TRG | Threat Response Guide |
| UCMJ | Uniform Code of Military Justice |
| UCS | Unified Command System |
| UHF | Ultra High Frequency |
| US | United States |
| USAR | Urban Search and Rescue |
| USC | United States Code |
| USDA | United State Department of Agriculture |
| USDI | United States Department of the Interior |
| USPHS | United States Public Health Service |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |
| VHF | Viral Hemorrhagic Fever |
| VOAD | Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters |
| VPN | Virtual Private Network |
| VS | Veterinary Services |
| VSA | Volunteer Staging Area |
| VSMS | Volunteer and Staff Management System |
| WAN | Wide Area network |
| WAPA | Western Area Power Administration |
| WCRCs | Washoe County Regional Communications System |
| WMD | Weapon of Mass Destruction |
| WSAR | Wildland Search and Rescue |