

State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



Brian Sandoval
Governor

October 2018

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 October 2018 SCEMP. This plan supersedes the January 2014 SCEMP and provides a flexible framework for emergency operations in the State of Nevada.

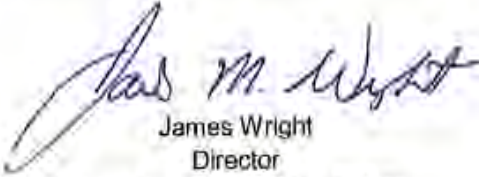
The SCEMP describes the system that is used by the State of Nevada to prevent, mitigate against, prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency or disaster. It also identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibilities for coordinating resources to support the State's response to an emergency 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 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*, *National Recovery Framework*, and the *National Incident Management System (NIMS)*. The SCEMP also complies with the *Emergency Management Standards* 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 practice and lessons learned during incident response or exercise play. Please direct comments, recommendations, edits, and questions regarding this plan to the Division of Emergency Management.

By virtue of the authority of the authority vested in me by the State of Nevada, I hereby promulgate and issue the 2018 State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan as the official guidance of all concerned.



James Wright
Director
Department of Public Safety

RECORD OF CHANGES AND ANNUAL REVIEW

Change Number	Date of Change	Page or Section	Summary of Change
1	2/15/2015	Base Plan	Annual Review
2	2/15/2015	90,93,94	Change in 1 authority and change in 4 references
3	2/15/2015	Annex H	Changes in phone numbers and corrections in grammar
4	2/15/2015	Annex I	Corrections in grammar
5	2/15/2015	Annex L	Corrections in grammar
6	2/25/2016	Base Plan	Annual Review, No Changes
7	5/20/2016	Annex A	Substantial changes
8	5/31/2018 – 10/1/2018	Full Plan	Full update and revision of the plan

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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.

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 Operations Center (SEOC) 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 18 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 ESFs in general follow the model of the National Response Framework (NRF).

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 (DEM), other state agencies, non-governmental agencies and private sector entities form the SEOC.

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 Support 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 SEOC.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex A: This series of appendices describe the 18 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 an emergency.

Hazard/Threat Specific Annex B: This annex address the unique aspects of how the state responds to the top identified hazards/threats which have the greatest probability to cause emergencies and disasters. These hazards include:

- Earthquake
- Wildfire/Urban Interface
- Flood
- Pandemic
- Cyber Attack
- Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack

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 the development of emergency plans. 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 SCEMP addresses the consequences of any emergency or disaster in which there is a need for state assistance or support.

The purpose of 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 SEOC will initiate, in coordination with tribal, 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 pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation, initial monitoring, and 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, the 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 (DEM) 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 (NRS), as amended.

Pursuant to NRS414, 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

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 stakeholders 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 six threats and hazards are identified for further analysis of its consequence and impacts.

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
Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack	2	3	4	2	2.60
Cyber Attack	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 may 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 Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS) as outlined in NRS 414A and will use available resources and automatic mutual aid before requesting state assistance.
- The state may stage or deploy resources prior to an anticipated event.
- The SEOC will be activated and staffed to support local operations as appropriate.
- The SEOC will utilize all available state resources to mitigate the impact of the emergency or disaster.
- Evacuation and sheltering may require regional coordination.
- The SEOC 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 and an organization structure based on the Incident Command System (ICS) that can be scaled to meet the needs of statewide operations as well as field operations.
- For major and catastrophic events, the SEOC 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).
- 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 2017 U.S. Census estimates, Nevada’s population is 2,998,039, making it the 34th 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 58 million individuals visited Nevada in 2015.
- Approximately 84.5% of the land within the State of Nevada is federally managed. This 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 local level which may include all political subdivision 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 or designee 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 Intrastate Mutual Aid (IMAS), 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 political subdivision 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 activating 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 IMAS, EMAC and other mutual aid agreements.
- Provide evacuation shelter facilities during a state or local emergency or disaster. 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 DEM. Each county designates a location for the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The county EOCs are staffed with representatives of county departments and county level volunteer organizations who will receive emergency information, coordinate tasking of resources, and critical decision making. 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 ESFs for specific incidents, to a full response utilizing all ESFs 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 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, its residents and visitors 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 Manager** coordinates the rendering of all state assistance, and is responsible for overall management and operation of the SEOC.
7. **SEOC Operations Section Chief** facilitates the coordination of resources and information from the affected jurisdiction. The SEOC Operations Chief oversees the 18 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), DEM Field Liaison(s) and the Recovery Branch, which are essential functions for a successful response and recovery operation. The SEOC Manager will issue mission assignments through the Operations Section Chief to the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) to fulfill. All requests for assistance are reviewed and prioritized by the SEOC Manager. The Operations Section Chief will coordinate with the 18 ESFs to fulfill these requests. All requests for assistance, and ESFs designated to respond to the request, are tracked in the SEOC.
8. **SEOC Planning Section 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 Planning Section maintains the SEOC's "Battle Rhythm" and produces the SEOC Incident Action Plan (IAP) The Plans Section is also responsible for gathering information and data to maintaining a "Common Operating Picture (COP)" of the emergency or disaster and facilitating the Geographical Information System (GIS) support to the SEOC.
9. **SEOC Logistics Section Chief** is responsible for coordinating all joint logistics (local, state, federal, nonprofit and contractor) for the deployment of resources 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 Section Chief** procures resources when needed and documents costs for financial reimbursement. They are also responsible for entering into emergency contracts.
11. **External Affairs and Public Information Officer (ESF15)** is responsible for the coordination of the state's external affairs and public information support to the affected jurisdictions. The ESF 15 is responsible for the activation of the State of Nevada Joint Information Center (JIC). ESF 15 manages all media requests to the state and monitors the media and social media for events and inaccuracies.
12. **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.
13. **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 Coordination Group (UCG) 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 political subdivisions to assure the necessary deployment of public and private 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, tribal, 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 catastrophic disasters.

- Maintaining a preparedness level that meets the needs of all persons, including those with 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, tribes, and 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 SEOC.
- Adopting standards and requirements for county and tribal emergency management plans. The standards and requirements ensure these 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.
- 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.

- Support community education and outreach to the public regarding the registry of persons with access and functional needs shelters.
- Preparing and distributing to appropriate state and local officials, catalogs of federal, state, and private assistance programs.
- Activating the SEOC and supporting 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 includes 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 preparedness, response and recovery activities assigned in its annex.

- Provide personnel to staff the SEOC when directed to do so by the Governor, Director of Public Safety, DEM Chief or SEOC leadership, or another appropriate state official.
- 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 DEM staff, and initiate response and recovery activities as dictated by the situation.
- Maintain accurate recordkeeping of declarations, logs of activities, resource request, situation reports, financial obligations 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 (ICS) provides for the flexibility to assign 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 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 emergency or 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 DEM for approval.

Section/Annex	Responsible Agency
Base Plan	DEM
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 Division
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
ESF 17: Cyber Security	Office of Cyber Defense and Coordination

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, Recovery and Mitigation: 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. Coordinate 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.

ESF-17, Cyber Security: The Office of Cyber Defense Coordination (OCDC) directs the state’s response to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recovery from attacks on state government’s cyber infrastructure. The OCDC also coordinates resources and expertise to support local government and private sector cyber-attacks in Nevada.

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 & 8-1	ESF-9	ESF-10	ESF-11	ESF-12	ESF-13	ESF-14	ESF-15	ESF-16	ESF-17
Department of Administration	S		S		S	S					S			S			S
Budget Division														S			S
Buildings And Grounds Division			S											S			
Enterprise IT Services		P			S						S						S
Fleet Services Division	S																
State Public Works Division			P		S												S
Purchasing Division					S		P							S			S
State Library and Archives Division														S			S
Department of Agriculture					S	S				S	P	S	S	S			

P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	ESF-1	ESF-2	ESF-3	ESF-4	ESF-5	ESF-6	ESF-7	ESF-8 & 8-1	ESF-9	ESF-10	ESF-11	ESF-12	ESF-13	ESF-14	ESF-15	ESF-16	ESF-17
Bureau of Weights and Measures												S					S
Department of Business and Industry	S						S			S				S			S
Division of Insurance														S			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			
State Historic Preservation Office			S											S			
Department of Health and Human Services	S	S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S			S
Board of Health										S							
Department of Personnel							S										

P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	ESF-1	ESF-2	ESF-3	ESF-4	ESF-5	ESF-6	ESF-7	ESF-8 & 8-1	ESF-9	ESF-10	ESF-11	ESF-12	ESF-13	ESF-14	ESF-15	ESF-16	ESF-17
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	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			S
Office of Cyber Defense Coordination		S			S								S				P
Capitol Police Division													S				
Division of Emergency Management		S	S	S	PS	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	P	P		S
Highway Patrol Division	S	S		S	S				S	S	S	S	P	S			S
Investigation Division										S							S

P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	ESF-1	ESF-2	ESF-3	ESF-4	ESF-5	ESF-6	ESF-7	ESF-8 & 8-1	ESF-9	ESF-10	ESF-11	ESF-12	ESF-13	ESF-14	ESF-15	ESF-16	ESF-17
Parole and Probation Division													S				
State Fire Marshal Division			S	S						S	S		S	S			S
Department of Transportation	P	S	P	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S			S
Department of Wildlife										S	S		S	S			
Governor's Office of Economic Development														S			S
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Regulation Board										S							S
Nevada National Guard	S	S		S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		P	S
Governor's Office of Energy					S							P					S
Office of the Attorney General										S			S	S			S
Office of the Governor														S			S
Public Utilities Commission of Nevada	S		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 NRF. These agencies are grouped under 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.

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 ESFs 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 and recovery by state and local government to emergencies, disasters, or catastrophic incident. In addition, businesses are 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 (DEM) is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a comprehensive statewide emergency management program. The DEM is responsible for coordinating its efforts with the federal government, with other departments and agencies of state government, with city, county, and tribal governments, 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 DEM or designee will make the decision whether to activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and whether to recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency.

B. State Emergency Operations Center/Recovery Center

The SEOC 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 SEOC is grouped into 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that carry out coordination and completion of response and recovery activities 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. As response operations have set conditions for recovery during an emergency or disaster, the SEOC will transition to the State Recovery Center and the 17 ESFs will be folded into the 6 Recovery Support Function (RSF) Taskforces.

C. State Readiness Levels

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

The SEOC is activated to an appropriate level during an event or incident. Dependent on the incident type and needs of the affected jurisdiction, 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 Division of Emergency Management personnel, necessary ESF staff, and external partners, as required.

Full activation: All primary and support agencies are notified. The SEOC is staffed by Emergency Management personnel, ESF staff, and external partners.

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 SEOC capabilities include an operations center to coordinate response and recovery efforts; 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 System (JIS) for coordinating information to the public.

1. State Emergency Operations Center Organization

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. DEM coordinates the activities of all organizations for emergency management within the state from the SEOC.

DEM 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 DEM personnel, augmented by designated state representatives from the Primary ESF and supporting agencies as required. It serves as the initial point-of-contact for the affected local governments, state 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, Planning, 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 Manager

The **SEOC Manager** is accountable to the Chief of DEM, the Director of Public Safety, and to the Governor for the overall operation of the SEOC during activation. The SEOC Manager is designated by the Chief of DEM. At full activation, this position must be occupied 24 hours per day. Details concerning SEOC Manager functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG.

b. Operations Section

The **Operations Section** is accountable for coordinating and directing resource management, and field activities in response and recovery from emergencies and disasters. Operations Section functions include Care Services, Natural Resources, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams, and DEM 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, documenting, analyzing, formatting, and distributing emergency/disaster information. The Planning Section keeps track of state resources and mission assignments, and documents SEOC activities in a periodical Situation Report (SitRep). SitReps are produced at a minimum once per operational period. The Planning Section is responsible for facilitating the planning of statewide SEOC 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 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 most service support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management. In support of field operations, the section is the single point of ordering responsible for receiving and processing resource requests which cannot be met at the local jurisdiction, resource records management, tracking the resources, and routing requests when relevant. The section also supports the day-to-day operational needs of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by arranging food services, providing tech support for computers, phones, and WebEOC, and ensuring the general needs of the EOC are met during activation. In addition, the Medical Plan and the Communications Plan are also developed under the auspices of the Logistics Section. 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 contracts, purchasing of goods and services, 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 Chief position must be occupied 24 hours per day.

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

f. External Affairs/ Public Information Officer (PIO)

The **External Affairs/Public Information Officer** is responsible for maintaining 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 coordinate with the situation unit to share the most up to date information. They ensure all necessary emergency information is available in as many public venues as possible. At full activation, this section must be staffed 24 hours per day.

Details concerning External Affairs/Public Information Officer functions and responsibilities are included in the SEOC SOG and the JIS 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 DEM Duty Officer will determine the initial level of SEOC activation to a level commensurate to the needs of the incident or event. SEOC staffing may increase or contract depending on the requirements of

the incident at the discretion of the SEOC Manager. 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 Coordination 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. DEM will alert FEMA that a request for federal assistance will be submitted. FEMA may pre-deploy a Liaison Officer to the SEOC and deploy an Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) when a Presidential declaration appears imminent. DEM will work closely with FEMA Region IX in all aspects of the federal assistance process through direct coordination with the FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC).

Federal assistance will be provided to the State through a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) 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 SEOC.

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, anticipated to be 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 or are anticipated to be exceeded. An emergency or disaster has the potential to threaten life, property, critical infrastructure and the environment. 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 may 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 may not have 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).

4. Lead Agency

Certain hazards may require the designation of a Lead Agency for response and recovery (e.g., Department of Corrections during prison riots or Division of Public and Behavioral Health during pandemic influenza outbreaks). During such emergencies, the Lead Agency may provide a team of decision makers to the SEOC. 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 NRS Chapter 414, 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 in accordance with local code. 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 State Coordinating Officer (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 NRS 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. DEM

The Division of Emergency Management derives its statutory duties and responsibilities, and emergency powers through NRS Chapter 414, 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 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 SEOC and assist local and tribal governments when the emergency or disaster exceeds the response capabilities of the city, county or tribe. The SEOC Manager 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 NRS 414.090, 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.
- To take whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

4. State Legislature

Under NRS 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 or disaster.”

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 and Detection, Alert and Warning, and Communications Systems and Interoperability

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

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

DEM'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 DEM 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 DEM 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 (NDF) 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. The University of Nevada Seismology Laboratory operates the Alert Wildfire System which through a set of cameras visually monitors

public lands throughout Nevada for signs of wildfire.

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 earthquake information in the region. The Nevada Seismological Laboratory disseminates seismic information to stakeholders including DEM, 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 of 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 metropolitan areas. The program operates via a system of filters located within Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 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 DEM Duty Officer and provide details regarding noteworthy events. The DEM Duty Officer will be notified of weather, flood, wildfire, seismological, radiological, pathological, terrorism and planned events by partner agencies. The DEM Duty Officer, in turn, will provide notification as required to DEM Staff, the External Affairs and Public Information Officer ESF 15, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), state agencies, and partner organizations.

The External Affairs and Public Information Officer ESF 15 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 EAS. 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 2,998,039 (2017 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 residing within the State of Nevada. 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. 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 (WCRC)
- Southern Nevada Area Communications Council (SNACC)
- Las Vegas Metro Police Open Sky System

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

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

In addition to these core systems, Nevada maintains a radio cache positioned in Carson City along with 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 FEMA Region IX Administrator. 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 NRS Chapter 414. 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 SOP, 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 DEM in an expedient manner.

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 may issue a local emergency or disaster declaration to the associated county(ies), or DEM, or directly to FEMA 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 DEM 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 exceeds the capability and resources of the county to control, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners may declare that 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 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 specific resources and support shall be forwarded to the Chief of DEM, in an expedient manner.
- The Chief of DEM will advise the Governor of the situation.

5. State Emergency Declaration Process

Under NRS 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.” NRS 439.970 and NRS 416.050 allow the Governor to declare a public health emergency or a water or energy emergency, respectively.

The Chief of DEM 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 DEM 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 (ESFs) of this plan will be accomplished by the DEM 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.

Requests for assistance from the Nevada National Guard will be forwarded to the Chief of DEM. 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 requests will be relayed to the Office of the Military.

The SEOC manager 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 to state stakeholders. Information to the news media and the public will be coordinated through ESF 15 prior to release.

One or more emergencies or disasters may affect a number of jurisdictions concurrently. In those instances, the state government will coordinate multi-jurisdictional support operations. The DEM 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, DEM 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 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 Region IX Administrator on eligibility for federal disaster assistance.
- Advise the FEMA Region IX 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 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 Region IX Administrator is in close contact with the Governor’s office, DEM and federal agencies having disaster assistance responsibilities. When federal aid is needed, the Governor or Chief of DEM will contact the FEMA Region IX 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 Region IX 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:

- Steady State: Normal conditions.
- Partial Activation: The SEOC is activated, but may not require full activation of every ESF.
- 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, DEM
- The SEOC Manager, 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 decisions to posture and commit resources, and implement plans and procedures.

2. Fusion Center

The Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC) and Fusion Centers 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 NTAC 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, under the direction of ESF15 (External Affairs and Public Information), 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)

GIS 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

Pursuant to NRS 414.040 the State of Nevada will maintain a statewide database, for the purposes of mutual aid, of its state agencies, political subdivisions, and tribal resources in a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant software system.

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 DEM may coordinate the pre-positioning of resources. The SEOC will coordinate with other local, state, federal non-profit and contractual agencies, organizations and companies regarding the pre-positioning of 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 FEMA Region IX, and FEMA 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 Finance Section, when and if approved by the SEOC Manager, with the assistance of ESF 7, or requested from federal

assets/resources. 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 Resource Request Form (RRF) or, if unavailable, any other form of communication and transferred to an RRF form by Logistics personnel. Once a request has been received by the Logistics 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 returned 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

The resources of the private sector may be called upon to assist with state and local emergency response and recovery activities. The private sector may be called upon to support the SEOC 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 Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS)

Nevada Revised Statute 414A establishes the Intrastate Mutual Aid System (NRS 414A). This law provides a statewide mechanism for coordination of requests and deployment of mutual aid resource during times of emergency or disaster. It establishes mandatory participation for public agencies and optional participation by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes or Nations located within the boundaries of this state. (NRS 414A.120)

Key components are as follows:

- Does not require a formal Declaration of Emergency.

- Provides for the identification and development of an inventory of resources for the purpose of mutual aid. (NRS 414A.100)
- Provides for an advisory committee consisting of emergency management and public safety professionals from participants who will advise and assist the Division of Emergency Management with the implementation and evaluation of the IMAS. This advisory committee is known as the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee or IMAC. (NRS 414A.110)
- The IMAC will develop comprehensive guidelines and procedures regarding, among other things, requests and recordkeeping for intrastate mutual aid.
- Provides for the adoption of regulations to administer the IMAS.
- Establishes the requirements for making a request for intrastate mutual aid through the System and the responsibilities of the requesting and assisting participants. (NRS 414A.130, 414A.140)
- Provides for reimbursement processes and responsibilities for costs associated with support provided among participants. (NRS 414A.150)
- Provides for the portability of licenses, certifications and permits held by emergency responders providing services for a requesting agency during an emergency or disaster. (NRS 414A.160)
- Provides that an emergency responder of an assisting participant is not an employee of a requesting participant and is not entitled to any benefits held by the employees of the requesting participant. (NRS 414A.170)
- Provides immunity from liability for assisting participants, except for acts of gross negligence, recklessness or willful misconduct. (NRS 414A.180)
- Authorizes the Governor to request mutual aid from participants for use in providing interstate mutual aid pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact ratified by the Legislature pursuant to NRS 415.010.

2. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The State of Nevada, along with all other states, has promulgated in statute the EMAC (NRS 415). 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

DEM 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 Supplemental Interstate Compact for Emergency Mutual Assistance between California and Nevada, 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 NRS 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, measures are to be taken to accommodate all individuals with access and functional needs and 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.

Counties may initiate their own protective measures, such as ordering evacuations and activating public shelters, including 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. Pets and Service Animals

In collaboration with the Nevada Department of Agriculture, DEM will address strategies for the sheltering of persons with pets in accordance with NRS Chapter 414 Nevada Revised Statute 414.095, 414.097 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 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.
- All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Any facility designated as a shelter must meet or exceed minimum safety requirements required by federal, state, and local regulations.

4. 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.

0. Preparedness Measures

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

1. All-Hazards Planning

The DEM utilizes an all-hazards approach in all of its planning programs. The goal is to ensure that the SEOC 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, mitigation planning, recovery 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.

5. Training and Exercises

The Training Program provides management and coordination of statewide training utilizing the state Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW), After Action Reports (AARs), the Nevada Training Working Group (NTWG) and annual surveys of statewide emergency Management personnel. The coordination includes all types of emergency management training both onsite and remotely through FEMA's consortium school program. The training includes Incident Command System (ICS), Public Information Officer (PIO), Cybersecurity, Complex Coordinated Attack (CCA) and All Hazard training. The training program manages the annual Nevada Preparedness Summit for statewide Emergency Management personnel from public and private sectors as all levels of government. There are several new program management projects in development including state Position Specific Task Books (PSTB) and the Nevada Certified Emergency Manager (NV-CEM).

The Exercise Program provides management and oversight of statewide exercise programs through Policy (Exercise Program Guidance - EPG), technical assistance, and annually through the Training and Exercise Planning Workshops. In addition, the Exercise Program provides for the validation of plans, policies, procedures, and skills sets of DEM staff and members of the SEOC using HSEEP Guidance and Policy in accordance with the Homeland Security Grants Program (HSGP).

P. Response Operations

1. SEOC Activation

When the SEOC activates, the State of Nevada duty officer issues a notice to the SEOC members as well as the appropriate ESFs to report to the SEOC. Once the SEOC is activated, the SEOC Manager provides a quick synopsis of the situation. The SEOC conducts incident action planning, with meetings to determine tactical coordination of operations and the availability of resources. The SEOC 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 SEOC manager may initiate other measures as necessary, such as:

- Contacting the FEMA Region IX 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 Coordination Group (UCG). 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 SEOC utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize both immediate and long-term field operations.

6. *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: jurisdiction conference calls, 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*

DEM 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 DEM 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*

Once the immediate response phase has been completed, the state will turn towards recovery to restore government function and community services.

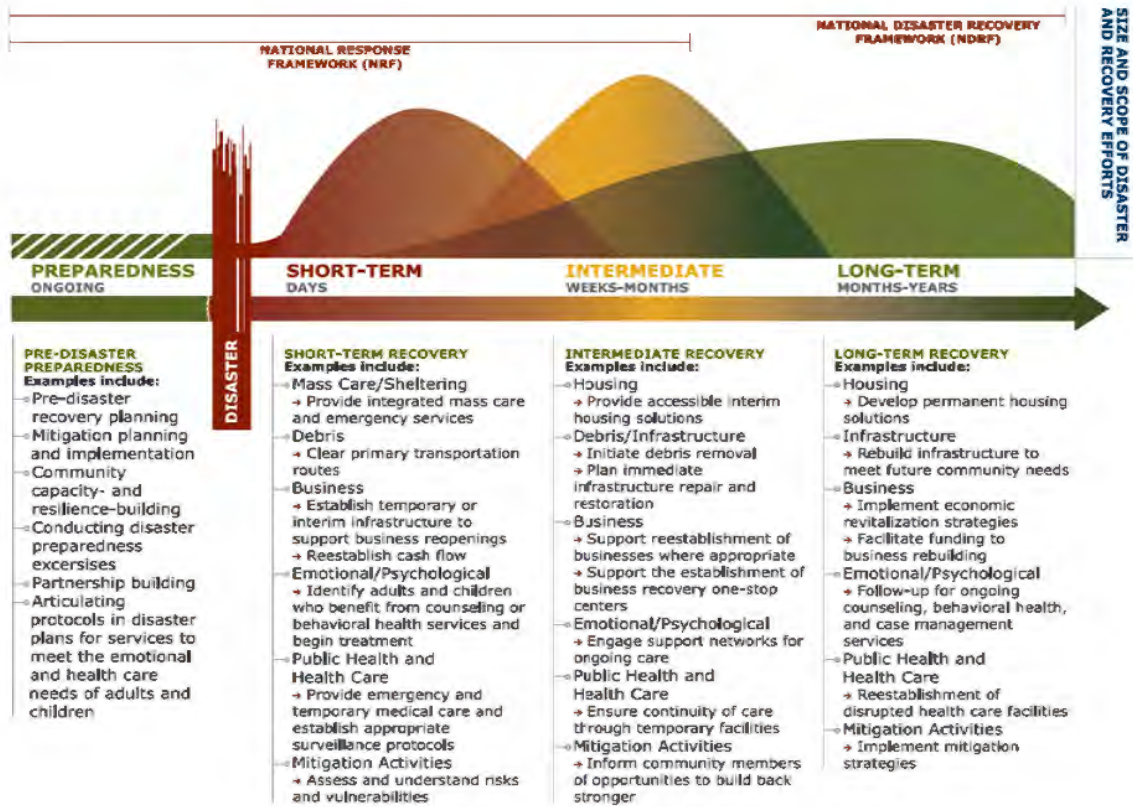
Consistent with NIMS and NRS Chapter 414, disaster preparedness and recovery will be driven at the local level by local and tribal recovery organizations. The state's role will be to assist in preparedness activities and recovery efforts when the required actions are beyond the capacity of the local jurisdiction where a disaster has occurred. This role will be fulfilled by the state recovery organization.

DEM is the primary agency for disaster recovery and DEM recovery personnel will staff the SEOC and will coordinate with appropriate support agencies, federal partners, tribal, county, and local governmental entities.

As response operations set conditions for recovery, the SEOC will transition to the Nevada Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). The SEOC Manager may transition to the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) or the DEM Chief may appoint a SDRC to manage the state's recovery efforts.

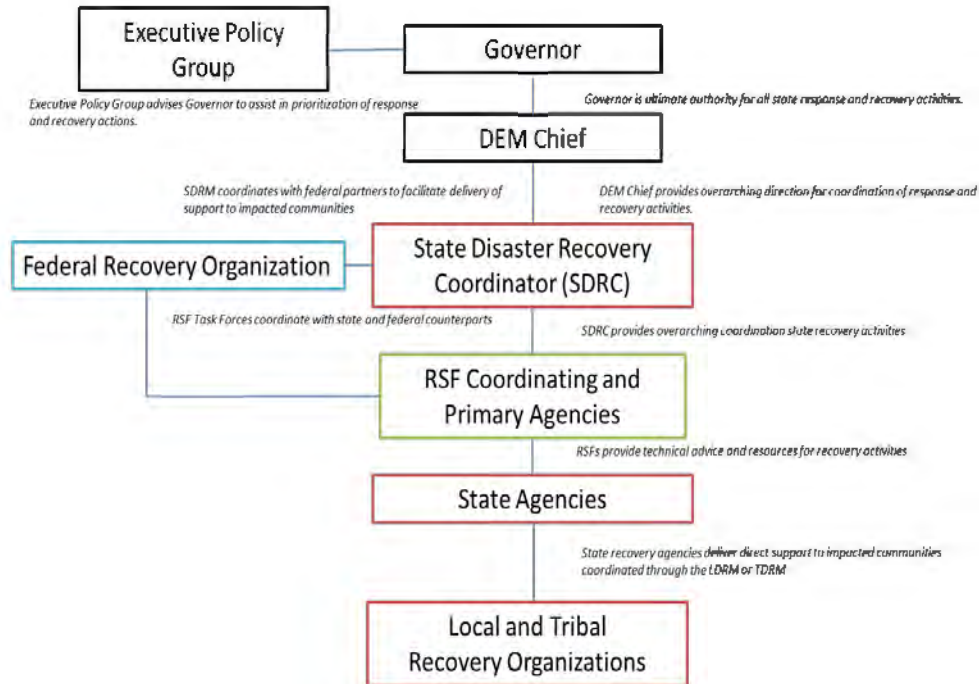
Transitioning to recovery from response operations, DEM, serving as the Coordinating Agency will coordinate the transition from ESFs to their respective RSFs. Lead state agencies for each ESF are responsible for supporting this transition.

Transition from ESFs to RSFs	
ESFs	RSFs
ESF 5 - Emergency Management: Division of Emergency Management ESF 7 - Purchasing: Department of Administration ESF 14 - Recovery: Division of Emergency Management ESF 15 - Emergency Public Information: Division of Emergency Management	RSF 1 - Community Planning and Capacity Building: Division of Emergency Management, Department of Health and Human Services
ESF 7 - Purchasing: Department of Administration ESF 14 - Recovery: Division of Emergency Management	RSF 2 - Economic Recovery: Division of Emergency Management
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 14 - Recovery: Division of Emergency Management	RSF 3 - Health and Human Services: Division of Emergency Management, Department of Health and Human Services
ESF 6 - Mass Care: Division of Emergency Management ESF 6 - Mass Care: Housing Division	RSF 4 - Disaster Housing: Division of Emergency Management, Nevada Housing Division
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 12 - Energy: Office of Energy	RSF 5 - Infrastructure Systems: Division of Emergency Management, Department of Administration - Public Works
ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering: State Public Works Board ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response: Division of Environmental Protection ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources: Department of Agriculture ESF 12 - Energy: Office of Energy	RSF 6 - Natural and Cultural Resources: Division of Emergency Management, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources



In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the coordination of these activities will transition to the appropriate units within DEM Recovery Section. In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the 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 NGOs.

The state recovery organization is designed to provide both policy directions for recovery activities as well as coordination of recovery support to impacted partners. The state recovery organization coordinates with the federal recovery management structure and local and tribal recovery organizations to harness federal and state resources in assisting with recovery. An organizational chart representing how the state will organize recovery operations is provided in below figure.



2. State Recovery Response

The DEM Chief has the statutory authority to act on behalf of the Governor under NRS 414 to assist local jurisdictions in times of need. The DEM Chief, acting as the SEOC Manager, will coordinate effective state support through the activation of ESFs within SEOC. Simultaneously, the SEOC Manager may appoint a Deputy SEOC Manager responsible for preparing for and leading recovery operations (functioning as the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator). The lead for recovery operations will initiate the following measures:

- Assist the SEOC Manager at the SEOC;
- Coordinate with local impacted communities and request FEMA and the 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 SEOC, local officials, and the SBA;
- Coordinate with SEOC 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 Emergency Support Centers (ESCs) to Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), as described in Section 4.5 of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework;
- 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;
- Depending on the type of Presidential Disaster Declaration received, activate the state assistance programs in the JFO; and
- Coordinate with FEMA to establish the JFO.

3. State Process

Upon notification that the local jurisdiction or tribal nation seeks state assistance, the Governor may declare a State of Emergency or Disaster and implement all or portions of the SCEMP. The Governor may declare an emergency or disaster in the absence of a local request. Emergency or disaster declarations shall indicate the nature of the emergency or disaster, the areas threatened areas subject to the proclamation, and the conditions that are causing the emergency or disaster.

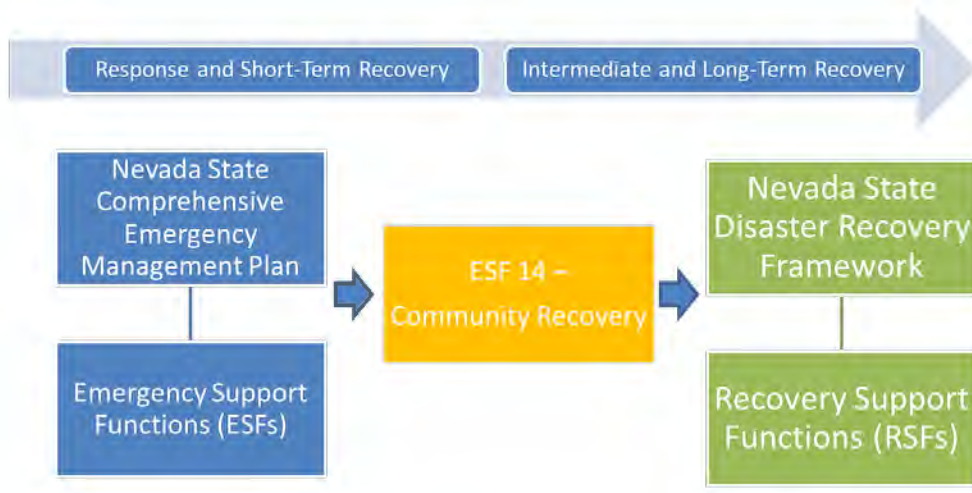
Only the Governor can originate the request for a Presidential declaration. The request will include an estimate of the types and amounts of supplementary federal assistance required. As the intensity of immediate response activities decrease, the SEOC may shift its efforts toward recovery planning and coordination. In anticipation of a transition toward recovery efforts, a recovery transition meeting should be held to discuss immediate priorities and needs. At the meeting, ESF 14 will facilitate the handoff from ESFs to RSFs. This meeting will produce the initial State Recovery Action Plan (SRAP). A template Recovery Action Plan can be found in Appendix E of the Framework. In addition, a Sample Recovery Transition Meeting Agenda can be found in Appendix F of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework.

Many short-term recovery efforts may be coordinated through the SEOC, but as efforts shift into intermediate and long-term activities, the SEOC function may be unnecessary or burdensome. Additional information related to the state declaration process can be found in Section 1 of the RRG.

4. Transition to Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery

A timeframe for the transition into longer-term recovery activities may vary based on the nature and complexity of a given disaster. Typically, a decrease of short-term recovery activities may coincide and overlap with an increase in intermediate and long-term recovery activities. Not all functions and efforts within the overall recovery operation may follow the same timeframes for transitions, as certain portions and aspects of a community may have been impacted more adversely than others may.

Response and short-term recovery activities will largely be driven through concepts outlined in the SCEMP and coordinated through ESFs. However, upon a move toward intermediate and long-term recovery activities, a more comprehensive, recovery-focused planning tool may be required. State activities may then largely be driven by the Framework and coordinated through RSFs. This process is outlined in the figure below.



5. Federal Process

FEMA monitors developing or actual disaster emergency occurrences. Before, during, and after an emergency or disaster, the FEMA Region IX Liaison Officer assigned to Nevada will be in close contact with the DEM, as well as with federal agencies having disaster emergency assistance responsibilities and capabilities.

The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Region IX Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator evaluates the damage and requirements for federal assistance, and makes a recommendation to the Director of FEMA, who recommends a course of action to the President.

Without a Presidential Disaster Declaration, there is no funding available for FEMA’s Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, Other Needs Assessment, or Individual Assistance programs.

Other federal programs may be available with a federal declaration.

6. Disaster Assistance

a. Assistance without a State Declaration

Listed below are two Nevada programs that may be available for assistance to local governments in a disaster or emergency with or without a state declared disaster or emergency:

- **Emergency Assistance Account (EAA)**
 The Emergency Assistance Account (EAA) was created during the 1997 Legislative Session as a sub-account within the Disaster Relief Account, and was subsequently incorporated into law as Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 414.135. In addition, regulations were developed and adopted into Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 414. NRS 414 establishes the division, and provides DEM with the authority to administer the EAA.

The funds in this account are to be used to provide supplemental emergency assistance to state and local governments that are severely and adversely affected by a natural, technological or man-made disaster. The EAA can provide small grants to state agencies and local government when necessary to assist with emergency/disaster costs exceeding the financial capabilities of the applicant. Additionally, these funds are available to assist DEM with the administrative costs associated with administering an emergency/disaster.

- **State Disaster Relief Account (SDRA)**
The Disaster Relief Account (DRA) was created during the 1997 Legislative Session and was subsequently incorporated into law as Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 353.2705-2771. The account is administered by the Legislative Interim Finance Committee and requires submission of requests for assistance from the fund to the State Board of Examiners for recommendation to the Interim Finance Committee.

The DRA is intended to assist state agencies and local government with grants/loans when necessary to assist with emergency/disaster related costs exceeding the financial capabilities of the applicant and may also be applied for to assist with match requirements that are a condition for receipt of federal disaster assistance funds.

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

7. Assistance with a Federal Declaration

Upon receiving a Presidential Disaster Declaration, ESCs may be transitioned into DRCs to provide assistance support to impacted communities.

However, not all programs are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during the JPDA and any subsequent information that may be discovered. The current statute authorizing FEMA's disaster assistance program is the Stafford Act.

FEMA, in coordination with state and local officials, will widely publicize the assistance programs that are made available after a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

These programs are designed to provide funds for expenses not covered by insurance or other state and federal programs. Four main types of assistance may be available:

1. **Individual and Households Program (IHPs)** provides resources to assist residents such as temporary housing, unemployment aid, food stamps, grants, and loans;
2. **Public Assistance (PA) Grant Programs** provide technical and financial assistance to public agencies and certain private non-profit organizations for the repair or replacement of damaged facilities;
3. **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** provides technical and financial resources to reduce susceptibility to damage from future disasters; and
4. **The Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG)** is available for the cost of responding to a wildfire. The FMAG is managed by the Nevada Division of Forestry.

8. Individual Assistance

The IHP is a combined FEMA and state program. When an emergency or disaster occurs, this program provides money and services to eligible residents in the declared area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. In every case, those affected by the disaster must register for assistance and establish eligibility.

These programs are designed to provide funds for expenses that are not covered by insurance. They are available only to homeowners and renters who are United States citizens, non-citizen nationals, or qualified aliens affected by the disaster. FEMA annually determines the maximum amounts allowable for applicants, based on the current Consumer Price Index (CPI) for IHP. Additional forms of Individual Assistance are as follows:

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

9. Public Assistance

PA, oriented to public entities, can supplement funding the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility or infrastructure that is damaged or destroyed by a disaster.

Public Assistance Categories of Work

- A – Debris Removal
- B – Emergency Protective Measures
- C – Road Systems and Bridges
- D – Water Control Facilities
- E – Public Buildings and Contents
- F – Public Utilities
- G – Parks, Recreational, and Other

Additional information regarding PA can be found in the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide.

10. Other Recovery Support

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.

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

11. Recovery Support Functions Overview

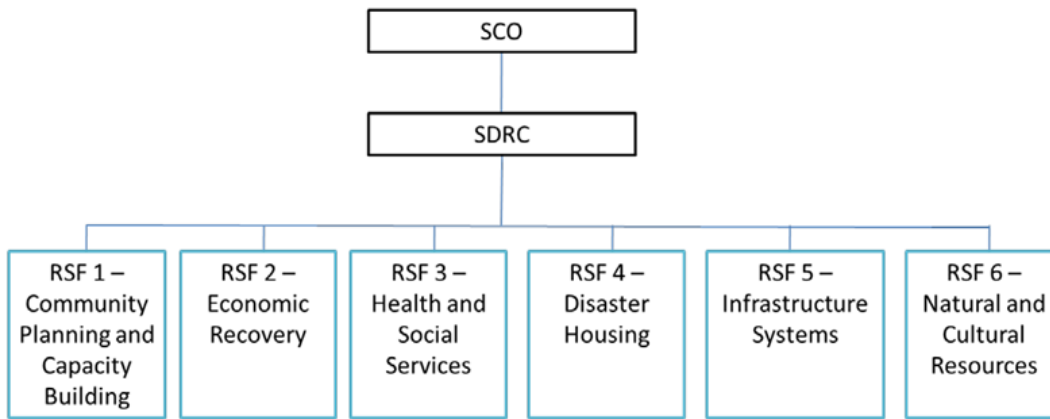
RSFs are the organizing principle behind the state’s support to local and tribal governments. Recovery processes are largely driven by the specific needs of a recovery, and are flexible and scalable. Dependent upon the disaster, RSFs may be required to support and augment the efforts of one another. The RSF organizational structure is outlined in the figure below.

The six state RSFs are:

Table 6-2 Primary RSF Focuses	
RSF	Primary Focus
RSF 1 - Community Planning and Capacity Building	Long-range and master plans, community planning, land use, permitting, zoning
RSF 2 - Economic Recovery	Assessment, re-development, business, tourism
RSF 3 - Health and Social Services	Public health system, environmental risk, mental health, unmet needs, advocacy, social systems

RSF 4 - Disaster Housing	Housing programs, Community Development Block Grant, shelter
RSF 5 - Infrastructure Systems	Utilities, flood control, engineering, roadways/bridges, debris management
RSF 6 - Natural and Cultural Resources	Trails, rivers, parks, historical sites, animal species, records, art, museums

RSF Organizational Structure



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). The state may choose to open up HMGP funding to areas of the state outside of the affected disaster area to provide additional mitigation opportunities throughout the state.

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.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT / CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. Continuity of Government

Continuity of Government is established in accordance with the provisions of [Section 37 of Article 4](#) of the Nevada Constitution and the plan for COG is set forth by legislature under NRS 239C.262, to ensure government is maintained and viable in the event of a catastrophic emergency. The objectives set forth in the Nevada COG and Executive Branch Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan are as follows:

- a. Maintaining succession, and policy and decision making capabilities for State operations.
- b. Communicating with local, state and federal governments and the citizens of Nevada
- c. Providing for the safety of Nevada citizens, through preservation of law and order
- d. Providing for the health and welfare of our citizens
- e. Maintain the ability to direct state financial resources

B. Continuity of Operations Plan

A COOP Plan is a document which identifies essential functions, essential staff, succession of leadership and sets forth procedures and agreements which will make it possible for a state agency to continue to perform its mission even if the agency is impacted by an emergency or disaster and has to utilize an alternate workplace and perform with significantly less staff.

To ensure continuity of operation of state government in accordance with the Nevada COG and Executive Branch COOP Plan, key state departments which are essential to meet the Nevada COG objectives are required to adopt COOP plans that contain the following elements:

- Processes and functions that must be maintained;
- Essential positions;
- Lines of succession;
- How critical applications and vital records will be safeguarded;
- Communications resources;
- Priorities for recovery of processes, functions, critical applications and vital records; and
- Alternate operating capability and facilities.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

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

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 DEM and the responsibilities of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will also be performed by the Chief of DEM.

In times of disaster or emergency, DEM may - staff positions within the SEOC with qualified staff from additional Nevada state agencies, jurisdictional staff, contracted temporary staff and/or authorized volunteers. DEM 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 DEM 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 acquisition of resources, tracks resources, clarifies the resources, in charge of 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.

6. Statewide Mutual Aid

In accordance with NRS 414A, Counties, political subdivisions and Tribes are authorized to participate in the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS) to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts.

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

DEM 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 DEM staff having planning responsibilities and the ESF and RSF primary and support agencies. Every five years the SCEMP will be revised by DEM 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 (THIRA). The various components of the concept of operations section and ESF annexes of the SCEMP should be incorporated in the annual exercise.

DEM 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.

DEM will create an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) for every Level 1 Activation of the State EOC (Full Activation), and also at the discretion of the Preparedness Section Manager and/or Chief of DEM for all level 2 (Partial Activation) activations.

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 414A, Intrastate Mutual Aid
- 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 701, Energy Policy
- Chapter 590, Petroleum Products and Antifreeze
- Title 39, Mental Health
- Title 40, Public Health and Safety
- Add Cyber NRS

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
- State of Nevada Hazardous materials response plan

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 (SOG)
- SEOC SOG Annex B Communications Plan
- Response and Recovery Guide for State, Local Governments and Tribal Nations
- Continuity of Government / Operations
- Public Warning
- 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 (SCIP)
- State Emergency Operations Center Resource Management Guide
- Nevada State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan

- State Repatriation Plan

HAZARD-, THREAT-, or INCIDENT-SPECIFIC ANNEXES

- Earthquake
- Wildfire
- Major Flood
- Cyber Attack
- Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack
- Pandemic Influenza
- Improvised Nuclear Device
- Biological / Public Health Incident
 - Medical Surge Plan
- Energy Assurance

ANNEX A: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1: TRANSPORTATION

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) Primary Contact Number: (775) 888-7000 Main Office - Carson City (During Business Hours 8am to 5pm, Monday through Friday)</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>Department of Administration Fleet Services Division State Public Works Division State Purchasing Division Department of Business and Industry Department of Corrections Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Nevada Division of Forestry State Parks Division of Environmental Protection Department of Health and Human Services Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services Department of Public Safety Nevada Highway Patrol Nevada Division of Emergency Management Fire Marshal Office of the Military Nevada National Guard Public Utilities Commission of Nevada</p> <p>Federal Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) US Forest Service Bureau of Land Management</p> <p>ESF-1 activities can also be supported by contracted design and construction firms, which NDOT works with on a continual basis.</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF-1 is to coordinate highway transportation infrastructure related response activities to large scale emergencies and/or disasters statewide.

B. SCOPE

ESF-1 support includes coordinating the state level response to transportation infrastructure issues by:

- Providing for the coordination of highway transportation infrastructure support.
- Supporting and assisting law enforcement agencies in traffic access and control.
- Maintaining clear transportation highway routes to permit sustained flow of emergency relief.
- Making State transportation assets available and contract civil transportation assets at the time of a disaster.
- Providing assistance to voluntary organizations and state agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform emergency or disaster assistance missions.
- Conducting damage assessments of public roadways to ensure reimbursement.
- Communicating with the public regarding road and route status.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the coordination of highway infrastructure transportation support. 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. • Maintains clear transportation routes to permit sustained flow of emergency relief. Assists state tribal 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. • 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. • Coordinates state-arranged transportation support, in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Administration. • Provide roadway information and warnings.

<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides motor vehicle equipment and transportation services in coordination with NDOT. • Provides emergency contract support in coordination with NDOT.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<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 in coordination with NDOT.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains and provides procedures for evacuation and transport of patients and clients from facilities of the division in coordination with NDOT.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffs control points, road closures and access • Provides traffic control and security. • Provides escort services for wide and heavy loads and other large equipment transport. • Uniformed Traffic Control (NHP-work zone presence).
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Corrections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides ground transportation and work crews in coordination with NDOT.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides ground and air transportation support. • Maintains significant resources, i.e., personnel, equipment, and supplies that may be available to support the state response to a major emergency or disaster. • Staffs control points, road closures and access
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Utilities Commission</p>	<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 DEM for any special rail transport needs during and after an emergency or disaster. • Regulation of Public Utilities.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Works Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical advice and evaluation; building code enforcement/adherence, 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.

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 239C.310 Adoption of National System of Emergency Response
- Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
- Chapter 405, Control and Preservation of Public Highways
- Chapter 408, Highways and Roads
- Chapter 412, State Militia
- Chapter 414.020 (2), Emergency Management (Policy & Purpose)
- Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services
- NRS 415 – Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- NRS 408.133 Plan for measuring performance of Department; report on level achievement
 - i. NDOT Performance Measure (PM #11- Emergency Management Security & Continuity of Operations)

Federal Authorities:

- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 1996.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) Management of Domestic Incidents
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7) Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8) National Preparedness
- Executive Order 12656, 101 (a) and 101 (b)
- FHWA Emergency Relief Funding for Federal Aid Highways, title 23 section 125

B. POLICIES

NDOT Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
NDOT Physical Security Plan
NDOT Statewide Haz-Mat Program Process & Procedures
FHWA Emergency Relief Manual for Federal Aid Highways

IV. SITUATION

A. ESF-1 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

An emergency or disaster may severely damage the highway 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 flow. The initial requests will be from the state, tribal 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 highway 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 SEOC is activated and NDOT is required to provide staff in support at the ESF-1 desk within the SEOC. NDOT staff will report to the SEOC to coordinate all actions related to the emergency response.

Level 3: Activation of the NDOT Headquarters Emergency Operation Center (HQ EOC). At this level, both the SEOC and the NDOT HQ EOC are activated. The operations of the HQ EOC will use, as its basic structure, the Incident Command System (ICS) for responding to all hazards in which the HQ EOC is necessary. Use of the ICS structure will ensure compatibility with other responding Departments and Agencies. The HQ EOC 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 HQ EOC.

B. ACTIONS

Upon notification of the activation of ESF-1, the NDOT Emergency Operations Manager/ Emergency Operations Coordinator will be notified and will follow the procedures listed in the NDOT EOP for assignment of personnel to ESF-1 at the SEOC. NDOT will, at that time, also decide if it is necessary to activate the NDOT HQ EOC.

1. PREPAREDNESS

NDOT maintains its preparedness level through our three District Road Operation Centers (ROC's) to facilitate safe and efficient travel on state-maintained highways. NDOT does this by tracking its resources, activities and personnel on NDOT's highway infrastructure. In addition, NDOT coordinates with emergency response agencies (e.g. Highway Patrol), public works agencies, and NDOT staff to ensure timely incident response to traffic accidents. In addition, NDOT staff responds to debris on roadway, damage to roadway surface and sub-surface, conducts bridge deck and pier inspections. In addition, NDOT also assists with securing roadways and provide coordination for scheduled public events, e.g. Parades.

NDOT also maintains an Emergency Operations Plan and Physical Security Plan. NDOT conducts large scale exercises on a regular basis, at a minimum of every other year, to test disaster operations. NDOT also assists other governmental agencies with the planning and conducting of table top, functional and full scale exercises.

2. INITIAL RESPONSE

If the SEOC is activated, NDOT will assign personnel to the SEOC to head the ESF-1 response activities. All transportation-related requests will be passed to the ESF-1 representative for action. ESF-1 will establish communications with the affected NDOT Districts to report transportation information and to coordinate tasking assignments. Support agencies referenced above, having resource requests for NDOT, must follow the resource request procedures established by DEM. The ESF-1 representative will coordinate resource requests based on available resources and the type and scope of the incident or disaster.

a. NOTIFICATION

NDOT has a full-time Emergency Operations Manager and Coordinator who are the primary contacts for notifications of emergencies or disasters. The NDOT Emergency Management Staff are available 24/7, and maintain 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 by the ESF-1 representative until the decision is made to call in additional ESF-1 personnel or to activate the NDOT HQ EOC. The decision to call in additional personnel or activate the HQ EOC is based on the needs of the incident, scope of the incident and the number and nature of resource requests. When the NDOT HQ EOC is activated, the ESF-1 representative at the SEOC will act as liaison between the NDOT HQ EOC and the SEOC.

3. CONTINUING RESPONSE

NDOT has ensured staffing is available for continued operations. Identified response positions have enough depth to ensure continued operations for several days or weeks, at which time additional personnel will be identified and trained. NDOT also maintains a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) in Annex D of the NDOT EOP which provides procedures for ensuring coverage of essential missions, such as ESF-1 operations.

4. RECOVERY

NDOT will begin recovery planning and operations as soon as possible to restore transportation routes in support of recovery objectives. NDOT is responsible for State-maintained transportation infrastructure (highways, bridges, facilities and fuel access) throughout the state. NDOT has a level of resiliency built into its standard operating procedures. **Short-term recovery:** NDOT clears primary transportation routes and supports emergency services every day as part of normal operations. **Intermediate recovery:** NDOT has State-maintained forces and Contractor Services to restore/repair urgently needed infrastructure and support reestablishment of services. **Long-term recovery:** NDOT continually plans for future transportation needs through planning and projected growth. NDOT will use contractors and suppliers for projects that involve significant planning and work to recover from large-scale disasters.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resource requirements for ESF-1 are listed in the NDOT Emergency Operations Plan, June 2016 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/Security plans and other necessary response materials are located in a “SEOC Go Box” located in the locked Emergency Operations filing cabinet at the NDOT Maintenance and Asset Management Division office (Room 107, 1301 Old Hot Springs Road, Carson City). In addition, NDOT’s EOC Mapping Program can be accessed remotely either through the SEOC computers or through NDOT laptops/mobile devices.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Basic office supplies, contact lists, resource lists, maps, desktop manuals, emergency operations/Security plans, and other necessary response materials are located in a “SEOC Go Box” located in the locked Emergency Operations filing cabinet at the NDOT Maintenance and Asset Management Division office (Room 107, 1301 Old Hot Springs Road, Carson City). NDOT will rely on the DEM for all communications equipment at an alternate EOC. Such equipment may include landline telephones, cell phones, communication radios, satellite phones, and computers/mobile devices for Internet and email access.

C. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

NDOT field personnel include the following:

- District Maintenance
- District Construction
- Equipment Division
- HQ Maintenance & Asset Management

- District Safety
- HQ Safety

Resource requirements for these personnel will vary depending job classification and mission assignment. Resources may include:

- Satellite Phones
- Cell Phones
- Laptops/Mobile devices
- Communication Radios
- Tools and equipment
- Basic First Aid kits
- Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)-Note: Only certain personnel
- Cameras

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. PLANS

The NDOT EOP contains a COOP (Annex D), which provides for the staffing and operations of NDOT personnel. It provides procedures for ensuring coverage of essential missions. In addition, NDOT personnel responding to the SEOC will follow the procedures outlined in the DEM COOP in the event relocation of the SEOC is required.

B. PROCEDURES

Procedures for activating the NDOT COOP are contained in the NDOT EOP (Annex D). The NDOT COOP can be partially or fully activated, depending on the emergency or threat.

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

ESF-1 will relocate to an alternate EOC location following the procedures developed by the DEM.

NDOT's EOC is located within the NDOT HQ building in Carson City. NDOT also maintains an alternate EOC, this location is located on Old Hot Springs Road in Carson City.

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 "SEOC 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 Operations Manager/Coordinator 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 Operations Manager/Coordinator will activate ESF-1 personnel and resources in accordance with the NDOT EOP.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

During off-duty hours, the NDOT Emergency Operations Manager/Coordinator 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 Operations Manager/Coordinator will activate the ESF-1 personnel and resources in accordance with the NDOT EOP.

VIII. REFERENCES

Emergency Operations Plan: NDOT-June 2016

Emergency Operations Plan Annexes: NDOT-June 2016

Physical Security Plan: NDOT-April 2014

Statewide Hazardous Material Program Process & Procedures NDOT-June 2014
FHWA Emergency Relief Manual for Federal Aid Highways: May – 2013

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

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Department of Administration Enterprise IT Services Primary Contact Number: (775) 684-4353</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p> <p><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></p> <p>Volunteer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Air Patrol • Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services • Amateur Radio Emergency Services • Military Affiliate Radio System <p>Private Industry</p> <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 DEM 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Administration, Enterprise IT Services</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management</p>	<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 communications plans and systems which interface with and support

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>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 DEM 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 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 DEM 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

- DEM-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 DEM COOP plan. DEM provides for the safe transport and support of ESF representatives to alternate facilities.

B. PROCEDURES

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

DEM 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 A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES:</p>	<p>Department of Administration State Public Works Board Department of Transportation</p> <p>Primary Contact Number: (775) 684-4141</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>Department of Administration Buildings and Grounds Division Purchasing Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Nevada Division of Environmental Protection 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 Federal Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Federal Environment Protection Agency United States Corps of Civil Engineers</p>

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;
 - 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: State Public Works Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide engineering and inspection support to DEM 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.
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Transportation</p>	<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 DEM 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.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Administration, Buildings and Grounds Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance as requested within its available resources and expertise.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources</p>	<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.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State Historic Preservation Office</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Public Utilities Commission</p>	<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, tribal 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, and 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/tribal government or as necessitated by an emergency/disaster, the Chief of the DEM will activate the SEOC. The DEM 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, tribal, state and private organizations prove inadequate, the Chief of the DEM 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 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 SEOC 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 DEM.
- 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 SEOC 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 DEM 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 DEM.

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 DEM. 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 DEM. 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. September 2017

ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4: FIREFIGHTING

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Forestry Primary Contact Phone Number: (775) 684-2500</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>

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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Division of Forestry</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides traffic control with available resources. • Coordinates road closures with available resources. • Assists with evacuations.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard</p>	<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 DEM informed of equipment and personnel committed.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Corrections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides custody for conservation crews for firefighting from the minimum security inmate population.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: National Weather Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides fire-weather forecasting as needed.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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.
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 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

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 DEM 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, DEM will notify the NDF State Duty Officer, who will notify the State Forester/Fire warden 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, such as the Burned Area Emergency Response Team, 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 box,” 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 DEM 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 DEM at the SEOC, ESF 4 personnel will leave with the DEM 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 DEM at the SEOC, ESF 4 personnel will leave with the DEM 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 DEM 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

Lake Tahoe Regional Fire Chiefs Agreement. Lake Tahoe Regional Fire Chiefs Association. July 1996.

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.

Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations. Federal Fire and Aviation Task Group. January 2012.

National Interagency Mobilization Guide. National Interagency Fire Center. March 2013.

Continuity of Operations Plan. Nevada Division of Forestry. In Review as of September, 2018.

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0300 24-Hour NHP Dispatch / DEM Duty Officer: (775) 687-0400</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>State of Nevada Emergency Support Function Agencies: 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> <p>Non-Governmental Agencies: The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) 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 DEM 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management</p>	<p>ESF 5 Coordinates the state’s overall support to local response and recovery for disasters and emergencies.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Enterprise Information Technology</p>	<p>Ensures the provision of state communications (data, telephony and radio) and information technology support to state, and local response efforts.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Public Works</p>	<p>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.</p>

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Forestry</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management / Nevada Red Cross</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State Purchasing</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State Division of Public and Mental Health Services</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management/ Civil Air Patrol</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Energy Office</p>	<p>Gathers, assesses, and shares information on energy system damage and estimates the impact of energy system outages within the affected areas.</p>

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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.
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
- DEM 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

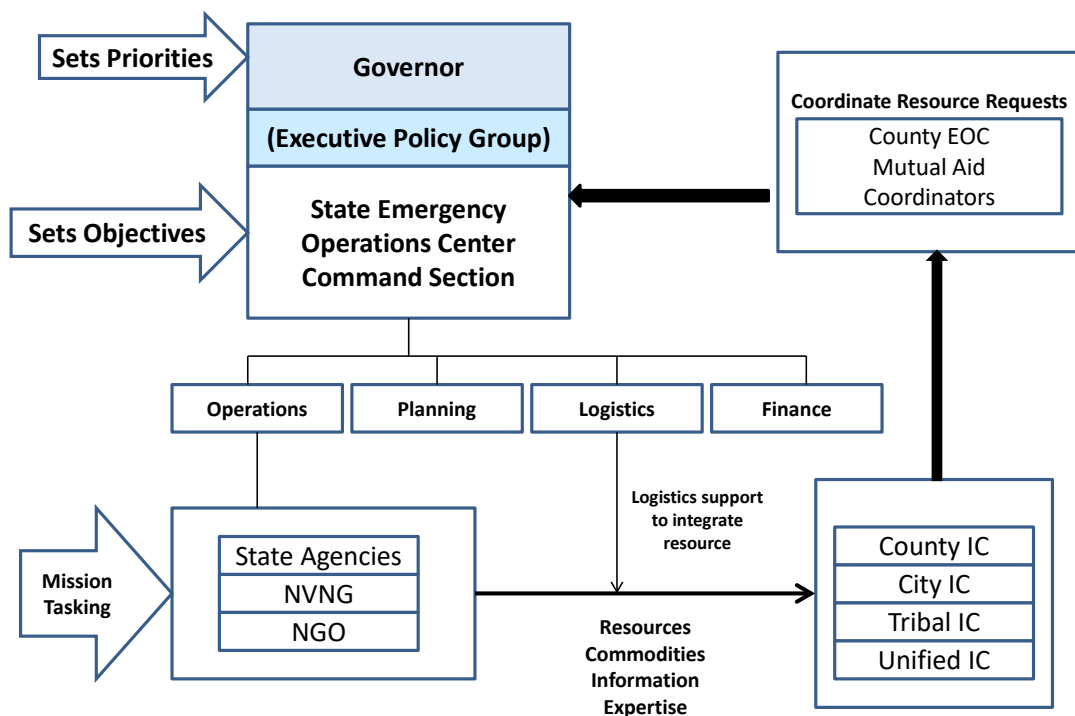
ESF 5 works on the basis of an “all hazards” approach to any incident or event which may present itself. This includes no-notice, increased threat events and pre-planned events. Utilizing the principles of the incident command system allows ESF 5 to be adaptable and flexible to any given situation. Also, 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

A. GENERAL

The DEM 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 DEM.

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 DEM 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 DEM Duty Officer and/or DEM 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.



B. ACTIONS

1. PREPAREDNESS

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

- **Planning**

DEM will use the preparedness Phase to develop, update and evaluate plans. As part of the planning process, DEM 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**

DEM 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**

DEM, 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 DEM trains its staff on the principles of emergency management, communications, ICS and the components of NIMS. DEM trains staff on operational plans and their roles and responsibilities in the jobs that they perform. DEM under ESF 5 maintains a monthly ESF training schedule hosting monthly ESF capabilities presentations. DEM 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**

DEM has an internal and external exercise program where DEM 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

DEM 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, DEM 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 DEM 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 DEM 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 DEM Duty Officer, depending on the size and complexity of the incident, will notify the DEM Chief who in turn notifies the Director of DPS and the Governor. The DEM Chief or SEOC Manager 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 DEM 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

DEM is responsible for facilitating the State Emergency Declaration process. As part of the emergency declaration process, DEM may provide resources (START teams) to assist local jurisdictions with preliminary damage assessments, which assist in the determination of their amount of damages. DEM 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. 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Phase 2a: Immediate Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate initial resources through the DEM Duty Officer • Determine SEOC activation level • Notify SEOC and ESF staff • Gain initial situation report from affected jurisdiction(s) • Contact FEMA Region IX </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">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 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">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 </div>	<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 DEM 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 DEM 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 DEM 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 DEM 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 DEM COOP Plan provides guidance and procedures that ensure the safety of the DEM personnel and to ensure that DEM can execute its mission essential functions in the event of a threat to its normal operations.

B. PROCEDURES

Key personnel, DEM 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

DEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the DEM 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

DEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the DEM 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

- DEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the DEM 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 DEM Chief and/or the SEOC Manager will provide direction via the DEM 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>

NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

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/jicnvgov/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.nbmng.unr.edu/nhmmpc/NV_plan_2013/index.html

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ANNEX A - 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 Department of Business and Industry Housing Division</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, tribal 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 DEM coordinates and leads state resources as required to support counties, tribal, 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: State of Nevada, Division of Emergency Management & Homeland Security</p>	<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

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Administration</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Agriculture</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Conservation & Natural Resource</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Division of Welfare and Supportive Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers all public welfare programs of this State, including: state supplementary assistance, temporary assistance for needy families, Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, low-income home energy assistance, the program for child care and development the program for the enforcement of child support, the children’s health insurance program and other welfare activities and services provided for by the laws of this State (NRS 422A.338) • 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 422A.338) • Administers the Community Services Block Grants remove this bullet

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Aging & Disability Services Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes best efforts to contact ADSD clients in areas affected by the emergency or disaster, or their designated emergency contacts • Provides information to ADSD 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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Division of Health Care Financing and Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services and the ADSD when services are requested

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Health & Human Services – Health Division</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State of Nevada, Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division</p>	<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.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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, tribal 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 effects 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 Manager, 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 Manager, 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 (DEM). In addition to general office supplies, DEM 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 DEM 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

DEM is the primary agency for this emergency support function. DEM 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 DEM 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 box” will be delivered to the alternate site by the DEM 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 box” will be delivered to the alternate site by the DEM ERG.

VIII. REFERENCES

NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

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

Red Cross/ DEM Memorandum of Understanding

ANNEX A - 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, tribal 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Department of Administration (DOA) Purchasing Division</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Business and Industry, Director’s Office</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources</p>	<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 ESFs. • Coordinates the acquisition and application of federal and non-governmental resources.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the SEOC framework, the division coordinates resource management activities.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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 ESFs. • Coordinates the acquisition and application of federal and non-governmental resources.
SUPPORT AGENCY: Division 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 ESFs 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 DEM 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 DEM (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 DEM.

8. RECOVERY

ESF 7 will compile a list of all DEM 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 DEM approved purchases will be given to the DEM 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 DEM 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 A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) General Information (775) 684-4200 Duty Officer (775) 684-5920 E-mail: ESF8desk@health.nv.gov</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>The Nevada Department of Environmental Protection Nevada Purchasing Division 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) • 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 core 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:

NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

	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 Burholderia (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 18 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 Chief Medical 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 DEM. 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 activated and staffed to support state-level ICS:

- On its own to help support DEM 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health</p>	<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 • Maintains the State’s pre-deployed medical surge trailers throughout rural Nevada • Collaborates with DEM 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

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<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. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategic National Stockpile can provide a 12-Hour Push Package and/or Managed Inventory (MI) within twelve hours of the Governor’s request.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: ASPR Division of Strategic National Stockpile (DSNS) CHEMPACK program:</p>	<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’
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys medical assets (e.g. DMAT, DMORT, FMS, etc.) when requested by Nevada
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys field teams and command teams when requested
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When requested, deploys teams to bolster field sampling, mitigation, testing/analysis
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys medical/epidemiology teams to bolster local/state capacity when requested
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuates surplus patients to non-impacted health care systems and help conduct patient tracking of those people
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: U.S. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides medical and non-medical volunteers when requested
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides subject matter expertise and detailed recommendations for PPE and decontamination

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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 414A Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System](#)
 - [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) include 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 – Cyber Attack

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 DEM/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 DEM/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 DEM 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 is pre-designated staff that 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 needs 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 EMResource, sending emails, making phone calls and writing notes on paper. EMResource 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, EMResource 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 iCams
 - Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) site with capability for secure file transfer of Private Health Information (PHI)
- 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 DEM'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: DEM/SEOC provides copies of relevant ICS forms and state-specific forms (e.g. DEM Action Request Form or ARF). Directions on how to complete the three most common forms (e.g. ICS Form 214, ICS Form 215, and DEM 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 DEM. 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.

A. 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.

B. 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 DEM/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).

C. 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%. DPBH 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 nine 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 has 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 eight 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 EMResource.

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 DPBH 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. 2015

Public Information and Communication (PIC) Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2017

Volunteer and Staff Management System (VSMS) Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2016

ESF 8 Desk Manual. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2017

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. 2016

CHEMPACK Plan. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2015

Mass Dispensing Plan for Rural Nevada. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health. 2017

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

Additional web-based systems:

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

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

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

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

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) Primary Contact Number: (775) 684-5850</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Red Cross • Nevada Hospital Association • Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters • Salvation Army <p>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.</p>

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 behavioral health 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 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 - mental health and support services
 - Community awareness and outreach

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health Services</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>The following mental health agencies have trained Psychological First Aid and crisis counseling volunteers who offer and provide crisis counselors and 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 414A, Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System
- 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 – Psychological First Aid Counselor Response
- A. 6.2 –Clinical Services Disaster Plan Requirement
- Statewide DPBH Clinical Services Branch Emergency Operations Plan

IV. SITUATION

Large numbers of the population experiencing traumatic effects may require behavioral health support including immediate short-term psychological first aid , as well as, long-term behavioral health care and support. Persons receiving behavioral health care prior to the emergency or disaster will continue to require treatment and may need additional support. 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 immediate psychological first aid services or behavioral health 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.
- 3) The behavioral health response may continue beyond the initial event.

B. CONTINGENCIES

- 1) Crisis Counselors and Psychological Frist Aid Counselors will:

- a) Draw upon their training to observe and determine persons who may need psychological first aid intervention, and offer it if persons request it;
- b) Will not force services on people who may not want it and assure professionalism, privacy and confidentiality to those who do;
- c) Offer practical assistance and information to help survivors address their immediate needs and concerns
- d) Connect survivors to social support networks, including family members, neighbors, and community resources;

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Behavioral 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 Psychological First Aid and or Crisis Counseling 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. Behavioral Health will mitigate by attempting to reduce the psychological impact of a disaster on victims and communities.

3. INITIAL RESPONSE

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

a. NOTIFICATION

SEOC notifies the Statewide BH Coordinator and BH Coordinator coordinates with the applicable Behavioral Health Regional Coordinator(s) (North, South, Rural, or Forensic).

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The MH Coordinator coordinates with the applicable regional coordinator(s) and MH PIO.

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 Behavioral 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 DEM/SEOC provides its ESF 8-1 staff, will be required. All additional resources will be provided by Behavioral Health, as addressed in the DPBH Clinical Services Branch Emergency Operations Plan. These are primarily human resources.

B. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

Minimal resources, outside of what DEM/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 Behavioral Health Continuity of Operations plan is a standalone plan and is titled the DPBH Clinical Services Branch Emergency Operations Plan.

B. PROCEDURES

1. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

If ESF 8-1 staff need be relocated it will only pertain to two (2) staff at most – these two (2) 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 needs to deploy to an alternative EOC site, the deployment will pertain to two (2) 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 (2)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.

VIII. REFERENCES

- DPBH Clinical Services Branch Policy A. 6.1 – Psychological First Aid Counselor Response
- DPBH Clinical Services Branch Policy A. 6.2 –Clinical Services Disaster Plan Requirement
- Statewide DPBH Clinical Services Branch Emergency Operations Plan

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9 – URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE AND SPECIALIZED RESPONSE

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Division of Emergency Management 2478 Fairview Drive Carson City, NV 89701 775.687.0300 Office 775.687.0320 Fax</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (All Land Search, ELT, EPIRB, PLB) US Coast Guard (All Navigable Water) FEMA Region IX County Sheriff (see Listing)</p> <p>Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Department of Health and Human Services Health Division Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Office of the Military Nevada National Guard State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT))</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

C. PURPOSE

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) provides Urban (collapsed structure) and Urban / Wilderness search and rescue resources in support of the State Emergency Operations Center when required.

Clark County Fire Department staffs and administers Nevada Task Force One, the only FEMA USAR resource within Nevada. This is considered a state asset unless federalized in support of any federal response.

Additionally, under NRS 414, Nevada Division of Emergency Management is responsible for the appointment of the Statewide Search and Rescue Coordinator. In this position, the DEM assists with the coordination of all 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 and the Nevada State Search and Rescue Plan.

This ESF also provides for use of specialized or non-conventional response resources 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, DEM.

D. SCOPE

This ESF addresses urban (USAR) and wilderness (WSAR) search and rescue and other special response teams of the State. USAR is defined as the process of searching for, extricating from and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures. All other forms of search and rescue (i.e., water, wilderness, mine, etc.) are covered under other existing authorities and are addressed in this plan for coordination purposes. 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p> <p>Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management</p>	<p>Provide coordination between local, county, state, and federal response resources</p> <p>Activate Task Force #1, CAP, AFRCC, and USCG when needed.</p> <p>Activate the State Disaster Identification Team (SDIT)</p> <p>Coordinate with Task Force #1, CAP and AFRCC operations and provide support as requested.</p> <p>Coordinates with Sheriff SAR and other SAR Organizations for response.</p> <p>Request additional USAR assistance from FEMA, if required.</p> <p>Request additional non-USAR assistance from other agencies and states.</p> <p>Serve as the ESF 9 lead state agency.</p> <p>If needed, coordinate transportation of SAR/USAR assets with DEM.</p> <p>Provides Subject Matter Expertise in search and rescue operations.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p> <p>Air Force Rescue Coordination Center</p> <p>United States Coast Guard</p>	<p>Coordination of Civil Air Patrol assets assigned to incident.</p> <p>Assists in the acquisition of DoD based air search and rescue resources, Radar forensics and tracking of aircraft</p> <p>Cell phone forensic analysis</p> <p>Beacon activation and coordination of location</p> <p>Coordination of search and rescue operations on navigable waterways within Nevada</p>

<p>Nevada National Guard Joint Operations Center</p>	<p>Coordination and use of Nevada National Guard assets to include: Aviation (fixed and rotary wing) Civil Support Team</p>
<p>Nevada County Sheriffs</p>	<p>Coordinate the use of search and rescue assets under the control of the county sheriff.</p>

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

C. AUTHORITIES

Local Authorities:

County / Jurisdictional Search and Rescue Plans

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:

- National Search and Rescue Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual
- Land Search and Rescue Addendum
- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, dated February, 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.
- FEMA Search and Rescue Resource Typing 508-8

D. POLICIES

Nevada Task Force #1 is a state resource which is on call 24-hours a day, unless federalized and deployed on a federal disaster.

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 a damaged structure where ESF 9 personnel place the victim into an ESF 8 casualty collection point or transportation conveyance. This handoff location will be in proximity to the collapsed structure.

The deployment of non-USAR 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 Civil Air Patrol resources will be upon request by the Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) where the resource will be used and the mission type.

Requests to activate the State SDIT unit will be under the auspices of NRS 414 and coordinated through DEM.

IV. SITUATION

C. 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 may 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 requested 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.

D. CONTINGENCIES

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management will develop situational awareness and staff the ESF 9 position. The ESF 9 position will insure 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 insure that SAR resources may be supported for the incident.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

C. GENERAL

The DEM will coordinate USAR activities within Nevada. If required, the activation of NV TF-1 shall generate from the State Emergency Operations Center to FEMA Region IX and standard protocols will be followed. NV Task Force #1 will be the primary responder tasked by DEM.

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; and
- 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 DEM 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.

D. ACTIONS

5. 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 Task Force 1, are supported through a continual planning, training, exercise, and evaluation process conducted by FEMA, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management, and the County Sheriff. Additionally, 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 maintains the position of the State Search and Rescue Coordinator. Further, DEM 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, they provide training opportunities through SAR Conferences and regular SAR exercises which evaluate the capabilities of SAR resources.

The wilderness search and rescue program is managed under the county sheriff where the resource resides. Training and operations are then the responsibility of the 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.

6. 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.

7. INITIAL RESPONSE

- Obtain situational awareness of the incident from the requesting party.
- Respond to the SEOC or designated location directed by the SEOC Manager or Operations Section Chief.
- Locate Assigned workspace.
- Obtain Briefing from Supervisor / Branch Director / SEOC Manager.
- Confirm any prior tasking or work in progress for position.
- Inventory resources and availability

- Perform duties as assigned.

a. NOTIFICATION

ESF 9 is notified for any required activation through the SEOC Manager and/or their designee. Additionally, since this responsibility falls to the DEM as primary agency, the DEM Duty Officer / State SAR Coordinator may be aware of the situation requiring this ESF, and may be assigned this position internally.

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 follow the guidance of SEOC Operations found within the SEOC Standard Operations Guide (SOG). ESF-9 shall use the WebEOC program for the control and management of information. Additionally, the Resource Request Form (RRF) shall be the primary means and document that maintains resource ordering and assignment, and 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.

8. CONTINUING RESPONSE

ESF 9 shall maintain contact with the DEM 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 insure continual response occurs when required.

9. RECOVERY

The ESF 9 recovery responsibilities include insuring that all assigned resources are demobilized and accounted for upon their return to their home base.

NV-1 USAR TF 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, or another ESF to which they are assigned, 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

D. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

ESF-9 personnel require the accommodations afforded all other ESFs 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

E. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

ESF 9 personnel require copies of the above mentioned resources to insure 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 SOP, 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.

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

ESF 9 personnel, if deployed for any reason to the field (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

C. PLANS

Since ESF 9 resides within the DEM, the existing DEM COOP Plan sufficiently covers the operations of this ESF.

D. PROCEDURES

3. 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 DEM COOP. This includes the methodology and tactics used to relocate personnel and equipment.

4. 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 DEM Duty Officer. Given this, the DEM 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 manager 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 Manager or their designee, or, if the Primary SEOC is destroyed, follow the DEM COOP.

b. DEPLOYMENT FROM OFF DUTY HOURS

The ESF 9 Lead and all supporting personnel shall deploy to the alternate site at the direction of the SEOC Manager or their designee, or, if the Primary SEOC is destroyed, follow the DEM COOP.

VIII. REFERENCES

US National Search and Rescue Plan:

[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)

US National Search and Rescue Supplement:

http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/manuals/Natl_SAR_Supp.pdf

Land SAR Addendum:

[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)

Nevada State Search and Rescue Plan

<http://dem.nv.gov/Resources/SAR/>

FEMA 508-8 Search and Rescue Typing Standards

Coordinators List, Nevada County Sheriffs

Nevada Search and Rescue Resource Inventory

WebEOC Resource Manager

ESF -9 Position Checklist

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

ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF 10 is to coordinate the actions necessary to carry out functions related to providing state support to local, state, and federal government agencies to prepare for and respond to a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incident.

B. SCOPE

For the purpose of this Annex, "hazardous materials" is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. Hazardous materials incidents include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released. This response may include:

- The identification of relevant authorities as well as roles and responsibilities of state agencies involved in oil and hazardous materials including Public Water System emergency operations.
- The establishment of procedures to be followed when participating in oil and hazardous materials or emergency requiring state assistance.
- The procedures for initiating state assistance as well as requesting federal assistance.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: NDEP, Bureau of Corrective Actions</p>	<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. • 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 DEM, 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. • 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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Attorney General</p>	<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.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State Board of Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides medical advice and health information, determine cleanup targets and issue public statements and warnings.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Business and Industry, Industrial Relations Division/Nevada OSHA</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry (NDF)</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks (NSP)</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources (NDWR)</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division, Office of Epidemiology</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Protection Services Radiological Health Section</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Engineering</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division</p>	<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.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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 SOSOC 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.
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.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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 DEM Duty Officer or through the appropriate State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) from the designated lead state agency identified below. DEM 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 DNCR Administrator will notify the Governor of the decision to execute the COOP.
- The NDEP Administrator or designee will appoint a COOP Manager/Management Team and the team lead will notify NDEM of the decision to execute the COOP.
- 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 Administrator 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 Administrator 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 Administrator 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

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Agriculture Primary Contact Number: (775) 353-3601</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>

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 Department 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, nursery and produce inspection programs, pesticide/ fertilizer/seed certification programs, and pest control operator testing and regulation programs. Consumer equitability consists of weights and measures, the public weighmaster program, the metrology lab and the petroleum laboratory. Food and Nutrition consists of child nutrition, commodity foods, and craft foods operations. 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Department of Agriculture</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Animal Industries</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: State Fire Marshal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with carcass disposal • Provides additional support as needed
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Division of Emergency Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides coordination support and notification
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada National Guard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides helicopter support and ground transportation
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides coordination of transportation support
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies suitable large animal burial sites

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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
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 in 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

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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.
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, 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 humans. • 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

A. 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 Division (FND) primarily supplies and distributes food to school districts throughout the state.
- FND 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.
- FND would assist local agencies as a backup resource for food.
- Liaison between local agencies and the Federal government.

B. 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 EOCs and other processes and protocols recommended by DEM.

A. 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 DEM 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.

B. 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 (DEM). DEM will coordinate state response to support the local jurisdiction. DEM 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, DEM 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 are 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 are 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 DEM, 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.

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 12: ENERGY

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Governor’s Office of Energy (GOE) Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-1850</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: State of Nevada</p>	<p>Department of Public Safety (DPS) Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Highway Patrol Division Department of Agriculture (DOA) Bureau of Weights and Measures Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Bureau of Air Pollution Control Bureau of Air Quality Planning Office of the Military National Guard Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Department of Transportation (DOT) Maintenance and Asset Management</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Federal Government</p>	<p>Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) 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 (DOT) Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Energy Information Administration (EIA)</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Local</p>	<p>Information for contacting county and city emergency management offices may be found in Appendix E of the GOE Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Other States</p>	<p>Information for contacting other states is found in Appendix A of the GOE Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan. Access to Appendix A is limited due to included personal information.</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Non-Governmental</p>	<p>The non-governmental support agencies are found in Appendix A of the GOE Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan. Appendix A includes contact information for purveyors of electricity, natural gas, vehicle fuel, transportation, cyber security and other pertinent energy related contacts.</p>

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. Electricity 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Governor’s Office of Energy (GOE)</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Public Safety’s Division of Emergency Management (DEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DEM serves as the State of Nevada’s coordinator of resources before, during, and after declared and non-declared emergencies and disasters within the state
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Nevada Department of Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides facilities for fuel storage and dispensing for first responders and emergency vehicles
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, National Guard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides National Guard fuel trucks and personnel to protect the fuel storage and dispensing facilities as required

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
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
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 Directives (PPD) e.g. PPD 21, 41
- 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 (DEM) 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/or 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. 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 DEM 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
- Social Media

When an emergency order is issued, the GOE will be notified to report to the EOC. 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 will prepare for the duration of the event.

B. ACTIONS

If an energy curtailment takes place, 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 DEM 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 January 30 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 to the Director of the GOE, DEM and the Governor. Support organizations would be notified and given tasks to support resolution of the emergency

a. NOTIFICATION

The following organizations may be given tasks to support the ESF 12 mitigation functions. These functions may 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, DEM 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, DEM and the Governor.

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 DEM actions until relieved of duty by DEM 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 State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (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; revised 2016.

<http://energy.nv.gov/Media/Resources/>

The Nevada Status of Energy Report. Nevada Governor's Office of Energy. 2017.

<http://energy.nv.gov/Media/Resources/>

ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13: PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Public Safety Highway Patrol Division Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0400</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Federal Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Bureau of Investigation Tribal Nations Bureau of Land Management – Reclamations Occupational Safety and Health Administration</p>

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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Highway Patrol</p>	<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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Highway Patrol, Investigation Division</p>	<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.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Attorney General’s Office</p>	<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

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Agriculture</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Capitol Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs various law enforcement roles as needed, including investigations, dignitary protection, security, crowd control and escort
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs various law enforcement roles as needed, including investigations, dignitary protection and security
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division, Public Health Preparedness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with surveillance and investigative functions pertaining to biological hazards
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Division, Radiological Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with surveillance and investigative functions pertaining to radiological hazards
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercises its authority to control and/or close State highways and roads • Provides resource support
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Office of the Military, Nevada National Guard</p>	<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
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Wildlife</p>	<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 DEM 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 DEM 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.

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14: COMMUNITY RECOVERY

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Primary Contact Number: (775) 687-0319</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>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</p>

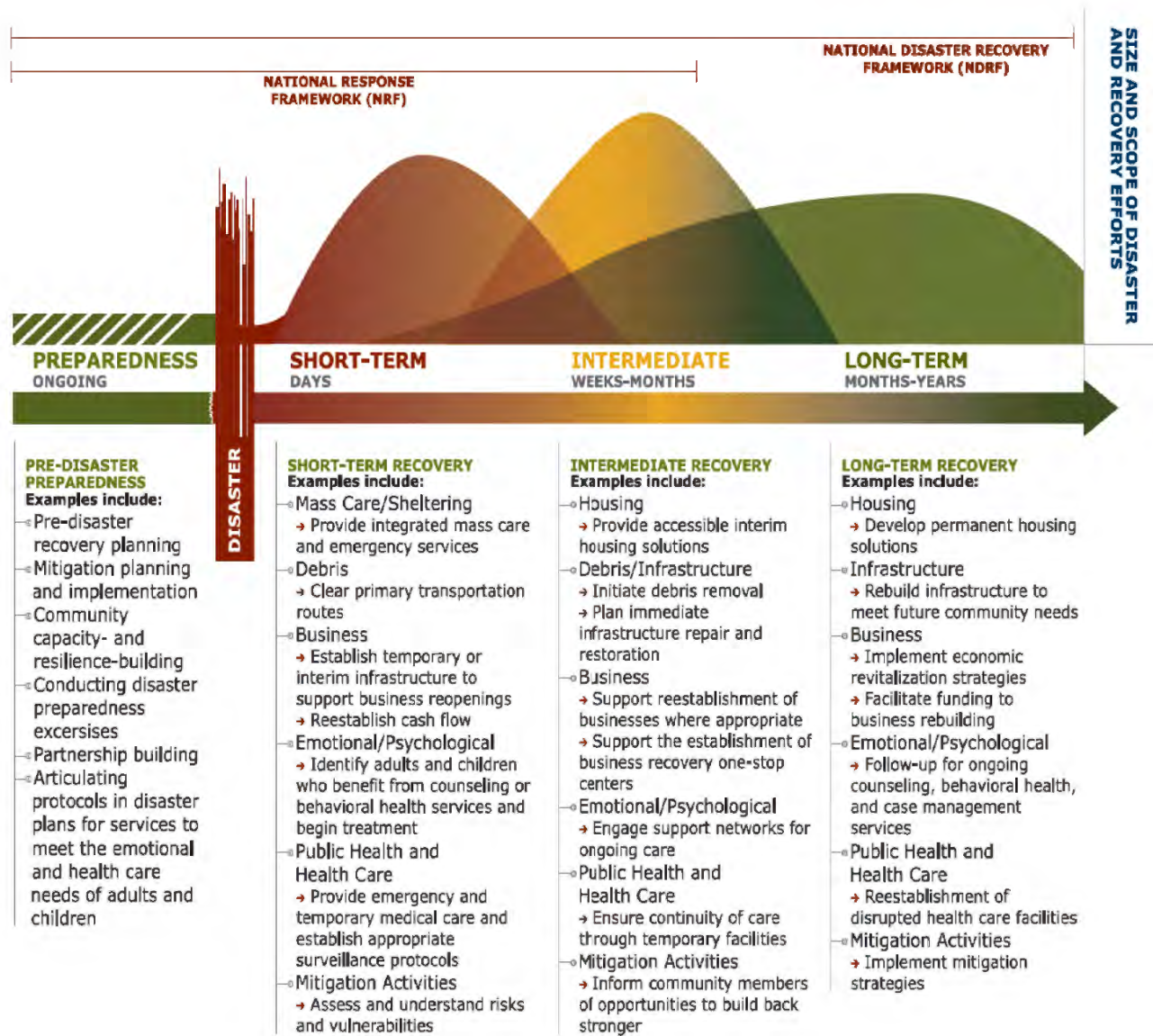
SUPPORT AGENCIES:	<p>Federal Federal Emergency Management Agency Office of Foreign Missions U.S Small Business Administration U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development U.S. Department of Transportation</p> <p>Non-Governmental 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, intermediate 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, intermediate 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, intermediate 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 & Intermediate 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) and Recovery Support Functions (RSF) 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

3.1 POLICY

Priorities, goals, and objectives drive state recovery operations. These policy decisions will be guided by the Governor and Executive Policy Group. These will be disaster-specific and will provide a roadmap to ensure a community will recover, rebuild, and revitalize following a disaster.

3.1.1 Governor

As detailed in the SCEMP, the Governor is responsible for meeting the needs of the state and its people in the event of emergencies and disasters. This responsibility applies to the response to, and recovery from, such disasters. The Governor directs the state recovery organization and bears ultimate responsibility for state actions. Following the declaration of a state of emergency, the Governor has the authority to shift state resources to meet emerging needs, as allowed under state law. When a major redirection of resources is required, the Governor is responsible for seeking authorizations and/or appropriations of funds from the state Legislature.

3.1.2 Executive Policy Group

When conditions warrant, the Governor may activate the Executive Policy Group. In the context of recovery, members of the Executive Policy Group define the policy, funding, and resource orientations of the state recovery organization, and make the executive and legislative decisions necessary to enable members of the Coordinating Team to implement these orientations. Additional responsibilities of the Executive Policy Group include:

- Provide recommendations regarding policies, procedures, and priorities outlined within the Framework.
- Evaluation of recommendations to promote coordination among the six RSFs.

Refer to the State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guidelines for more details related to the Executive Policy Group.

3.2 DEM – RECOVERY/GRANTS SECTION

The Recovery/Grants Section is designated to prepare all requests for federal disaster assistance, and provide them to the Chief of DEM for consideration. In addition, the Recovery/Grants Section is the primary agency assigned to ESF 14-Community Recovery.

3.3 COORDINATING TEAM

Coordination of recovery activities is managed primarily through the SEOC and activated ESFs and RSFs. The SCEMP tasks the Chief of DEM with ensuring that the state is prepared to deal with any disaster. This includes the recovery from such a disaster. It is the responsibility of the Chief of DEM to ensure overall coordination of the state recovery organization. SEOC recovery personnel are responsible for executing the decisions and recovery orientations taken by the Executive Policy Group using the tools and resources made available. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) are also responsible for requesting any required additional tools (statutory or funding) from the Executive Policy Group as necessary to continue pursuing recovery efforts.

Members of the Coordinating Team are outlined in this section.

3.3.1 State Coordinating Officer

Appointed by the Governor, the Chief of DEM will assume the role of the SCO. The SCO's primary role is to coordinate recovery efforts among all state agencies, as well as between state and federal efforts with regard to initial recovery. The SCO coordinates the transition from response to recovery, using the ESF model as expressed in the SCEMP and following the decisions and orientations of the Executive Policy Group. The SCO has authority to commit any and all state resources necessary to respond to an emergency or disaster. In recovery operations, the SCO may appoint a deputy whom reports directly to them (the SDRC) to provide additional coordination and oversight of recovery activities.

The Governor will typically appoint the SCO when requesting a major disaster declaration. Upon Presidential approval, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is designated (see Section 3.5.1 – Federal Recovery Organization). The SCO shall be an officer from DEM, in continuity with DEM's statewide emergency response coordination role. Over the course of intermediate recovery, the primary coordination of recovery efforts transitions from the SCO to the SDRC.

3.3.2 State Disaster Recovery Coordinator

As the state's efforts transition to recovery, the SCO may designate a SDRC who will coordinate the state's recovery activities, including oversight of activated RSFs, in response to requests for assistance expressed at the local and/or tribal level, as well as directions flowing from the Executive Policy Group. The role of the SDRC will, in most cases, be filled by the DEM Recovery/Grants Section Manager but may be an outside officer assigned to the role by the Governor or the Executive Policy Group.

Pre-disaster responsibilities of the SDRC include the following:

- Serve as the primary point of contact for disaster recovery preparedness with local, tribal and federal governments, and liaising with their counterpart at the federal level – the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC);
- Coordinate development, training, and exercise of plans and procedures;
- Establish and maintain networks for disaster recovery resources and support
- systems; and
- Promote resiliency and sustainability and their integration into disaster recovery principles.

Post-disaster responsibilities of the SDRC include the following:

- Coordinate the completion and reassessment of the Recovery Action Plan.

- Establish and lead statewide recovery activities, and provide support to local and tribal governments impacted by a disaster;
- Coordinate with DEM Duty Officer and serve as intake point for all recovery support requests from local and tribal governments;
- Communicate the expectations, and roles and responsibilities of the state to local and tribal governments;
- Work with counterparts at the local, tribal, and federal levels of government to develop a unified communication strategy;
- Support recovery planning processes that are inclusive of all aspects of the community;
- Facilitate communication of recovery priorities for all impacted communities;
- Encourage incorporation of resiliency and sustainability ongoing recovery efforts;
- Coordinate with all levels of government to determine funding streams to facilitate recovery efforts; and
- Develop and track recovery progress measures and communicate needed adjustments to applicable stakeholders and authorities.

3.3.3 Governor's Authorized Representative

Appointed by the Governor, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) is empowered 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-State Agreement.

3.3.4 State Recovery Coordination Team

Led by the SCO and/or SDRC, the State Recovery Coordination Team (SRCT) is made up of the Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies of each activated RSF. The team is tasked with coordinating and completing recovery activities.

3.3.5 State Agencies

All directors of state agencies are responsible for contributing their agencies' resources to the efforts of the state recovery organization as requested by the Governor, within the limits of their legal authorities and available resources.

See NV Disaster Recovery Framework RSF Annexes for function-specific roles and responsibilities of state agencies active during recovery operations.

3.4 SEOC STAFF

The SEOC may remain fully or partially activated through one or more phases of recovery operations.

3.4.1 State Emergency Operations Center

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is comprised of the agencies tasked with coordinating and completing response and recovery activities within the SEOC. During the response phase, SEOC fulfills this mission through the 17 state ESFs.

Upon a determination that the operational focus must shift to recovery, SEOC may transition into the role of the SRCT, as described in Section 3.3.4. The team will shift from the ESF organization, to the RSF organization, as outlined in Section 3.4.3.

3.4.2 SEOC Manager

The SEOC Manager coordinates the rendering of all state assistance, and is responsible for overall management and operation of the SEOC. Upon request and approval, the SEOC Manager will issue mission assignments to the appropriate ESF to fulfill. All requests for assistance are reviewed and prioritized by the SEOC Manager. The SEOC Manager 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.

3.4.3 RSFs and the Transition from ESFs

As ESFs facilitate effective response operations, RSFs are the organizing principle behind the state's support to local and tribal recovery organizations. As response activities decrease, a shift from ESF to RSF organization may occur. Lead ESF agencies will work with the coordinating agencies for each RSF to ensure an effective and efficient handoff of operations. To ensure effective coordination, a transition from ESFs to RSFs will also coincide with a transition of operations being coordinated by the SEOC Manager to the SDRC.

RSFs mobilize the authorities and expertise of multiple state agencies under DEM, as the single Coordinating Agency that ensures delivery of state support. Each RSF includes Primary and Supporting Agencies, designated as such due to the frequency and degree of involvement in the RSF's scope of operations. RSF Coordinating Agencies report to the SDRC and channel requests for other RSFs and/or external support through the SDRC.

The Framework includes six RSFs, analogous to the six federal RSFs. This structure facilitates efficient flow of information and resources from federal sources through the state recovery organization. State RSFs assume an advisory role to support recovery efforts at the local and tribal levels. This role can be expanded at the request of local or tribal governments. RSF organization is explained in detail in Section 6 – Recovery Support Functions.

RSF 1: Community Planning and Capacity Building

Table 6-3 Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF	
RSF 1 Tasked Agencies	
State Coordinating Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
State Primary Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Scope	
RSF 1 provides support to augment the capacity building and community planning resources of local and tribal governments to effectively plan for, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Return the community to a sense of normalcy. ▪ Integrate recovery planning with other planning processes including preparedness and mitigation planning. 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Preparedness State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical assistance to local and tribal governments for recovery planning. ▪ Maintain inventory of available funding sources to support local and tribal partners in recovery. ▪ Facilitate training opportunities to ensure effective implementation of recovery planning activities. ▪ Facilitate the development and maintenance of Continuity of Operations Plans. ▪ Monitor ongoing local and tribal recovery and mitigation planning projects. ▪ Coordinate with other RSFs to ensure program coordination and avoid duplication of efforts in 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Activated State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to assess impacted areas. ▪ Coordinate transition from response support activities to community recovery activities. ▪ Develop community planning and capacity building recovery objectives to inform the overall SRAP. ▪ Provide transparent resource allocation procedures and updates. ▪ Provide technical support to local and tribal recovery organizations for identifying recovery and mitigation projects. ▪ Coordinate resources to address skill sets where communities may lack capacity after large-scale and catastrophic disasters. 	

See the RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building annex of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework for additional details.

RSF 2: Economic Recovery

Table 6-4 Economic Recovery RSF	
RSF 2 Tasked Agencies	
State Coordinating Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
State Primary Agency	Governor’s Office of Economic Development (GOED)
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce
Scope	
RSF 2 integrates the expertise of state government to help local and tribal governments and the private sector sustain and rebuild businesses and employment, as well as develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after disasters.	
Primary Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify potential obstacles to fostering economic stabilization of impacted communities. ▪ Ensure community recovery plans incorporate economic revitalization and remove obstacles to post-disaster economic sustainability. ▪ Return impacted areas to a sustainable and vibrant economy within SRAP’s specified timeframe 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Preparedness State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify statutory, regulatory, and policy issues that contribute to gaps, inconsistencies, and unmet needs in economic recovery. ▪ Encourage and facilitate community economic development planning through appropriate state government agencies and programs. ▪ Develop initiatives to facilitate the integration of state efforts and resources with private capital and the business sector. ▪ Create, encourage, and participate in disaster recovery exercises to enhance skills and develop needed techniques. ▪ Work with local and tribal officials to implement disaster-resistant building codes as well as incentives for businesses and individuals to conduct preparedness activities. ▪ Promote the adoption of resiliency policies and practices in state agency programs and stakeholder operations, wherever appropriate. 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Activated State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate transition to economic recovery activities from response support activities. ▪ Leverage state and federal resources and programs to most effectively meet community recovery needs while aggressively integrating with the private sector to facilitate early and productive engagement. ▪ Work closely with local and tribal community leadership during disaster recovery to provide technical assistance and data related to economic development. ▪ Incorporate mitigation measures into redevelopment following a disaster to build the community back stronger and minimize future risk. ▪ Engage the workforce development system, including state vocational rehabilitation programs, as a means of helping individuals who acquire a disability as part of the disaster so they can return to 	

See the RSF 2 – Economic Recovery annex of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework for additional details.

RSF 3: Health and Social Services

Table 6-5 Health and Social Services RSF	
RSF 3 Tasked Agencies	
State Coordinating Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
State Primary Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Scope	
RSF 3 assists locally led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care, and social service networks to promote the resilience, health, and well-being of affected individuals and communities.	
Primary Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore basic health services functions. ▪ Identify critical areas of need for health and social services, including services for populations with access and functional needs. ▪ Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of health and social services networks to meet the needs and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline. 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Preparedness State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate planning for the transition from response to recovery into preparedness and operational plans, in close collaboration with ESF 8, ESF 8-1, and ESF 14. ▪ Incorporate planning for the transition from recovery operations back to steady-state into preparedness and operational plans. ▪ Identify community programs and resources needed for RSF 3 recovery efforts. ▪ Develop strategies to address recovery issues for public health and healthcare, particularly the needs of response and recovery workers and access and functional needs populations. 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Activated State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate transition to health and social services recovery activities from response support activities. ▪ Identify and mitigate potential recovery obstacles during the response phase, in collaboration with ESF 8, ESF 8-1, and ESF 14. ▪ Coordinate and leverage applicable state and federal resources for public health and healthcare services. ▪ Conduct state health services assessments with Primary Agencies. ▪ Provide technical assistance in the form of impact analyses and support recovery planning for public health and healthcare systems infrastructure. ▪ Coordinate with local, tribal, and federal partners to assess food, animal, water, and air conditions to ensure safety. 	

RSF 4: Disaster Housing

Table 6-6 Disaster Housing RSF	
RSF 4 Tasked Agencies	
Coordinating Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
Primary Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Nevada Housing Division
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Scope	
RSF 4 addresses pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinates and facilitates the delivery of state resources to assist local and tribal governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing, and the development of other new accessible, long-term housing options.	
Primary Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs; identify available options for emergency sheltering, temporary sheltering, temporary housing, and permanent housing. ▪ Ensure that community housing recovery plans address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, equitable, and sustainable housing market. ▪ Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that helps local communities meet their needs 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Preparedness State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify strategies and options that address a broad range of disaster housing issues, such as those dealing with planning, zoning, design, production, logistics, codes, and financing. ▪ Build accessibility, resiliency, sustainability, and mitigation measures into identified housing recovery strategies. ▪ Assess the potential risks of hazards on community housing resources. ▪ Ensure that the resources and authorities required to implement disaster housing recovery plans and procedures are available and coordinated within each Primary and Supporting Agency. 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Activated State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the transition to disaster housing recovery activities from response support activities. ▪ Coordinate and leverage state and federal resources to assist local and tribal governments in addressing housing-related recovery needs. ▪ Encourage rapid and appropriate decisions regarding land use and housing location in the recovering communities or regions. ▪ Identify gaps and coordinate the resolution of issues involving conflicting policies and programs. ▪ Promote communications and information sharing throughout the recovery process between all involved partners. ▪ Facilitate family reunification and temporary relocation efforts. 	

See the RSF 4 – Disaster Housing annex of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework for additional details.

RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems

Table 6-7 Infrastructure Systems RSF	
RSF 5 Tasked Agencies	
State Coordinating Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
State Primary Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Nevada Department of Administration - Public Works (DOA-PW)
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Scope	
RSF 5 coordinates the capabilities of the state government to support local and tribal governments and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals and restore infrastructure systems.	
Primary Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore and sustain essential services to maintain community functionality. ▪ Develop an Infrastructure SRAP with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructure to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability. ▪ Provide systems that meet community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Preparedness State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guidance and standard procedures for rapid activation of RSFs to support recovery. ▪ Identify relevant programs, capabilities, and limiting factors pertaining to recovery support for infrastructure systems. ▪ Provide a forum for interagency coordination, information sharing, and exchange of practices. ▪ Work with local, tribal, federal, and private sector partners to identify critical facilities/systems, and ensure that efforts are made to reduce risk pre- and post disaster 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Activated State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate transition to infrastructure systems recovery activities from response support activities. ▪ Coordinate state resources in support of the recovery of impacted infrastructure systems. ▪ Participate in the state-level coordination of damage and community needs assessments to ensure that infrastructure considerations are integrated into the post-disaster community planning process. ▪ Deploy Primary and Supporting Agency resources to the field to assist affected communities in developing an Infrastructure SRAP that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoids the redundant, counterproductive, or unauthorized use of limited capital resources. • Helps resolve jurisdictional and other conflicts resulting from the competition for key resources essential to recovery. • Sets a firm schedule and sequenced time structure for infrastructure recovery projects. 	

See the RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems annex of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework for additional details.

RSF 6: Natural and Cultural Resources

Table 6-8 Natural and Cultural Resources RSF	
RSF 6 Tasked Agencies	
State Coordinating Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
State Primary Agency	Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR)
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of the Interior
Scope	
RSF 6 addresses restoration and revitalization of natural and cultural resources valued by communities and integrates state resources and capabilities to help local and tribal governments address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after disasters.	
Primary Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and prioritize restoration of natural and cultural resources. ▪ Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures. ▪ Assess impacts to natural and cultural resources and identify needed protections during stabilization 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Preparedness State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify relevant state programs and resources supporting the preservation, protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of natural and cultural resources during recovery. ▪ Identify and report gaps and inconsistencies within and between regulations, policies, program requirements, and processes that are used in disaster recovery and that affect natural and cultural resources. ▪ Work with PNPs and other NGOs to encourage local and tribal governments and institutions to integrate natural and cultural resource issues in their emergency management plans. ▪ Identify sites and events of community value. ▪ Promote the principles of resilient communities through the protection of natural resources such as floodplains, wetlands, and other natural resources critical to risk reduction. 	
Roles and Responsibilities - Activated State	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate support of cross-jurisdictional natural and cultural resource issues. ▪ Identify opportunities to enhance natural and cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies. ▪ Coordinate with tribal governments to identify restoration and cultural resource recovery needs. ▪ Assist affected communities in developing a Natural and Cultural Resources Action Plan that identifies how all involved partners will mobilize resources and capabilities to meet community needs. ▪ Address government policy and agency program issues, gaps, and inconsistencies related to natural 	

See the RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources annex of the NV Disaster Recovery Framework for additional details.

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

A. AUTHORITIES

State:

1. Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 223, Governor
2. NRS Chapter 228, Attorney General
3. NRS Chapter 232, State Departments
4. NRS Chapter 232B, Legislative Review of Public Agencies
5. NRS Chapter 233B, Nevada Administrative Procedure Act
6. NRS Chapter 233A, Indian Affairs
7. NRS Chapter 233F, State System of Communications
8. NRS Chapter 239C, Homeland Security
9. NRS Chapter 241, Meetings of State and Local Agencies
10. NRS Chapter 244, Counties: Government
11. NRS Chapter 248, Sheriffs
12. NRS Chapter 278, Planning and Zoning
13. NRS Chapter 318, General Improvement Districts
14. NRS Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
15. NRS Chapter 405, Control and Preservation of Public Highways
16. NRS Chapter 408, Highways, Roads and Transportation Facilities
17. NRS Chapter 412, State Militia
18. NRS Chapter 413, Civil Air Patrol
19. NRS Chapter 414, Emergency Management
20. NRS Chapter 415, Emergency Management Assistance Compact
21. NRS Chapter 416, Emergencies Concerning Water or Energy
22. NRS Chapter 422, Health Care Financing and Policy
23. NRS Chapter 445A, Water Controls
24. NRS Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services

25. NRS Chapter 459, Hazardous Materials
26. NRS Chapter 472, State Forester Fire Warden
27. NRS Chapter 473, Fire Protection Districts Receiving Federal Aid
28. NRS Chapter 474, County Fire Protection Districts
29. NRS Chapter 477, State Fire Marshal
30. NRS Chapter 523, Energy
31. NRS Chapter 590, Petroleum Products and Antifreeze
32. NRS Title 39 Mental Health
33. NRS Title 40 Public Health and Safety
34. Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2014

Federal:

Federal

1. 42 U.S.C. § 5121-5206, Robert T. Stafford Act
2. FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 206
3. FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 9
4. FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 10
5. OMB Circular A-102
6. 2 CFR Part 200
7. 2 CFR Part 215
8. 2 CFR Part 220
9. 2 CFR Part 225
10. 2 CFR Part 230
11. Executive Order 12612, Federalism
12. Executive Order 12699 Seismic Design
13. Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice
14. 16 U.S.C. § 3501, Coastal Barrier Resources Act,

15. 16 U.S.C. § 470, National Historic Preservation Act
16. 16 U.S.C. § 1531, Endangered Species Act References

B. POLICIES

State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guide
Response and Recovery Guide to Local Government and Tribal Nations
State of Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework
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, intermediate 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, intermediate and long term recovery operations to local, county, tribal and state decision makers during and following an emergency or disaster.

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, intermediate 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

DEM is the primary agency for ESF 14. DEM 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 DEM Recovery Section and activated RSFs. 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. 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,
- DEM will activate the State Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s) to complete damage assessments. The STATE PDA TEAMS 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 DEM 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 Disaster Recovery Coordinator(SDRC), 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 RSF 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, intermediate 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 DEM Duty Officer or DEM 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 ESFs, RSFs and, supporting ESF 14 agencies as required by the event or as directed by the SEOC Manager/SEOC Liaison.
- DEM 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.
- DEM 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. Intermediate and Long-term Recovery

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/ESFs 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 s 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.

Intermediate and Long-term ESF 14 recovery and mitigation operations will include missions and issues that require specialized assistance from RSFs 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.

DEM 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 DEM to activate the State PDA Teams upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s) to complete this assessment.

The Chief of DEM will receive analyzed data and recommendations from the STATE PDA 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.

DEM 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*, *FEMA Public Assistance Program & Policy Guide*, *The Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework* and the *National Recovery Framework*.

A. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC, ALTERNATE EOC & FIELD PERSONNEL

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* and *The Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework* will be utilized for both response and recovery processes, forms, and templates.

The State PDA Team equipment and supplies are updated and maintained by the DEM Recovery Section. Four duplicate kits, in, are ready for deployment at any time. They contain all needed equipment for performing PDAs in a cloud-based GIS-enabled platform and are backed up with paper-based systems in the event of Wi-Fi and/or cellular service disruption.

Field Liaisons will be provided radios by the SEOC.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The DEM 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 DEM 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 State of Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework* : The State of Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework (Framework) has been developed to address how the State of Nevada will address recovery activities in the aftermath of a disaster. The Framework delineates the policies, procedures, and organizational structures that the state will use in coordinating state recovery activities in support of local and tribal governments, community-based organizations, and the private sector.
- *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 *DEM COOP Plan* provides guidance and procedures that ensure the safety of the DEM personnel and to ensure that DEM can execute its mission essential functions in the event of a threat to its normal continuity of operations.

B. PROCEDURES

Key personnel, DEM 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

DEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the DEM 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

DEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the DEM 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

- DEM staff and external ESF primary and secondary contacts are notified of a COOP activation via the DEM 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 DEM Chief and/or the SEOC Manager will provide direction via the DEM 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/>

Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security <http://dem.nv.gov/About/RandM/>

National Disaster Recovery Framework. Federal Emergency Management Agency. <http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>

ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15: PUBLIC INFORMATION

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 is also responsible for coordinating the efforts of state agencies in 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security</p>	<p>The DEM/ESF 15 or the Joint Information Center (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>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Public Information Officers</p>	<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. 51
- 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 Manager 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 DEM 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 Manager 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 Manager or the GPS to support the information needs of the response; establish, maintain and deactivate the JIC; and represent and advise the SEOC Manager 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 DEM Staff Public 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 DEM 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 Division of Emergency Management (DEM) 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 DEM Duty Officer transitions authority to the SEOC Manager who may partially activate the SEOC
- The SEOC Manager 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 DEM 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 DEM 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 SEOC Standard Operating Guide (SOG).

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 Manager.
- Advise the Governor or the SEOC Manager 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 Manager of public reaction, attitude and needs.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

When the appointed ESF #15 and briefed by the SEOC Manager, 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	
<p>Annex A: Job Aids</p> <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 	<p>Annex B: Job Action Sheets</p> <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
<p>Annex C: Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity Log (ICS 214) • Assignment List (ICS 204) • Incident Status Summary (ICS 209) • General Message (ICS 213) 	<p>Annex D: References, Worksheets and Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily Checklist • Planning P • JIC Staff Self- Assessment Survey • Daily Brief Worksheet

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DEM Action Request Form	
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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 DEM to restore and maintain essential functions in the event of an emergency that affects operations. This document establishes the DEM’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 DEM 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 DEM no later than 12-hours after activation.
- Meet the sustainment needs of the DEM 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 DEM is committed to the safety and protection of its personnel, contractors, operations, and facilities. This plan provides the DEM 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 DEM is threatened by or experiences an incident that requires COOP plan activation is entered into the DEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed by DEM computers or through the internet. The decision to activate the COOP Plan resides with the DEM chief or the SEOC Manager 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 DEM 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 DEM 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

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15: PUBLIC INFORMATION

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.

II. 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 is also responsible for coordinating the efforts of state agencies in 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.

C. 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.

D. 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
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security</p>	<p>The DEM/ESF 15 or the Joint Information Center (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>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Public Information Officers</p>	<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

B. 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 Manager 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.

C. 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

D. 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 DEM 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 Manager to develop and deliver accurate, coordinated, consistent, and timely messages for the State.

C. 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 Manager or the GPS to support the information needs of the response; establish, maintain and deactivate the JIC; and represent and advise the SEOC Manager or the GPS on all public information matters relating to the incident

D. ACTIONS

2. 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 DEM Staff Public 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 DEM 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 Division of Emergency Management (DEM) 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 DEM Duty Officer transitions authority to the SEOC Manager who may partially activate the SEOC
- The SEOC Manager 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.

c. NOTIFICATION

- When the SEOC is activated, the DEM 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 DEM 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 SEOC Standard Operating Guide (SOG).

d. 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 Manager.
- Advise the Governor or the SEOC Manager 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 Manager of public reaction, attitude and needs.

4. CONTINUING RESPONSE

When the appointed ESF #15 and briefed by the SEOC Manager, 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.

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D. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

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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.

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The purpose of this COOP plan is to provide the framework for the DEM to restore and maintain essential functions in the event of an emergency that affects operations. This document establishes the DEM’s COOP program procedures for addressing four types of extended disruptions:

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Notification System

The contact information for employees who should be notified if the DEM is threatened by or experiences an incident that requires COOP plan activation is entered into the DEM Personnel Notification System which is a computer activated call alerting and notification system that can be accessed by DEM computers or through the internet. The decision to activate the COOP Plan resides with the DEM chief or the SEOC Manager 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.

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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 DEM is threatened

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- Monitoring news reports and responding in kind
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- Reconstitution of normal JIC operations

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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.

3. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

The Chief of DEM 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

4. 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

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- 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

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- 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

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ANNEX A - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 17: CYBER

<p>PRIMARY AGENCY:</p>	<p>Office of Cyber Defense Coordination Primary Contact Number: 775-430-0288 Main Office - Carson City (During Business Hours 8am to 5pm, Monday through Friday)</p>
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</p>	<p>State of Nevada Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management Division of Investigation Nevada Highway Patrol Department of Administration Enterprise Information Technology Services (EITS)</p> <p>Federal Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center (NCICC) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</p> <p>Non-Governmental Agencies Volunteer Civil Air Patrol Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services Amateur Radio Emergency Services Military Affiliate Radio System</p> <p>Private Industry Radio and television commercial broadcasters Local and long distance telephone companies Cellular and satellite companies Public utilities</p> <p>ESF-17 activities can also be supported by contracted cybersecurity companies, which will provide technical expertise for dealing with advanced cyber threats.</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

E. PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF-17 is to provide coordination of State actions to ensure a coherent response to cyber incidents in the State of Nevada. Support will include OCDC, EITS, public and private partners and commercial incident response personnel.

F. SCOPE

ESF-17 support includes coordinating state-level response to Information/Operational technology issues by:

- Communicating threat information to partners.
- Coordinating resources to affected entities

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>PRIMARY AGENCY: Office of Cyber Defense Coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds and maintains a working relationship with partners within the State of Nevada. • Share threat information with public and private partners, as well as possible threat mitigation techniques. • Coordinate resources to aid in the recovery of major cyber incidents. • Appoint cyber-incident response teams.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out responsibilities outlined in ESF 2
<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: IBM, EMC, AT&T, CenturyLink</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EITS will coordinate with IBM and telco partners as outlined in ESF 2. • Telecommunications partners may need to be involved in the mitigation of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks.
<p>SUPPORT AGENCY: Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an alternate means of communications through its dispatch and mobile command post. • Conduct law enforcement activities to ensure public safety and aid in general disaster recovery efforts.

III. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

E. AUTHORITIES

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), as amended:

- Chapter 239C.310 Adoption of National System of Emergency Response
- Chapter 353, State Financial Administration
- Chapter 414.020 (2), Emergency Management (Policy & Purpose)
- Chapter 450B, Emergency Medical Services
- NRS 415 – Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

- NRS 480.928 Office to establish policies and procedures; Administrator to appoint cybersecurity incident response teams; duties of cybersecurity incident response teams.

Federal Authorities:

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) Management of Domestic Incidents
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7) Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8) National Preparedness
- Executive Order 12656, 101 (a) and 101 (b)
- Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT)
- United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)

F. POLICIES

Establish a Unified Incident Command System (UICS) in response to a cybersecurity event. The UICS will coordinate the activities of the various response agencies. The local information technology department affected by the incident will assume the role of lead agency. The State of Nevada EOC / ESF-17 will provide support as requested by the affected entity.

IV. SITUATION

E. ESF-17 SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

In the event of cyber-incident(s), where bad actors, accidents, or natural disaster will compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of cyber systems in the State of Nevada. Disruption could result in economic loss, property damage, or loss of life. Due to the nature of cyber incidents, public and private entities may not have all the resources needed to respond to events affecting their organizations. To help organizations recover from major cyber incidents the Office of Cyber Defense Coordination and the Department of Emergency Management will coordinate state, federal, and access to private-sector resources to minimize the affect cyber incidents have in the State of Nevada.

F. CONTINGENCIES

When the situation escalates to the point that OCDC cannot provide the necessary response activities or resources, OCDC will coordinate with cyber defense experts 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

E. GENERAL

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

Level 1: Normal Operations. Emergency Operations are managed by the OCDC Administrator or designee.

Level 2: Activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). OCDC is required to provide staff in support at the ESF-17 desk within the SEOC. OCDC staff will report to the SEOC to coordinate all actions related to the emergency response.

Level 3: (Needs review and revision) Activation of the OCDC Emergency Operation function (HQ EOC). At this level, both the SEOC and OCDC personnel are coordinating with affected parties. The operations of the HQ EOC will use, as its basic structure, the Incident Command System (ICS) for responding to all hazards in which the HQ EOC is necessary. Use of the ICS structure will ensure compatibility with other responding Departments and Agencies. The HQ EOC will function, in effect, as a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), coordinating resources among OCDC, affected parties, and response personnel. OCDC will aid local affected parties coordinate resources that will help them implement their localized incident response guidance.

F. ACTIONS

Upon notification of the activation of ESF-17, the OCDC Administrator will be notified and will follow the procedures listed in the OCDC EOP for assignment of personnel to ESF-17 at the SEOC.

10. PREPAREDNESS

- OCDC will maintain contact with public and private partners. They will be ready to handle coordination between entities through the State of Nevada and federal partners.
- Local entities should maintain administrator training, systems and documentation; keeping them ready to respond to an incident. This preparation includes but is not limited to: documenting systems baselines, service level agreements, working backups, topology/System documentation, etc....

11. INITIAL RESPONSE

If activated, OCDC will assign personnel to the SEOC to head ESF-17 response activities.

a. NOTIFICATION

The emergency team will comprise at least one member of OCDC staff. The OCDC administrator will notify the EITS Chief Information Officer (CIO), State of Nevada Executive Leadership (at the Administrators discretion) and any other stakeholders that could be affected by the incident.

b. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The OCDC will operate out of the DEM primary or secondary sites. A soft copy of contact information will be stored on OCDC laptops. Incident information will be communicated to partners via landlines, cell phones, Email, radio or any other method available.

12. CONTINUING RESPONSE

The OCDC management team will convene and dynamically manage response operations based on needs presented by the incident.

13. RECOVERY

The affected party will lead recovery efforts. OCDC will coordinate any federal and state resources that are available to the affected party.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

G. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT STATE EOC

- DEM-provided computers with internet access and latest OS and software versions.
- Desk space with two internet drop and power for two OCDC laptops.
- Landline phone, radio, or satellite phones
- a. EITS will pre-install and verify software requirements such as MS Office, Internet Explorer and Firefox browsers, and Cisco VPN.

H. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AT ALTERNATE EOC

- a. DEM-provided computer with internet access and latest OS and software versions.
- b. Desk space with two internet drop and power for two OCDC laptops.
- c. Landline phone, radio, or satellite phones
- d. EITS will pre-install and verify software requirements such as MS Office, Internet Explorer and Firefox browsers, and Cisco VPN.

I. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

Personnel responding to a cyber-event should be trained in incident response. If the cyber-incident occurs due to malicious activity incident responders should consider preparing, an incident response kit consisting of the following resources for utilization by the response team:

- a. Hardware Write Blocker and media adapters
- b. Cables: USB, Firewire, Ethernet, Ethernet hub, serial
- c. Camera

- d. Forensic laptop
- e. Crime scene tape
- f. Tamper-proof seals
- g. Documentation forms
- h. Chain of custody forms
- i. Incident response plan
- j. Incident log
- k. Call/escalation list
- l. Blank media: CDs, DVDs, blank hard drives, flash media, etc....

Resource requirements for these personnel will vary depending job classification and mission assignment. Local partners should have site specific kits built to help incident responders respond to their unique environment.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

E. PLANS

OCDC will collocate with DEM to their primary or secondary sites. They will develop Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) that will outline how OCDC will coordinate with partners when normal operations are disrupted. .

F. PROCEDURES

If a cyber-incident is significant enough to trigger an emergency response, the OCDC Administrator will begin coordinating with affected entities and determine which OCDC members will respond to the threat. Outside agencies and/or commercial incident response services may need to aid with the recovery effort.

5. RELOCATION FROM PRIMARY EOC

ESF-17 will relocate to an alternate location following the procedures developed by the DEM.

6. DEPLOYMENT DIRECTLY TO ALTERNATE EOC

If deployed directly to an alternate SEOC, ESF-17 staff will deploy in the same manner as if deployed to the Primary SEOC. The "SEOC OCDC Go Box" contains all necessary materials and supplies for deployment to either location.

a. DEPLOYMENT DURING DUTY HOURS

Notify the OCDC Administrator of SEOC activation, and identify the reporting location as the Primary SEOC or an alternate location. The OCDC Administrator will activate ESF-17 personnel and resources in accordance with the OCDC procedures.

b. DEPLOYMENT DURING OFF DUTY HOURS

Notify the OCDC Administrator of SEOC activation, and identify the reporting location as the Primary SEOC or an alternate location. The OCDC Administrator will activate ESF-17 personnel and resources in accordance with the OCDC procedures.

VIII. REFERENCES

**ANNEX B:
HAZARD/THREAT SPECIFIC
CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS**

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**Earthquake
Concept of Operations**

I. Situation

There have been several large earthquakes in Nevada and more will occur. In fact, over the last 150 years, Nevada has been the third most active state in the Union in the number of large earthquakes. Since the 1850s, 63 earthquakes with potentially destructive magnitudes of 5.5 or greater have occurred in the state. Given the many "earthquake-generating" faults there are in Nevada, the geodetic deformation measured between the mountains, and the many historical earthquakes, it is clear that earthquakes will continue to occur in the state. Some of these events will be very large, and some will be near our communities.

Figure 1. Locations of the 38 communities in Nevada for which HAZUS earthquake scenarios have been developed

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Appendix 1: Major Earthquake

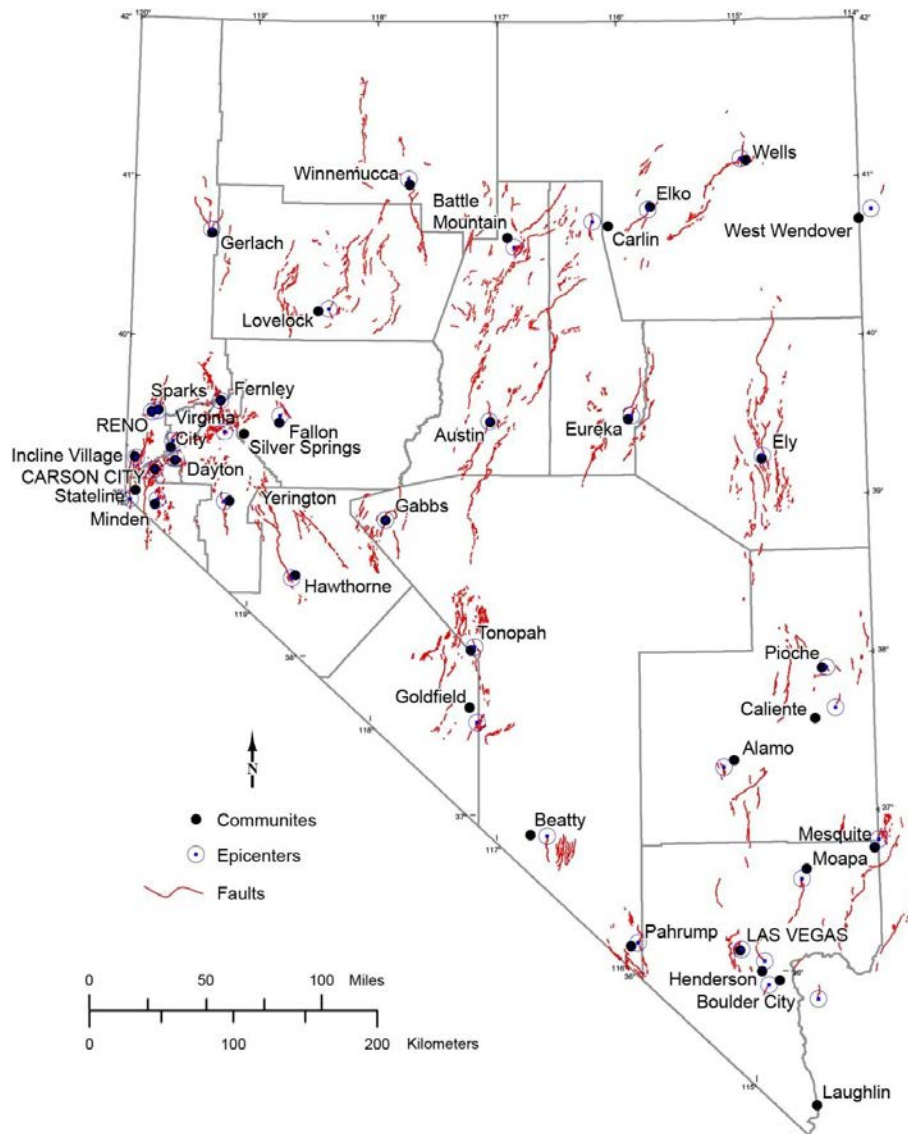


Figure 1. Location of the 38 communities in Nevada for which HAZUS earthquake scenarios have been developed. The faults chosen for the earthquake scenarios are also shown with red lines. The epicenters of the earthquakes shown with thin blue circles were chosen at the fault position that is closest to the community.

Table 1. HAZUS estimates for maximum total economic loss from a magnitude 6.0 earthquake on a fault close to the communities and probabilities of earthquakes of this size or greater occurring within 50 years and within 50 kilometers (31 miles) of the communities.

County	- County seat or other community	Total economic loss	% Probability	Rank by Loss
Carson City	- Carson City	\$250,000,000	70	6

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Churchill	- Fallon	\$53,000,000	35	14
Clark	- Las Vegas	\$3,100,000,000	12	1
	- Boulder City	\$590,000,000	12	5
	- Henderson	\$1,000,000,000	12	2
	- Laughlin	\$44,000,000	2-3	16
	- Mesquite	\$62,000,000	4-6	13
	- Moapa	\$33,000,000	10	17
	Douglas	- Minden	\$140,000,000	67
- Stateline		\$160,000,000	60-70	7
Elko	- Elko	\$92,000,000	10-15	12
	- Carlin	\$7,500,000	10-15	31
	- Wells	\$17,000,000	9	22
	- West Wendover	\$6,000,000	4	34
Esmeralda	- Goldfield	\$5,000,000	20-30	36
Eureka	- Eureka	\$16,000,000	10-15	24
Humboldt	- Winnemucca	\$18,000,000	15-20	20
Lander	- Battle Mountain	\$8,600,000	18	30
	- Austin	\$15,000,000	20	25
Lincoln	- Pioche	\$7,000,000	6-10	32
	- Alamo	\$5,100,000	20-25	35
	- Caliente	\$6,000,000	10-15	33
Lyon	- Yerington	\$13,000,000	60	28
	- Dayton	\$110,000,000	70-75	11
	- Fernley	\$44,000,000	48	15
	- Silver Springs	\$29,000,000	50-60	19
Mineral	- Hawthorne	\$14,000,000	61	26
Nye	- Tonopah	\$9,000,000	20-30	29
	- Beatty	\$4,600,000	30-40	37
	- Gabbs	\$4,300,000	40-50	38
	- Pahrump	\$30,000,000	5-10	18
Pershing	- Lovelock	\$13,000,000	10-20	27
Storey	- Virginia City	\$140,000,000	70	9
Washoe	- Reno	\$970,000,000	67	3
	- Gerlach	\$16,000,000	10-15	23
	- Incline Village	\$140,000,000	60-70	8
	- Sparks	\$920,000,000	67	4
White Pine	- Ely	\$17,000,000	4-6	21

Top Dangerous Faults in Nevada:

1. Genoa Fault 7.1 Magnitude Earthquake

- Impacting Carson City, Douglas, Washoe, and Storey Counties.
- Up to \$2.5 billion in economic loss (~\$471 million in Douglas County alone).
- Major damage to approximately 3,600 buildings
- 600 to 3,000 displaced household.

- 150 to 600 people needing public shelter.
 - 400 to 1,500 people needing medical aid.
 - 100 to 400 people needing hospital care
 - 20 to 60 life-threatening injuries
 - 30 to 120 fatalities.
2. Mount Rose Fault 6.9 Magnitude Earthquake
- Impacting Washoe Carson City, Storey and Douglas Counties.
 - Up to \$7.6 billion in economic loss(~2.9 billion in Washoe County alone).
 - Major damage to approximately 12,000 buildings.
 - 3,000 to 12,000 displaced households.
 - 800 to 3,000 people needing public shelter.
 - 1,300 to 5,000 people needing medical aid.
 - 400 to 1,500 people needing hospital care.
 - 60 to 120 people with life-threatening injuries.
 - 120 to 500 fatalities.
3. Pahump Valley Fault 7.0 Magnitude Earthquake
- Impacting Nye County.
 - \$200 million to \$800 million in economic loss (\$200 million for Nye County alone).
 - Major damage to approximately 6,000 buildings 40 to 140 people needing public shelter.
 - <20 fatalities.
4. Frenchman Fault Las Vegas 6.6 Magnitude Earthquake
- Impacting Clark County
 - \$4.4 to 17.7 billion in economic loss.
 - Major damage to approximately 30,000 buildings..
 - 10,000 to 40,000 displaced households.
 - 3,000 to 11,000 people needing public shelter.
 - 3,000 to 11,000 people needing medical aid .
 - 700 to 3,000 people needing hospital care.
 - 100 to 400 people with life-threatening injuries.
 - 200 to 800 fatalities.

II. Assumptions

- Communications will be disrupted in a wide spread, potentially multi-county, area for multiple days.
- Responder radio communications will be impacted.
- Systems to provide public messaging will be impacted.
- There will be an immediate shortage in emergency response resources.
- Because of impacts on the surface roadways, rotary wing aircraft will be needed to transport resources, deliver commodities and perform search and rescue operations.
- Multiple Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams will be needed exceeding local capabilities.
- Multiple fires will exceed regional fire suppression resources.
- Multiple hazardous materials incidents will exceed regional hazmat resources.
- Building damage will exceed the State's capability to perform safety inspections.
- Security (public safety and law enforcement) within the affected areas is critical to the safety of first-responders to conduct of firefighting, urban search and rescue, and other emergency response operations.
- Emergency responders will need access to resources (e.g., fuel, transportation) to perform operations.
- Hospital functionality will be decreased by an estimated 30%, to as much as 75 % of normal conditions.
- Shortages will exist in hospital equipment, including beds and prescription medications affecting patient care.
- Shelter needs will exceed statewide resources.
- Fatalities will exceed statewide resources.
- Critical infrastructure will take weeks if not months to fully restore.
- Shortages of fuel, water and basic commodities will occur
- Many surface streets will be impassable.
- Numerous highway bridges will be compromised.
- Debris removal need will exceed regional capacity and require opening of additional landfills.

III. Mission, Priorities and Objectives

Mission:

The mission of the State of Nevada is to support the needs of the impacted jurisdiction(s) by saving lives, minimizing human suffering, protecting property, stabilizing and restoring critical infrastructure and safeguarding the environment through response efforts and setting conditions for recovery following a major earthquake in Nevada.

Priorities:

- Establish and maintain an effective unified coordination, response and recovery organization.
- Ensure the safety of first responders.
- Save, sustain and protect lives.
- Protect property.
- Stabilize and restore critical infrastructure
- Protect the environment and limit the release of hazardous materials on land, in the air and into waterways.
- Restore the impacted jurisdiction(s) to pre-disaster conditions.

Objectives:

- Provide alert, warning and protective action messaging to the public.
- Conduct pre-hospital, medical surge and medical transportation operations.
- Conduct mass search and rescue operations.
- Conduct evacuation, shelter and mass care operations
- Conduct public safety operations, protect critical infrastructure and vital businesses, and ensure safe conduct of transportation routes.
- Conduct fire response and hazardous material response operations.
- Conduct fatality surge and management operations.
- Restore and stabilize critical infrastructure.
- Conduct debris removal operations
- Set conditions for recovery and return affected communities to pre-disaster conditions.

IV. Concept of Operations

The Earthquake Annex Concept of Operations is based on a no notice event and is executed based on three (3) distinct phases: Normal Operations, Response and Recovery.

Phase 1 Normal Operations	Phase 2 Response	Phase 3 Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform threat assessment and gap analysis • Develop plans • Establish agreements and contracts • Organize • Train • Equip • Exercise • Evaluate • Take corrective actions 	Phase 2 A: Immediate Response 0 – 24 Hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert and Notification • Initial Response • Activation, Organization and Mobilization • Protective actions • Establish Command and Control • Assessment and prioritization • Development of initial plan • Determine staging areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent restoration of housing, infrastructure, and economy. • Mitigate future risk.
	Phase 2 B: Deployment and Employment 24 – 72 Hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment and Employment of teams and resources • Establishment of the UCG • Stabilization of lifelines • Distribution of Commodities 	
	Phase 2 C: Sustained Response 72 + Hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained response operations and set conditions for recovery 	

Phase 1 Normal Operations:

The purpose of Phase 1 is to coordinate with private, non-profit, local, state, tribal and federal stakeholders to prepare for a catastrophic earthquake.

Phase 1 Actions Include:



Phase 1 End State

Phase 1 continues until there is a significant earthquake that impacts negatively a populated area.

Response

Phase 2a: 0-24 Hours – Activation (Immediate Response)

During Phase 2a immediate lifesaving/life sustaining operations will take place. Command and control organizations such as County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)s and the State EOC (SEOC) will stand up to coordinate with local incident commands. Local response will also include establishing communications and gaining situation awareness. Public information will be key to protecting community members and pushing out protective information. During Phase 2a, local jurisdictions will analyze current operations and make resource requests up to the county and to the state if conditions exceed or are anticipated to exceed local or automatic mutual aid resources.

Phase 2a End State

Phase 2a ends when all local and automatic mutual aid resources have been employed and the analysis of operations concludes that additional state and federal resources are needed. Local EOCs and the SEOC are fully activated and are fully engaged in resource coordination.

Phase 2b: 12-72 Hours – Deployment and Employment

During Phase 2b resource requests will be transmitted to the state and the state will determine whether state, state to state mutual aid, EMAC or federal resources would be the quickest and most appropriate source for local deployment. The SEOC will determine if the earthquake is of significant consequence that it rises to a federal disaster declaration. The SEOC during this phase will request a FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to organize resource coordination under a Unified Coordination Group (UCG). During this phase resources will be ordered, deployed to the affected jurisdictions and employed by local incident command. During this phase the SEOC will also form taskforces to assist local jurisdictions for complex operational issues such as shelter and mass care and commodity distribution.

Phase 2b End State

Phase 2b ends when resources and federal teams are staged and employed in support of common objectives set by the UCG. State and federal Branch Directors and Divisions Supervisors are established and conducting operations in concert with local jurisdictions.

Phase 2c (Sustained Response) (72+ hours)

Primary Activities: The UCG provides State and federal support to affected communities through joint and collaborative organizations and responders conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Phase 2c End State: The UCG has attained full operational capacity; capabilities are employed in the impacted area to accomplish objectives; distribution operations support response operations and sheltered in place populations until the private sector recovers. A transition to recovery begins when response objectives are being met and leadership determines that conditions are consistent with the parameters set forth in the Disaster Recovery Framework which will facilitate recovery.

Recovery

Phase 3: Recovery

Private sector, local, state, tribal and federal actions are required to restore services, continue government operations, and promote economic recovery following a catastrophic earthquake. All life-saving activities have been completed.

End State: Phase 3 ends when recovery activities have set the conditions for long-term community recovery. Temporary housing has transitioned to rebuilt homes or other permanent housing, schools are open, tourism is re-established, and critical facilities and infrastructure are self-sustaining through normal transactions.

V. Operational Response

1. Provide alert, warning and protective action messaging to the public.

Purpose: Provide critical lifesaving/life sustaining alerts and messaging, give the public disaster information and information on how to access and obtain critical resources, and provide uniform disaster information management.

- a. Activate the State JIC.
- b. Support the local jurisdiction through Emergency Alert System (EAS) messaging, traditional media messaging and social media messaging.
- c. Activate the 211 information management contract or Rocky Mountain Poison Control Information Management Contract.
- d. Through the Business EOC, activate calling centers through AT&T.
- e. Deploy JIC Support Liaisons to the affected jurisdiction(s).
- f. Support local media messaging.
- g. Support local media briefings; coordinate with Governor, DPS Director and DEM Chief to be present.

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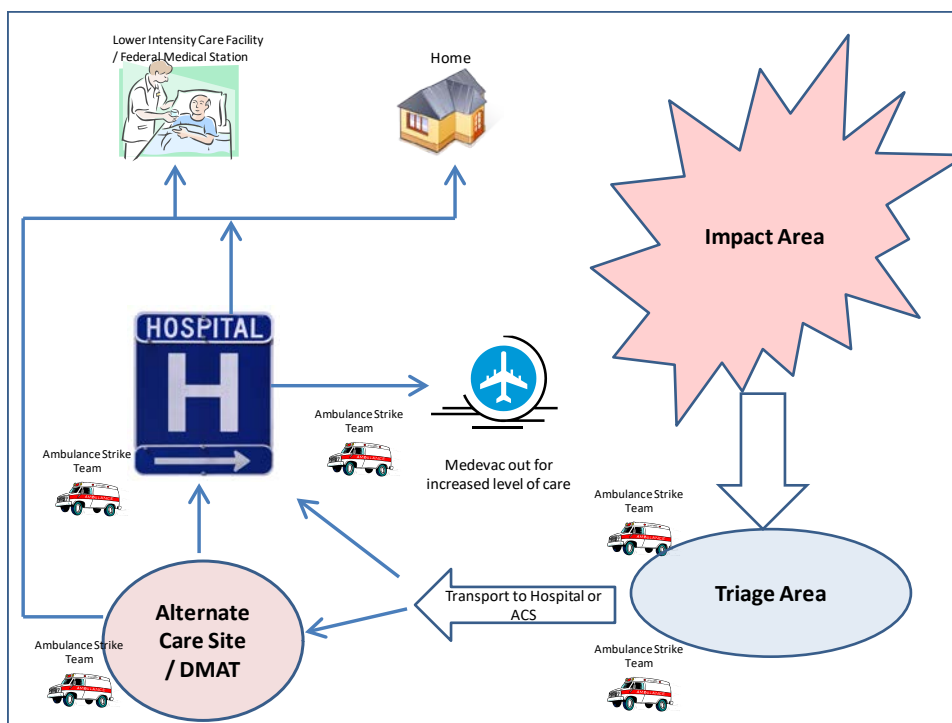
Appendix 1: Major Earthquake

- h. Monitor social media.
- i. Respond to misinformation.
- j. Through EMAC prepare to request a type 1 JIC team.

Alert, Warning, Protective Action Messaging and Public Information						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0- 24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
JIC Liaisons	State	1-2 per affected Jurisdiction	XX			
211 Information Contract	Private Contract	1	XX			
Rocky Mountain Poison Control Information Management Contract	Private Contract	1			XX	
Type 1 JIC Team	EMAC	1		XX		
Mobile Call Center	Private Contract	1			XX	

2. Conduct medical surge, hospital decompression and public health support

Purpose: To provide initial lifesaving and rescue activities to affected victims of the earthquake, set up triage areas and set conditions in local health care facilities to prepare for and treat medical surge patients; Gain an initial assessment of health and medical conditions, and activate and deploy prioritized state and federal resources to the impact area to support local response and decompress local health systems. It is estimated in the 2 metropolitan areas, at least 1 hospital will need to be evacuated due to earthquake damage.



- a. Activate the Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) Department Operations Center (DOC)
- b. Activate the State Medical Surge Plan.
- c. Activate and deploy 2 ambulance strike teams from unaffected counties via Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS).
- d. Activate and deploy 5 Medical Surge Trailers (MST) from unaffected nearby counties.
- e. Using state to state mutual aid, request, activate and deploy 6 ambulance strike teams from California.
- f. Activate and deploy 2 medical reserve corps teams from unaffected counties and 2 teams from California through state to state mutual aid.
- g. Deploy the Disaster Medical Facility (DMF) through REMSA and with the assistance of the NVNG.
- h. Activate and deploy the medical evacuation bus in Elko.
- i. Contract for mobile dialysis units and teams.
- j. Deploy Mental Health First Aid Teams.
- k. Deploy Health Care Facility Inspectors to impacted health facilities to determine viability.
- l. Maintain hospital status report through EMResource.
- m. Activate the Crisis Standard of Care Plan if Needed.

- n. Monitor and implement long term care and skilled nursing facility emergency response plans including plans for evacuation, and de-conflict patient overcrowding.
- o. Deploy the ASPR Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) with the FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).
- p. Consider requesting the activation and deployment the following Federal resources:
 - 4 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) consisting of 35 persons per team designed to provide acute medical care during a disaster.
 - 2 Federal Medical Stations (FMS)– A team of approximately 100 personnel staffs the FMS. Each FMS contains a three-day supply of medical and pharmaceutical resources to sustain 250 stable primary care-based patients who require bedding services
 - 2 Mobile Intensive Care Units (MICU) – Tractor trailers outfitted with an operating room, intensive care and post-operative care stations
 - DoD Field Hospitals. These packages offer surgical capability and staffed hospital beds. Could come in the form of one or more of the assets below.
 - Air Force Expeditionary Medical Systems – 25 bed mobile hospitals.
 - Army Combat Support Hospital – 44 or 296 bed hospital.
 - Navy Expeditionary Medical Facility – 116 bed hospital.
 - National Pharmacy Response Team (NPRT) – Mobile pharmacy support.
 - Burn Specialty Teams (BST) – 4 teams nationally.
 - Pediatric Specialty Teams (PST) – 2 teams nationally.
 - Crush Medicine Team (CMT) – 1 national team.
 - International Medical Surgical Response Teams (IMSuRT) – 3 teams nationally.
 - Mental Health Teams – 5 teams nationally
 - Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) – 105 person health and medical specialties team. 3 teams nationally.
 - Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) – The SNS is a rapid medical and pharmaceutical distribution system that can bring in medical equipment, supplies, and medicines to the affected area.

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Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
Ambulance Strike Teams	NIMAS	2	XX			
Ambulance Strike Teams	California Mutual Aid Agreement	6	XX	XX		
Medical Surge Trailers	ESF 8	5	XX	XX		
Emergency Support Unit	ESF 8	1	XX			
Medical Reserve Corps Teams	NIMAS	2		XX		
Medical Reserve Corps Teams	California Mutual Aid Agreement	2		XX	XX	
DMF	ESF 8	1		XX		
Medical Evacuation Bus	ESF 8	1		XX		
Mobile Dialysis Units	Private Contract	5 - 10			XX	
Mental Health First Aid Teams	ESF 8-1	5-10			XX	XX
ASPR Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC)	ASPR	1		XX		
DMAT	ASPR	4		XX	XX	
Field Medical Stations	ASPR	2			XX	XX
Other federal assets as needed					XX	XX

3. Conduct mass search and rescue operations.

Purpose – Support local lifesaving search and rescue (SAR) operations on destroyed buildings and support mass SAR operations on residential neighborhoods impacted by the earthquake. At least 2 high rise buildings will collapse and 3 to 4 high rise buildings will be “red tagged”. Approximately 100 buildings of 5 or more stories will sustain some degree of damage. It is estimated that there are over 14,000 unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings in Clark County and over 5,700 URMs in Washoe County. Many of these buildings will collapse requiring over 1,000 USAR missions.



- a. Activate and deploy NV TF1 USAR Team from Las Vegas. If the Earthquake is in Las Vegas, many of the team members may be impacted by the disaster and the team may not be able to function.
- b. Activate the National USAR System and request up to 5 Type 1 USAR teams from surrounding states. The mission will be to clear major collapses in the operation area within 72 hours.
- c. Request and activate 20 Type 3 USAR Teams from Nevada using NIMSA and surrounding states using EMAC. The mission will be to clear all moderate collapses within 72 hours.
- d. Request, activate and deploy the Nevada National Guard (NVNG) CERF – P which has a trained USAR attached to the element. The mission will be to support the USAR teams with personnel and additional expertise.
- e. Request, activate and deploy NVNG response forces to perform house to house searches in impacted areas.
- f. NV NG to activate heavy equipment units to provide heavy equipment support.
- g. Activate the Civil Air Patrol to provide air reconnaissance over impacted areas to direct responders.

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Appendix 1: Major Earthquake

- h. Execute contracts for construction companies that specialize in heavy equipment and debris removal for structure stabilization.
- i. Request, activate and deploy rescue dog teams.
- j. Request and assign US Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) SAR structure specialists.

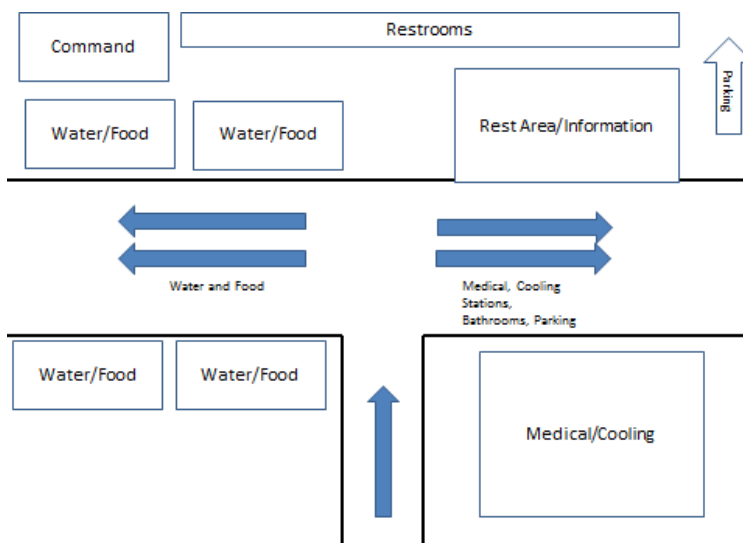
Mass Search and Rescue						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
NVTF1	Federal	1	XX			
Type 1 USAR Teams	Federal	5		XX		
Type 3 USAR / Wilderness SAR Teams	EMAC	20		XX	XX	
NVNG CERF-P	State	1		XX		
NVNG Responders	State	100	XX	XX		
NVNG Heavy Equipment Units	State	5	XX	XX		
Civil Air Patrol Assets	Federal	4	XX	XX		
Construction contracts for debris removal and structure stabilization	Private	5		XX	XX	
USAR Dog Teams	EMAC	10		XX	XX	
USACE USAR Structure Specialists	Federal	5		XX	XX	

4. Conduct evacuation, shelter and mass care operations

Purpose - Coordinate the support of local management of shelters, distribution of food and other mass care supplies and services to impacted populations, including those with functional and access needs, establishment of Points of Distribution (PODs), and the establishment of Family Assistance Centers (FAC).

- a. Local jurisdictions will establish shelter and mass care operations in accordance with local shelter and mass care plans.

- b. The SEOC ESF 6 will establish a shelter and mass care taskforce to meet and anticipate shelter and mass care needs of the affected jurisdictions
- c. ESF 6 will activate the Nevada Red cross to support local government and local red cross shelter operations
- d. ESF 6 will coordinate with faith base and not for profit groups to facilitate the alternative shelter and feeding sites.
- e. Activate and deploy shelter trailers from unaffected counties.
- f. Activate and deploy CERT teams from other counties.
- g. Request and activate EMAC shelter teams.
- h. Activate Type 1 camp kitchens to support shelters.
- i. Consider activating Baptist Family and Child Services to establish medical special needs shelters.
- j. Support the establishment of Animal shelters.
- k. Activate and deploy the National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT) for deployment to affected areas in support of service animals and pets located at shelters.
- l. Support local Points of Distribution (POD) operations

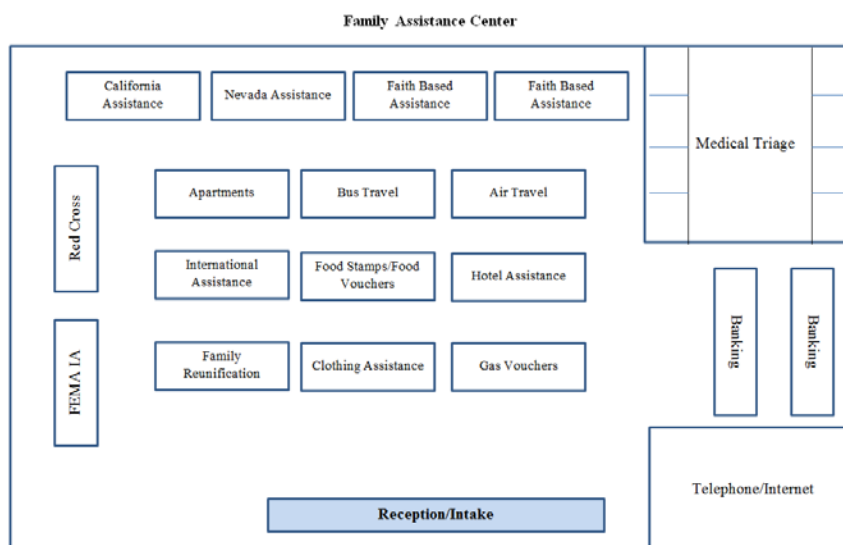


- 1 Type 1 Point of Distribution (POD) teams per Respite Center (Local volunteer, National Guard, FEMA or EMAC Team).
- 100 portable toilets, 25 hand washing stations (Contract).
- 2 large air conditioned tents (Contract).
- 4 large field generators (Contract)
- 10 large cooling fans (Contract).

- 2 water/food/ pet supply distribution strike teams (CERT, Volunteers).
- 1 medical/cooling team (Medical Reserve Corps, National Guard).
- 1 security strike team (Contract security, National Guard, Metro).
- 10,000 cases of water/ day (Contract).
- 10,000 MRE's/day (Contract).
- 2,000 packages of pet food (Contract or retail donation).

m. Support the establishment of Family Assistance Centers (FAC)

The FACs will be a one stop location for evacuees for assistance with a goal of assisting evacuees to be self-sufficient enough to transition out of the shelters, with a particular emphasis of assisting with out of state travel assistance.



Services may include:

- Reception /Intake – At the reception desk evacuees will receive assistance package with intake forms and materials to determine what kind of assistance is needed. (County/City/Volunteer).
- Gas Vouchers – Gas vouchers will be provided for the equivalent of 2 tankful of gas (\$80). Representatives from gas companies (Shell, Exxon, Citgo).
- Clothing Assistance – Clothing and donated supply vouchers will be provided with details how they can be redeemed. (Donation volunteers, local thrift stores).
- Family Reunification – National Missing Children/Missing adult non-governmental agencies (NGO) will provide missing person information intake, missing person databases and will facilitate reunification. (NGOs)

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- International Assistance – Assistance will be provided to foreign nationals to repatriate individuals and families back to their home country. (U.S. State Department, Country embassy staff).
- Food Stamp/Food Vouchers – Nevada Welfare staff will provide assistance with EBT cards. Local food pantries will provide vouchers for food for folks out of the shelters, but not yet permanently settled. Vouchers from grocery store chains (Smith’s, Raley’s Wal-Mart) will be provided for families transiting out of the area needing food (up to \$200/ family).
- Hotel Assistance – For evacuees who have been in the shelters for one week or greater, with a special emphasis of transitioning families with children and the elderly, hotel vouchers will be made available through Red Cross and the Las Vegas Visitor Authority for up to 1 month stay at local hotels on a week to week basis. (Red Cross, Las Vegas Visitor Authority).
- Apartments – For evacuees who have been in the shelters/hotels and desire to stay in the area, assistance will be provided to find rental apartments with an emphasis of families with children and the elderly. (Apartment Association).
- Bus Travel – Bus travel will be provided for individuals and families wishing to travel to a different western state. (Grey Hound, Local interstate bus companies).
- Air Travel – One way vouchers will be provided for air travel to individuals and families wishing to travel to other states outside the western region. (Southwest, Jet Blue).
- California Assistance – California state employees will provide assistance for individuals and families wishing to return to California.
- Nevada Assistance – Nevada state employees will provide permanency planning for individuals and families wishing to permanently resettle in Nevada.
- Faith Based Assistance – Congregation members and representatives of the area faith based organizations will provide assistance in connecting to clergy and faith based assistance.

Shelter and Mass Care						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
Shelter Trailers	County	Up to 14	XX	XX		
CERT Teams	County	10		XX	XX	

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Red Cross Shelter Teams	Private	10				
Type 1 Shelter Team	EMAC	2		XX	XX	
FEMA Initial Response Packages Southern Nevada B (Bravo): Meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (~45 trailers) Northwestern Nevada C (Charlie): Meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (~17 trailers) Eastern Nevada D (Delta): Meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (~14 trailers) (See Logistics for full details of IRR Packages)	FEMA	5	XX	XX	XX	XX
Type 1 POD Distribution Teams	Local/ NVNG/EMAC	5		XX	XX	
Security Strike Teams	NVNG/ Contract	10		XX	XX	
Portable Toilets	Contract	100		XX	XX	

5. Conduct public safety operations, protect critical infrastructure and vital businesses, and ensure safe conduct of transportation routes.

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Purpose – Support local public safety/law enforcement operations to protect critical infrastructure, provide security at shelter sites, establish and maintain exclusion zones to prevent looting and to ensure safe conduct of transportation routes.

- a. Activate and deploy the NVNG Rapid Response Force (RRF). The RRF will be an immediate deployment force to be used as missioned assigned by the local jurisdiction.
- b. Activate the NVNG Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The QRF will most likely be used to set up exclusion zones for devastated neighborhoods to discourage looting and prevent the return of residents into unsafe areas.
- c. Activate the NVNG Military Police Unit. Military Police will imbed with local police to act as force multipliers.
- d. Form and deploy 2 strike teams of mutual aid police units from unaffected counties using NIMSA.
- e. Form and deploy 2 strike teams of Highway Patrol Troopers from unaffected Nevada Regions.
- f. Contracted security to protect shelters and Critical Infrastructure

Public Safety/Law Enforcement						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0- 24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
NVNG RRF	NVNG	1	XX			
NVNG QRF	NVNG	1		XX	XX	
NVNG Military Police	NVNG	1 Unit			XX	
Police Strike Team	NIMSA	2			XX	
Highway Patrol Strike Team	State	2			XX	
Security Contract	Contract Private	30			XX	XX

6. Conduct fire response and hazardous material response operations.

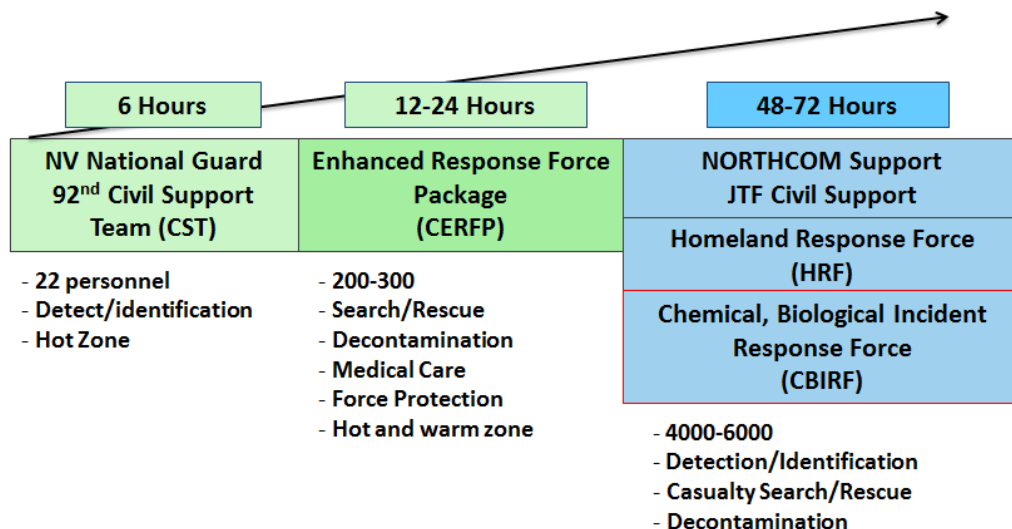
Purpose – Support local fire and hazardous materials response through mutual aid, NVNG deployment and contracted Haz Mat cleanup crews.

- a. Order and deploy 2 strike teams of type 1 fire engines through NIMSA from unaffected counties.
- b. Order and deploy 2 strike teams of type 1 engines through California mutual aid.
- c. Order and deploy 2 strike teams of type 1 engines through Arizona mutual aid.
- d. Establish a Hazardous Materials Taskforce at the SEOC through ESF 10.

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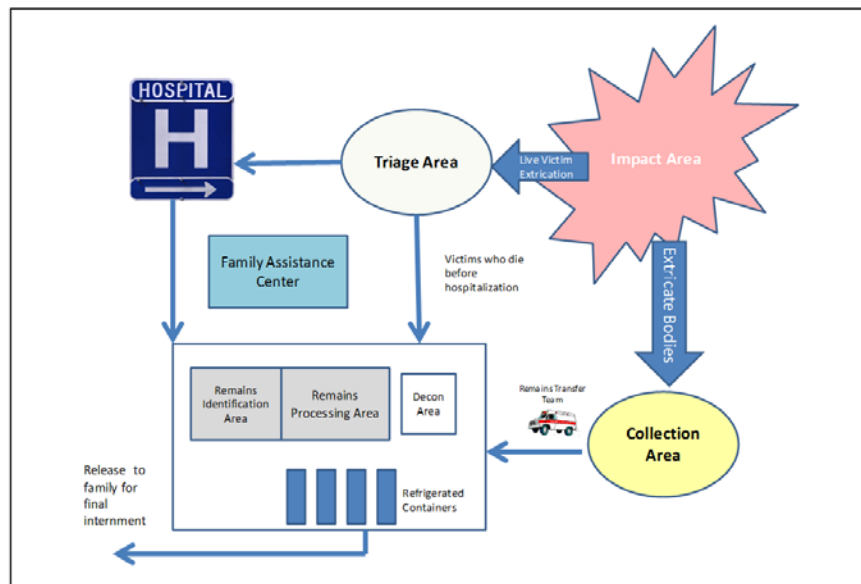
- e. Deploy the Nevada CST team.
- f. Activate and deploy the Nevada CERFP.
- g. Activate and deploy a strike team of type 3 Haz Mat teams through NIMSA from unaffected counties.
- h. Order and Deploy a strike team of type 3 Haz Mat teams through California Mutual aid.
- i. Support local hazardous materials disposal.
- j. Assist with the identification and establishment of a hazardous materials disposal landfill.
- k. Contract with EPA hazardous materials clean up teams.

Fire and Hazardous Materials Response						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
Strike Teams of Type 1 Engines	NIMSA	2	XX			
Strike Teams of Type 1 Engines	California Mutual Aid	2		XX		
Strike Teams of Type 1 Engines		2		XX		
NVNG CST	State NVNG	1	XX	XX	XX	
NVNG CERFP	State NVNG	1		XX	XX	
Strike Team of Type 3 Haz Mat	NIMSA	1		XX	XX	

Teams						
Strike Team of Type 3 Haz Mat Teams	California Mutual Aid	1		XX	XX	
Contracted Type 1 EPA Hazardous Materials cleanup crews	ESF 10 /EPA contracts	10			XX	XX

7. Conduct fatality surge and management operations.

Purpose – Support local human remains extrication, identification and internment. Support the establishment of Family Assistance Centers to help families with the identification of remains and final remains disposition.



- Support the affected jurisdictions’ establishment of temporary disaster morgues.
- Support local remains recovery through NVNG CERFP operations.
- Clark County and Washoe County have Medical Examiners and disaster morgue resources integrated into their services. When an Earthquake occurs the unaffected Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORT) will be activated and deployed to assist the affected communities.
- Activate and deploy unaffected county Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) trailers as needed.

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- e. Support local refrigerated container contracts or if no contracts exist, execute state contracts.
- f. If the fatalities exceed 100, the jurisdiction should consider requesting a federal DMORT Team and a federal DPMU.
- g. Support local efforts to establish a FAC.
- h. Request CERT Team members from unaffected counties to staff the FAC.
- i. Deploy 10 ESF 8-1 Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams

Fatality Surge and Management						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
County DMORT Team	NIMSA	1	XX			
County DPMU	NIMSA	4	XX	XX		
Execute refrigerated container contracts	Private Business	10		XX	XX	
Federal DMORT	FEMA	2		XX	XX	
CERT Team Members for FAC	NIMSA	2			XX	XX
CISM Teams	State ESF 8-1	10			XX	XX

8. Restore and stabilize critical infrastructure.

a. Transportation Systems

- i. ESF1 will send out staff engineers to perform inspections on state and federal responsibility roads and bridges.
- ii. EMAC additional inspectors from neighboring states for road inspection.
- iii. ESF1 will execute roadway restoration contracts to repair and open state and federal roads.
- iv. ESF1 will form a taskforce to assist the local jurisdiction with the removal of debris from local roadways.
- v. ESF1 assist local jurisdiction road clearing operations by deploying heavy equipment from unaffected regions to the region impacted by the earthquake.
- vi. Activate road construction contracts for emergency repairs.
- vii. Activate and deploy the NVNG 609th and 240th Engineer Company with heavy equipment.
- viii. Activate and deploy the California National Guard engineer units.

- ix. Activate and deploy the USAF Nellis Red Horse Construction Battalion for Airport Repair.
- x. Activate and deploy the USN Fallon Construction Battalion (Sea Bees).

b. Electric Systems

- NV Energy to execute the Western States Power Assistance Compact which provides electric crews from throughout the western states to assist with the restoration of the electricity infrastructure.
- FEMA plans to deploy a US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Type III Power Package to each of these operational divisions as part of the initial push of power generation resources. Each Type III package includes generators and maintenance and installation personnel for greater than 175 generators including power plants of greater than 2 MK. These teams are capable of completing 40+ Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day and capable of installing 25-35 generators per day followed by appropriate fueling, operations, servicing, and maintenance. Each Type III pack includes:
 - 19 personnel and one SME
 - 20 24th Prime Power soldiers
 - Equipment and operating system for remote satellite communications capabilities
 - One DTOS unit and staff
 - Total staff of 162 and 121 pieces of equipment

c. Potable Water Systems

- Activate and deploy NVNG potable water tankers and buffalos to areas identified by the local jurisdiction.
- Activate and deploy unaffected jurisdiction portable potable water containers to the affected jurisdiction.
- Contract with local dairies to provide potable water tankers to the affected jurisdiction.
- Contract with local beverage bottling companies to provide bottled or canned water.
- Request water system operators and engineers from unaffected jurisdictions to assist with water system repairs.
- Mission assign USACE to perform electric repair and generator capability to affected water systems.

d. Pipeline Systems

Fuel pipelines can be particularly vulnerable to earthquakes and the disruptive forces of the earthquake could damage fuel delivery pipelines in multiple locations. Natural gas lines can be disrupted and create explosive consequences.

Kinder Morgan CALNEV Pipeline

Kinder Morgan's 566-mile CALNEV pipeline system transports gasoline, diesel and jet fuel from Los Angeles, Calif., refineries and marine terminals through parallel 14- and 8-inch diameter pipelines that originate in Colton, Calif., and extend to terminals in Barstow, Calif., and Las Vegas, Nev. The pipeline system also serves the Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, NV, McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas, NV, and Edwards Air Force Base in the Mojave Desert in southeastern Calif.

Kinder Morgan Reno Terminal

Terminal Specifications:

- 44 total acres
- 45 refined petroleum products tanks
- Total Storage Capacity = 748,377 barrels
- Range of Tanks = 6,000 - 30,000 bbls
- Major Roadways: I-80, S. McCarran Blvd (NV-650)

Inbound Receipt Modes:

- KMI Concord to Rocklin to Reno
- 10"/8"/6" pipeline



Kinder Morgan has emergency repair teams available to perform any repair needed on the pipelines; however, the extents of damage may disrupt fuel delivery for weeks and perhaps a month or more.

- The ESF 12 will establish an emergency fuel taskforce and make recommendations to establish an energy emergency that may include the following actions:
 - Prioritize placing electric generators at area gas stations.
 - Mandate fuel rationing on a determined schedule.
 - Contract for private security to enforce restrictions.
 - Establish emergency fueling centers at NDOT stations for first responders.
 - Suspend requirements for mandatory rest for fuel truckers.
 - Mandate planes arriving at impacted jurisdictions' airports that they land with enough fuel to get them to the next destination.
- Mission assign the NVNG to establish fuel convoys for first responders.
- Mission assign the NVNG to set up temporary fueling stations for first responders.

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Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
609 th Engineer Company	NVNG	1		XX	XX	XX
240 th Engineer Company	NVNG	1		XX	XX	XX
USAF Nellis Red Horse Construction Battalion	DoD	1		XX	XX	XX
USN Fallon CB Battalion	DoD	1		XX	XX	XX
California National Guard Engineer units	CNG	2		XX	XX	XX
State Transportation Engineers	EMAC	10 - 20		XX	XX	XX
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Type III Power Package	USACE	1		XX	XX	XX
NVNG Potable Water Tankers	NVNG	10		XX	XX	
Potable Water Containers	NIMSA	10		XX	XX	
Water System Engineers and Operators	NIMSA	2 Strike Steams			XX	XX
Dairy Potable Water Containers	Private Business Contract	10			XX	XX
Fuel Tankers	NVNG	50		XX	XX	XX
Portable Fueling Stations w/ personnel	NVNG	10		XX	XX	XX
Private security contracts	Private Business Contract	20 teams of 2		XX	XX	XX

9. Support Debris Removal

Purpose – support the removal of earthquake related debris from the area to set conditions for recovery.

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- Establish a Debris Management Taskforce in the SEOC with ESF14 as the lead.
- Coordinate with BLM to identify and establish landfills and temporary disposal and reduction sites (TDRS).
- ESF1 to prioritize road clearing operations with an emphasis on evacuation route and logistic route clearance.
- ESF10 to support the local jurisdictions with hazardous materials disposal and protecting the environment.
- ESF 4 to deploy inmate hand crews to assist with local debris removal.
- NVNG to provide a labor force and heavy equipment for debris removal.
- Establish contracts with neighboring states debris removal companies.
- USACE reviews/updates Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMAs) and existing contracts for debris removal and de-conflicts them with state contracts and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) contracts for debris removal that are associated with hazardous materials (HAZMAT).
- Department of Transportation (DOT) coordinates with NDOT on route clearance and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) programs in support of debris removal from highways.

Debris Removal						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0- 24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
Inmate Hand Crews	State ESF4	20	XX	XX	XX	XX
Hand Crews	NVNG	20		XX	XX	XX
Heavy Equipment	NVNG	20		XX	XX	XX
Debris Removal Contracts	Neighboring States Contracts	10			XX	XX

VI. Communications

The SEOC/UCG will work multiple strategies to re-establish and maintain communications throughout the event.

The SEOC/UCG will establish a communications taskforce through the Operations Section. The Taskforce will consist of members from:

- State and Federal ESF 3
- State ESF 16
- Federal ESF7
- Representatives from national business telecommunications carriers.
- And state and federal communications leaders.
- ARES/RACES

Resources may include;

- State Radio Cache
- Temporary Cellular Telephone Towers
- NVNG Communications Vehicle
- FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS)

FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support Deployable Communications Resources

In response to regional requests for support, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides mobile telecommunications, operational support, life support, and power generation assets for the onsite management of disaster and all-hazard activities. This support is managed by the Response and Recovery Directorate's Mobile Operations Division. The Mobile Operations Division has a small headquarters staff and six geographically dispersed Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments. MERS regional responsibilities are listed in

MERS detachments and their areas of responsibility

MERS Detachment	Area of Responsibility
Maynard, Massachusetts	FEMA Regions I and II
Thomasville, Georgia	FEMA Regions III and IV
Denver, Colorado	FEMA Regions V and VIII
Denton, Texas	FEMA Regions VI and VII
Bothell, Washington	FEMA Regions IX and X
Frederick, Maryland	National Capitol Region and as required

Nevada is within FEMA Region IX. MERS detachments support disaster field facilities and local, state, and federal responders. MERS personnel and equipment are considered national assets and are deployed to support a wide range of disaster-response activities. Each MERS detachment can concurrently support a large Disaster Field Office and multiple field operating sites within a disaster area. MERS is

equipped with self-sustaining telecommunications, logistics, and operations support elements that can be driven or airlifted to the disaster location. Some of the MERS assets can be airlifted by C-130 military cargo aircraft.

MERS is available for immediate deployment. As required, personnel and equipment deploy promptly and provide the following:

- Multimedia communications and information processing support, especially for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2, Communications.
- Operational support, especially for the ESF 5, Information and Planning.
- Liaison to the Federal Coordinating Officer.
- Logistics and life support for emergency responders.
- Automated information and decision support capability.
- Security (facility, equipment, and personnel) management and consultation.

Most equipment is preloaded or installed on heavy-duty, multi-wheel drive trucks. Some equipment is installed in transit cases.

Telecommunications

The MERS telecommunications function is accomplished using a variety of communications transmission systems such as satellite, High Frequency (HF), and microwave line-of-sight (LOS) interconnected by fiber-optic cables to voice and data switches, local area networks (LANs), and desktop devices such as personal computers and telephones. Built-in videoconferencing equipment in the Mobile Emergency Operations Vehicle (MEOV) and Incident Response Vehicle (IRV) and tactical videoconferencing equipment provides video teleconference (VTC) capability to a range of operating environments. Telecommunications can be provided for one or multiple locations within a disaster location. MERS telecommunications assets can be used to establish or reestablish communications connectivity with the public telecommunications system or government telecommunications networks, to interconnect facilities within the disaster region in order to wire austere facilities and install computer, telephone, and video networks.

MERS have these telecommunications transmission capabilities:

- **Satellite.** Ku band satellite for quick connectivity that provides up to two T-1 lines for telephones or data. International Maritime Satellite and American Mobile Satellite Corporation satellite terminals provide immediate single-voice channel capabilities.
- **Microwave LOS.** Microwave transmission to connect to the public network, provide connection to other facilities, or extend communications.
- **HF** to communicate with local, state, and federal emergency centers via the FEMA National Radio Network and FEMA

Regional Radio Network.

- **Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF)** for local radio communications.

Equipment

Initial communications support equipment includes:

- Land mobile radios
- ACU-1000s
- Tactical repeaters
- LOS equipment
- Satellite telephones
- Generators

Five of the six MERS detachments have similar equipment capabilities. Frederick MERS, located in the National Capital Region, has an enhanced capability to integrate multiple Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams and National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) teams. If airframes are available, equipment and support personnel could be deployed to a site such as a National Logistic Staging Area within 12 to 16 hours. If only land transport is available, two of the detachments could be at the disaster site within 72 hours of notification with the other three detachments arriving within 72 to 96 hours. The ability to refuel generators depends on the availability of fuel in the area or on the arrival of MERS tankers.

Sustained communications support equipment includes:

- Multi-Radio Vans (MRVs)
- Mobile Emergency Operations Vehicles (MEOVs)
- Emergency Operations Vehicles (EOVs)
- Incident Response Vehicles (IRVs)

Each detachment (other than Frederick MERS, see breakout below) has two MEOVs, one IRV, and one MRV. The Denton and Thomasville detachments also have large-format EOVs.

Assuming the equipment would be driven to a National Logistic Staging Area or similar staging area, four MEOVs, two IRVs, two MRVs, and other support equipment from the Bothell and Denver Detachments could be at the disaster site within 72 hours of notification, with the equipment from the other detachments arriving within 72 to 96 hours. Included in all packages would be HF, deployable antenna towers, additional Land Mobile Radio (LMR) equipment (e.g., ACU-1000s, repeaters), fuel tankers, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) equipment, truck-mounted generators, and resources (e.g., furniture, computers, telephone switches) to support the initial setup of a Joint Field Office (JFO) or other standalone facility.

Personnel assets are as follows:

- Approximately 20 personnel in the Communications Section of each detachment.
- Approximately 8 Logistics personnel to support fuel tankers, generators, and HVAC equipment.
- Personnel not required to drive vehicles to the area could fly to the disaster site and assist with the assessment of requirements as needed.

VII. Logistics

Commodity distribution is the delivery of life-sustaining resources to support disaster survivors at shelters, feeding kitchens, and Points of Distribution (PODs). Commodity distribution supports the Mass Care Services goals of sheltering, hydration, and feeding. It also supports the needs of residents who choose to shelter in place.

Transportation of commodities and essential supplies to communities is conducted by contracted trucking or NVNG. The strategy is executed through surface transportation. Commodities and supplies are moved from private sector, vendors, ARC, state and federal agencies, and staging areas to a local distribution point (location to be determined) near the affected area. NVNG conducts the "last mile" distribution into the flood inundation zone with trucks and high clearance vehicles.

The UCG through FEMA supports distribution of commodities to organizations, counties or communities from staging areas or directly from vendors. The development of a staging and distribution capability is achieved through the activation, deployment and employment of the following capabilities:

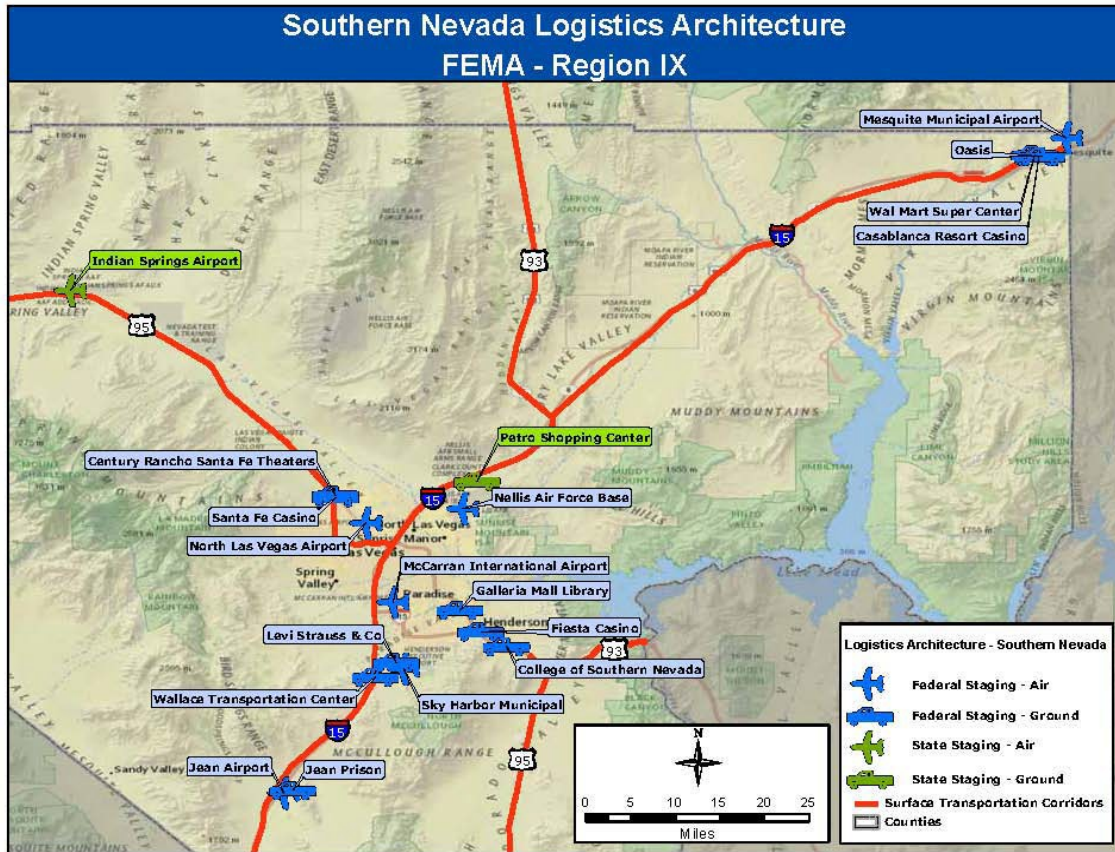
- Staging area management teams
- Facilities (Staging Areas)
- Deployable communications (MERS, MCOV) resources (as required)
- Transportation, distribution, and materiel handling capabilities
- Movement coordination

FEMA's ESF 7 also provides logistics capability to procure and deliver goods and services to support disaster survivors and communities directly from vendors without the need for staging.

As coordinated by SEOC (ESF 6), the American Red Cross (Red Cross), coordinates feeding operations and bulk distribution in disaster response, in conjunction with

local governments. The Red Cross uses internal assets and works with partner agencies under existing MOUs to meet the feeding requirements of the response.

Southern Nevada



Staging Areas, Las Vegas - Ground	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Jean Prison (FSA) 1 Prison Road Jean, NV 89019	Fiesta Casino (FSA) 2400 North Rancho Drive North Las Vegas, NV 89130
Casablanca Resort Casino (FSA) 950 West Mesquite Blvd Mesquite, NV 89027	Galleria Mall Library (FSA) 1300 West Sunset Road #1121 Henderson, NV 89014
Wal Mart Super Center (FSA) 1110 West Pioneer Blvd. Mesquite, NV 89027	Santa Fe Station Casino (FSA) 4949 North Rancho Drive Las Vegas, NV 89130

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College of Southern Nevada (FSA) 6375 West Charleston Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146	Levi Strauss and Co (FSA) 501 Executive Airport Drive Henderson, NV 89052
Wallace Transportation Yard (FSA) 975 West Welpman Way Las Vegas, NV	Century Rancho Santa Fe Theater (FSA) 4949 North Rancho Las Vegas, NV 89130
Oasis Golf Club (FSA) 100 Palmer Lane Mesquite, NV 89027	

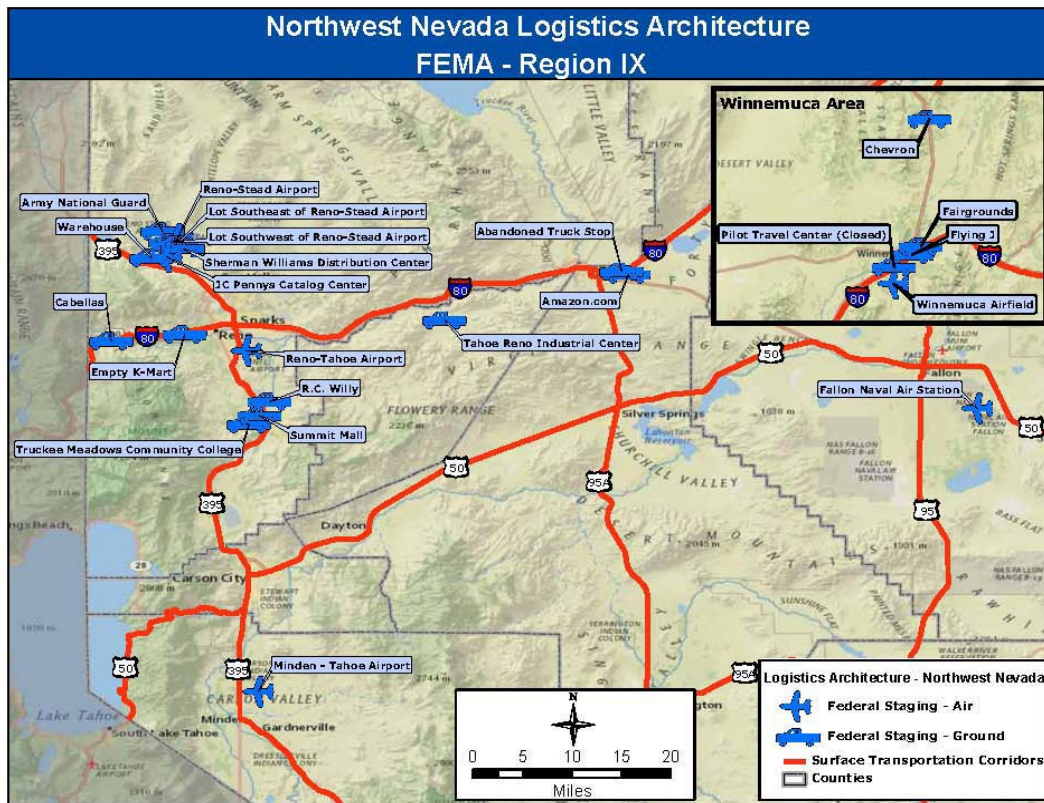
Pre-identified Staging Areas, Las Vegas - Air	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Mesquite Municipal Airport 1200 Kittyhawk Drive Mesquite, NV 89027	North Las Vegas Airport 2730 Airport Drive, Suite 101 North Las Vegas, NV 89032
McCarran International Airport (LAS) 5757 Wayne Newton Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89119	Nellis AFB 4450 Grissom Avenue Nellis AFB, NV 89191
Jean Airport (FSA) (OL7) 23600 South Las Vegas Blvd Jean, NV 89019	Henderson Executive Airport 3500 Executive Terminal Dr, Henderson, NV 89052
College of Southern Nevada (FSA) 6375 West Charleston Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146	Levi Strauss and Co (FSA) 501 Executive Airport Drive Henderson, NV 89052

Northwestern Nevada

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Staging Areas, Northern Nevada- Ground	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Summit Mall 13900 South Virginia Street Reno, NV 89511	R.C. Willy Damonte Ranch Town Center 1201 Steamboat Parkway Reno, NV 89521
Cabela's 8650 Boomtown Road Verdi, NV 89439	Truckee Meadows Community College 7000 Dandini Blvd. Reno, NV 89512
Empty K-Mart (Permanently Closed) 2125 Oddie Blvd. Sparks, NV 89431	Army National Guard 20000 Army Aviation Drive Reno, NV 89506
Sherman Williams Distribution Center 12090 Sage Point Court Reno, NV 89506	Amazon.com Inc 1600 Newlands Drive East Fernley, NV 89408
JC Pennys Catalog Center 11111 Stead Blvd. Reno, NV 89506	

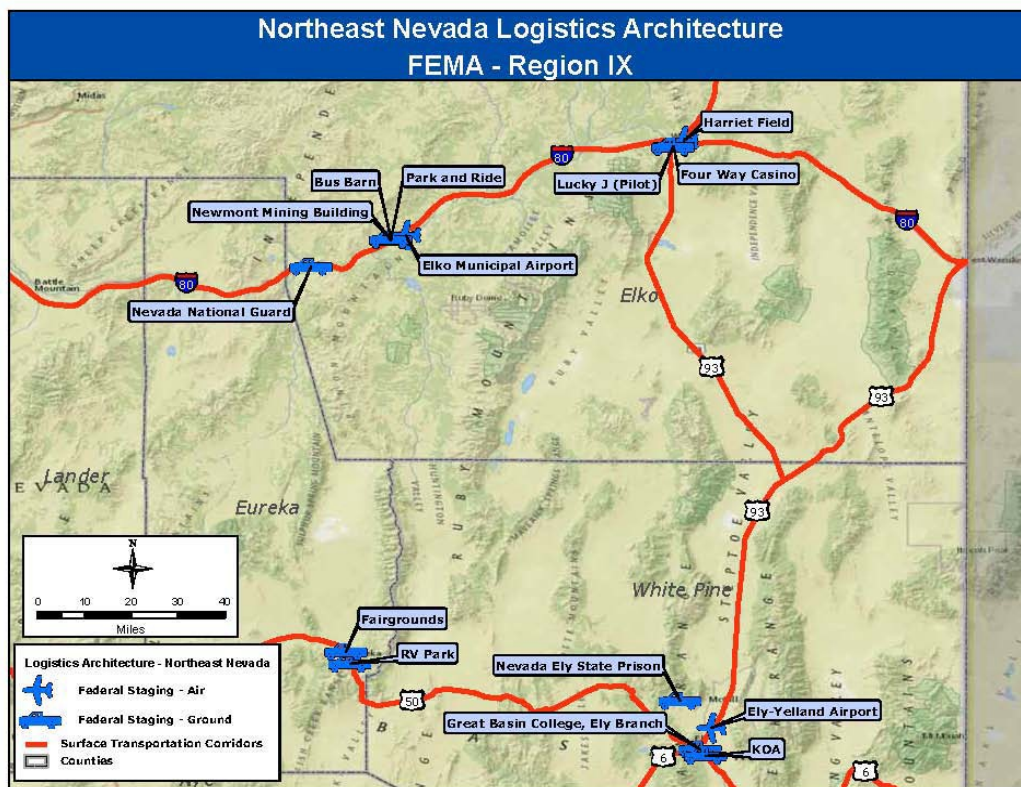
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Pre-identified Staging Areas, North Western Nevada - Air	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Reno Stead Airport (RTS) 2001 Plumb Lane Reno, NV 895022	Minden-Tahoe Airport (MEV) 1146 Airport Road Minden, NV 89423
Fallon Naval Air Station (NFL) 4755 Pasture Road Fallon, NV 89496	Reno Tahoe International Airport (RNO) 2001 East Plumb Lane Reno, NV 89502
Carson Airport 2600 E College Pkwy, Carson City, NV 89706	

Eastern Nevada



Staging Areas, Eastern Nevada- Ground
Federal/State Staging Areas

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Newmont Mining Office Building 1655 Mountain City Highway Elko, NV 89801	Ely KOA Campground 15396 South US Highway 93 Ely, NV 89301
Four Way Casino 1440 Sixth Street Wells, NV 89835	Great Basin College, Ely Branch 2115 Bobcat Drive Ely, NV 89301
Lucky J Casino 1880 West Winnemucca Blvd. Winnemucca, NV 89445	Nevada Ely State Prison 4569 North State Route 490 Ely, NV 89702

Pre-identified Staging Areas, North Western Nevada - Air	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Winnemucca Airfield (WMC) 7900 Airport Road Winnemucca, NV 89445	Harriet Field (LWL) 1580 Highway 93 North Wells, NV 89835
Elko Regional Airport (EKO) 975 Terminal Way (off Mountain City Hwy) Elko, NV 89801	Ely Yelland Airport (ELY) 1472 McGill Highway Ely, NV 89315

Fuel Delivery Strategy

Fuel production and distribution is likely to be disrupted by the earthquake. It is anticipated that local communities could experience insufficient fuel supplies due to route closures or commercial gas stations being unable to fill due to electric loss and pipeline ruptures.

If State and federal fuel operations are required, DEM and FEMA will initiate the formation of a state/federal Fuel Task Force within the Operations Section. The task force will coordinate fuel delivery and support operations. The task force will organize consistent with NIMS and the principles of Unified Command. The task force will activate, gain situational awareness, determine fuel delivery and support requirements, and develop a strategy for fuel operations. The task force will coordinate the approval of a fuel strategy and the development of task orders required to direct fuel operations. State and federal agencies will participate as members of the task force.

The focus of the fuel operation is on sourcing, transporting, staging, and distributing fuel to state and federal agencies, counties, and eligible recipients. The fuel operation includes fuel delivery and supporting fuel operation activities conducted by local governments, state agencies, and the private sector. The primary means of fuel delivery is through contract support.

1. Fuel Delivery Tasks

DEM

- Initiate formation of the Fuel Task Force, under the direction of the Operations Section of the UCG. Initial State members include Nevada DEM, Nevada Office of Energy (ESF 12), Nevada National Guard, Nevada Department of Transportation, SEOC Logistics Section, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and Bureau of Air Pollution Control, and Private Sector Liaisons).
- Activate fuel and supporting contracts.
- Set priorities and objectives for Fuel Task Force.
- As the state lead for the Fuel Task Force, gain situational awareness regarding the impact and requirements of the response and create an initial federal supporting strategy to source, transport, stage, and deliver fuel.
- Facilitate the identification and prioritization of eligible recipients.

FEDERAL

The NRCC will activate the IAA contract with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for Emergency Fuel support. The DLA sources fuel from outside of the affected area and arranges transportation to locations identified by the UCG. FEMA's NRCC will execute and support specific fuel requirements, including quantities needed, locations, and delivery details as requested through the UCG.

- FEMA HQ procures emergency fuel through DLA for contract support to fuel operations.
- FEMA activates the Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA) for DoD fuel PODs.
- The Operations Section Chief of the UCG forms federal elements of the Fuel Task Force (initial members include FEMA ESF 7, DLA, General Services Administration (GSA), EPA, USACE, DOE, and Private Sector Liaisons).
- FEMA appoints ESF 7 as the federal Fuel Task Force Leader to coordinate with State counterpart and direct federal fuel operations to support the State.
- The Fuel Task Force gains situational awareness regarding the impact and requirements of the response and creates an initial federal supporting strategy to source, transport, stage, and distribute fuel.

FUEL TASK FORCE

- Conduct operations to source, transport, stage, and distribute fuels.
- Support government agencies, counties, tribes, and private sector fuel and logistics operations.
- Continue to facilitate identification and prioritization of eligible recipients.

- Identify requirements for EMAC support to fuel operations.
- Conduct a planning cycle for the development of a daily functional plan.
- Evaluate requirements for EMAC support of fuel operations.

Requirements for DoD (Title 10) Support

- Support fuel distribution operations by truck. Receive fuel from staging and deliver to local, state, and federal jurisdictions and agencies.
- Support aircraft refueling as necessary to support aviation operations at departure airfields (NAS Fallon).
- Establish and operate retail fuel distribution points in support of disaster operations (PSMA 70).

Temporary Emergency Power Strategy

ESF 16 and ESF 3 will deliver temporary emergency power to support public health and medical services, mass care services, critical transportation operations, and logistics operations, in affected areas.

Temporary Emergency Power Tasks

STATE

Nevada DEM

- Activate ESF16
- Activate ESF 3

FEDERAL

FEMA

- Activate ESF 3

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- Mobilize and deploy emergency power USACE Planning and Response Team (PRT) to assess the requirements for temporary emergency power.
- Emergency Power PRTs contract for temporary emergency power
- Mobilize and deploy the 249th Engineer Battalion.\

2. Initial Response Resource (IRR) Packages

Initial Response Resource (IRR) Packages are a key component of FEMA Logistics Management Directorate capabilities. IRR packages contain water, meals, cots, tarps, blue-roof sheeting, and blankets, and are ready to be deployed to support disaster survivors. IRR packages are pre-loaded on 53-foot tractor-trailers and are staged at FEMA Distribution Centers.

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Four IRR package have been established to support varying numbers of disaster survivors, as follows:

A (Alpha): Meals and water for 120,000 people for 1 day (~66 trailers)

B (Bravo): Meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (~45 trailers)

C (Charlie): Meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (~17 trailers)

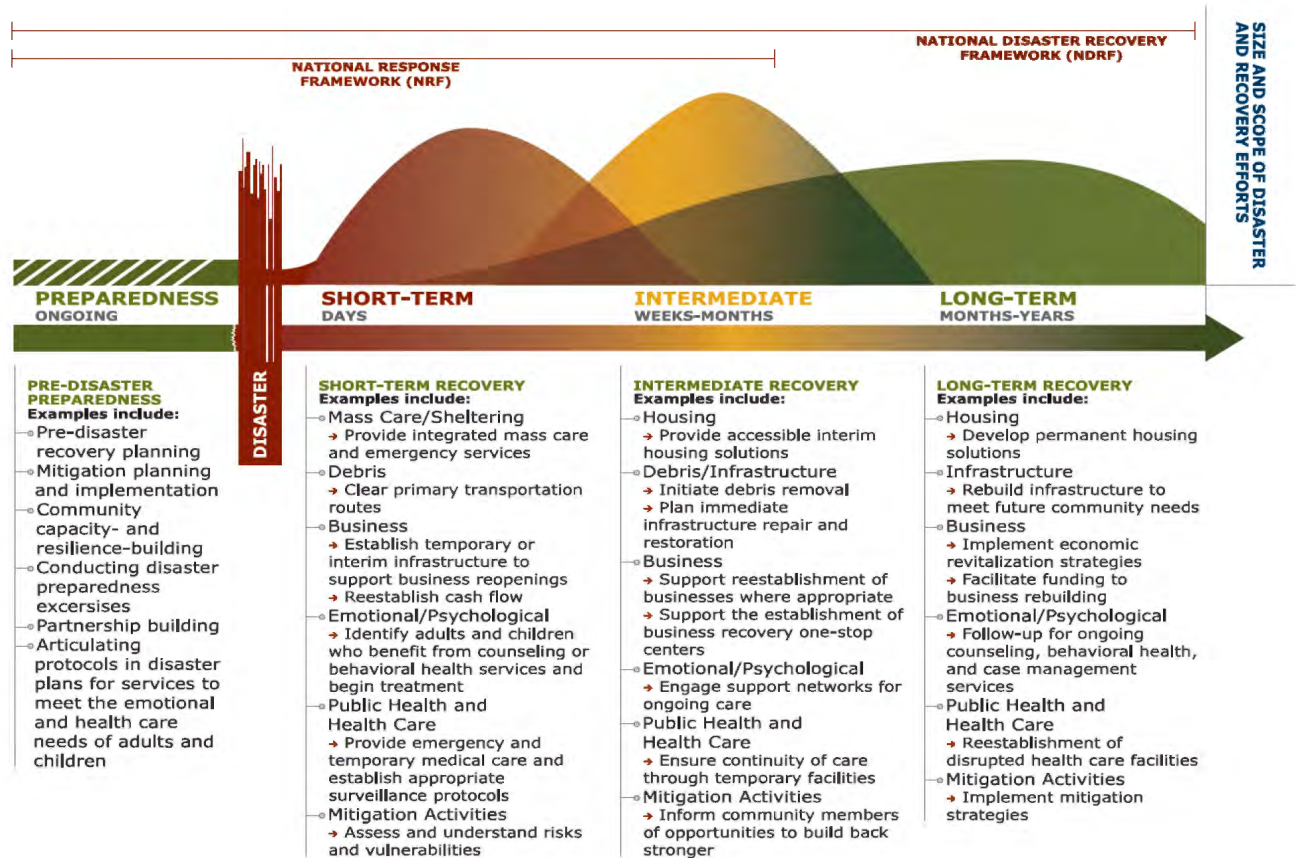
D (Delta): Meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (~14 trailers)

Table D-1: Initial Response Resource (IRR) Package Descriptions

IRR Package	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta
Meals (trailer loads)	12	6	3	2
Water (trailer loads)	28	14	7	4
Cots (trailer loads)	3	3	3	3
Blankets (trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
Infant and Toddler Kits (trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
DME & CMS Kits (same trailer load)	1	1	1	1
MCOVs	3	2	2	2
Generators (trailer loads)	17	17		
Meals (each)	250,000	125,000	60,000	30,000
Water (liters)	400,000	200,000	90,000	45,000
Cots (each)	2100	2100	2100	2100
Blankets (each)	4500	4500	4500	4500
Infant & Toddler Kits	20	10	5	3
DME & CMS Kits	1 + 1	1 + 1	1 + 1	1 + 1
MCOVs	3	2	2	2
Generators	54	54		

VIII. Recovery

Setting Conditions for recovery include meeting or actively executing plans to meet each response objective. Logistics routes are cleared and resources and commodities are flowing into the operating area. Sheltering and mass care requirements are being met. Search areas have been identified and resources are being employed to adequately manage the search objectives. Ongoing medical surge and fatality surge operations are adequate to meet response needs. Communications are established and critical infrastructure resources are adequate to meet restoration objectives. Once these response elements are in place and actively engaged, conditions can be considered set for recovery.



1. Phase 3c: Response (Sustained Response) :

While Response is still active, the State will actively prepare for and engage in recovery activities.

- Deploy Nevada Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams – The PDA’s will be deployed to perform initial damage assessments on public and private property, transportation and critical lifeline infrastructure.
- Assist local jurisdiction with community meetings to discuss public assistance, individual assistance and Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.
- Perform emergency flood protective measures.
- Gather information for a formal disaster declaration including:
 - Number of deaths and injuries associated with the disaster per jurisdiction.
 - List of volunteer agencies assisting in the disaster.
 - Types of services provided by the volunteer agencies and rosters of people assisted.
 - Number of shelters opened and number of people assisted by the shelter services.
 - Number of mental health contacts.
 - Number of meals served.
 - Number of clean up kits provided.
 - Response costs associated with local and state response.
 - Costs estimates associated with damage in the following categories:

Type	Category of Work	
Emergency Work:	A	Debris Removal
	B	Emergency Protective Measures
Permanent Work:	C	Roads and Bridges
	D	Water Control Facilities
	E	Buildings and Equipment
	F	Utilities
	G	Parks, Recreation and Other

- Transition to recovery phase.

2. Phase 4: Recovery

(a) Short Term Recovery

Short-term recovery focuses on stabilizing communities to begin recovery.

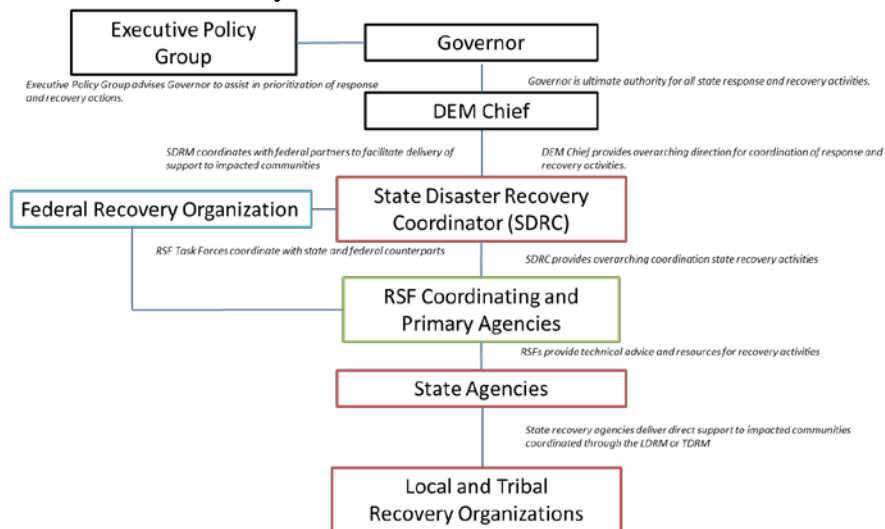
- Provide shelter and housing alternatives for displaced people.
- Remove debris.
 - Establish certified debris disposal areas

- Support local debris removal with additional heavy equipment and debris transportation vehicles as needed.
- Prioritize critical infrastructure recovery or power and water work arounds to get businesses up and running as soon as possible.
- Work with businesses to reestablish logistics supply chain.
- Work with banking institutions to bring in ATM cash machines as needed.
- Provide psychological first aid and provide mental health assistance to identified vulnerable populations.
- Continue to provide alternate site medical care to take the pressure off of the hospitals. Track patients evacuated due to health facility flooding threat.

(b) Intermediate Term Recovery

Intermediate recovery focuses on rebuilding the community.

- Establish a recovery organization in accordance with the Nevada Recovery Framework:



- Work with local jurisdiction to provide Individual Assistance if threshold is met which could include:
 - Other Needs Assistances (ONA);
 - Unemployment Assistance;
 - Food Coupons and Distribution;
 - Food Commodities;
 - Relocation Assistance;
 - Legal Services;
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training; and

- Community Disaster Loans

 - Work with local jurisdiction to provide public assistance
Public Assistance Categories of Works
 - A – Debris Removal
 - B – Emergency Protective Measures
 - C – Road Systems and Bridges
 - D – Water Control Facilities
 - E – Public Buildings and Contents
 - F – Public Utilities
 - G – Parks, Recreational, and Other

 - Establish RSF Taskforces
 - RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building;
 - RSF 2 – Economic Recovery;
 - RSF 3 – Health and Social Services;
 - RSF 4 – Disaster Housing;
 - RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems; and
 - RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources.
- (c) Long Term Recovery
- Long-term recovery focuses on revitalizing the community.
- Provide long-term housing solutions;
 - Rebuild stronger and smarter infrastructure to meet future needs;
 - Implement long-term economic revitalization;
 - Provide ongoing psychological/emotional support;
 - Reestablish disrupted public health and health care resources;
 -
 - Revitalize and protect natural systems affected by the disaster;
 - Ensure continuation of key social services to support vulnerable populations; and
 - Implement long-term mitigation strategies.

**Major River Floods
Concept of Operations**

I. Situation

A series of atmospheric river type of weather systems along with abnormally high winter or early spring temperatures threaten to melt an abnormally prolific snow pack, resulting in the threat of major flooding along multiple river systems in Nevada.

- **Atmospheric River (AR)** – an AR is a narrow corridor or filament of concentrated moisture in the atmosphere that is capable of creating extreme rainfall and floods. While the chances of a May, June or July AR is low, an AR has the greatest potential for catastrophic flooding
- **Heat waves** – prolonged period of excessively hot weather. Prolonged periods of above freezing temperatures at high altitudes would increase snowmelt and flooding.
- **Cutoff lows** - closed upper-level lows that are displaced from westerly current, and move independently of that current. Cutoff lows may remain nearly stationary for days producing rain and flooding.

The predictability of severe weather events varies. The amount of warning that can be expected is:

- Heat waves : **5-10 days** of warning
- Atmospheric rivers : **5-8 days** warning
- River flood forecasts : start **5 days** out
- Spring heavy rains from “cutoff lows” : **1-3 days**
- Thunderstorms and flash flooding: **1-3 days**

Vulnerable River Systems in Nevada

Watershed	Communities Affected	Population
Las Vegas Wash	Las Vegas, Henderson, Mount Charleston, N. Las Vegas, Calico, Blue Diamond and unincorporated Clark County	1,897,874
Truckee	Reno, Sparks, New Washoe City, Sun Valley, Mustang, Fernley, Wadsworth, Nixon, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and Reno/Sparks Indian Colony	358,422
Carson River	Dresslerville, Centerville, Gardnerville,	144,029

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	Minden, Genoa, Carson City, Mound House, Dayton, Stagecoach, Silver Springs, Fallon, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe	
Humboldt River	Wells, Lamoille, Elko, Spring Creek, Deeth, Carlin, Beowawe, Battle Mountain, Winnemucca, Lovelock, Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, Winnemucca Indian Colony and the Lovelock Indian Colony	60,911
Virgin River	Mesquite, Bunkerville	16,620
Walker River	Wellington, Smith, Smith Valley, Mason, Yerington, Schurz, Yerington Paiute Tribe and Colony, and the Walker River Paiute Tribe.	13,288
Muddy River	Logandale, Overton, Moapa Valley, Moapa and the Moapa Paiute Tribe	7,808
Reese River	Austin, Battle Mountain, Ione, and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe	4,527
Meadow Valley Wash	Caliente, Ursine, and Pioche	4,496
Upper Owyhee River	Owyhee, Mountain City and Duck Valley Shoshone Paiute Tribe	984
Upper Quinn River	McDermitt and the Ft. McDermitt Paiute/Shoshone Tribe	959

II. Assumptions

- a. Response will be managed by the Local Jurisdictions affected and be supported by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or through a Unified Coordination Group in collaboration with the State and FEMA.
- b. Individual decisions to shelter in place will result in requirements to support isolated individuals with rescue and medical evacuation.
- c. The incident may be sustained and occur in a series of events.

III. Mission, Priorities and Objectives

The mission of the State is to save and sustain lives, minimize suffering, protect critical infrastructure, and facilitate recovery following severe flooding in the State of Nevada.

Priorities

1. Save and protect lives.
2. Responder safety.
3. Protect homes and businesses.
4. Protect and restore critical infrastructure.
5. Save and protect pets and livestock.

Objectives

1. Protect homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure from flood waters
2. Provide shelter and mass care
3. Provide law enforcement and public safety support
4. Provide search and rescue support
5. Provide hazardous materials mitigation and cleanup support
6. Support public information efforts

IV. Concept of Operations

Structured, periodic assessments of the situation, activation of functional teams and resources, and the daily development of a response strategy is the core of the response concept. When assessments indicate an increase in the flood threat, state and federal organizations take action to ensure that response capability is matched to anticipated need.

Initial response actions are organized by phase. The shift from current operations (Phase 1a) to a response oriented organization (Phase 1b) is prompted by watches, warnings or the setting of Significant River Flood Outlook categories. The decision to initiate Phase 1b is informed by an assessment of the flood threat. The Phase 1b criteria is when there is an elevated threat of severe flooding and is intended to be set 5 days prior to the onset of that flooding. Severe flooding is defined as major flooding events or multiple flooding events that will create a need for State support and may create a need for federal support. Phase 1b is associated with the National Weather Service Significant River Flood Outlook category of “Possible”. Specifically, conditions indicate that significant flooding could occur in populated areas of Nevada. In Phase 1b, severe flooding is neither certain nor imminent.

a. Courses of Action

Phases

Response and recovery operations are conducted in three phases: Phase 1 (Pre-Incident), Phase 2 (Response), and Phase 3 (Recovery). Operational phases organize activities that include an assessment of the threat of major flooding of and the deployment of teams and resources that accomplish objectives.

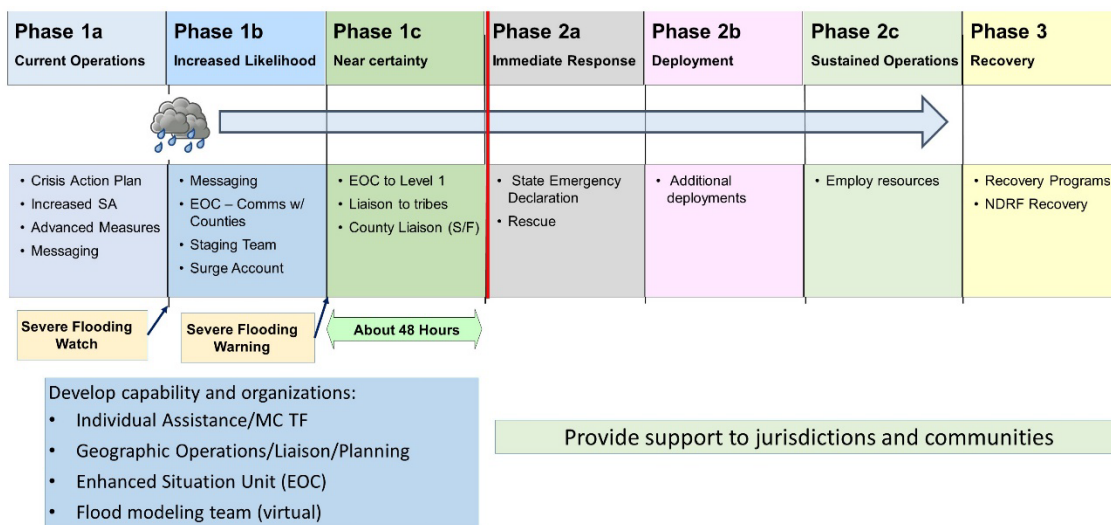


Figure 1: Phases

Phase 1 (Pre-incident)

Phase 1 includes actions prior to the onset of severe flooding. Phase 1 includes the following subphases:

Phase 1a (Current Operations)

Primary Activities: Phase 1a is the current operational posture of State organization. It includes crisis action planning, daily assessments of the situation, training, and exercises that prepare State organizations for response. Phase 1a ends when a flood watch is set for severe flooding by the National Weather Service and/or the SEOC determine that the incident requires the implementation of this plan.

Phase 1b (Increased Likelihood)

Primary Activities: Phase 1b begins when a flood watch is set for severe flooding by the National Weather Service and/or the SEOC determine that the incident requires implementation. Phase 1b is focused on developing State and federal response capability at the SEOC. Phase 1b ends when a major flood warning is issued by the National Weather Service and/or the SEOC determine that severe flooding is nearly certain. Tasks include:

- The SEOC may initiate a 24 hour planning cycle for the development of an IAP.
- SDEOC Operations Section may initiate mutual aid requests to build capability.
- SEOC Operations Section may form task forces including a Mass Care Task Force.
- The SEOC will establish a schedule of jurisdiction coordination calls to ensure all jurisdictions have a common operating picture, understands the State's operational stance and the availability and potential for prioritization of resources.
- The SEOC may deploy NDF hand crews, NVNG resources and other property protection at the request of jurisdiction.
- The SEOC Manager may request a FEMA Region IX Liaison or request the full Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) in accordance with the Nevada Catastrophic Concept of Operations.
- The SEOC Operations Section at the direction of the SEOC Manager may request FEMA to deploy federal Individual Assistance/Mass Care personnel, Geographic Operations, NWS and River Forecast Center liaison, ESF 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
- The DEM Chief will determine if conditions are present which will necessitate the formation of the State/FEMA Unified Coordination Group.
- If the UCG is established, FEMA may coordinate with FEMA Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) for the deployment of a federal Staging Area Management Team (72 hours prior to onset).

Phase 1c (Near Certainty)

Primary Activities: Phase 1c begins when a major flood warning is issued by the National Weather Service and/or the SEOC/UCG determines that severe flooding is

nearly certain. Phase 1c includes increased capability to respond to local requests for assistance. Tasks include:

- The State EOC will fully activate
- FEMA will establish one or more staging areas in or near the affected area to receive state to state and federal resources.
- NV DEM and FEMA will assess the need to push commodities and common user shelter items from FEMA distribution centers

End-state of Phase 1: Local, state, and federal agencies are prepared for severe spring flooding in Nevada and have the capability to respond to a wide range of requests for state and federal assistance.

Phase 2 (Response)

Phase 2 includes the following sub phases:

Phase 2a (Immediate Response) (0–24 hours after the onset of severe flooding)

Primary Activities: The joint state and federal response organization will respond to requests for assistance and accomplish objectives. Tasks include:

Task forces develop an assessment of the situation, requirements for support, and a strategy to fulfill requirements.

SEOC Liaisons will be assigned to impacted communities.

Communities receive resource support.

End State: State and federal operations centers and resources are activated; operational coordination is established; situational assessment activities support response decisions.

Phase 2b (Deployment) (24–72 hours)

Primary Activities: The UCG continues response actions. Capabilities are deployed as required.

End State: State and federal organization match deployment posture to local requirements. Responders conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Phase 2c (Sustained Response) (72+ hours)

Primary Activities: The UCG provides State and federal support to affected communities through joint and collaborative organizations and responders conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

End State: The UCG has attained full operational capacity; capabilities are employed in the impacted area to accomplish objectives; distribution operations support response operations and sheltered in place populations until the private sector recovers. A transition to recovery begins when response objectives are being met and leadership determines that conditions are consistent with the parameters set forth Disaster Recovery Framework which will facilitate recovery.

Phase 3 (Recovery)

Phase 3 includes Short-term Recovery, Intermediate Recovery, and Long-term Recovery.

V. Operational Response

1. Protection of Homes, Businesses and Critical Infrastructure from Floodwaters

Support to local flood protection actions will include the following tasks:

- Nevada National Guard provides labor support to local emergency protective measures as directed by Nevada DEM
- Nevada Division of Forestry will provide hand crews
- Nevada Department of Transportation will provide heavy equipment and barrier support
- USACE will provide technical assistance as required

The Nevada Division of Forestry will be prepared to allocate NDF (24 person) Hand Crews to sandbagging and manual labor operations at affected locations.

State agency support to local flood protection actions will be at the direction of Nevada DEM or coordinated through direct support of local jurisdictions

Property Protection	
Resource Name	Sourcing (federal, state, local)
NDF Hand Crews (24 person) Sandbagging and manual labor	Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF)
Personnel	Nevada National Guard

High water trucks	Nevada National Guard
Dump trucks	Nevada National Guard
Dump trucks	Nevada Department of Transportation
Sand vendors (State contracts)	Nevada Department of Transportation
Heavy equipment	Nevada Department of Transportation
Barriers (sand or water filled)	Nevada Department of Transportation
On call contracts	Nevada Department of Transportation
Tech assist (with requirements)	USACE
Direct Assistance (with requirements)	USACE

2. Mass Care and Sheltering Operations

Mass Care, shelter and evacuation support actions will include the following activities:

- The formation of a joint state and federal Mass Care Task Force
- A daily assessment of the resource needs of affected counties, mass care organizations, and organizations supporting evacuation
- The identification of resource shortfalls, the development of a supporting concept, and the resources and services required to provide support to a range of mass care, sheltering and evacuation activities
- Support from the American Red Cross (ARC), and ESF 7
- Actions that support evacuation of public facilities

The ARC is the primary provider of support to mass care and sheltering at the county level. The Mass Care Task Force will augment and supplement mass care operations with commodities and other support consistent with an ongoing assessment of needs and responding to requests for support. The proactive staging of commodities will be decided in Phase 1c, prior to severe inundation. Specific tasks include:

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- ARC will as necessary: coordinate shelter trailers, establish shelters, establish field kitchens (8), establish mobile shower units (8), deploy potable water tanks (5k gal)
- ESF 6 coordinates with voluntary agencies to support local shelters
- FEMA deploys commodities and commonly used shelter items (food, water, cots, blankets) to staging in a federal staging area (primary FSA is Stead Training Facility)
- ESF 8 provides Durable Medical Equipment support

Support to evacuation will include the following tasks:

- NHP provides support to transportation corridor safety
- NVNG provides high wheeled vehicles to assist the evacuation of areas threatened with inundation and already inundated
- NDOC coordinates for alternate incarceration locations for inmates evacuated from county jails.
- NDOC provides busses and security for inmate transfers (NDOC)
- NDOT provides signage to assist the public in finding appropriate routes to evacuate
- The Joint Information Center will provide optimal messaging for evacuation prior to road flooding
- ESF 11 will support food for livestock and relocation of livestock consistent with capability
- GSA (federal) will support requests for additional transportation (buses)

State agency support to mass care and evacuation actions will be at the direction of Nevada DEM.

Shelter and Mass Care	
Resource Name	Sourcing
Shelter trailers	American Red Cross (48 – 72 hrs.)
ARC DC in Sparks (cots, food)	American Red Cross
Northern NV volunteers	American Red Cross

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8 State area volunteers	American Red Cross
Evacuation transportation	Nevada National Guard/IMAS
High Clearance vehicles (36 inches, slow moving water)	Nevada National Guard / Mutual Aid Fire Departments
POD Security, health and welfare checks	Nevada National Guard / ESF 13
Road closure control and alternate routes	ESF 13
Las Vegas ESF 13	ESF 13 Mutual Aid/IMAS
Messaging signs, placards	NV DOT
Reduce medical needs at shelters, crisis counseling	ESF 8
Family assistance centers (Recovery – Phase 2)	ESF 6
Support local jurisdiction	Joint Information Center
Commodities and common user shelter items (as requested)	FEMA
Regional Shelters (Silver Springs & Fernley)	With county coordination

3. Provide Law Enforcement and Public Safety Support

Support to law enforcement and public safety will include the following tasks:

- The Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS) will coordinate for supplemental local law enforcement (LE) activities at the county and city level (utilization of NV Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS) for post certified law enforcement officers) (for example: LVMPD, County sheriffs, Fish and Game Officers, State Park Rangers, NHP, BIA, etc.)
- Nevada National Guard provides traffic control points, critical infrastructure security, and access control

Security will be provided as coordinated with local jurisdictions: physical security, access control, security at facilities (PODs, staging).

State agency support to local flood protection actions will be at the direction of Nevada DEM, ESF 13 or coordinated through direct support of local jurisdictions.

Public Safety / Law Enforcement	
Resource Name	Sourcing
Strike team of 5 vehicles, 2 officers	Various LE agencies (coordinated by ESF 13)
General Security soldiers with weapons	Nevada National Guard
General Security soldiers with weapons (rifles)	Nevada National Guard
Strike Team - Buses	Nevada Department of Corrections
Strike Team - Buses	Federal Bureau of Prisons
State EOC Liaison	Federal ESF 13
ESF 13 Field Support Teams	Federal ESF 13
BIA Strike team	BIA Officers
Federal Protective Service (for federal facilities)	Federal ESF 13

4. Provide Search and Rescue Support

Support to search and rescue may require:

- Helicopter support, and fixed wing support and surveillance:
 - Nevada National Guard
 - Washoe County Sheriff's Aero Squadron (volunteer pilots and owners)
 - Civil Air Patrol, Nevada Wing
 - Washoe County Sheriff's office RAVEN aircraft
 - NAS Fallon Search and Rescue Helicopter
 - NDF Helitack aircraft
- High Clearance Vehicles (NVNG)
- Local fire department High Clearance Vehicles (mutual aid) (Brush Trucks)
- Swift water rescue:
 - NV TF 1 water rescue and search and rescue coordination capability

- Washoe County Sheriff’s Office has rescue teams (staffed trained and equipped)
- Nevada Fire Departments
- Animal rescue
- Support from Federal ESF 9:
 - Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Incident Support Team (IST)
 - National Type 1 US&R teams with water rescue capability
 - USCG aircraft and water rescue crews
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) boats and personnel: USFWS boats/airboats (10)

Search and Rescue Resources	
Resource Name	Sourcing (federal, state, local)
UH-60, CH-47, UH-72	Nevada National Guard
High Clearance Vehicles (36” slow moving water)	Nevada National Guard
High Clearance Vehicles	Mutual aid
Helicopters	Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF)
Swift Water Rescue Teams	Washoe County
Volunteer teams	County Mutual Aid
Boats and Crews	Nevada Division of Wildlife
USAR NV TF – 1 (Las Vegas)	ESF 9
USCG Aircraft and water rescue	USCG
ESF 9 SAR Coordinator	USCG

5. Support Public Health and Medical Operations

Support to public health and medical actions will include the following tasks:

- Nevada ESF 8 responds to local requirements to support medical surge and evacuation

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- Nevada ESF 8 supports medical surge/evacuation via EMAC, IMAS, and intrinsic state resources
 - Ambulance strike teams x 2 (10 total)
 - Medical Evacuation bus from Eureka (20 personnel)
 - National Guard UH-60s or UH 72s pending availability
 - EMAC/IMAS ambulances
 - Prepositioned Medical Surge Trailers (treat 2,000 ambulatory)
 - SERV NV health care volunteers
 - VA local transportation bus (12 seats) through mutual aid
- Nevada supports medical surge/evacuation *with Federal assistance as required*:
 - 2 x 50 bed Federal Medical Station (FMS) for medical sheltering
 - 2 x Rapid Deployment Force: staffing for FMS
 - 2 x Medical Strike Teams in FMS
 - HHS emPOWER Data for identification of medical fragile populations

Support to local jurisdiction public health/vector control includes:

- Federal support to State for vector control as required:
- Deploy SME from HHS to assist with prevention and control with entomologist, epidemiologist, etc. as required
- Deploy Applied Public Health Team to augment local health departments

ESF 8 will support the identification and evacuation of Access and Functional Needs and medically fragile populations in affected areas.

Public Health and Medical Support	
Resource Name	Sourcing
Medical staff (treatment, triage)	Medical Reserve Corps
Casualty evacuation aircraft	Nevada National Guard
Medical evacuation bus (pending availability)	Eureka County
Medical Strike Team Ambulance (Las Vegas)	Regional Emergency Medical Services Authority (REMSA) Reno

Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT)	HHS ASPR (as required)
50 bed Federal Medical Station	HHS ASPR (as required)
Rapid Deployment Force (Public Health) 125 pax per	HHS ASPR (as required)
Medical Strike Team (NDMS) 6 personnel	HHS ASPR (as required)
Vector Control	
Vector Control SME	HHS ASPR

6. Hazardous Materials Mitigation and Cleanup Support

The Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) is the lead agency for ESF 10. 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.

NDEP provides technical assistance on environmental matters, regulates hazardous waste, coordinates sampling, and makes final decisions on remediation in the State (except for decisions made by the Washoe County District Health Department in that county). The Bureau of Corrective Actions oversees cleanups being conducted on contaminated sites and enforces environmental regulations. The Bureau of Waste Management oversees and inspects facilities that generate, store and dispose of hazardous materials.

Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section (OSHES) OSHES enforces health and safety standards required by the Nevada Occupation Safety and Health Act, and assists employers in identifying and correcting unsafe working conditions. OSHES can evaluate health and safety plans designed to protect employees from exposures to hazardous materials during HAZMAT responses and recovery operations.

Prior to a severe flood in Nevada, local, state, and federal agencies will work to minimize environmental threats to people, property, and the environment. Key tasks prior to flooding include:

- ESF 10 will provide technical assistance in the drafting of messaging for handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste and propane tank mitigation, and for proper housekeeping of industrial hazardous waste
 - work with EPA, local jurisdictions and hazardous waste contractors to coordinate household hazardous waste drop-off events if possible
 - provide support for community outreach (e.g. working with individual counties to have flyers inserted in utility bills)
 - conduct public meetings in coordination with the primary jurisdictions
 - facilitate pre-incident mitigation (e.g. tie down) of propane tanks
 - facilitate pre-incident mitigation (e.g. proper housekeeping) of industrial hazardous waste via communication with known industrial companies in flood-prone areas

When hazardous material (HAZMAT) releases take place, tasks include:

- ESF 10 will request activation of EPA hazardous material contractor resources through NDEM for specific cleanup incidents
- ESF 10 will request activation of hazardous material regional HAZMAT response team (Quad County HAZMAT and TRIAD HAZMAT) resources through NDEM for specific mitigation and cleanup incidents
- Nevada National Guard resources, with PPE support and decontamination:
 - Activate, deploy and employ the CERFP DECON
 - Detect and characterize HAZMAT releases

After flood waters have receded, environmental efforts will include controlling HAZMAT and ensuring safety guidance is disseminated and implemented for both affected communities and responders.

- Securing the affected area, isolating the hazard, and denying the entry of unauthorized persons into the area (Law Enforcement and Nevada National Guard)
- Providing rapid and effective warning, information, and instructions to threatened populations (NDEP and NDEM Public Information Officers working through the JIC)
- Providing means to access technical resources to stabilize the affected areas (NDEP and NDEM)
- Train and equip emergency response personnel (HAZMAT team members as well as first responders) to efficiently and effectively mitigate

hazardous materials incidents (CST and local fire department HAZMAT teams).

The USEPA has ten regional offices throughout the Nation. Nevada is within the boundaries of EPA Region IX. The US EPA is the primary federal agency involved in a hazardous materials emergency response. EPA response efforts are carried out in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

7. Public Information Support

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.

State of Nevada Response

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.

Federal Response

In accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF), the federal government coordinates external affairs through Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF 15, External Affairs). DHS is the Coordinating Agency for ESF 15, which integrates the Joint Information Center (JIC); Congressional Affairs; Intergovernmental Affairs; Planning and Products, and Private Sector components of External Affairs. FEMA is the Primary Agency for ESF 15.

The DHS Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), will activate ESF 15 and appoint an External Affairs Officer (EAO) to lead ESF 15.

Joint Information Center

A state JIC is initially activated in the SEOC and serves as the principal source for public information; FEMA will provide an ESF 15 representative to the JIC to provide information on FEMA response efforts and to support the State in joint messaging.

Messages produced by ESF 15 personnel will follow the Joint Information Systems (JIS) model, as outlined in the NRF. Implementation of the JIS ensures coordinated and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and entities.

State and federal Public Information and Warning stakeholders will be critical in providing timely and accurate information to affected audiences that will:

Inform survivors of actions they can take to protect themselves and their families;

Provide guidance to survivors on sheltering in place and evacuation operations;

Inform survivors about available mass care, medical, and other resources;

Direct survivors away from dangerous areas and away from routes that are essential for response operations; and

Disseminate family reunification information.

Public Information and Warning capabilities will also be essential for handling media response and managing misinformation and rumor control and will be required for handling requests for tours and briefings from state and nationally elected officials.

VI. Communications

The SEOC/UCG will work multiple strategies to re-establish and maintain communications throughout the event.

The SEOC/UCG will establish a communications taskforce through the Operations Section. The Taskforce will consist of members from:

- State and Federal ESF 2
- State ESF 16
- Federal ESF7
- Representatives from national business telecommunications carriers.
- And state and federal communications leaders.

- ARES/RACES

Resources may include;

- State Radio Cache
- Temporary Cellular Telephone Towers
- NVNG Communications Vehicle
- Federal Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOVs)

VII. Logistics

Commodity distribution is the delivery of life-sustaining resources to support disaster survivors at shelters, feeding kitchens, and Points of Distribution (PODs). Commodity distribution supports the Mass Care Services goals of sheltering, hydration, and feeding. It also supports the needs of residents who choose to shelter in place.

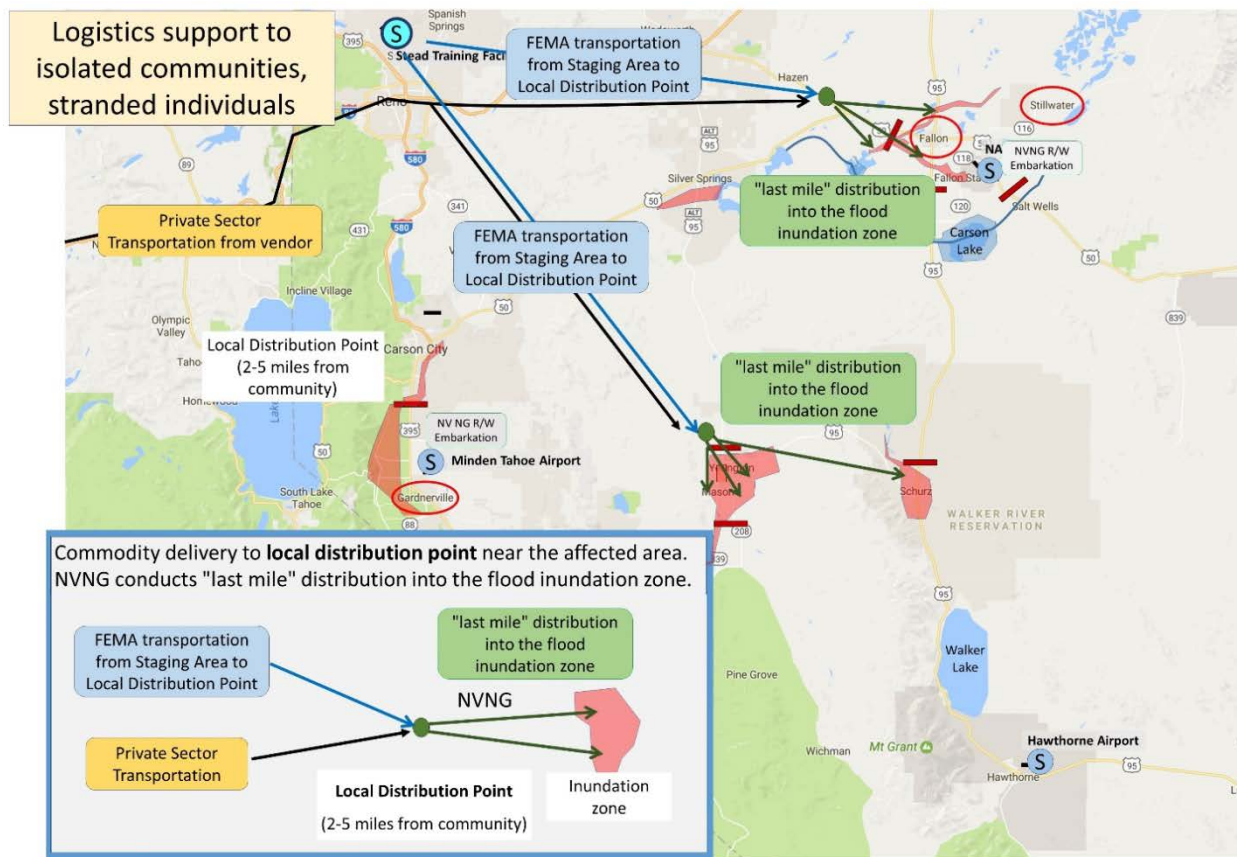
Transportation of commodities and essential supplies to communities is conducted by contracted trucking or NVNG. The strategy is executed through surface transportation. Commodities and supplies are moved from private sector, vendors, ARC, state and federal agencies, and staging areas to a local distribution point (location to be determined) near the affected area. NVNG conducts the "last mile" distribution into the flood inundation zone with trucks and high clearance vehicles.

The UCG through FEMA supports distribution of commodities to organizations, counties or communities from staging areas or directly from vendors. The development of a staging and distribution capability is achieved through the activation, deployment and employment of the following capabilities:

- Staging area management teams
- Facilities (Staging Areas)
- Deployable communications (MERS, MCOV) resources (as required)
- Transportation, distribution, and materiel handling capabilities
- Movement coordination

FEMA's ESF 7 also provides logistics capability to procure and deliver goods and services to support disaster survivors and communities directly from vendors without the need for staging.

As coordinated by SEOC (ESF 6), the American Red Cross (Red Cross), coordinates feeding operations and bulk distribution in disaster response, in conjunction with local governments. The Red Cross uses internal assets and works with partner agencies under existing MOUs to meet the feeding requirements of the response.



Fuel Delivery Strategy

Fuel production and distribution is likely to be disrupted by the flooding. It is anticipated that local communities could experience insufficient fuel supplies due to route closures or commercial gas stations being inundated with flood waters.

If State and federal fuel operations are required, DEM and FEMA will initiate the formation of a state/federal Fuel Task Force within the Operations Section. The task force will coordinate fuel delivery and support operations. The task force will organize consistent with NIMS and the principles of Unified Command. The task force will activate, gain situational awareness, determine fuel delivery and support requirements, and develop a strategy for fuel operations. The task force will coordinate the approval of

a fuel strategy and the development of task orders required to direct fuel operations. State and federal agencies will participate as members of the task force.

The focus of the fuel operation is on sourcing, transporting, staging, and distributing fuel to state and federal agencies, counties, and eligible recipients. The fuel operation includes fuel delivery and supporting fuel operation activities conducted by local governments, state agencies, and the private sector. The primary means of fuel delivery is through contract support.

3. Fuel Delivery Tasks

DEM

- Initiate formation of the Fuel Task Force, under the direction of the Operations Section of the UCG. Initial State members include Nevada DEM, Nevada Office of Energy (ESF 12), Nevada National Guard, Nevada Department of Transportation, SEOC Logistics Section, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and Bureau of Air Pollution Control, and Private Sector Liaisons).
- Activate fuel and supporting contracts.
- Set priorities and objectives for Fuel Task Force.
- As the state lead for the Fuel Task Force, gain situational awareness regarding the impact and requirements of the response and create an initial federal supporting strategy to source, transport, stage, and deliver fuel.
- Facilitate the identification and prioritization of eligible recipients.

FEDERAL

The NRCC will activate the IAA contract with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for Emergency Fuel support. The DLA sources fuel from outside of the affected area and arranges transportation to locations identified by the UCG. FEMA's NRCC will execute and support specific fuel requirements, including quantities needed, locations, and delivery details as requested through the UCG.

- FEMA HQ procures emergency fuel through DLA for contract support to fuel operations.
- FEMA activates the Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA) for DoD fuel PODs.
- The Operations Section Chief of the UCG forms federal elements of the Fuel Task Force (initial members include FEMA ESF 7, DLA, General Services Administration (GSA), EPA, USACE, DOE, and Private Sector Liaisons).
- FEMA appoints ESF 7 as the federal Fuel Task Force Leader to coordinate with State counterpart and direct federal fuel operations to support the State.

- The Fuel Task Force gains situational awareness regarding the impact and requirements of the response and creates an initial federal supporting strategy to source, transport, stage, and distribute fuel.

FUEL TASK FORCE

- Conduct operations to source, transport, stage, and distribute fuels.
- Support government agencies, counties, tribes, and private sector fuel and logistics operations.
- Continue to facilitate identification and prioritization of eligible recipients.
- Identify requirements for EMAC support to fuel operations.
- Conduct a planning cycle for the development of a daily functional plan.
- Evaluate requirements for EMAC support of fuel operations.

Requirements for DoD (Title 10) Support

- Support fuel distribution operations by truck. Receive fuel from staging and deliver to local, state, and federal jurisdictions and agencies.
- Support aircraft refueling as necessary to support aviation operations at departure airfields (NAS Fallon).
- Establish and operate retail fuel distribution points in support of disaster operations (PSMA 70).

Temporary Emergency Power Strategy

ESF 16 and ESF 3 will deliver temporary emergency power to support public health and medical services, mass care services, critical transportation operations, and logistics operations, in affected areas.

Temporary Emergency Power Tasks

STATE

Nevada DEM

- Activate ESF16
- Activate ESF 3

FEDERAL

FEMA

- Activate ESF 3

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- Mobilize and deploy emergency power USACE Planning and Response Team (PRT) to assess the requirements for temporary emergency power.
- Emergency Power PRTs contract for temporary emergency power

- Mobilize and deploy the 249th Engineer Battalion.\

4. Initial Response Resource (IRR) Packages

Initial Response Resource (IRR) Packages are a key component of FEMA Logistics Management Directorate capabilities. IRR packages contain water, meals, cots, tarps, blue-roof sheeting, and blankets, and are ready to be deployed to support disaster survivors. IRR packages are pre-loaded on 53-foot tractor-trailers and are staged at FEMA Distribution Centers.

Four IRR package have been established to support varying numbers of disaster survivors, as follows:

A (Alpha): Meals and water for 120,000 people for 1 day (~66 trailers)

B (Bravo): Meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (~45 trailers)

C (Charlie): Meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (~17 trailers)

D (Delta): Meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (~14 trailers)

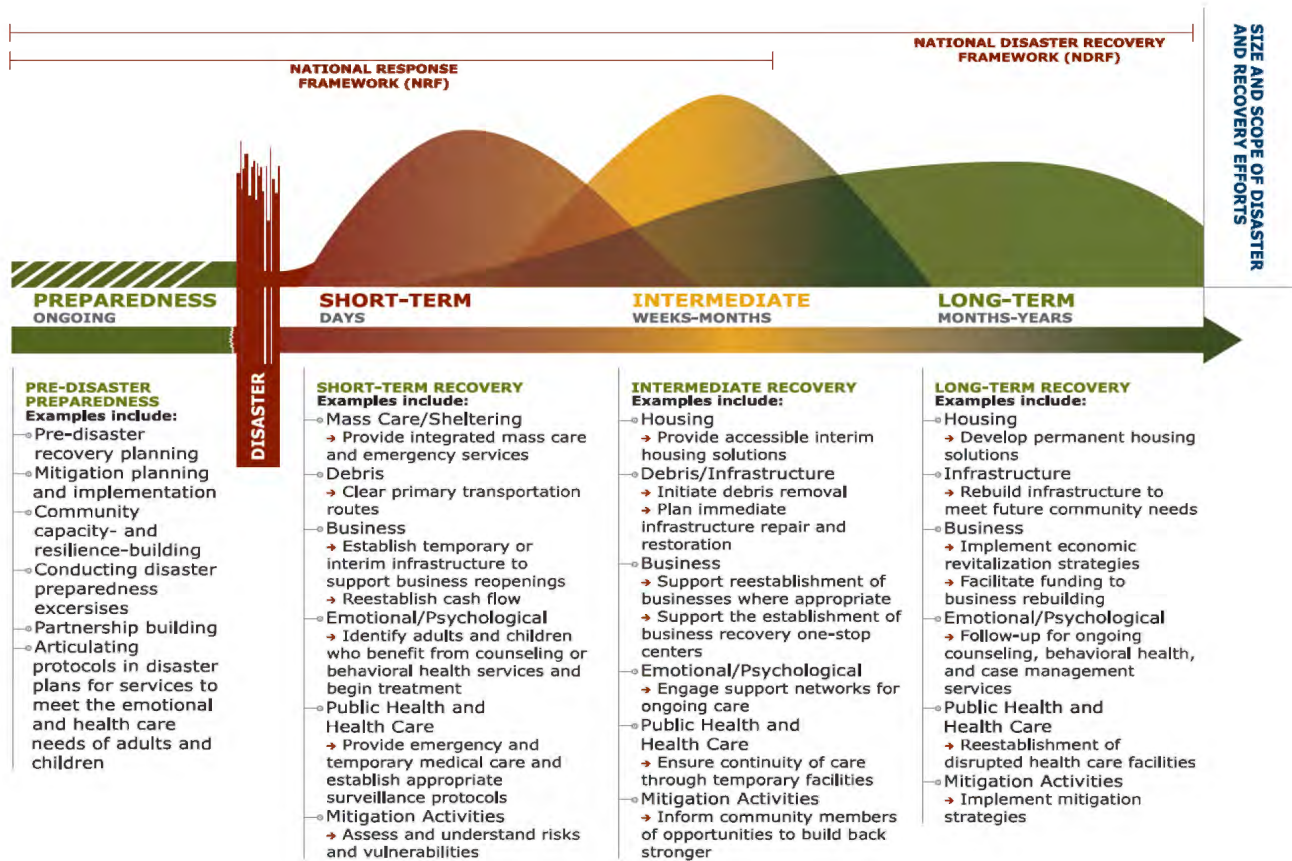
Table D-2: Initial Response Resource (IRR) Package Descriptions

IRR Package	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta
Meals (trailer loads)	12	6	3	2
Water (trailer loads)	28	14	7	4
Cots (trailer loads)	3	3	3	3
Blankets (trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
Infant and Toddler Kits (trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
DME & CMS Kits (same trailer load)	1	1	1	1
MCOVs	3	2	2	2
Generators (trailer loads)	17	17		
Meals (each)	250,000	125,000	60,000	30,000
Water (liters)	400,000	200,000	90,000	45,000
Cots (each)	2100	2100	2100	2100
Blankets (each)	4500	4500	4500	4500
Infant & Toddler Kits	20	10	5	3
DME & CMS Kits	1 + 1	1 + 1	1 + 1	1 + 1

MCOVs	3	2	2	2
Generators	54	54		

VIII. Recovery

The nature of flooding in Nevada could expose a population to immediate flash flooding where an isolated weather event in mountainous areas can cause county wide or multiple county events, however the duration of the flood event may only be a matter of hours. Contrast that with an atmospheric river flood event which may take days, weeks and sometimes months to resolve with many river systems across the state impacted. Major activities in the Recovery phase will include:



2. Phase 3c: Response (Sustained Response) :

- Deploy Nevada Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams – The PDA’s will be deployed to perform initial damage assessments on public and private property, transportation and critical lifeline infrastructure.
- Assist local jurisdiction with community meetings to discuss public assistance, individual assistance and Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.
- Perform emergency flood protective measures.
- Transition to recovery phase.

2. Phase 4: Recovery

(d) Short Term Recovery

Short-term recovery focuses on stabilizing communities to begin recovery.

- Provide shelter and housing alternatives for displaced people.
- Remove debris.
 - Establish certified debris disposal areas
 - Support local debris removal with additional heavy equipment and debris transportation vehicles as needed.
- Prioritize critical infrastructure recovery or power and water work arounds to get businesses up and running as soon as possible.
- Work with businesses to reestablish logistics supply chain.
- Work with banking institutions to bring in ATM cash machines as needed.
- Provide psychological first aid and provide mental health assistance to identified vulnerable populations.
- Continue to provide alternate site medical care to take the pressure off of the hospitals. Track patients evacuated due to health facility flooding threat.

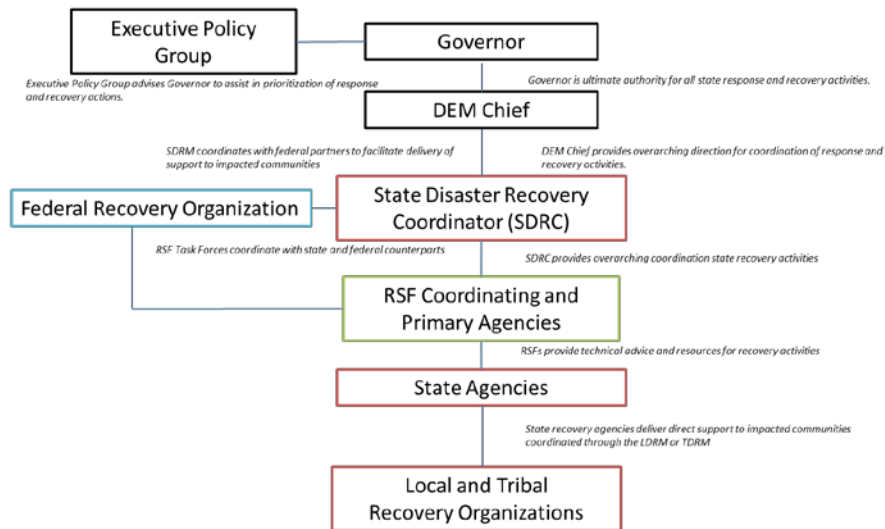
(e) Intermediate Term Recovery

Intermediate recovery focuses on rebuilding the community.

- Establish a recovery organization in accordance with the Nevada Recovery Framework:

Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations

Appendix 2: Major Flood



- Work with local jurisdiction to provide Individual Assistance if threshold is met which could include:
 - Other Needs Assistances (ONA);
 - Unemployment Assistance;
 - Food Coupons and Distribution;
 - Food Commodities;
 - Relocation Assistance;
 - Legal Services;
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training; and
 - Community Disaster Loans

- Work with local jurisdiction to provide public assistance
 - Public Assistance Categories of Works
 - A – Debris Removal
 - B – Emergency Protective Measures
 - C – Road Systems and Bridges
 - D – Water Control Facilities
 - E – Public Buildings and Contents
 - F – Public Utilities
 - G – Parks, Recreational, and Other

- Establish RSF Taskforces
 - RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building;
 - RSF 2 – Economic Recovery;
 - RSF 3 – Health and Social Services;

- RSF 4 – Disaster Housing;
- RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems; and
- RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources.

(f) Long Term Recovery

Long-term recovery focuses on revitalizing the community.

- Provide long-term housing solutions;
- Rebuild stronger and smarter infrastructure to meet future needs;
- Implement long-term economic revitalization;
- Provide ongoing psychological/emotional support;
- Reestablish disrupted public health and health care resources;
- Revitalize and protect natural systems affected by the disaster;
- Ensure continuation of key social services to support vulnerable populations; and
- Implement long-term mitigation strategies.

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**Cyber-Attack
Concept of Operations**

I. Purpose

- A. Outline a framework that assists in the coordination and integration for cyber response and recovery operations between Local, State, Federal, Tribal governments and their private partners.
- B. Identify the roles and responsibilities of State agencies, non-government organizations and the private sector in preparation, response and recovery of a cyber-event.
- C. Provide a mechanism for successfully meeting response / recovery goals, objectives, and priorities for major cyber emergencies and disasters that have impacted one or more jurisdictions in the State Of Nevada.

II. Situation

- A. Cyberspace is comprised of a wide range of public and private owned servers, clients, infrastructure devices, network wiring, and RF signals working together to facilitate the cyber operations. Currently, there is no single State, Local, Tribal, or Federal entity with the authority and expertise to direct unilateral action in response to an emergency cyber incident that occurs within the State of Nevada.
- B. Critical infrastructure and key resources within Nevada depend on properly functioning cyber and communication equipment to maintain a reasonable standard of living for the citizens of Nevada. Damage to these systems could exacerbate hardships, and contribute to civil unrest.
- C. Cyber incidents occur with little to no warning and often involve a variety of tactics. Unanticipated cyber incidents could affect critical infrastructure, key resources, or the delivery of essential services and/or impact public safety within Nevada. A cyber incident could consequently overwhelm the ability of local, State and federal agencies to respond to natural, technological, and / or human – caused events

Cyber events are categorized by sets of conditions which require increased levels of complexity require greater coordination and requires greater amount of resources.

NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations

Appendix 3: Cyber Attack

Level	Label	Description of Risk	Level of Response
1	Severe	Highly disruptive levels of consequences are occurring or imminent	Response functions are overwhelmed, and top-level national executive authorities and engagements are essential. Exercise of mutual aid agreements and Federal/non-Federal assistance is essential.
2	Substantial	Observed or imminent degradation of critical functions with a moderate to significant level of consequences, possibly coupled with indicators of higher levels of consequences impending	Surged posture becomes indefinitely necessary, rather than only temporarily. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary is engaged, and appropriate designation of authorities and activation of Federal capabilities such as the Cyber UCG take place. Other similar non-Federal incident response mechanisms are engaged.
3	Elevated	Early indications of, or the potential for but no indicators of, moderate to severe levels of consequences	Upward shift in precautionary measures occurs. Responding entities are capable of managing incidents/events within the parameters of normal, or slightly enhanced, operational posture.
4	Guarded	Baseline of risk acceptance	Baseline operations, regular information sharing, exercise of processes and procedures, reporting, and mitigation strategy continue without undue disruption or resource allocation.

III. Assumptions

1. Response will be managed by the Local Jurisdictions affected and be supported by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), or through a Unified Coordination Group in collaboration with the State and FEMA.
2. Senior stakeholders of affected organizations will coordinate their needs through OCDC and determine the nature of the recovery effort.
3. Organizations that are affected by a cyber-event will rely on laws, regulations, and local policy to determine their recovery process.
4. The incident may be a single sustained event or a series of incidents over a geographically disperse area.

IV. Mission, Priorities and Objectives

Mission:

The Mission of the State of Nevada is to support the emergency protection, response and recovery needs of impacted jurisdictions in response to a credible threat or directly following a major cyber-attack in Nevada.

Priorities

- Provide lifesaving/live sustaining services.
- Protect/restore critical infrastructure.
- Protect/restore critical economic systems.

Objectives:

- Monitor and detect malicious computer system attacks and alert and warn governments, businesses and citizens.
- Analyze government, critical infrastructure and critical economic business systems for threat vulnerabilities.
- Protect or restore critical systems.
- Provide or maintain lifeline services affected by cyber-attack.

V. Concept of Operations

The Cyber-Attack Annex Concept of Operations (COP) is based on the potential that the State Office of Cyber Defense Coordination (OCDC) may or may not receive advanced notice of a significant cyber threat. The COP is based on the active monitoring of cyber threats, communicating threats to jurisdictions and private institutions, developing a deployable Cyber Disruption Taskforce (CDT) through four (4) distinct phases: Normal Operations, Increased Threat, Response and Recovery.

Cyber Disruption Taskforce

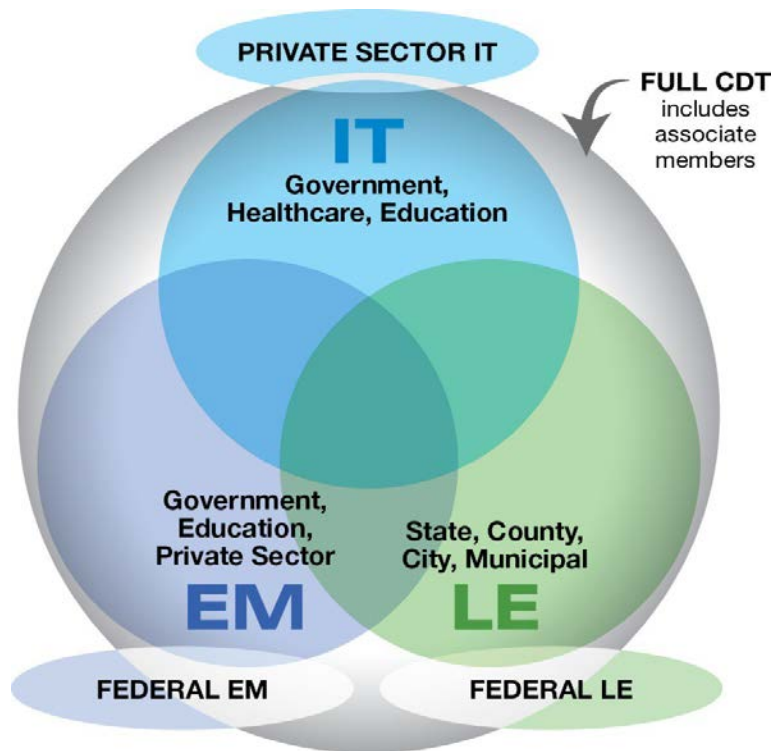
A CDT is a specialized State of Nevada consultative and response group comprised primarily of representatives and subject matter experts from emergency management and IT; however, representatives from other, relevant domains are encouraged to participate.

Organization	Role	Examples
Emergency Management	Emergency management expertise and guidance on coordination of preparedness and response objectives.	DEM, OCDC, EITS, NVNG PIOs, Jurisdiction/Tribal EMs

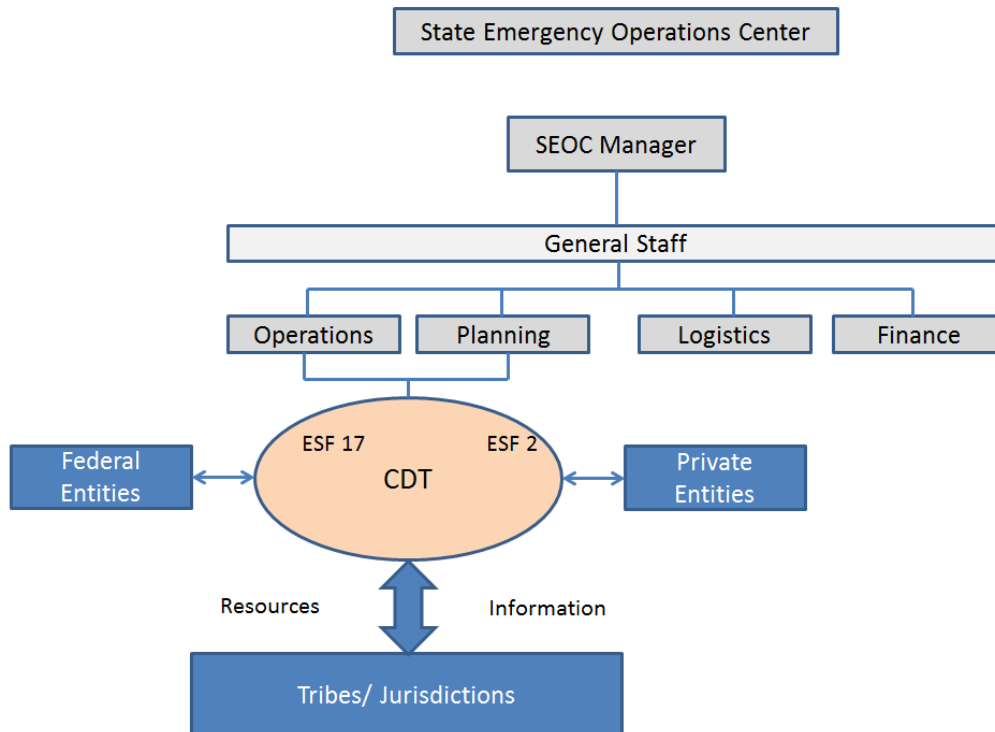
NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

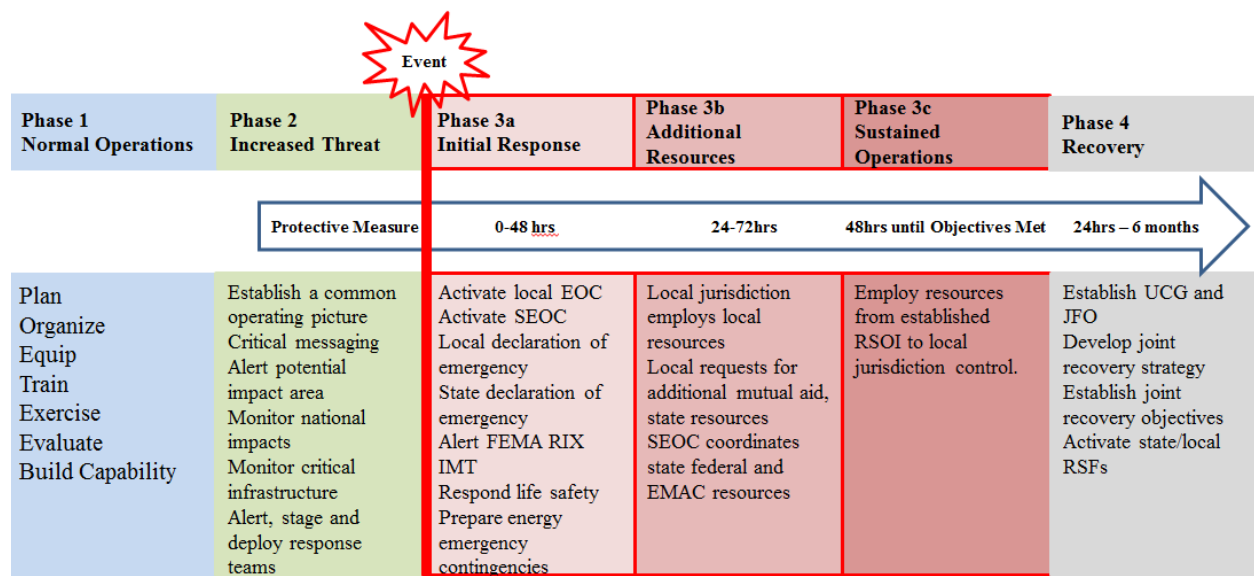
Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations
Appendix 3: Cyber Attack

Law Enforcement	Cyber-crimes enforcement and monitoring expertise. Guidance on coordination of IT preparedness and response objectives.	OCDL, Metro Cyber Crimes Unit
IT	IT network and system operations, design, and assessment expertise. Understanding of critical IT-based dependencies such as power, communications, and internet. May include network disruption or incident response-focused academic partners.	EITS CIO, Jurisdiction CIOs
Federal Entities	Provide intelligence, technical assistance, and access to resources.	US DOJ, FBI, NSA, DHS, FEMA
Regional and National Entities	Provide intelligence and technical assistance.	Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center, NTAC
Private Sector	IT network and system operations, design, and assessment expertise. Key links to critical IT systems.	Verizon, Cox, Key Banking, Casinos, NV Energy
Critical Infrastructure Protection	Public and private agencies responsible for the protection of IT-supportive and IT-dependent critical infrastructure. Network providers and electric companies would be IT-supportive; hospitals, critical manufacturing and financial services would be IT-dependent.	NVNG, Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center, NTAC Private Security firms, network providers, hospitals



The CDT is an SEOC taskforce formed by ESF 17 and ESF 2 that provides information and situation awareness to the Planning Section, Public messaging to ESF15 and is the Cyber Response element for the state Operations Section.





Phase 1 Normal Operations:

The purpose of Phase 1 is to coordinate with private, non-profit, local, state, tribal and federal stakeholders to prepare for a catastrophic cyber-attack on critical systems. During this time the OCDC and EITS continually monitor for threats which may impact government and private sector institutions. The OCDC and EITS continually upgrades the state system to protect against known threats and makes recommendations to other governmental and private institutions to protect critical systems.

Phase 1 Actions Include:



- Identify threats and vulnerabilities to IT networks with respect to emergency management objectives and priorities
- Identify mitigations (e.g. plans, procedures, hardening measures, etc.) for

threats and vulnerabilities

- Develop communications means and methodologies to enable intra- and extra- jurisdictional transactions
- Develop plans and procedures to address specific disruptions
- When necessary and possible, communicate with other jurisdictional representatives to exchange best practices and information pertinent to preparing for catastrophic cyber-related incidents

Phase 1 End State

Phase 1 continues until there is a significant increased threat of a cyber-attack which is targeting government, critical infrastructure or major economic systems.

Phase 2: Increased Threat

The purpose of Phase 2 Increased Threats is to monitor and detect international, national, state, local and business resources for threats to Nevada and local government, Critical infrastructure and business entities.

The OCDC uses the National Cyber Risk Alert Level (NCRAL) system which is part of the overarching National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) to maintain vigilance in determining the risk values of identified threats. The NCRAL system takes into account the threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences across the cyber infrastructure and provides an indication of the overall national cyber risk across the following sectors:

- National security
- Public health and public safety
- National economy, including any of the individual sectors that may affect the national economy
- Public confidence
- Any combination of these categories at the national, regional, or sector level

Level	Label	Description of Risk	Level of Response
1	Severe	Highly disruptive levels of consequences are occurring or imminent	Response functions are overwhelmed, and top-level national executive authorities and engagements are essential. Exercise of mutual aid agreements and Federal/non-Federal assistance is essential.

NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations

Appendix 3: Cyber Attack

2	Substantial	Observed or imminent degradation of critical functions with a moderate to significant level of consequences, possibly coupled with indicators of higher levels of consequences impending	The SEOC will be activated and request to form a UCG with federal partners. Surged posture becomes indefinitely necessary, rather than only temporarily. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary is engaged, and appropriate designation of authorities and activation of Federal capabilities such as the Cyber UCG take place. Other similar non-Federal incident response mechanisms are engaged.
3	Elevated	Early indications of, or the potential for but no indicators of, moderate to severe levels of consequences	Upward shift in precautionary measures occurs. OCDC will activate the CDT and consider surging CDT assets to provide subject matter expertise and provide vulnerability analysis. Responding entities are capable of managing incidents/events within the parameters of normal, or slightly enhanced, operational posture. The State will consider activating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
4	Guarded	Baseline of risk acceptance	Baseline operations, regular information sharing, exercise of processes and procedures, reporting, and mitigation strategy continue without undue disruption or resource allocation.

During this phase the OCDC will coordinate with cyber monitoring organizations including:

- MS-ISAC
- US-CERT
- Partnered Information Security Officers throughout the State of Nevada

OCDC will alert state agencies, local and tribal governments, and private-sector partners, and help facilitate incident response actions by coordinating communications between partners.

End State of Phase 2: There is a cyber-attack which impacts multiple government systems, critical infrastructure, and/or multiple critical economic sectors, or the cyber threat is mitigated or the threat is isolated with preventative patches widely available.

Phase 3: Response

Response is segregated into 3 sub-phases:

Phase 3a: 0-48 hours Initial Response

During Phase 2a the local impacted jurisdiction(s) will assess the breadth of the cyber-attack and determine the depth of damages to systems and services. Local incident command will respond to the consequences and provide lifeline services (e.g. shelter, food, water, electrical generators to critical facilities, secondary fuel and gas delivery, etc.) on an as needed basis. Isolating the cyber-attack will be key, therefore critical information sharing will be of high priority.

Phase 3a End State

Phase 2a ends when all local and automatic mutual aid resources have been employed and the analysis of operations concludes that additional state and federal resources are needed. Local EOCs and the SEOC are fully activated and are fully engaged in resource coordination.

Phase 3b: 12-72 Hours – Additional Resources Deployment and Employment

During Phase 2b resource requests will be transmitted to the state and the state will determine whether state, state to state mutual aid, EMAC or federal resources would be the quickest and most appropriate source for local deployment. The SEOC will determine if the cyber-attack is of significant consequence that it rises to a federal disaster declaration. The SEOC during this phase will request a FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to organize resource coordination under a Unified Coordination Group (UCG). During this phase resources will be ordered, deployed to the affected jurisdictions and employed by local incident command. During this phase the SEOC will also form taskforces to assist local jurisdictions for complex operational issues such as mitigating civil unrest and commodity distribution.

Phase 3b End State

Phase 2b ends when resources and federal teams are staged and employed in support of common objectives set by the UCG. State and federal Branch Directors and Divisions Supervisors are established and conducting operations in concert with local jurisdictions.

Phase 3c (Sustained Response) (72+ hours)

Primary Activities: The UCG provides State and federal support to affected communities through joint and collaborative organizations and responders conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Phase 3c End State: The UCG has attained full operational capacity; capabilities are employed in the impacted area to accomplish objectives; distribution operations support response operations and sheltered in place populations until the private sector recovers. A transition to recovery begins when the spread of the cyber-attack has been stopped, response objectives are being met and leadership determines that conditions are consistent with the parameters set forth in the Disaster Recovery Framework which will facilitate recovery.

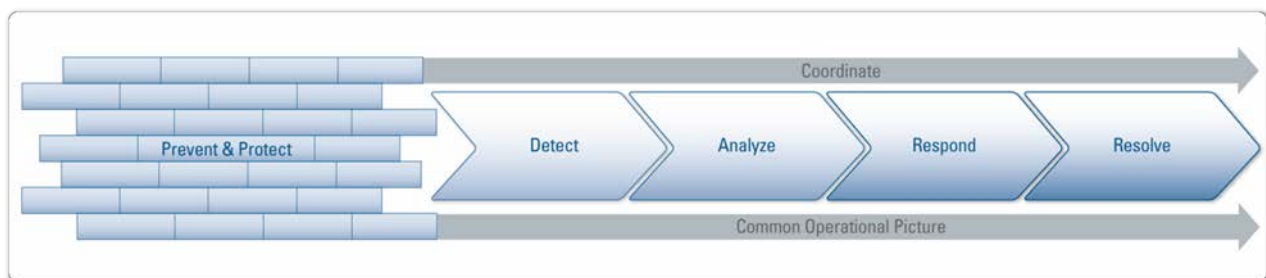
Phase 4: Recovery

Private sector, local, state, tribal and federal actions are required to restore services, continue government operations, and promote economic recovery following a catastrophic earthquake. All life-saving activities have been completed.

End State: Phase 3 ends when recovery activities have set the conditions for long-term community recovery. Full government services have been reestablished, critical infrastructure services are self-sustaining, tourism is re-established, and businesses are performing normal transactions.

VI. Operational Response

Monitor and detect malicious computer system attacks and alert and warn governments, businesses and citizens.



Coordination and the development of the common operational picture (COP) are fundamental elements of prevention and protection activities and are especially essential during detection, analysis, response, and resolution activities. The information sharing environment established among OCDC partners facilitates the development and maintenance of a common operational picture throughout the incident response cycle and provides the foundation for successful response efforts. The OCDC, as the state focal point for cyber incident management and coordination during cyber-specific incidents, is the point of integration for all information from State Agencies, Local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector related to situational awareness, vulnerabilities, intrusions, incidents, and mitigation activities. OCDC maintains a COP through the following:

- OCDC monitors federal, sector specific critical infrastructure and business sector threat analysis feeds for cyber trends.
- OCDC monitors State of Nevada and local government and private sector reports of malicious cyber activity.
- OCDC issues alerts and imminent threat warnings to key sector partners.
- Partners will monitor enclaves under their control for signs of cyber-incidents. If they detect an incident, and determine outside resources are required, or determine that partners need alerted, they should work with OCDC and their emergency management teams to coordinate an appropriate emergency response.

- If there is an imminent threat of a significant disrupting cyber-attack, OCDC may alert the DEM to activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and facilitate the formation of the CDT.
- During SEOC activation the ESF17 will coordinate with affected jurisdictions, business sectors and the Planning Section to develop a Cyber-Attack Situation Report.
- Through the SEOC the ESF 17 will recommend priorities, courses of action and coordinate and facilitate the deployment resources based on considered prioritizations.

Analyze government, critical infrastructure and critical economic business systems for threat vulnerabilities.

Analysis of an incident is conducted to discover whether an incident was malicious or unintentional and to assess its impact, scope, and severity. ESF 17 and the CDT will also analyze the attack to determine if it is capable of infecting multiple systems and whether or not critical systems are vulnerable.

- Organizational information security officers (ISO) will perform security assessments of their enclaves in accordance with applicable law, regulation, and local policies that govern their operations.
- ESF 17 and the CDT will employ or recommend employment of common vulnerability scanners include: OpenVAS, Nessus, Niko, Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA), CIS benchmarks, SCAP, Nexpose, SecureCheq, Qualys.
- If the vulnerability cannot be dealt with the ISO, the ISO should communicate with the ESF 17 for possible solutions. ESF 17 will coordinate with the CDT and senior stakeholders, other ISOs, or security experts to determine the most applicable way to address the vulnerability (accept, transfer, mitigate).

Protect or restore critical systems.

Each organization involved in a Significant Cyber Incident plays a unique response role because each has a distinct mission and different authorities. Needed response resources should be readily available and based on each organization's cyber response plans and authorities. Responsibilities include notifying and activating cyber response organizations, plans, and personnel; requesting assistance when needed; and initiating or continuing law enforcement investigations.

- ESF 17 will determine priorities to ensure limited resources are applied to vulnerable systems where they can be of best use.

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- ESF17 and CDT response activities include notifying and activating cyber response organizations, plans, and personnel; requesting assistance when needed; and initiating or continuing law enforcement investigations according to established operational tempos..
- The ESF 17 coordinates cyber investigations in partnership with other elements of the intelligence and law enforcement communities.
- ESF 17 will work to confirm that the intended outcomes of the response effort have been met or that response efforts can be successfully managed without national coordination.

Provide or maintain lifeline services affected by cyber-attack.

Despite the cause of disruption of services, Emergency management needs to respond to the consequences of the attack.

Law Enforcement		
<i>Risk</i>	<i>Operational Impacts</i>	<i>Response/Resources</i>
Natural disaster causes loss of 9-1-1 capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of certain critical systems; possible inability to coordinate incident response or stay notified of incidents • Reduced response coordination effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execute local 911 Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans • Locally, strategically stage police and fire units for quicker radio response.
Loss of communications lines as a result of an unintentional or deliberate threat results in disrupted communications capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or degradation of 9-1-1 services • Compromised responder safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 2 order mobile dispatch centers via FEMA or EMAC to utilize until 911 and dispatch centers can be restored.
Public alerting and warning system disseminates inaccurate information as a result of an unintentional or deliberate threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redirection of first responders to false alarms/ wasting resources • Public confusion and panic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift alert and warning to non-traditional non-impacted modes of communications such as social media. • Utilize official news releases through television and radio.
Fire and Emergency Services		
<i>Risk</i>	<i>Operational Impacts</i>	<i>Response/Resources</i>
Natural disaster causes loss of 9-1-1 capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of certain critical systems; possible inability to coordinate incident response or stay notified of incidents • Reduced effectiveness of element coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execute local 911 Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans • Locally, strategically stage police and fire units for quicker radio response.

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Loss of communications lines as a result of an unintentional or deliberate threat results in disrupted communications capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or degradation of land mobile radio (LMR) communications • Ineffectiveness or redirection of response operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 2 order mobile dispatch centers via FEMA or EMAC to utilize until 911 and dispatch centers can be restored.
Overloaded communications network as a result of an unintentional threat results in denial of service conditions for public safety and emergency services communications networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of the general public to access emergency services • Inability to effectively deploy resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift alert and warning to non-traditional non-impacted modes of communications such as social media. • Utilize official news releases through television and radio.
Emergency Medical Services		
<i>Risk</i>	<i>Operational Impacts</i>	<i>Response/Resources</i>
Lack of availability of sector database as a result of an unintentional threat causes disruption of mission capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) system failure (misdirected or no dispatches) • Inability to access subject matter affecting emergency response procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execute local 911 Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans • Locally, strategically stage police and fire units for quicker radio response.
Compromised sector database as a result of an unintentional threat causes corruption of critical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slowed overall response time • Inability of internal staff to trust integrity of data, putting all entries in doubt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 2 order mobile dispatch centers via FEMA or EMAC to utilize until 911 and dispatch centers can be restored.
Public alerting and warning system disseminates inaccurate information as a result of an unintentional threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redirection of first responders to false alarms/wasting of resources • Public confusion and panic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift alert and warning to non-traditional non-impacted modes of communications such as social media. • Utilize official news releases through television and radio.
Emergency Management		
<i>Risk</i>	<i>Operational Impacts</i>	<i>Response/Resources</i>
Public alerting and warning system disseminates inaccurate information as a result of an unintentional or deliberate threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redirection of first responders to false alarms/wasting of resources • Action by the public that is inaccurate/ unwarranted, creating distrust and reducing effectiveness of operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift alert and warning to non-traditional non-impacted modes of communications such as social media. • Utilize official news releases through television and radio.
Loss of communications lines as a result of a deliberate threat results in disrupted communications capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or degradation of 9-1-1 services • Ineffectiveness or redirection of response operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up communications via radio and via RACES/ARES until systems can be restored.

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<p>Overloaded communications network as a result of an unintentional threat results in denial of service conditions for public safety and emergency services communications networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of the general public to access emergency services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF2/ ESF6 mission order mobile call centers from FEMA, EMAC or contract with telecommunications companies. • ESF2/ ESF6 Utilize the 211 contract to set up an information call center • ESF2/ ESF6 Utilize the Rocky Mountain Poison Control contract to set up information call center.
<p>Critical Infrastructure</p>		
<p><i>Risk</i></p>	<p><i>Operational Impacts</i></p>	<p><i>Response/Resources</i></p>
<p>Water Treatment Facilities hit with a denial of service (DOS) attack which shuts down critical systems to deliver water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households are out of water • Fire services are out of water to fight fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until the system can be repaired or a work around is complete, ESF6 will support the local jurisdiction with water Points of Distribution (PODS).
<p>Electric Provider hit with a DOS attack.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government entities, Homes and Businesses which do not have back-up generators will be out of power. • Gas stations may be out of power and unable to pump Gas. • Non-hospital based medical facilities may be out of power creating a run on the ERs. • Extreme temperatures may cause heat/cold related injuries or discomfort enough to seek shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA plans to deploy a US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Type III Power Package to each of these operational divisions as part of the initial push of power generation resources. Each Type III package includes generators and maintenance and installation personnel for greater than 175 generators including power plants of greater than 2 MK. These teams are capable of completing 40+ Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day and capable of installing 25-35 generators per day followed by appropriate fueling, operations, servicing, and maintenance. Each Type III pack includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 personnel and one SME • 20 249th Prime

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		<p>Power soldiers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment and operating system for remote satellite communications capabilities • One DTOS unit and staff • Total staff of 162 and 121 pieces of equipment • ESF 12 activates the emergency energy support compact for a FEMA initial Response Package that has emergency generators for critical services. • ESF 12Support local prioritization for generators at gas stations. • ESF 12/ESF 16Support gas /diesel PODS for emergency vehicles and fuel delivery for generators. • ESF 6 supports local efforts to set up shelters or cooling/warming sites for those without power.
<p>Fuel Pipelines hit with DOS attack shutting gas through the Cal/Nev pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas not being pumped to the storage tanks in Las Vegas or Sparks causing an energy emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF12 will support the local jurisdiction by assisting with an energy emergency declaration and executing the energy assurance plan.

VII. Communications

The SEOC/UCG will work multiple strategies to re-establish and maintain communications throughout the event.

The SEOC/UCG will establish a communications taskforce through the Operations Section. The Taskforce will consist of members from:

- State and Federal ESF 3
- State ESF 16
- Federal ESF7
- Representatives from national business telecommunications carriers.
- And state and federal communications leaders.
- ARES/RACES

Resources may include;

- State Radio Cache
- Temporary Cellular Telephone Towers
- NVNG Communications Vehicle
- FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS)

FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support Deployable Communications Resources

In response to regional requests for support, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides mobile telecommunications, operational support, life support, and power generation assets for the onsite management of disaster and all-hazard activities. This support is managed by the Response and Recovery Directorate's Mobile Operations Division. The Mobile Operations Division has a small headquarters staff and six geographically dispersed Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments. MERS regional responsibilities are listed in

MERS detachments and their areas of responsibility

MERS Detachment	Area of Responsibility
Maynard, Massachusetts	FEMA Regions I and II
Thomasville, Georgia	FEMA Regions III and IV
Denver, Colorado	FEMA Regions V and VIII
Denton, Texas	FEMA Regions VI and VII

Bothell, Washington	FEMA Regions IX and X
Frederick, Maryland	National Capitol Region and as required

Nevada is within FEMA Region IX. MERS detachments support disaster field facilities and local, state, and federal responders. MERS personnel and equipment are considered national assets and are deployed to support a wide range of disaster-response activities. Each MERS detachment can concurrently support a large Disaster Field Office and multiple field operating sites within a disaster area. MERS is equipped with self-sustaining telecommunications, logistics, and operations support elements that can be driven or airlifted to the disaster location. Some of the MERS assets can be airlifted by C-130 military cargo aircraft.

MERS is available for immediate deployment. As required, personnel and equipment deploy promptly and provide the following:

- Multimedia communications and information processing support, especially for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2, Communications.
- Operational support, especially for the ESF 5, Information and Planning.
- Liaison to the Federal Coordinating Officer.
- Logistics and life support for emergency responders.
- Automated information and decision support capability.
- Security (facility, equipment, and personnel) management and consultation.

Most equipment is preloaded or installed on heavy-duty, multi-wheel drive trucks. Some equipment is installed in transit cases.

VIII. Logistics

Commodity distribution is the delivery of life-sustaining resources to support disaster survivors at shelters, feeding kitchens, and Points of Distribution (PODs). Commodity distribution supports the Mass Care Services goals of sheltering, hydration, and feeding. It also supports the needs of residents who choose to shelter in place.

Transportation of commodities and essential supplies to communities is conducted by contracted trucking or NVNG. The strategy is executed through surface transportation. Commodities and supplies are moved from private sector, vendors, ARC, state and federal agencies, and staging areas to a local distribution point (location to be determined) near the affected area. NVNG conducts the "last mile" distribution into the flood inundation zone with trucks and high clearance vehicles.

The UCG through FEMA supports distribution of commodities to organizations, counties or communities from staging areas or directly from vendors. The development of a

staging and distribution capability is achieved through the activation, deployment and employment of the following capabilities:

- Staging area management teams
- Facilities (Staging Areas)
- Deployable communications (MERS, MCOV) resources (as required)
- Transportation, distribution, and materiel handling capabilities
- Movement coordination

FEMA's ESF 7 also provides logistics capability to procure and deliver goods and services to support disaster survivors and communities directly from vendors without the need for staging.

As coordinated by SEOC (ESF 6), the American Red Cross (Red Cross), coordinates feeding operations and bulk distribution in disaster response, in conjunction with local governments. The Red Cross uses internal assets and works with partner agencies under existing MOUs to meet the feeding requirements of the response.

Fuel Delivery Strategy

Fuel production and distribution is likely to be disrupted by the earthquake. It is anticipated that local communities could experience insufficient fuel supplies due to route closures or commercial gas stations being unable to fill due to electric loss and pipeline ruptures.

If State and federal fuel operations are required, DEM and FEMA will initiate the formation of a state/federal Fuel Task Force within the Operations Section. The task force will coordinate fuel delivery and support operations. The task force will organize consistent with NIMS and the principles of Unified Command. The task force will activate, gain situational awareness, determine fuel delivery and support requirements, and develop a strategy for fuel operations. The task force will coordinate the approval of a fuel strategy and the development of task orders required to direct fuel operations. State and federal agencies will participate as members of the task force.

The focus of the fuel operation is on sourcing, transporting, staging, and distributing fuel to state and federal agencies, counties, and eligible recipients. The fuel operation includes fuel delivery and supporting fuel operation activities conducted by local governments, state agencies, and the private sector. The primary means of fuel delivery is through contract support.

5. Fuel Delivery Tasks

DEM

- Initiate formation of the Fuel Task Force, under the direction of the Operations Section of the UCG. Initial State members include Nevada DEM, Nevada Office of Energy (ESF 12), Nevada National Guard, Nevada Department of Transportation, SEOC Logistics Section, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and Bureau of Air Pollution Control, and Private Sector Liaisons).
- Activate fuel and supporting contracts.
- Set priorities and objectives for Fuel Task Force.
- As the state lead for the Fuel Task Force, gain situational awareness regarding the impact and requirements of the response and create an initial federal supporting strategy to source, transport, stage, and deliver fuel.
- Facilitate the identification and prioritization of eligible recipients.

FEDERAL

The NRCC will activate the IAA contract with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for Emergency Fuel support. The DLA sources fuel from outside of the affected area and arranges transportation to locations identified by the UCG. FEMA's NRCC will execute and support specific fuel requirements, including quantities needed, locations, and delivery details as requested through the UCG.

- FEMA HQ procures emergency fuel through DLA for contract support to fuel operations.
- FEMA activates the Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA) for DoD fuel PODs.
- The Operations Section Chief of the UCG forms federal elements of the Fuel Task Force (initial members include FEMA ESF 7, DLA, General Services Administration (GSA), EPA, USACE, DOE, and Private Sector Liaisons).
- FEMA appoints ESF 7 as the federal Fuel Task Force Leader to coordinate with State counterpart and direct federal fuel operations to support the State.
- The Fuel Task Force gains situational awareness regarding the impact and requirements of the response and creates an initial federal supporting strategy to source, transport, stage, and distribute fuel.

FUEL TASK FORCE

- Conduct operations to source, transport, stage, and distribute fuels.
- Support government agencies, counties, tribes, and private sector fuel and logistics operations.
- Continue to facilitate identification and prioritization of eligible recipients.

- Identify requirements for EMAC support to fuel operations.
- Conduct a planning cycle for the development of a daily functional plan.
- Evaluate requirements for EMAC support of fuel operations.

Requirements for DoD (Title 10) Support

- Support fuel distribution operations by truck. Receive fuel from staging and deliver to local, state, and federal jurisdictions and agencies.
- Support aircraft refueling as necessary to support aviation operations at departure airfields (NAS Fallon).
- Establish and operate retail fuel distribution points in support of disaster operations (PSMA 70).

Temporary Emergency Power Strategy

ESF 16 and ESF 3 will deliver temporary emergency power to support public health and medical services, mass care services, critical transportation operations, and logistics operations, in affected areas.

Temporary Emergency Power Tasks

STATE

Nevada DEM

- Activate ESF16
- Activate ESF 3

FEDERAL

FEMA

- Activate ESF 3

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- Mobilize and deploy emergency power USACE Planning and Response Team (PRT) to assess the requirements for temporary emergency power.
- Emergency Power PRTs contract for temporary emergency power
- Mobilize and deploy the 249th Engineer Battalion.\

6. Initial Response Resource (IRR) Packages

Initial Response Resource (IRR) Packages are a key component of FEMA Logistics Management Directorate capabilities. IRR packages contain water, meals, cots, tarps, blue-roof sheeting, and blankets, and are ready to be deployed to support disaster survivors. IRR packages are pre-loaded on 53-foot tractor-trailers and are staged at FEMA Distribution Centers.

Four IRR package have been established to support varying numbers of disaster survivors, as follows:

A (Alpha): Meals and water for 120,000 people for 1 day (~66 trailers)

B (Bravo): Meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (~45 trailers)

C (Charlie): Meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (~17 trailers)

D (Delta): Meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (~14 trailers)

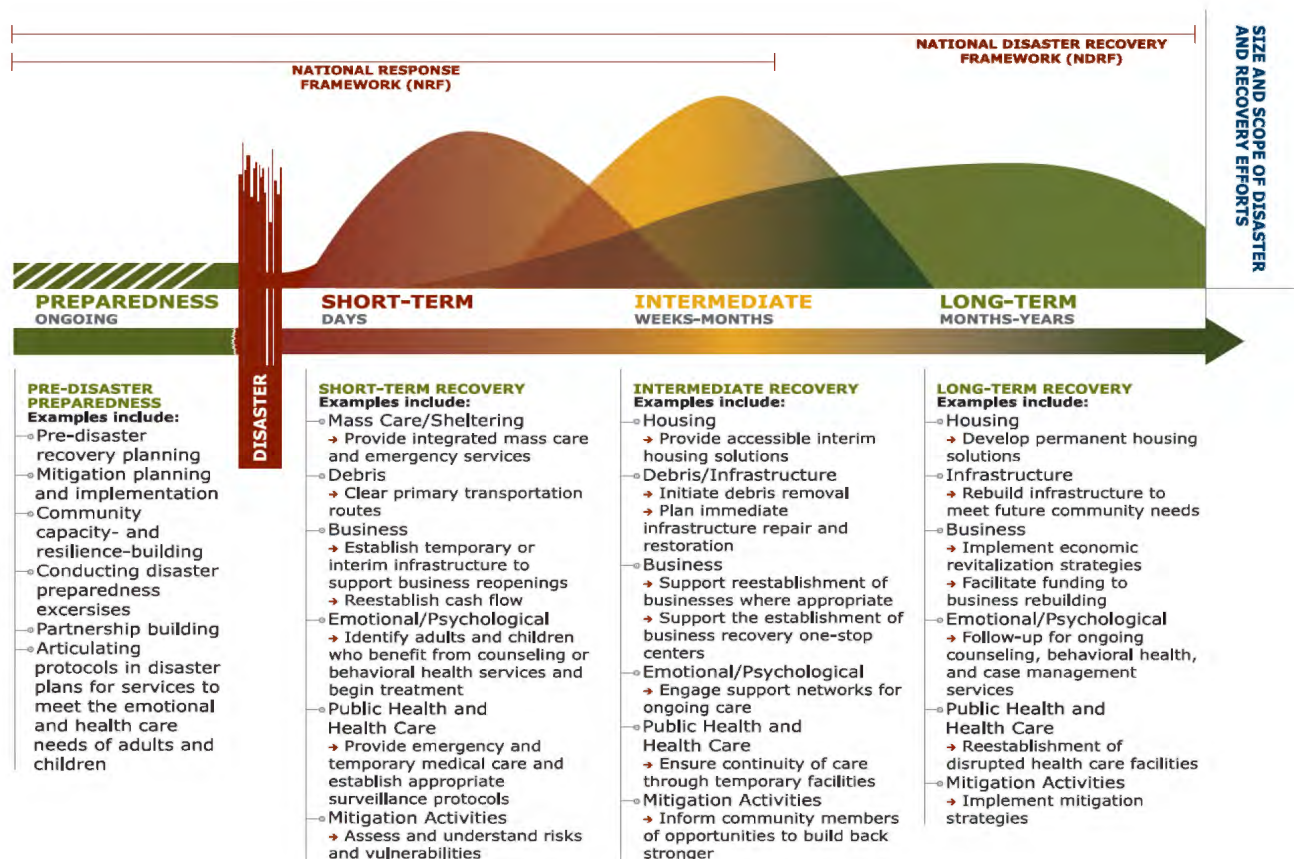
Table D-3: Initial Response Resource (IRR) Package Descriptions

IRR Package	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta
Meals (trailer loads)	12	6	3	2
Water (trailer loads)	28	14	7	4
Cots (trailer loads)	3	3	3	3
Blankets (trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
Infant and Toddler Kits (trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
DME & CMS Kits (same trailer load)	1	1	1	1
MCOVs	3	2	2	2
Generators (trailer loads)	17	17		
Meals (each)	250,000	125,000	60,000	30,000
Water (liters)	400,000	200,000	90,000	45,000
Cots (each)	2100	2100	2100	2100
Blankets (each)	4500	4500	4500	4500
Infant & Toddler Kits	20	10	5	3
DME & CMS Kits	1 + 1	1 + 1	1 + 1	1 + 1
MCOVs	3	2	2	2
Generators	54	54		

IX. Recovery

After an incident has been contained and/or evidence gathered incident responders should begin to eradicate the cause of the incident from all systems and begin the recovery process. In

recovery, administrators restore systems to normal operation, confirm that the systems are functioning normally, and (if applicable) remediate vulnerabilities to prevent similar incidents. Recovery may involve such actions as restoring systems from clean backups, rebuilding systems from scratch, replacing compromised files with clean versions, installing patches, changing passwords, and tightening network perimeter security (e.g., firewall rulesets, boundary router access control lists). Higher levels of system logging or network monitoring are often part of the recovery process. Once a resource is successfully attacked, it is often attacked again, or other resources within the organization are attacked in a similar manner. Eradication and recovery should be done in a phased approach so that remediation steps are prioritized. For large-scale incidents, recovery may take months; the intent of the early phases should be to increase the overall security with relatively quick (days to weeks) high value changes to prevent future incidents. The later phases should focus on longer-term changes (e.g., infrastructure changes) and ongoing work to keep the enterprise as secure as possible.



3. Phase 3c: Response (Sustained Response) :

While Response is still active, the State will actively prepare for and engage in recovery activities.

- Deploy Nevada Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams – The PDA’s will be deployed to perform initial damage assessments on public and private property, transportation and critical lifeline infrastructure.
- Assist local jurisdiction with community meetings to discuss public assistance, individual assistance and Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.
- Perform emergency flood protective measures.
- Gather information for a formal disaster declaration including:
 - Number of deaths and injuries associated with the disaster per jurisdiction.
 - List of volunteer agencies assisting in the disaster.
 - Types of services provided by the volunteer agencies and rosters of people assisted.
 - Number of shelters opened and number of people assisted by the shelter services.
 - Number of mental health contacts.
 - Number of meals served.
 - Number of clean up kits provided.
 - Response costs associated with local and state response.
 - Costs estimates associated with damage in the following categories:

Type	Category of Work	
Emergency Work:	A	Debris Removal
	B	Emergency Protective Measures
Permanent Work:	C	Roads and Bridges
	D	Water Control Facilities
	E	Buildings and Equipment
	F	Utilities
	G	Parks, Recreation and Other

- Transition to recovery phase.

2. Phase 4: Recovery

(g) Short Term Recovery

Short-term recovery focuses on stabilizing communities to begin recovery.

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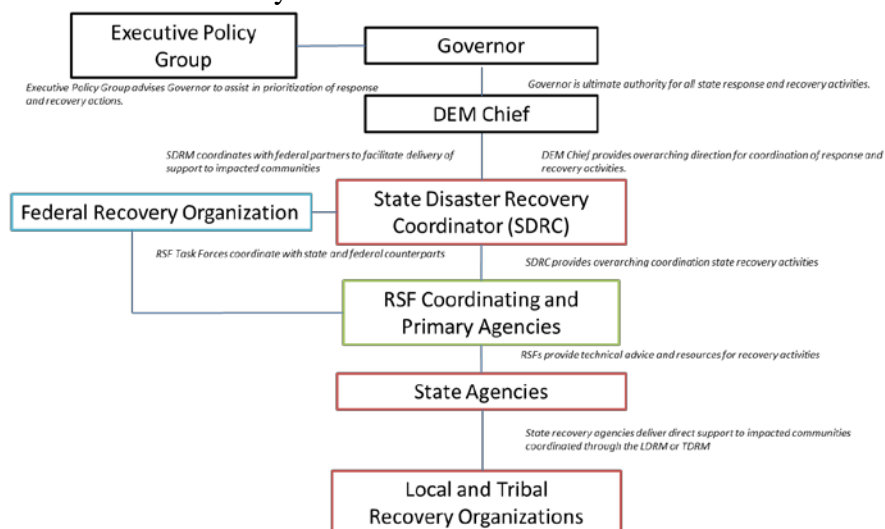
Appendix 3: Cyber Attack

- Provide shelter and housing alternatives for displaced people.
- Remove debris.
 - Establish certified debris disposal areas
 - Support local debris removal with additional heavy equipment and debris transportation vehicles as needed.
- Prioritize critical infrastructure recovery or power and water work arounds to get businesses up and running as soon as possible.
- Work with businesses to reestablish logistics supply chain.
- Work with banking institutions to bring in ATM cash machines as needed.
- Provide psychological first aid and provide mental health assistance to identified vulnerable populations.
- Continue to provide alternate site medical care to take the pressure off of the hospitals. Track patients evacuated due to health facility flooding threat.

(h) Intermediate Term Recovery

Intermediate recovery focuses on rebuilding the community.

- Establish a recovery organization in accordance with the Nevada Recovery Framework:



- Work with local jurisdiction to provide Individual Assistance if threshold is met which could include:
 - Other Needs Assistances (ONA);
 - Unemployment Assistance;
 - Food Coupons and Distribution;
 - Food Commodities;

- Relocation Assistance;
 - Legal Services;
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training; and
 - Community Disaster Loans

 - Work with local jurisdiction to provide public assistance
Public Assistance Categories of Works
 - A – Debris Removal
 - B – Emergency Protective Measures
 - C – Road Systems and Bridges
 - D – Water Control Facilities
 - E – Public Buildings and Contents
 - F – Public Utilities
 - G – Parks, Recreational, and Other

 - Establish RSF Taskforces
 - RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building;
 - RSF 2 – Economic Recovery;
 - RSF 3 – Health and Social Services;
 - RSF 4 – Disaster Housing;
 - RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems; and
 - RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources.
- (i) Long Term Recovery
- Long-term recovery focuses on revitalizing the community.
- Provide long-term housing solutions;
 - Rebuild stronger and smarter infrastructure to meet future needs;
 - Implement long-term economic revitalization;
 - Provide ongoing psychological/emotional support;
 - Reestablish disrupted public health and health care resources;
 - Revitalize and protect natural systems affected by the disaster;
 - Ensure continuation of key social services to support vulnerable populations; and
 - Implement long-term mitigation strategies.

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**Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack
Concept of Operations**

I. Purpose and Scope

The concept of terrorism in this annex applies to a broad spectrum of activities intended to destroy the public infrastructure, disrupt commerce and industry, intimidate citizens, undermine confidence in government authority, and, in its ultimate form, create significant casualties among an unsuspecting population. The threat of terrorism is a reality both within and outside the boundaries of Nevada. All incidents happen at the local level. This plan provides best practices for the State to support local government to prevent terrorism as well as to support response efforts during a terrorist incident. This annex is developed as a companion document to the existing State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP) and the National Response Framework.

A. Purpose

1. The purpose of this annex is to support the efforts of prevention and response. The plan also facilitates preparedness, as well as effective law enforcement operations, in response to all threats or acts of terrorism within the State of Nevada.
2. The annex takes into consideration that incidents occur at a local level and establishes the structure for the coordination and integration of federal, state, tribal, county and local law enforcement and investigative resources, fire/emergency medical services and emergency resources as well as the systematic sharing of terrorism-related intelligence.
3. Describe State-level agency capabilities, responsibilities and expertise that exist to support local jurisdictions during response and recovery operations .
4. This annex presents an overview of the terrorism-related hazards that could occur in the state. It also provides an outline of the concept of operations that may be used and the assignment of responsibilities for a terrorism incident.
5. As all incidents are locally controlled and managed, this plan outlines how Nevada will support our local and tribal governments. It is the primary responsibility of local governments to plan, prepare, respond and recover from incidents.

B. Scope

1. The annex applies to all threats or acts of terrorism within or in close proximity to the State of Nevada that require a coordinated State response.

2. The annex applies to all State of Nevada agencies to include the population, property, and environmental resources that are vulnerable to a threatened or actual terrorist attack.
3. The annex relies on the support of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for state level coordination and resource support to a counterterrorism response.
4. The annex builds upon the concepts and procedures of the SCEMP by addressing unique policies, assumptions, structures, and actions that are applied to the law enforcement and investigative response to threats or acts of terrorism.
5. The annex is applied as a precautionary measure for any emergency situation that resembles or may potentially involve an act of terrorism.
6. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead federal agency for law enforcement and investigative activity for terrorist acts or terrorist threats and terrorist related intelligence collection activities within the United States. Local law enforcement agencies, the Department of Public Safety, and its divisions would integrate into elements of the investigative operations under Unified Command.

II. Situation

A. Situation

1. Terrorism incidents involve acts dangerous to human life that violate federal and/or state law; appear intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. Unlike a disaster caused by nature or a technological accident, it requires the deliberate and premeditated action of a person or group to occur.
2. For the purpose of this annex, the following definitions are provided:
 - a. The term *domestic terrorism*, when referenced, will mirror the 18 U.S.C. § 2331 terrorism definitions:
 - i. Involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State;

- ii. Appear to be intended to:
 - a. Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - b. Influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - c. Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping.
 - iii. Occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.
- b. The term *terrorist threat*, when referenced, will mirror the Nevada Revised Statute (NRS 202.448) definition, as follows:
- i. Knowingly making a threat or conveying any false information, through the use of oral, written or electronic communication, concerning an act of terrorism or the presence, development, manufacture, production, assemblage, transfer, transportation, acquisition, retention, storage, testing, possession, delivery, dispersion, release, discharge or use of any weapon of mass destruction, any biological agent, chemical agent, radioactive agent or other lethal agent or any toxin with the intent to:
 - a. Injure, intimidate or alarm any person, whether or not any person is actually injured, intimidated or alarmed thereby;
 - b. Cause panic or civil unrest, whether or not such panic or civil unrest actually occurs;
 - c. Extort or profit thereby, whether or not the extortion is actually successful or any profit actually occurs; or

B. Threats

- 1. Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack.** A CCTA consists of a number of small teams whose intent is to overwhelm a jurisdiction's capabilities by targeting multiple geographically dispersed locations and maximizing fatalities through attack methods and denial of access to casualties. While "on duty" law enforcement may have enough resources and experience to stop attackers at one location, jurisdictions may face challenges addressing attacks and coordinating the response at multiple locations. CCTA tactics may involve attackers breaking contact with law enforcement and moving to a new target or escaping before being contained at the initial attack site. Similarly, the strategy of maximizing fatalities by denying access to casualties could overwhelm emergency medical response capabilities and resources. Determining the necessary resources and planning for access to those resources (i.e., mutual aid agreements) is key to an effective CCTA response. CCTAs also can occur across jurisdictional boundaries, underscoring the importance of maintaining situational awareness, pre-incident planning, and coordination among regional partners to respond and implement CCTA plans when an initial incident presents evidence of complexity or coordination of attackers at multiple locations.

CCTA Characteristics:

Based on assessments of previous CCTAs, attackers may employ the following tactics, techniques, and procedures:

- Use pre-attack surveillance and reconnaissance to gather intelligence for tactical planning and execution;
- Use small teams of well-armed, well-trained individuals employing military or law enforcement style tactics;
- Select soft targets or other vulnerable environments to maximize casualties;
- Strike multiple targets simultaneously or in close succession;
- Strike quickly and move to another location before law enforcement can interdict and disrupt;
- Employ assault weapons, explosives, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and/or fire as weapons; may use/incorporate other nontraditional methods, such as vehicle ramming, knifing attacks, and dispersing chemical or biological agents.
- Delay or deny exit by victims and entry by public safety by blocking exits and/or chaining/rigging doors with explosives, using tear gas, and/or using fire/smoke to delay law enforcement response efforts and potentially prolong the incident;
- Take hostages to prolong the incident and/or delay law enforcement response efforts;
- Deploy diversions to slow public safety response, consume responder resources, or draw/reorient responders toward or away from specific locations;
- Exploit social media and news coverage to maximize shock value, spread misinformation, instill fear, and promote extreme views;
- Communicate effectively across assault teams, targets, and with outside leadership;
- Coordinate attack timing and methods (e.g., firearms, IEDs, Hazardous Materials [HazMat]) with other attackers and parties providing assistance to assault teams;
- Conduct secondary attacks on first responders, evacuation routes, and/or additional sites, such as medical facilities, that are part of the response;
- Adapt and adjust tactics and/or location quickly based on law enforcement and first responder actions; and
- Learn from past law enforcement and first responder tactics and prior CCTA incidents

2. **WMD Hazard Agents.** Weapons of mass destruction are defined as any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals; disease organisms; radiation or radioactivity; or explosion or fire. At least two important considerations distinguish these hazards from other types of terrorist tools. First, in the case of chemical, biological, and radioactive agents, their presence may not be immediately obvious, making it difficult to determine when and where they have been released, who has been exposed, and what danger is present for first responders and medical technicians. Second, although there is a sizable body of research on battlefield exposures to WMD agents, there is limited scientific understanding of how these agents affect civilian populations.

- a. **Chemical.** Chemical agents are intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. A terrorist incident involving a chemical agent will demand immediate reaction from emergency responders—fire departments, police, hazardous materials (HazMat) teams, emergency medical services (EMS), and emergency room staff—who will need adequate training and equipment. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (e.g., munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers, or covert dissemination. Such an attack might involve the release of a chemical warfare agent, such as a nerve or blister agent or an industrial chemical, which may have serious consequences. Some indicators of the possible use of chemical agents are listed in Table 1. Early in an investigation, it may not be obvious whether an outbreak was caused by an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical; however, most chemical attacks will be localized, and their effects will be evident within a few minutes. There are both persistent and non-persistent chemical agents. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days, or weeks. Non-persistent agents have high evaporation rates, are lighter than air, and disperse rapidly, thereby losing their ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes, although they may be more persistent in small, unventilated areas.

Table 1. General Indicators of Possible Chemical Agent Use

Stated Threat to Release a Chemical Agent
Unusual Occurrence of Dead or Dying Animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, lack of insects, dead birds
Unexplained Casualties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple victims • Surge of similar 911 calls • Serious illnesses • Nausea, disorientation, difficulty breathing, or convulsions • Definite casualty patterns
Unusual Liquid, Spray, Vapor, or Powder
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Droplets, oily film

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplained odor • Low-lying clouds/fog unrelated to weather
<p>Suspicious Devices, Packages, or Letters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unusual metal debris • Abandoned spray devices • Unexplained munitions

b. **Biological.** Recognition of a biological hazard can occur through several methods, including identification of a credible threat, discovery of bioterrorism evidence (devices, agent, clandestine lab), diagnosis (identification of a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bioterrorism agent), and detection (gathering and interpretation of public health surveillance data). When people are exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox, they may not know that they have been exposed, and those who are infected, or subsequently become infected, may not feel sick for some time. This delay between exposure and onset of illness, the incubation period, is characteristic of infectious diseases. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen. Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, the initial detection and response to a biological attack on civilians is likely to be made by direct patient care providers and the public health community. Terrorists could also employ a biological agent that would affect agricultural commodities over a large area (e.g., wheat rust or a virus affecting livestock), potentially devastating the local or even national economy. The response to agricultural bioterrorism should also be considered during the planning process. Responders should be familiar with the characteristics of the biological agents of greatest concern for use in a bioterrorism event. Unlike victims of exposure to chemical or radiological agents, victims of biological agent attack may serve as carriers of the disease with the capability of infecting others (e.g., smallpox, plague). Some indicators of biological attack are given in Table 2.

Table 2. General Indicators of Possible Biological Agent Use

Stated Threat to Release a Biological Agent
Unusual Occurrence of Dead or Dying Animals
<p>Unusual Casualties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unusual illness for region/area • Definite pattern inconsistent with natural disease
<p>Unusual Liquid, Spray, Vapor or Powder Spraying; suspicious devices, packages, or letters</p>

c. **Nuclear/Radiological.** The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. In an explosion, the fact

that radioactive material was involved may or may not be obvious, depending upon the nature of the explosive device used. The presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain, unless the responders have the proper detection equipment and have been trained to use it properly. Although many detection devices exist, most are designed to detect specific types and levels of radiation and may not be appropriate for measuring or ruling out the presence of radiological hazards. Table 3 lists some indicators of a radiological release.

Table 3. General Indicators of Possible Nuclear Weapon/Radiological Agent Use

Stated Threat to Deploy a Nuclear or Radiological Device
Presence of Nuclear or Radiological Equipment Spent fuel canisters or nuclear transport vehicles
Nuclear Placards/Warning Materials Along with Otherwise Unexplained Casualties

- d. **Conventional Explosives and Secondary Devices.** The easiest to obtain and use of all weapons is still a conventional explosive device, or improvised bomb, which may be used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions on constructing such a device. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as being explosive or incendiary, employing high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Explosions and fires also can be caused by projectiles and missiles, including aircraft used against high profile targets such as buildings, monuments, and special events. Bombs and firebombs are cheap and easily constructed, involve low technology, and are the terrorist weapon most likely to be encountered. Large, powerful devices can be outfitted with timed or remotely triggered detonators and can be designed to be activated by light, pressure, movement, or radio transmission. The potential exists for single or multiple bombing incidents in single or multiple municipalities. Historically, less than five percent of actual or attempted bombings were preceded by a threat. Explosive materials can be employed covertly with little signature and are not readily detectable. Secondary explosive devices may also be used as weapons against responders and the public in coinciding acts. Other diversionary events or attacks could also be aimed at responders.

- e. **Combined Hazards.** WMD agents can be combined to achieve a synergistic effect—greater in total effect than the sum of their individual effects. They may be combined to achieve both immediate and delayed consequences. Mixed infections or toxic exposures may occur, thereby complicating or delaying diagnosis. Casualties of multiple agents may exist; casualties may also suffer from multiple effects, such as trauma and burns from an explosion, which exacerbate the likelihood of agent contamination. Attacks may be planned and executed so as to

take advantage of the reduced effectiveness of protective measures produced by employment of an initial WMD agent. Finally, the potential exists for multiple incidents in single or multiple municipalities.

3. **Other Terrorism Hazards..**

- a. **Low-Tech Devices and Delivery.** Planning for the possibility of terrorist attacks must consider the fact that explosives can be delivered by a variety of methods. Most explosive and incendiary devices used by terrorists would be expected to fall outside the definition of a WMD. Small explosive devices can be left in packages or bags in public areas for later detonation, or they can be attached directly to a suicide bomber for detonation at a time and place when and where the terrorist feels that maximum damage can be done. The relatively small size of these explosive devices and the absence of specific security measures in most areas make these types of terrorist attacks extremely difficult to prevent. Small explosive devices can also be brought onto planes, trains, ships, or buses, within checked bags or hand carried. Although present airline security measures minimize the possibility of explosives being brought on board airliners, planners will need to consider the level of security presently employed on ships, trains, and buses within their jurisdictions. Larger quantities of explosive materials can be delivered to their intended target area by means of car or truck bombs. Planners need to consider the possible need to restrict or prohibit vehicular traffic within certain distances of key facilities identified as potential terrorist targets. Planners may also need to consider the possible use of concrete barriers to prevent the forced entry of vehicles into restricted areas.
- b. **Infrastructure Attacks.** Potential attacks on elements of the nation's infrastructure require protective considerations. Infrastructure protection involves proactive risk management actions taken to prevent destruction of or incapacitating damage to networks and systems that serve society, according to the 1997 report of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection. This commission was formed in 1996 to evaluate the vulnerability to disruption of the nation's infrastructures, including electric power, oil and natural gas, telecommunications, transportation, banking and finance, and vital government services. The commission's report, issued in October 1997, concluded, "Waiting for disaster is a dangerous strategy. Now is the time to act to protect our future." Infrastructure protection often is more focused on security, deterrence, and law enforcement than on emergency consequence management preparedness and response. Nevertheless, planners must develop contingencies and plans in the event critical infrastructures are brought down as the result of a terrorist incident.
- c. **Cyber Terrorism.** Cyber terrorism involves the malicious use of electronic information technology to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation's critical infrastructures in order to intimidate or coerce a

government or civilian population to further political or social objectives. As with other critical infrastructure guidance, most cyber protection guidance focuses on security measures to protect computer systems against intrusions, denial of service attacks, and other forms of attack rather than addressing issues related to contingency and consequence management planning. Cross-jurisdictional planning efforts among local, county, community, and private-sector jurisdictions and organizations are recommended. (See Annex B, Appendix 3 Cyber-Attack)

C. Assumptions

1. Nevada is a worldwide premier vacation destination. Millions of visitors travel to Nevada every week. The high profile reputation of Las Vegas glamor and Northwestern Nevada's world class outdoor activities makes Nevada a top tier target for terrorism.
2. The effects of a terrorist incident may reduce, render ineffective, or overwhelm the emergency management capabilities of jurisdictions in the impacted areas and require immediate assistance from other jurisdictions and/or higher level of government.
3. No single local government including law enforcement, investigative organization, fire/EMS or emergency manager possesses all the resources to act unilaterally on issues that arise from threats or acts of terrorism.
4. A terrorism threat or incident may occur without warning, may involve single or multiple locations, may result in mass casualties and may take place for either a short or extended duration of time.
5. The complexity, scope, and potential consequences of a terrorist threat or incident require a rapid and coordinated response.
6. A chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack may be geographically dispersed with multiple incident sites, and may require that response operations are conducted over a multi-jurisdictional, multi-state region.
7. Personal protective equipment and capabilities may not be immediately available and response operations may need to be delayed until the material has dissipated to a safe level or until appropriate equipment and capabilities can be deployed.
8. Terrorism incident response capabilities may be restricted by communication problems, impact of damages, contamination, smoke, weather, and other environmental factors.

9. Local first responders will provide initial assessment or scene surveillance of a hazard caused by an act of WMD terrorist.

III. Key Roles and Responsibilities

1. State of Nevada

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.

Nevada Department of Information and Technology: Ensures the provision of state communications (data, telephony and radio) support to state, and local response efforts.

Nevada Public Works Board: 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.

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.

Nevada Division of Emergency Management: Collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates information about a potential or actual disaster or emergency. Tasks state resources in providing mission support to emergency response efforts. Assists state and local response efforts to meet the mass care needs of survivors of a disaster to include shelter, feeding, first aid and disaster welfare information.

Nevada Department of Administration: 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.

Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health: Supplements local resources for further response to public and behavioral health care needs during or following a major emergency or disaster.

Nevada Civil Air Patrol (CAP): The Nevada Wing oversees all CAP operations and squadrons in the state of Nevada. Nevada CAP provides a range of missions including Search and Rescue, Homeland Security, and Disaster Relief.

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.

Nevada 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.

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

Nevada Department of Public Safety: Coordinates the state's law enforcement/public safety/investigation response, which includes elements of Highway Patrol, Capitol Police, State Fire Marshal, Parole and Probation, Investigation Division and The Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC). NTAC is an entity within the Department of Public Safety – Investigation Division that collaborates with local, state, Federal, and tribal law enforcement, fire, health, emergency management and private sector stakeholders, in cooperation with the citizens of Nevada, for the timely receipt, analysis and dissemination of criminal information while ensuring the safety and privacy rights of citizens and critical infrastructure. The NTAC and FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) serve distinct, but complementary and coordinated roles in upholding security of the homeland. NTAC has primary responsibility for 16 of the state's 17 counties (excluding Clark County). The Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center functions in coordination with the Clark County Fusion Center and has responsibilities respective to their jurisdiction. The Nevada Highway Patrol, Capitol Police and Parole and Probation may be used in roles to support local and statewide investigation, interdiction and disruption operations

Nevada Division of Business and 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.

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 coordinated information to the public in an expedient manner during emergencies or disasters.

Nevada National Guard: The Nevada National Guard (NNG) maintains significant resources, i.e., personnel, equipment, and supplies that may be available to support the state response to a major emergency or disaster.

Office of the Attorney General: Identifies the legal issues related to the coordination of resources during emergency operations. Provides for the interpretation of laws and the rendering of opinions for emergency management situations.

3. Federal Agencies

FEMA: FEMA is the lead federal coordinating authority for emergency management and carries out its authorities in accordance with the Stafford Act. FEMA coordinates incident management and response efforts, life saving assistance, comprehensive national incident logistics planning/management and sustainment, mass care, emergency assistance, human services, issuance of mission assignments, resource and human capital, incident action planning, financial management, emergency public information and protective action guidance, media and community relations, and congressional and international affairs.

U.S Coast Guard (USCG): Coordinates Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, and radiological) response, SAR operations and maritime infrastructure recovery.

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD): Provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents. The Defense Coordinating Officer serves as DoD's single point of contact at the Joint Field Office for requesting assistance from DoD.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): Infrastructure protection and emergency repair, engineering services and construction management, and emergency contracting support to life saving and sustaining operations.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT): Transportation safety, restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure, movement restrictions, relief from regulations, and transportation system damage and impact assessment. All requests for transportation will be coordinated through the Logistics Section and/or ESF #7.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): Responsible for the operation and regulation of the U.S. National Airspace System including during emergencies.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): Lead for federal Public health, medical and mental health services, and mass fatality management. Supports veterinary services.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): Nutrition assistance, animal and plant disease and pest response, food safety and security, natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration, safety and well-being of household pets, and support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE): Primary responsibility for Federal nuclear/radiological assessment and monitoring. Conducts energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration, energy industry coordination, and energy forecast. The US DOE National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC) provides radiological release information and fallout maps based on atmospheric models and aerial surveys.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA): NNSA is a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. NNSA responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the US. NNSA's mission is to protect the public, environment, and emergency responders from both terrorist and non-terrorist events by providing a responsive, flexible, efficient, and effective radiological emergency response framework and capability for the nation.

The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC): FRMAC is an interagency organization with representation from the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), the Department of Defense (DoD), the Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), and other federal agencies. The FRMAC coordinates federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities for nuclear accidents or incidents. FRMAC is responsible for providing a single source of compiled, quality controlled monitoring and assessment data to the lead federal agency involved in the incident response.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS): For deliberate attacks, DHS assumes its domestic incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5. The coordinating agency is expected to participate in the Unified Area Command. As the lead agency for protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) DHS will designate an Infrastructure Liaison (IL) to respond and support the RRCC and JFO. The IL will facilitate, support and review assessments and information on CIKR in the affected area with state, federal, local, and private sector partners. Through the analysis of identified CIKR and review of existing infrastructure and intelligence-related analyses, the IL will make restoration recommendations to the Operations Section Chief within the JFO.

The DHS Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) is an off-site resource that supports the incident response remotely. The IMAAC provides the single Federal atmospheric prediction of hazardous material concentration to all levels of the Incident Command. The NARAC has been designated the primary initial provider of IMAAC capabilities.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Assists DOE in monitoring radioactivity levels. After incident stabilization, assume responsibility from DOE for Federal radiological monitoring and assessment. Oil and hazardous material (chemical, biological, and radiological) response, and environmental short- and long-term cleanup. Continuity of water system functionality.

General Services Administration (GSA): Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, and contracting services).

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): Lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts.

4. State, Local and Private Agency Coordination

Unaffected Jurisdictions. Unaffected jurisdictions may activate their individual jurisdiction emergency operations centers in support of the disaster to coordinate specific requests for local government resources under mutual aid agreements and the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System (NIMAS)

NGO Coordination. Per the National Response Framework (NRF), an NGO is an entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit.

American Red Cross (ARC) provides subject-matter expertise on regulations, policy, and all relevant ARC issues including general mass care planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Private Sector Coordination. DEM will coordinate with the private sector to support establishing critical private-sector preparedness activities that are ready for implementation. During incident management, appropriate private sector entities may be notified and requested to provide relevant subject matter expertise. Representatives of private sector entities should be included, as appropriate, in long-term community recovery coordination and planning efforts.

IV. Mission, Priorities and Objectives

Mission

The Mission of the State of Nevada is to provide life-saving, life-sustaining, and other resources necessary to supplement and support local, regional, tribal, private sector, nonprofit, nongovernmental, and volunteer agency response and recovery activities immediately following, or in anticipation of, a terrorism incident in the state of Nevada.

Priorities

1. Interdict and prevent terrorism events.
2. Protect, save and sustain lives.
3. Protect or restore critical infrastructure.
4. Social and economic recovery

Objectives

1. Support statewide and local interdiction and disruption operations.

2. Support alert, warning and protective action messaging to the public.
3. Support unified on-scene security, protection and law enforcement operations.
4. Support public health, medical surge and medical countermeasure operations.
5. Support decontamination operations.
6. Support shelter and mass care operations.
7. Support mass fatality management operations.
8. Support mass search and rescue/retrieval operations.
9. Support social and economic recovery operations.
10. Support firefighting operations.
11. Support haz-mat(CBRNE) and EOD operations.

V. Direction Command and Control

1. Initial Direction and Control at the Local Level

- a. Once a terrorist incident occurs, the nature and magnitude of the incident will determine the degree of local response and the amount of state and federal assistance required. Local government emergency response organizations will respond to the event(s) and make appropriate and rapid notifications to local and state authorities. Control of the incident scene(s) will most likely be established by local first responders from either fire or law enforcement.
- b. The Incident Command System (ICS) should be used by all responding local fire, police, and emergency management organizations, and all relevant responder personnel should be trained in ICS use to prevent security and coordination problems in a multi-organization response. When multiple governmental levels are impacted, multiple functional areas are needed, statutory responsibilities overlap, or a combination of the above occurs, the ICS that was initially established will likely transition into a Unified Command System (UCS). This UCS will facilitate both crisis management and consequence management operations. For a Unified Command to work, each participant must be committed to working together to solve a common problem. Each responding agency will have individual objectives to carry out. Because consensus must be reached for the Unified Command to be effective, it is critical that the Unified Command engage in coordination whenever necessary.
- c. In the case of a CCTA in Clark County, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will activate the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC). The Las

Vegas Metro Police Department's (LVMPD) Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC), is designed to immediately switch police from standard patrol duties to a rapid tactical response in minutes, providing seamless coordination between all responding agencies. Additionally, LVMPD's All Hazard Regional Multi Agency Operations and Response (ARMOR) program is a collaborative effort integrating multiple Law Enforcement Agencies of Southern Nevada in the detection, response, mitigation and investigation of CBRNE incidents. This capability ensures the conduct of operations and investigations simultaneously.

- d. In the case of a CCTA in Northwest Nevada the Washoe County Emergency Manager will activate the Washoe County Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). The Quad Counties Emergency Managers representing the counties of Carson City, Douglas County, Storey County and Lyon County will activate a Unified Quad County Multi-Agency Coordination Center (Quad MAC). Law enforcement from the initially impacted jurisdiction will establish Unified Command with fire/EMS and/or emergency management requesting resources via automatic mutual aid from their neighbors. CBRNE operations will be coordinated through incident command or unified command and provided by the Washoe Haz-Mat Team the Quad County Haz-Mat Team and the supported by the NVNG CST Team.
- e. During a CCTA local response capabilities are expected to be overwhelmed The DEM will, at the request of the affected jurisdiction or automatically in anticipation of supporting the local jurisdictions, activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). State assistance will include state resources, mutual aid resources, equipment purchases or leases, or resources covered by emergency service contracts. Requests for state assistance are submitted by the County Emergency Management to the State Division of Emergency Management Duty Officer. The Duty Officer is responsible for validating the request for assistance and has the authority to utilize all state resources necessary to respond to the request. If resources required to control an emergency situation are not available within the state, the Governor can request assistance from other states pursuant to Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or from the federal government through the Federal Emergency Management Agency

2. Unification of the Federal, State and Local Response

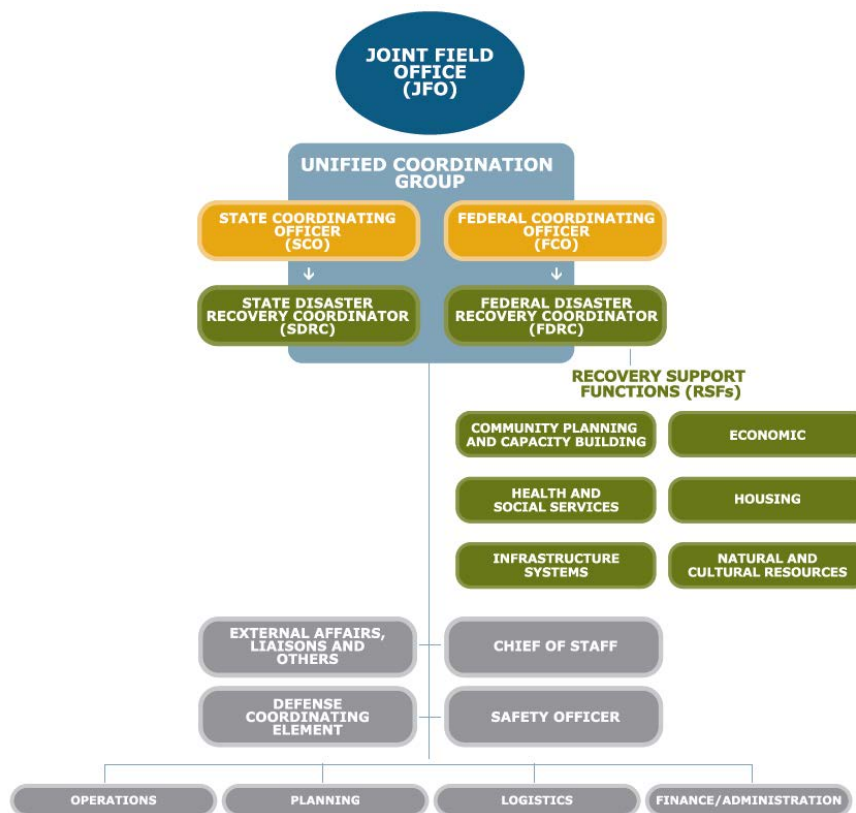
The FBI serves as the lead agency for crisis management and investigation of all terrorism-related matters. Once a terrorism incident is confirmed, the FBI will establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) under the operational control of the FBI Special Agent in Charge. With assistance from the local jurisdictions, the FBI will serve as the Lead Federal Authority (LFA) and be the focal point for the field coordination of criminal investigation, law enforcement, and intelligence activities related to the threat or incident. The JOC is established to ensure inter-incident coordination and to organize multiple agencies and jurisdictions within an overall command and coordination structure. Representatives within the JOC include officials from local, State and Federal agencies with specific roles in crisis and consequence management. At the onset of the event, the senior FBI representative will join the Unified Command in managing the crisis. While the FBI retains authority to make Federal response decisions at all times, operational decisions are made cooperatively to the greatest extent possible.

3. State and Federal formation of the Unified Coordination Group (UCG)

To meet the incident requirements, the State and Federal leadership will form a Unified Coordination Group (UCG), consolidating State/Federal incident-related operations under an NIMS/ICS Unified Command. The UCG will not assume responsibility for field-level Incident Command activities, but instead provides a structure for the command, control, and coordination of State and Federal resources in support of local government operations.

Joint Field Office

The organization at the JFO incorporates joint State and Federal Operations, Planning, and Logistics Section Chiefs. The Finance and Administration Section will maintain separate State and Federal Sections due to different funding sources and tracking systems. Joint State/Federal operations will be organized both functionally and geographically to include staffing for branches and divisions, depending on function, span of control, and extent of damage.



Governor’s Authorities

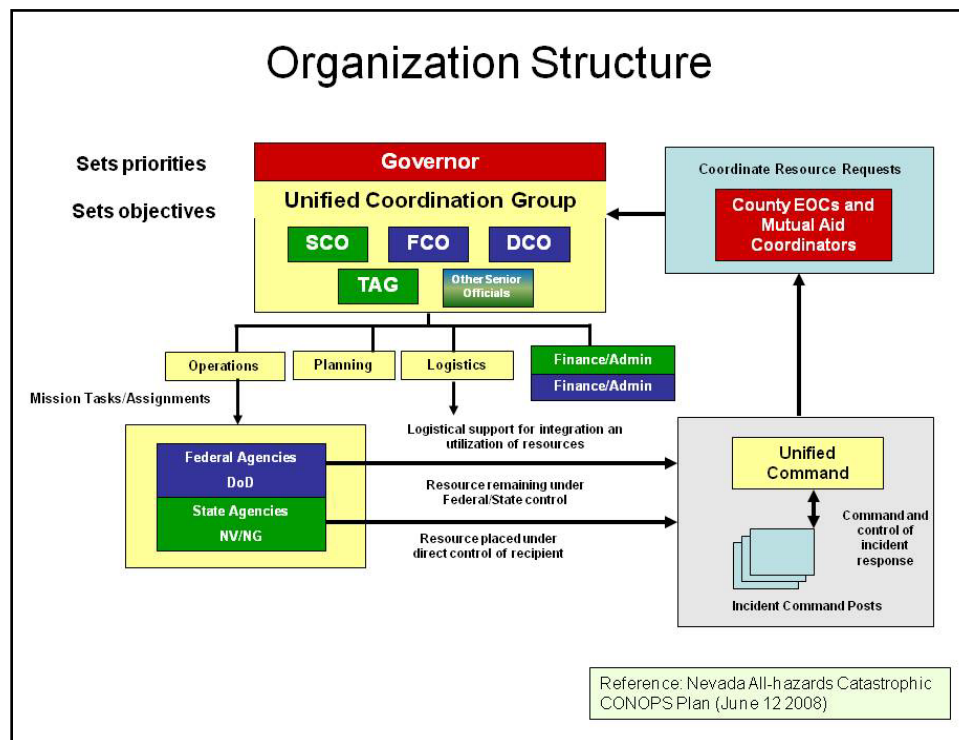
The Governor has expanded emergency powers during a proclaimed State of Emergency. The Governor:

- Has the right to exercise police power, as deemed necessary, vested in the State Constitution and the laws of California within the designated area.
- Is vested with the power to use and commandeer public and private property and personnel, and to ensure all resources within Nevada are available and dedicated to the emergency when requested. As such, significant state government intervention and control of an emergency exists by its legal authority.
- Can direct all state agencies to utilize and employ personnel, equipment and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual and threatened damage due to the emergency and can direct them to provide supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions to restore any services in order to provide for the health and safety of the residents of the affected area.
- May make, amend, or rescind state orders and regulations during an emergency and temporarily suspend any non-safety-related statutes, ordinances, regulations, or rules that impose restrictions on the emergency response activities.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) represents the State and is appointed to manage State resource support activities related to disaster. The SCO is the State's principal point-of contact with the Federal Government. Additionally, the SCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of State disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected Local governments, individual victims, and the private sector. The SCO works with the FCO to identify emergency response requirements for the State.

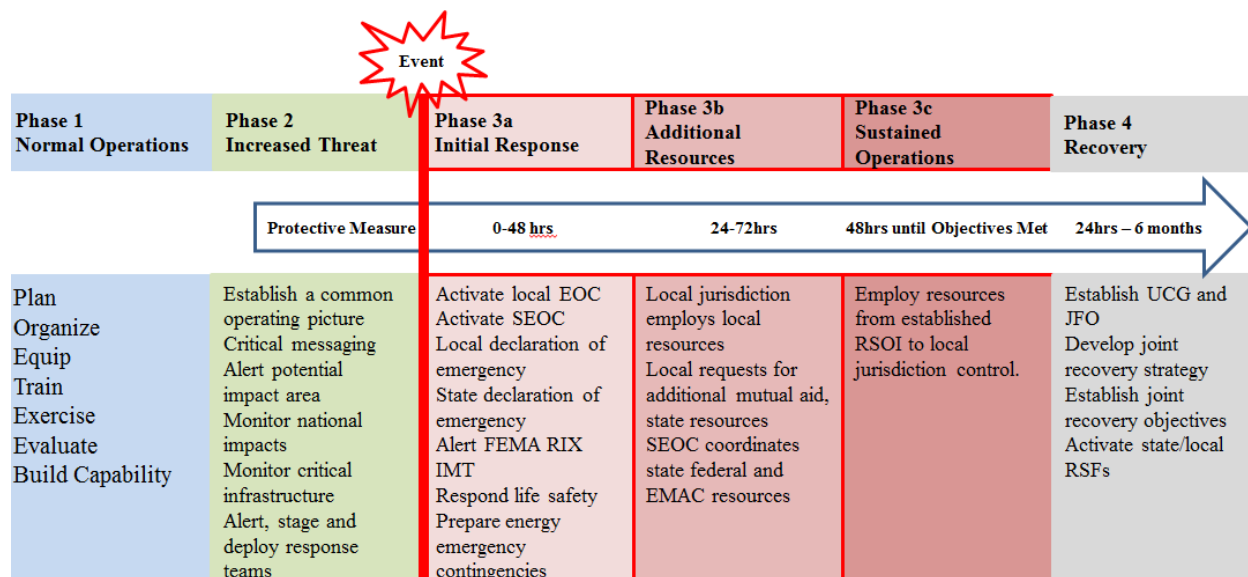
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed to manage the Federal resources during the disaster and is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and Local governments, individual disaster survivors, and the private sector.

Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) serves as the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) single point of contact for the UGC at the JFO. The DCO processes requirements for military support and mission assignments as required for activated emergency support functions.



VI. Concept of Operations

The CCTA Annex Concept of Operations is based on an event that might have an increased threat or may have no notice and is executed based on three (4) distinct phases: Normal Operations, Increased Threat, Response, and Recovery.



Phase 1 Normal Operations:

The purpose of Phase 1 is to coordinate with private, non-profit, local, state, tribal and federal stakeholders to prepare for and actively monitor potential terrorism events.

Phase 1 Actions Include:



During Phase 1 the local law enforcement, SNCTC and NTAC will, receive information about threats from federal and local sources, actively monitor threats, investigate suspicious activity and keep stakeholders (law enforcement, emergency management and fire/EMS) informed.

Phase 1 End State

Phase 1 continues until there is an increased threat or the execution of a terrorism event.

Phase 2 Increased Threat

The purpose of Phase 2 is to coordinate resources to support the local performance of Alert and Warning; Screening, Search and Detection; and Interdiction and Disruption missions subsequent to a credible, actionable threat.

Phase 2 Actions Include:

- Sharing information and intelligence on potential threats, providing jurisdictions with threat analysis based on gathered local state and federal information, and delivering warnings to jurisdictions and state agencies of imminent credible threats.
- At the recommendation of NTAC or the affected jurisdiction, the Chief of DEM or DEM Duty Officer may activate the SEOC.
- Provide resources for screening, search and detection including activating unaffected counties law and EOD resources, the NVNG Civil Support Team, NDPBH Radiation Control Detection teams, and NHP and other Department of Public Safety resources for vehicle screening and road closures.
- Provide NVNG resources, and mutual aid, NHP and Division of Investigation officers to support local Disruption and Interdiction operations.

Phase 2 End State:

Phase 2 continues until:

1. The potential actors have been captured,
2. The determination is made that the threat is no longer credible, or
3. A terrorism event occurs.

Phase 3 Response

Phase 3a: 0-24 Hours – Activation (Immediate Response)

During Phase 3a immediate lifesaving/life sustaining operations will take place. Command and control organizations such as County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)s and the State EOC (SEOC) will stand up to coordinate with local incident commands. Local response will also include establishing communications and gaining situation awareness. Public information will be key to protecting community members and pushing out protective information. During Phase 2a, local jurisdictions will analyze current operations and make resource requests up to the

county, who will relay requests to the state if conditions exceed or are anticipated to exceed local or automatic mutual aid resources.

Phase 3a End State

Phase 3a ends when all local and automatic mutual aid resources have been employed and the analysis of operations concludes that additional state and federal resources are needed. Local EOCs and the SEOC are fully activated and are fully engaged in resource coordination.

Phase 3b: 12-72 Hours – Deployment and Employment

During Phase 3b resource requests will be transmitted to the state and the state will determine whether state, state to state mutual aid, EMAC or federal resources would be the quickest and most appropriate source for local deployment. The SEOC will determine if the incident is of significant consequence that it rises to a federal disaster declaration. The SEOC during this phase will request a FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to organize resource coordination under a Unified Coordination Group (UCG). During this phase resources will be ordered, deployed to the affected jurisdictions and employed by local incident command. During this phase the SEOC will also form taskforces to assist local jurisdictions for complex operational issues such as shelter and mass care, opening a Resiliency (family assistance) Center and commodity distribution.

Phase 3b End State

Phase 3b ends when resources and federal teams are staged and employed in support of common objectives set by the UCG. State and federal Branch Directors and Divisions Supervisors are established and conducting operations in concert with local jurisdictions.

Phase 3c (Sustained Response) (72+ hours)

Primary Activities: The UCG provides State and federal support to affected communities through joint and collaborative organizations and responders conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Phase 3c End State: The UCG has attained full operational capacity; capabilities are employed in the impacted area to accomplish objectives; distribution operations support response operations and sheltered in place populations until the private sector recovers. A transition to recovery begins when response objectives are being met and leadership determines that conditions are consistent with the parameters set forth in the Disaster Recovery Framework which will facilitate recovery.

Recovery

Phase 4: Recovery

Private sector, local, state, tribal and federal actions are required to restore services, continue government operations, and promote economic recovery following a catastrophic terrorism event. All life-saving activities have been completed.

End State: Phase 4 ends when recovery activities have set the conditions for long-term community recovery. Temporary housing has transitioned to rebuilt homes or other permanent housing, schools are open, tourism is re-established, and critical facilities and infrastructure are self-sustaining through normal transactions.

VII. Operational Protection and Response

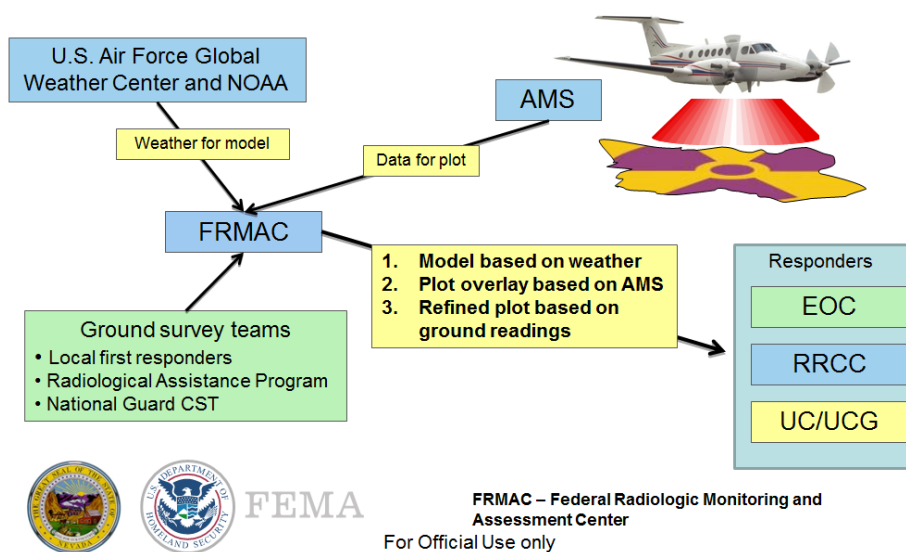
1. Support Statewide and Local Interdiction and Disruption Operations.

Purpose: Coordinate threat intelligence from federal, state and local resources, provide resources to support local/federal interdiction and disruption operations and assist with strategic closures of state and federal roads to prevent a terrorism event or capture hostile actors directly after a terrorism event.

Phase 2 Increased Threat

- a. NTAC will coordinate with the SNTC, the FBI intelligence coordination centers and local law enforcement to monitor and alert jurisdictions (law, fire/EMS and emergency management) of credible threats.
- b. If a credible threat of a potential terrorism event occurs the NTAC will notify the Chief of DEM and the Director DPS. The Director or Chief will alert the Governor of the threat.
- c. The DEM Chief or Duty Officer may activate the SEOC with ESF 13/NTAC taking on the lead agency role to support local or local/FBI law enforcement interdiction and disruption resource needs.
- d. ESF 13 may assign a Liaison Officer (LNO) to local law enforcement command and control element of Incident/Unified Command to provide the state situation updates and resource requests.
- e. DEM may assign a DEM liaison to the local EOC/MAC.
- f. ESF13 may reassign local NHP/other sworn officers to assist local/FBI law enforcement.
- g. ESF 13 may reassign 2 Type IV strike teams (11 officers and 5 vehicles with 1 supervisor). of troopers to support local law enforcement.
- h. ESF 13 may coordinate with unaffected counties to provide 2 Type IV strike teams of law enforcement officers

- i. At the request of the local jurisdiction, the SEOC Manager or DEM Chief under his authority may request ESF 16 to deploy the civil support team to perform chemical and biological detection missions.
- j. At the request of the local jurisdiction, the SEOC Manager or DEM Chief under his authority may request ESF 8 deploy the radiology detection team. ESF 8 may also request assistance from the Department of Energy (DOE) Radiation Assistance Program (RAP) teams for radiologic detection.
- k. Request Aerial Monitoring Service (AMS) through Federal Radiologic Monitoring and Assessment Center to provide aerial detection of radiation sources.



- l. If a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WDM) is suspected in the credible threat the SEOC Manager or DEM Chief under his authority may request that the Governor through ESF 16 place the NVNG CERF-P on alert.

Interdiction and Disruption							
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phases				
			1 Increased Threat	Response			4 Recovery
				2a 0-24Hours	3b 12-72 Hours	3c 72 Hours+	
ESF 13 LNO	State	1-2	XX				
ESF 13 NHP Officers Reassigned	State	1 – 2 Strike Teams	XX				
ESF 13 NHP	State	1 – 2	XX				

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Troopers from other areas		Strike Teams					
ESF 13 Law Enforcement officers from unaffected jurisdictions	NIMAS	1 – 2 Strike Teams	XX				
ESF 16 Civil Support Team	State NVNG	1	XX				
ESF 8 Radiologic Detection Team	State	2- 4 Teams	XX				
ESF 8 RAP Team	Federal DOE	2-4 Teams	XX				

2. Provide Alert, Warning and Protective Action Messaging to the Public.

Purpose: Provide critical lifesaving/life sustaining alerts and messaging, give the public disaster information and information on how to access and obtain critical resources, and provide uniform disaster information management.

- a. Activate the State JIC.
- b. Support the local jurisdiction through Emergency Alert System (EAS) messaging, traditional media messaging and social media messaging.
- c. Activate the 211 information management contract or Rocky Mountain Poison Control Information Management Contract.
- d. Through the State Business EOC, activate calling centers through AT&T.
- e. Deploy JIC Support Liaisons to the affected jurisdiction(s).
- f. Support local media messaging.
- g. Support local media briefings; coordinate with Governor, DPS Director and DEM Chief to be present.
- h. Monitor social media and share intel and info with local jurisdiction PIO
- i. Respond to misinformation in conjunction with the local jurisdiction
- j. Through EMAC prepare to request a type 1 JIC team.

Alert, Warning, Protective Action Messaging and Public Information							
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phases				4 Recovery
			1 Increased Threat	Response			
				2a 0-24Hours	3b 12-72 Hours	3c 72 Hours+	
JIC Liaisons	State	2		XX			

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Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack

211 Information Contract	Private Contract	1		XX			
Rocky Mountain Poison Control Information Management Contract	Private Contract	1		XX			
Type 1 JIC Team	EMAC	Type 1 JIC Team			XX	XX	
Mobile Call Center	Private Contract	Mobile Call Center			XX	XX	

3. Unified On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement Operations.

Purpose – Support local public safety/law enforcement operations to protect critical infrastructure, provide security at shelter sites, establish and maintain exclusion zones to prevent looting and to ensure safe conduct of transportation routes.

- a. Activate and deploy the NVNG Rapid Response Force (RRF). The RRF will be an immediate deployment force to be used as missioned assigned by the local jurisdiction.
- b. Activate the NVNG Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The QRF will most likely be used to set up exclusion zones for devastated neighborhoods to discourage looting and prevent the return of residents into unsafe areas.
- c. Activate the CERFP Military Police unit to supplement local police and to provide site denial.
- d. Activate the HRF Military Police unit to supplement local police and to provide site denial.
- e. Activate the NVNG Military Police Unit. Military Police will imbed with local police to act as force multipliers.
- f. Form and deploy 2 Type IV strike teams of mutual aid police units from unaffected counties using NIMSA.
- g. Form and deploy 2 Type IV strike teams of Highway Patrol Troopers from unaffected Nevada Regions.
- h. Contracted security to protect shelters and Critical Infrastructure

Public Safety/Law Enforcement			
Resource	Sourcing (federal,	Quantity	Phase

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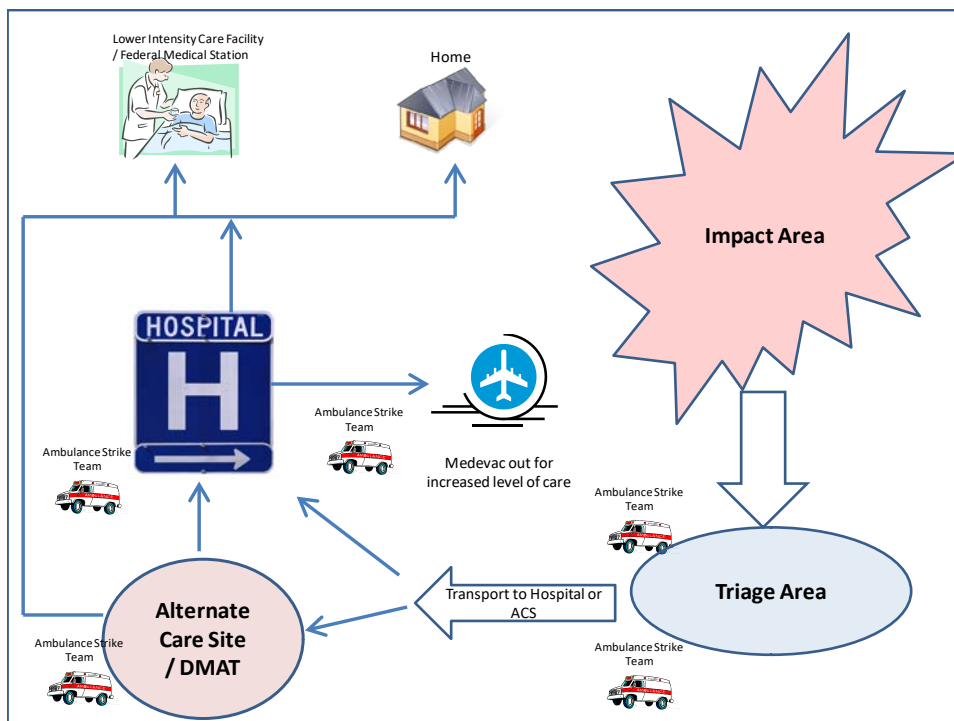
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Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack

	state, local, Private Sector)		2 Increased Threat	Response			4 Recovery
				3a 0-24Hours	3b 12-72 Hours	3c 72 Hours+	
NVNG RRF	NVNG	1		XX			
NVNG QRF	NVNG	1			XX	XX	
NVNG Military Police	NVNG	1 Unit				XX	
NVNG CERFP	NVNG	1					
CalNG	Cal NG	1					
Police Strike Team	NIMSA	2				XX	
Highway Patrol Strike Team	State	2				XX	
Security Contract	Contract Private	30				XX	XX

4. Public Health, Medical Surge and Medical Countermeasure Operations.

Purpose: To support local governments in the provision of provide initial lifesaving and rescue activities to affected victims of the terrorist event, set up triage areas and set conditions in local health care facilities to prepare for and treat medical surge patients; Gain an initial assessment of health and medical conditions, and activate and deploy prioritized state and federal resources to the impact area to support local response and decompress local health systems. In the case of a chemical, biological or radiologic release, request resources from the Chem Pack and Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)



- a. Upon request from a local emergency manager or local health authority, support the local operations in cooperation with the healthcare coalition, medical area command (Clark County) or local health authority and emergency management.
- b. Activate the Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) Department Operations Center (DOC)
- c. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, activate the State Medical Surge Plan.
- d. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, activate and deploy 2 ambulance strike teams from unaffected counties via NIMAS or from adjacent states using EMAC.
- e. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, activate and deploy 5 Medical Surge Trailers (MST) from unaffected nearby counties.
- f. Using state to state mutual aid or EMAC, request, activate and deploy 6 ambulance strike teams from California, Arizona or Utah.
- g. Activate and deploy 2 medical reserve corps teams from unaffected counties and 2 teams from California through state to state mutual aid.
- h. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, deploy the Disaster Medical Facility (DMF) through REMSA and with the assistance of the NVNG.
- i. Activate and deploy the medical evacuation bus in Elko or VA evacuation bus in Reno.
- j. Contract for mobile dialysis units and teams.
- k. Deploy Mental Health First Aid Teams.

- l. Deploy Health Care Facility Inspectors to impacted health facilities to determine viability.
- m. In conjunction with local health authority, Maintain hospital status report through HavBED.
- n. In conjunction with the local health authority, monitor status of air medical providers, including rotary and fixed wing aircraft.
- o. In conjunction with local jurisdiction, monitor and implement long term care and skilled nursing facility emergency response plans including plans for evacuation, and de-conflict patient overcrowding.
- p. Deploy the ASPR Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) with the FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).
- q. Consider requesting the activation and deployment the following Federal resources:
 - r. 4 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) consisting of 35 persons per team designed to provide acute medical care during a disaster.
 - s. 2 Federal Medical Stations (FMS)– A team of approximately 100 personnel staffs the FMS. Each FMS contains a three-day supply of medical and pharmaceutical resources to sustain 250 stable primary care-based patients who require bedding services
 - t. 2 Mobile Intensive Care Units (MICU) – Tractor trailers outfitted with an operating room, intensive care and post-operative care stations
 - u. DoD Field Hospitals. These packages offer surgical capability and staffed hospital beds. Could come in the form of one or more of the assets below.
 - v. Air Force Expeditionary Medical Systems – 25 bed mobile hospitals.
 - w. Army Combat Support Hospital – 44 or 296 bed hospital.
 - x. Navy Expeditionary Medical Facility – 116 bed hospital.
 - y. National Pharmacy Response Team (NPRT) – Mobile pharmacy support.
 - z. Burn Specialty Teams (BST) – 4 teams nationally.
 - aa. Pediatric Specialty Teams (PST) – 2 teams nationally.
 - bb. Crush Medicine Team (CMT) – 1 national team.
 - cc. International Medical Surgical Response Teams (IMSuRT) – 3 teams nationally.
 - dd. Mental Health Teams – 5 teams nationally
 - ee. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) – 105 person health and medical specialties team. 3 teams nationally.
 - ff. For chemical, biological or radiological release:
 - i. Request local health authorities to release the use of Chem Packs located strategically in regional hospitals.

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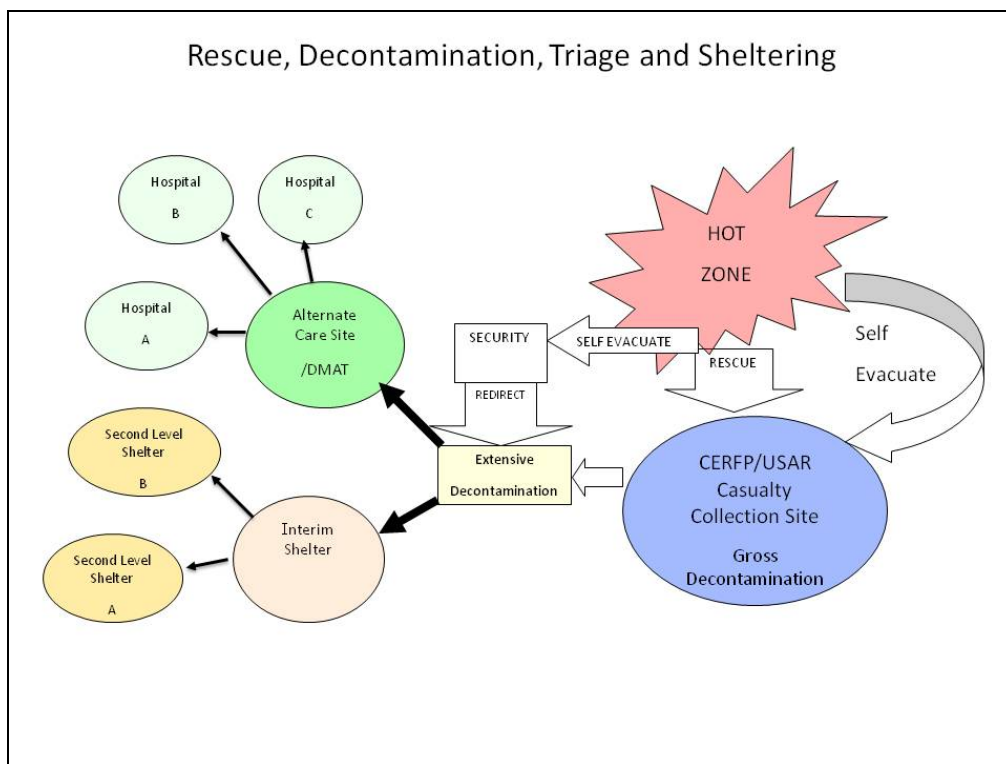
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- ii. Through the governor, have the State Health Officer request transportation of the SNS resources.
- iii. Deploy 5b state and unaffected counties Points of Dispensing (POD) Teams to dispense medical countermeasure.

Medical Surge, Hospital Decompression and Public Health Support							
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase				3 Recovery
			1 Increased Threat	Response			
				2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	
Ambulance Strike Teams	NIMAS	2		XX			
Ambulance Strike Teams	California Mutual Aid Agreement	6		XX	XX		
Medical Surge Trailers	ESF 8	5		XX	XX		
Emergency Support Unit	ESF 8	1		XX			
Medical Reserve Corps Teams	NIMAS	2			XX		
Medical Reserve Corps Teams	California Mutual Aid Agreement	2			XX	XX	
DMF	ESF 8	1			XX		
Medical Evacuation Bus	ESF 8	1			XX		
Mobile Dialysis Units	Private Contract	5 - 10				XX	
Mental Health First Aid Teams	ESF 8-1	5-10				XX	XX
ASPR Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC)	ASPR	1			XX		
DMAT	ASPR	4			XX	XX	
Field Medical Stations	ASPR	2				XX	XX
Other federal assets as needed						XX	XX

5. Support Decontamination Operations.

Purpose: To support the local decontamination operations subsequent to the release of a Chemical, Biologic, Radiologic, Nuclear or Explosive (CBRNE) release. Decontaminate injured coming out of the hot zones. Decontaminate individuals seeking treatment at hospitals and seeking shelter.



- a. Consider use of haz mat teams from unaffected jurisdictions including Triad, Quad Counties and Las Vegas.
- b. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, activate 4 CST teams from Nevada, California, Utah and Arizona to provide initial support.

CST - Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs).

Consisting of 22 high-skilled, full-time members of the Army and Air National Guard who are federally resourced, trained, and certified, and operate under the command and control of a state governor (Title 32, U.S. Code), the WMD-CSTs support civil authorities at a CBRNE incident site by identifying WMD agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on

effective response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for state and federal support.

- c. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, activate the Nevada and Colorado CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package **CERFP**- The CERFPs are task-organized units with combat support and service support mission essential tasks that, in conjunction with WMD-CSTs, assist local, state, and federal authorities in CBRNE consequence management (casualty search and extraction, medical triage, casualty decontamination, and emergency medical treatment). CERFPs are designed to fill the 6-72 hour gap in capabilities between the first response and the federal response following a CBRNE incident. Consists of 200 National Guard members.
- d. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, activate the California Homeland Response Force (HRF)
HRF – The HRF is a regionally aligned CBRNE asset established to support and enhance local, state and federal emergency managers in response to natural, man-made, or terrorist-initiated CBRNE disasters and additional hazards (HAZMAT) that result in a National Incident Management System (NIMS) construct.

When directed by proper authority and upon consent of the Governor(s), the HRF alerts and assembles within six hours. When deployed it may conduct command and control; security; search and extraction; decontamination; and medical triage as needed in order to save lives and mitigate human suffering. Subsequently, HRF personnel may be ordered to transition operations to civil authorities.

NATIONAL GUARD FORCES (Title 32 – Commanded by state TAG)

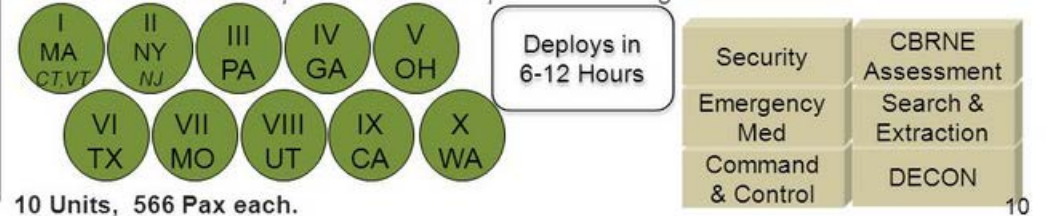
WMD-CST: Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team. 1 per state/territory except CA, NY and FL which have 2



CERFP: CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package. Regional



HRF: Homeland Response Force. 1 per FEMA Region



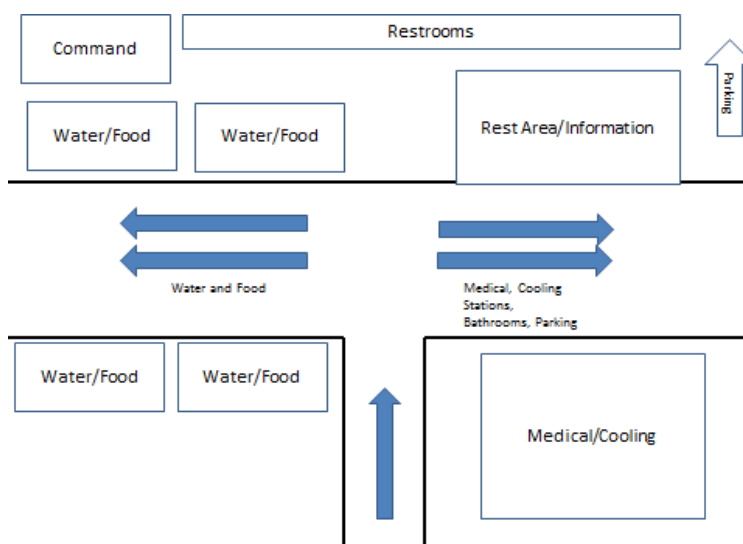
Decontamination Operations							
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phases				
			1 Increased Threat	Response			4 Recovery
				2a 0-24Hours	3b 12-72 Hours	3c 72 Hours+	
CST	National Guard	4	XX Alert	XX			
CERFP	National Guard	2		XX			
HRF	National Guard			XX	XX		

6. Shelter and Mass Care Operations.

Purpose - Coordinate the support of local management of shelters, distribution of food and other mass care supplies and services to impacted populations, including those with functional and access needs, establishment of Points of Distribution (PODs), and the establishment of Family Assistance Centers (FAC).

- i. Local jurisdictions will establish shelter and mass care operations in accordance with local shelter and mass care plans.
- j. The SEOC ESF 6 will establish a shelter and mass care taskforce to meet and anticipate shelter and mass care needs of the affected jurisdictions

- k. ESF 6 will activate the Nevada Red cross to support local government and local red cross shelter operations
- l. ESF 6 will coordinate with faith base and not for profit groups to facilitate the alternative shelter and feeding sites.
- m. Activate and deploy shelter trailers from unaffected counties.
- n. Activate and deploy CERT teams from other counties.
- o. Request and activate EMAC shelter teams.
- p. Activate Type 1 camp kitchens to support shelters.
- q. Consider activating Baptist Family and Child Services to establish medical special needs shelters.
- r. Support the establishment of Animal shelters.
- s. Activate and deploy the National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT) for deployment to affected areas in support of service animals and pets located at shelters.
- t. Support local Points of Distribution (POD) operations (an example of drive through POD operation is in the below diagram):

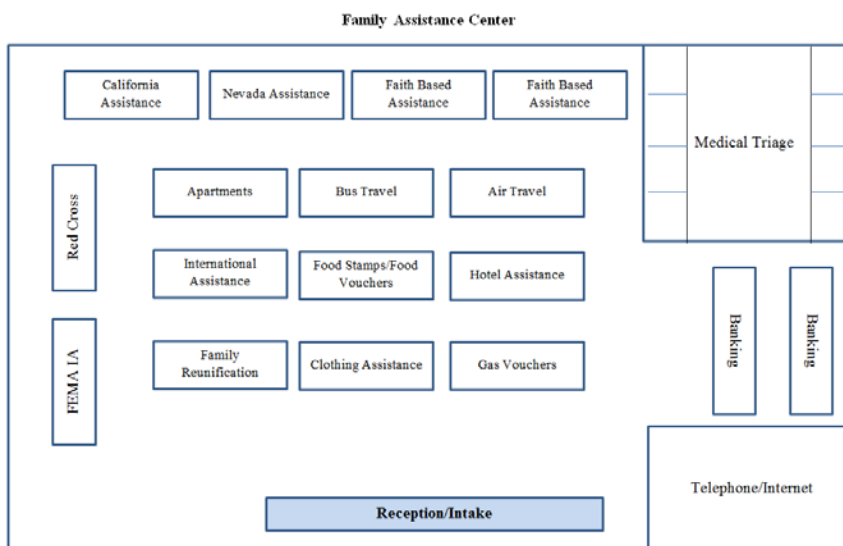


- 1 Type 1 Point of Distribution (POD) teams per Respite Center (Local volunteer, National Guard, FEMA or EMAC Team).
- 100 portable toilets, 25 hand washing stations (Contract).
- 2 large air conditioned tents (Contract).
- 4 large field generators (Contract)
- 10 large cooling fans (Contract).
- 2 water/food/ pet supply distribution strike teams (CERT, Volunteers).

- 1 medical/cooling team (Medical Reserve Corps, National Guard).
- 1 security strike team (Contract security, National Guard, Metro).
- 10,000 cases of water/ day (Contract).
- 10,000 MRE's/day (Contract).
- 2,000 packages of pet food (Contract or retail donation).

u. Support the establishment of Family Assistance Centers (FAC) and/or Resiliency Centers

The FACs will be a one stop location for evacuees for assistance with a goal of assisting evacuees to be self-sufficient enough to transition out of the shelters, with a particular emphasis of assisting with out of state travel assistance. (Below is a diagram of how a family assistance center may be laid out, but should be consistent with local plans)



Services may include:

- Reception /Intake – At the reception desk evacuees will receive assistance package with intake forms and materials to determine what kind of assistance is needed. (County/City/Volunteer).
- Gas Vouchers – Gas vouchers will be provided for the equivalent of 2 tankful of gas (\$80). Representatives from gas companies (Shell, Exxon, Citgo).
- Clothing Assistance – Clothing and donated supply vouchers will be provided with details how they can be redeemed. (Donation volunteers, local thrift stores).

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- Family Reunification – National Missing Children/Missing adult non-governmental agencies (NGO) will provide missing person information intake, missing person databases and will facilitate reunification. (NGOs)
- International Assistance – Assistance will be provided to foreign nationals to repatriate individuals and families back to their home country. (U.S. State Department, Country embassy staff).
- Food Stamp/Food Vouchers – Nevada Welfare staff will provide assistance with EBT cards. Local food pantries will provide vouchers for food for folks out of the shelters, but not yet permanently settled. Vouchers from grocery store chains (Smith’s, Raley’s Wal-Mart) will be provided for families transiting out of the area needing food (up to \$200/ family).
- Hotel Assistance – For evacuees who have been in the shelters for one week or greater, with a special emphasis of transitioning families with children and the elderly, hotel vouchers will be made available through Red Cross and the local Visitor Authority for up to 1 month stay at local hotels on a week to week basis.
- Apartments – For evacuees who have been in the shelters/hotels and desire to stay in the area, assistance will be provided to find rental apartments with an emphasis of families with children and the elderly. (Apartment Association).
- Bus Travel – Bus travel will be provided for individuals and families wishing to travel to a different western state. (Grey Hound, Local interstate bus companies).
- Air Travel – One way vouchers will be provided for air travel to individuals and families wishing to travel to other states outside the western region. (Southwest, Jet Blue).
- Nevada Assistance – Nevada state employees will provide permanency planning for individuals and families wishing to permanently resettle in Nevada.
- Faith Based Assistance – Congregation members and representatives of the area faith based organizations will provide assistance in connecting to clergy and faith based assistance.

Shelter and Mass Care							
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phases				
			1 Increased Threat	Response			3 Recovery
				2a 0- 24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	

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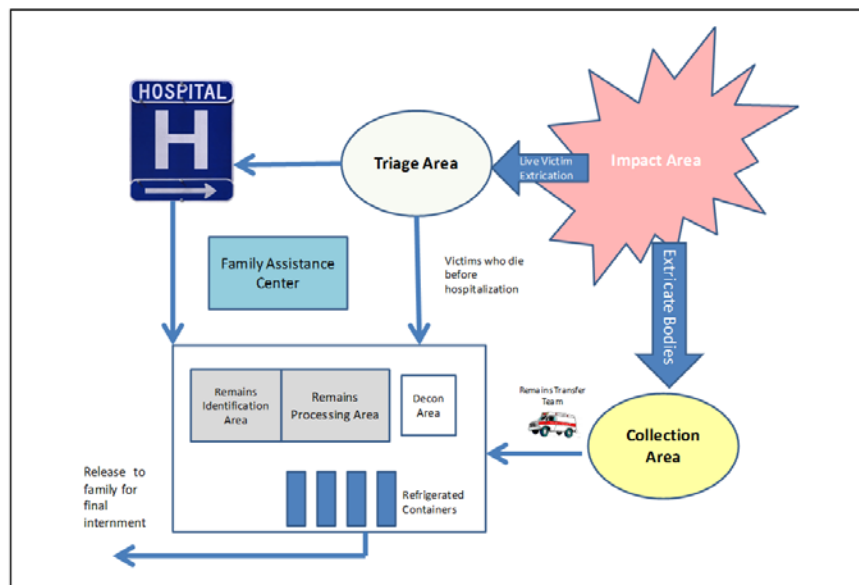
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Shelter Trailers	County	Up to 14		XX	XX		
CERT Teams	County	10			XX	XX	
Red Cross Shelter Teams	Private	10					
Type 1 Shelter Team	EMAC	2			XX	XX	
FEMA Initial Response Packages Southern Nevada B (Bravo): Meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (~45 trailers) Northwestern Nevada C (Charlie): Meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (~17 trailers) Eastern Nevada D (Delta): Meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (~14 trailers) (See Logistics for full details of IRR Packages)	FEMA	5		XX	XX	XX	XX
Type 1 POD Distribution Teams	Local/ NVNG/EMAC	5			XX	XX	
Security Strike Teams	NVNG/ Contract	10			XX	XX	
Portable Toilets	Contract	100			XX	XX	

7. Support mass fatality management operations.

Purpose – Support local human remains extrication, identification and internment. Support the establishment of Family Assistance Centers to help families with the identification of remains and final remains disposition.



- a. Support the local county coroner or medical examiner's office
- b. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, deploy mass fatality trailers from unaffected jurisdictions
- c. Support the affected jurisdictions' establishment of temporary disaster morgues.
- d. Support local remains recovery through NVNG CERFP operations.
- e. Clark County and Washoe County have Medical Examiners and disaster morgue resources integrated into their services. When an incident occurs the unaffected Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORT) will be activated and deployed to assist the affected communities.
- f. Activate and deploy unaffected county Deployable Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) trailers as needed.
- g. Support local refrigerated container contracts or if no contracts exist, execute state contracts.
- h. If the fatalities exceed 100, the jurisdiction should consider requesting a federal DMORT Team and a federal DPMU.
- i. Support local efforts to establish a FAC.
- j. Request CERT Team members from unaffected counties to staff the FAC.
- k. Deploy 10 ESF 8-1 Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams

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Fatality Surge and Management						
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase			
			2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	3 Recovery
County DMORT Team	NIMSA	1	XX			
County DPMU	NIMSA	4	XX	XX		
Execute refrigerated container contracts	Private Business	10		XX	XX	
Federal DMORT	FEMA	2		XX	XX	
CERT Team Members for FAC	NIMSA	2			XX	XX
CISM Teams	State ESF 8-1	10			XX	XX

8. Support mass search and rescue/retrieval operations.

Purpose – Support local lifesaving search and rescue (SAR) operations on destroyed buildings and support mass SAR operations on residential neighborhoods impacted by the terrorist event



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- a. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, Activate and deploy NV TF1 USAR Team from Las Vegas. If the terrorism event is in Las Vegas, many of the team members may be impacted by the disaster and the team may not be able to function.
- b. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, Activate the National USAR System and request up to 5 Type 1 USAR teams from surrounding states. The mission will be to clear major collapses in the operation area within 72 hours.
- c. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, Request and activate 20 Type 3 USAR Teams from Nevada using NIMSA and surrounding states using EMAC. The mission will be to clear all moderate collapses within 72 hours.
- d. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, Request, activate and deploy the Nevada National Guard (NVNG) CERF – P which has a trained USAR attached to the element. The mission will be to support the USAR teams with personnel and additional expertise.
- e. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, Request, activate and deploy NVNG response forces to perform house to house searches in impacted areas.
- f. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, NV NG to activate heavy equipment units to provide heavy equipment support.
- g. Upon request of the local jurisdiction, Activate the Civil Air Patrol to provide air reconnaissance over impacted areas to direct responders. These assets must coordinate with incident air operations branch to deconflict air space and any temporary flight restrictions (TFR’s).
- h. Execute contracts for construction companies that specialize in heavy equipment and debris removal for structure stabilization.
- i. Request, activate and deploy rescue dog teams.
- j. Request and assign US Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) SAR structure specialists.

Mass Search and Rescue							
Resource	Sourcing (federal, state, local, Private Sector)	Quantity	Phase				
			1 Increased Threat	Response			3 Recovery
				2a 0-24Hours	2b 12-72 Hours	2c 72 Hours+	
NVTF1	Federal	1		XX			
Type 1 USAR Teams	Federal	5			XX		
Type 3 USAR / Wilderness SAR Teams	EMAC	20			XX	XX	
NVNG CERF-P	State	1			XX		

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Cal NG HRF	Cal NG	1			XX	XX	
NVNG Responders	State	100		XX	XX		
NVNG Heavy Equipment Units	State	5		XX	XX		
Civil Air Patrol Assets	Federal	4		XX	XX		
Construction contracts for debris removal and structure stabilization	Private	5			XX	XX	
USAR Dog Teams	EMAC	10			XX	XX	
USACE USAR Structure Specialists	Federal	5			XX	XX	

VIII. Communications

The SEOC/UCG will work multiple strategies to re-establish and maintain communications throughout the event to support local government needs.

The SEOC/UCG will establish a communications taskforce through the Operations Section. The Taskforce will consist of members from:

- Nevada Department of Transportation radio staff
- State and Federal ESF 3
- State ESF 16
- Federal ESF7
- Representatives from national business telecommunications carriers.
- And state and federal communications leaders.
- ARES/RACES

Resources may include;

- State Radio Cache
- Temporary Cellular Telephone Towers
- NVNG Communications Vehicle
- FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS)

FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support Deployable Communications Resources

In response to regional requests for support, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides mobile telecommunications, operational support, life support, and power generation assets for the onsite management of disaster and all-hazard activities. This support is managed by the Response and Recovery Directorate's Mobile Operations Division. The Mobile Operations Division has a small headquarters staff and six geographically dispersed Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments. MERS regional responsibilities are listed in

MERS detachments and their areas of responsibility

MERS Detachment	Area of Responsibility
Maynard, Massachusetts	FEMA Regions I and II
Thomasville, Georgia	FEMA Regions III and IV
Denver, Colorado	FEMA Regions V and VIII
Denton, Texas	FEMA Regions VI and VII
Bothell, Washington	FEMA Regions IX and X
Frederick, Maryland	National Capitol Region and as required

Nevada is within FEMA Region IX. MERS detachments support disaster field facilities and local, state, and federal responders. MERS personnel and equipment are considered national assets and are deployed to support a wide range of disaster-response activities. Each MERS detachment can concurrently support a large Disaster Field Office and multiple field operating sites within a disaster area. MERS is equipped with self-sustaining telecommunications, logistics, and operations support elements that can be driven or airlifted to the disaster location. Some of the MERS assets can be airlifted by C-130 military cargo aircraft.

MERS is available for immediate deployment. As required, personnel and equipment deploy promptly and provide the following:

- Multimedia communications and information processing support, especially for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2, Communications.
- Operational support, especially for the ESF 5, Information and Planning.
- Liaison to the Federal Coordinating Officer.
- Logistics and life support for emergency responders.
- Automated information and decision support capability.
- Security (facility, equipment, and personnel) management and consultation.

Most equipment is preloaded or installed on heavy-duty, multi-wheel drive trucks. Some equipment is installed in transit cases.

Telecommunications

The MERS telecommunications function is accomplished using a variety of

communications transmission systems such as satellite, High Frequency (HF), and microwave line-of-sight (LOS) interconnected by fiber-optic cables to voice and data switches, local area networks (LANs), and desktop devices such as personal computers and telephones. Built-in videoconferencing equipment in the Mobile Emergency Operations Vehicle (MEOV) and Incident Response Vehicle (IRV) and tactical videoconferencing equipment provides video teleconference (VTC) capability to a range of operating environments. Telecommunications can be provided for one or multiple locations within a disaster location. MERS telecommunications assets can be used to establish or reestablish communications connectivity with the public telecommunications system or government telecommunications networks, to interconnect facilities within the disaster region in order to wire austere facilities and install computer, telephone, and video networks.

MERS have these telecommunications transmission capabilities:

- **Satellite.** Ku band satellite for quick connectivity that provides up to two T-1 lines for telephones or data. International Maritime Satellite and American Mobile Satellite Corporation satellite terminals provide immediate single-voice channel capabilities.
- **Microwave LOS.** Microwave transmission to connect to the public network, provide connection to other facilities, or extend communications.
- **HF** to communicate with local, state, and federal emergency centers via the FEMA National Radio Network and FEMA Regional Radio Network.
- **Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF)** for local radio communications.

Equipment

Initial communications support equipment includes:

- Land mobile radios
- ACU-1000s
- Tactical repeaters
- LOS equipment
- Satellite telephones
- Generators

Five of the six MERS detachments have similar equipment capabilities. Frederick MERS, located in the National Capital Region, has an enhanced capability to integrate multiple Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams and National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) teams. If airframes are available, equipment and support personnel could be deployed to a site such as a National Logistic Staging Area within 12 to 16 hours. If only land transport is available, two of the detachments

could be at the disaster site within 72 hours of notification with the other three detachments arriving within 72 to 96 hours. The ability to refuel generators depends on the availability of fuel in the area or on the arrival of MERS tankers.

Sustained communications support equipment includes:

- Multi-Radio Vans (MRVs)
- Mobile Emergency Operations Vehicles (MEOVs)
- Emergency Operations Vehicles (EOVs)
- Incident Response Vehicles (IRVs)

Each detachment (other than Frederick MERS, see breakout below) has two MEOVs, one IRV, and one MRV. The Denton and Thomasville detachments also have large-format EOVs.

Assuming the equipment would be driven to a National Logistic Staging Area or similar staging area, four MEOVs, two IRVs, two MRVs, and other support equipment from the Bothell and Denver Detachments could be at the disaster site within 72 hours of notification, with the equipment from the other detachments arriving within 72 to 96 hours. Included in all packages would be HF, deployable antenna towers, additional Land Mobile Radio (LMR) equipment (e.g., ACU-1000s, repeaters), fuel tankers, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) equipment, truck-mounted generators, and resources (e.g., furniture, computers, telephone switches) to support the initial setup of a Joint Field Office (JFO) or other standalone facility.

Personnel assets are as follows:

- Approximately 20 personnel in the Communications Section of each detachment.
- Approximately 8 Logistics personnel to support fuel tankers, generators, and HVAC equipment.
- Personnel not required to drive vehicles to the area could fly to the disaster site and assist with the assessment of requirements as needed.

IX. Logistics

Commodity distribution is the delivery of life-sustaining resources to support disaster survivors at shelters, feeding kitchens, and Points of Distribution (PODs).

Commodity distribution supports the Mass Care Services goals of sheltering, hydration, and feeding. It also supports the needs of residents who choose to shelter in place.

Transportation of commodities and essential supplies to communities is conducted by contracted trucking or NVNG. The strategy is executed through surface transportation. Commodities and supplies are moved from private sector, vendors, ARC, state and federal agencies, and staging areas to a local distribution point (location to be determined) near the affected area.

The UCG through FEMA supports distribution of commodities to organizations, counties or communities from staging areas or directly from vendors. The development of a staging and distribution capability is achieved through the activation, deployment and employment of the following capabilities:

- Staging area management teams
- Facilities (Staging Areas)
- Deployable communications (MERS, MCOV) resources (as required)
- Transportation, distribution, and materiel handling capabilities
- Movement coordination

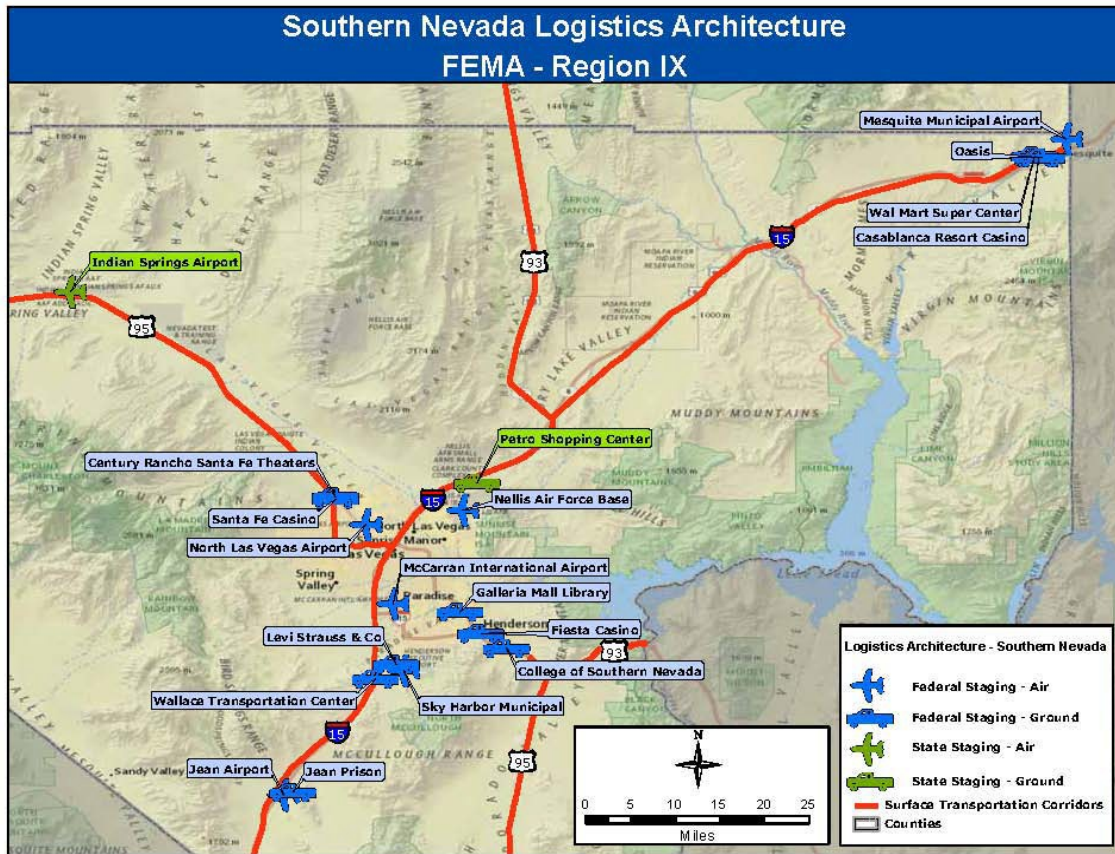
FEMA's ESF 7 also provides logistics capability to procure and deliver goods and services to support disaster survivors and communities directly from vendors without the need for staging.

As coordinated by SEOC (ESF 6), the American Red Cross (Red Cross), coordinates feeding operations and bulk distribution in disaster response, in conjunction with local governments. The Red Cross uses internal assets and works with partner agencies under existing MOUs to meet the feeding requirements of the response.

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Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations
Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack

Southern Nevada



Staging Areas, Las Vegas - Ground	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Jean Prison (FSA) 1 Prison Road Jean, NV 89019	Fiesta Casino (FSA) 2400 North Rancho Drive North Las Vegas, NV 89130
Casablanca Resort Casino (FSA) 950 West Mesquite Blvd Mesquite, NV 89027	Galleria Mall Library (FSA) 1300 West Sunset Road #1121 Henderson, NV 89014
Wal Mart Super Center (FSA) 1110 West Pioneer Blvd. Mesquite, NV 89027	Santa Fe Station Casino (FSA) 4949 North Rancho Drive Las Vegas, NV 89130
College of Southern Nevada (FSA) 6375 West Charleston Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146	Levi Strauss and Co (FSA) 501 Executive Airport Drive Henderson, NV 89052
Wallace Transportation Yard (FSA) 975 West Welpman Way Las Vegas, NV	Century Rancho Santa Fe Theater (FSA) 4949 North Rancho Las Vegas, NV 89130

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Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack

Oasis Golf Club (FSA) 100 Palmer Lane Mesquite, NV 89027	
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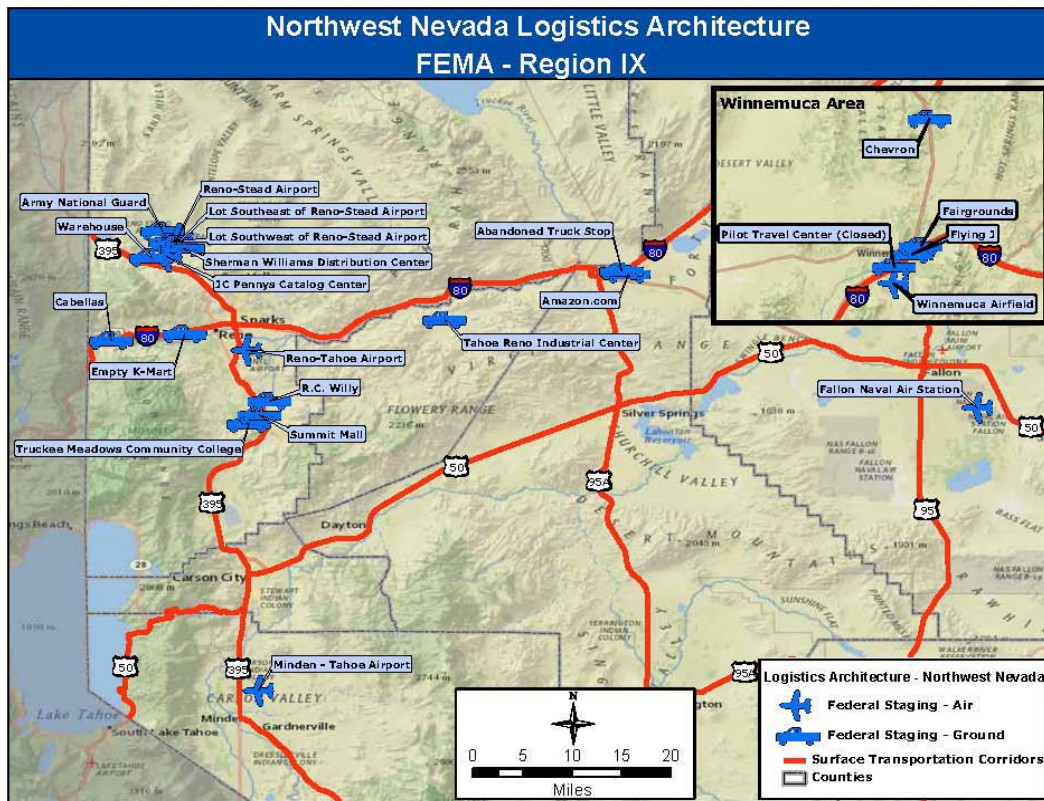
Pre-identified Staging Areas, Las Vegas - Air	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Mesquite Municipal Airport 1200 Kittyhawk Drive Mesquite, NV 89027	North Las Vegas Airport 2730 Airport Drive, Suite 101 North Las Vegas, NV 89032
McCarran International Airport (LAS) 5757 Wayne Newton Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89119	Nellis AFB 4450 Grissom Avenue Nellis AFB, NV 89191
Jean Airport (FSA) (OL7) 23600 South Las Vegas Blvd Jean, NV 89019	Henderson Executive Airport 3500 Executive Terminal Dr, Henderson, NV 89052
College of Southern Nevada (FSA) 6375 West Charleston Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146	Levi Strauss and Co (FSA) 501 Executive Airport Drive Henderson, NV 89052

Northwestern Nevada

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Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations

Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack



Staging Areas, Northern Nevada- Ground

Federal/State Staging Areas

<p>Summit Mall 13900 South Virginia Street Reno, NV 89511</p>	<p>R.C. Willy Damonte Ranch Town Center 1201 Steamboat Parkway Reno, NV 89521</p>
<p>Cabela's 8650 Boomtown Road Verdi, NV 89439</p>	<p>Truckee Meadows Community College 7000 Dandini Blvd. Reno, NV 89512</p>
<p>Empty K-Mart (Permanently Closed) 2125 Oddie Blvd. Sparks, NV 89431</p>	<p>Army National Guard 20000 Army Aviation Drive Reno, NV 89506</p>
<p>Sherman Williams Distribution Center 12090 Sage Point Court Reno, NV 89506</p>	<p>Amazon.com Inc 1600 Newlands Drive East Fernley, NV 89408</p>
<p>JC Pennys Catalog Center 11111 Stead Blvd. Reno, NV 89506</p>	

Pre-identified Staging Areas, North Western Nevada - Air

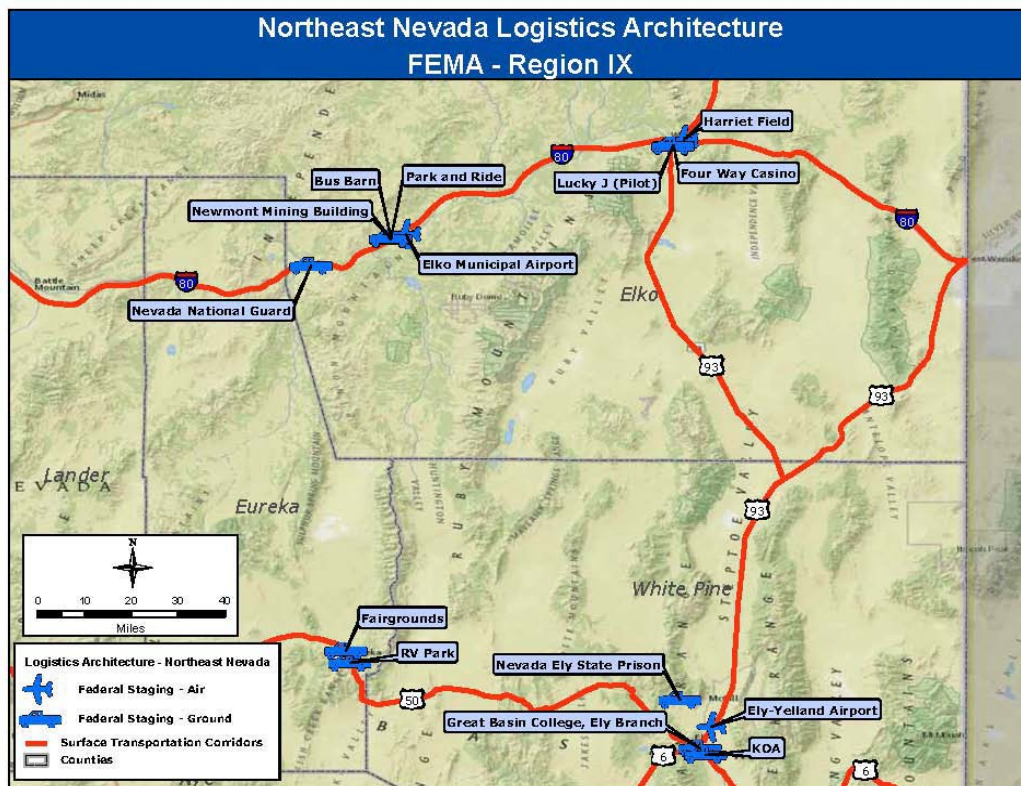
NEVADA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN OCTOBER 2018

Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations

Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack

Federal/State Staging Areas	
Reno Stead Airport (RTS) 2001 Plumb Lane Reno, NV 895022	Minden-Tahoe Airport (MEV) 1146 Airport Road Minden, NV 89423
Fallon Naval Air Station (NFL) 4755 Pasture Road Fallon, NV 89496	Reno Tahoe International Airport (RNO) 2001 East Plumb Lane Reno, NV 89502
Carson Airport 2600 E College Pkwy, Carson City, NV 89706	

Eastern Nevada



Staging Areas, Eastern Nevada- Ground	
Newmont Mining Office Building 1655 Mountain City Highway Elko, NV 89801	Ely KOA Campground 15396 South US Highway 93 Ely, NV 89301

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Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations

Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack

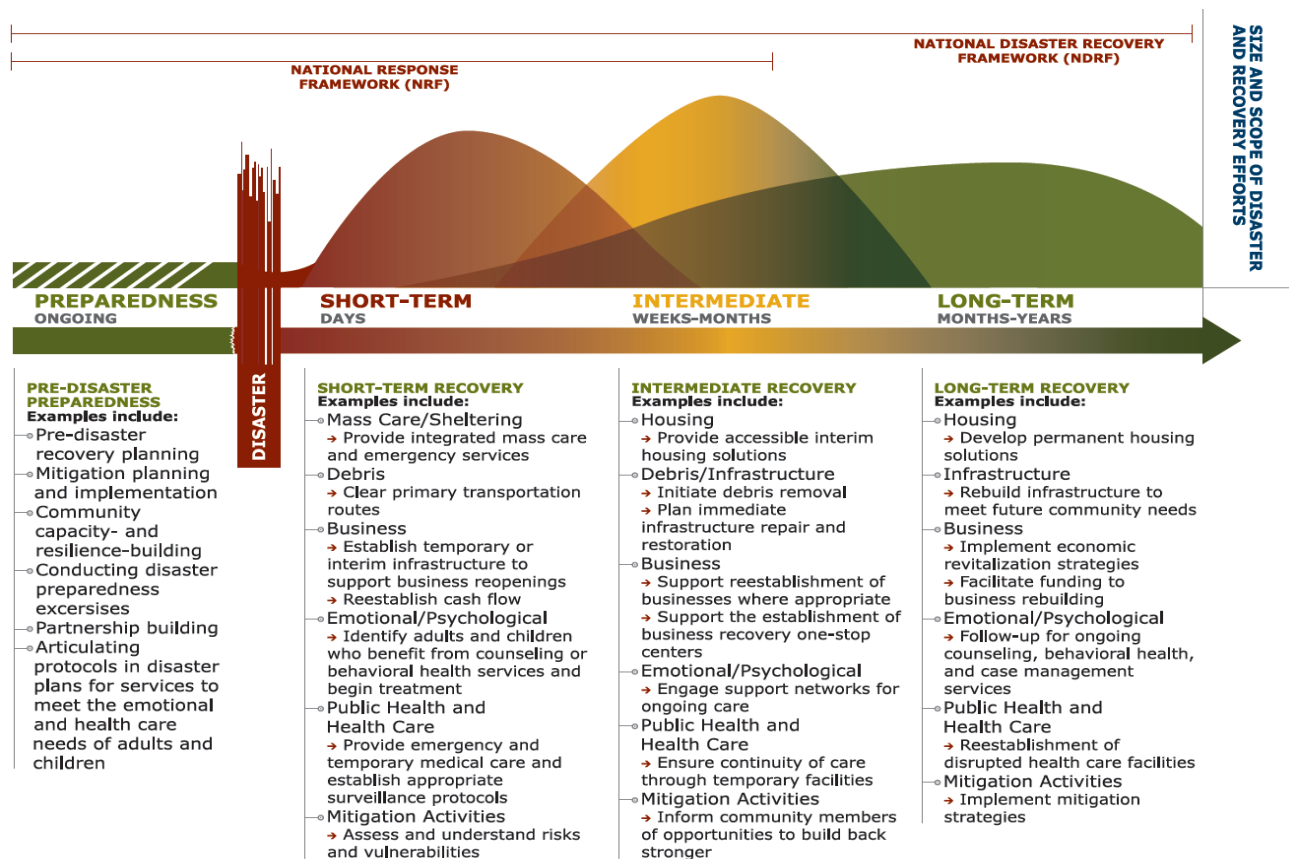
Four Way Casino 1440 Sixth Street Wells, NV 89835	Great Basin College, Ely Branch 2115 Bobcat Drive Ely, NV 89301
Lucky J Casino 1880 West Winnemucca Blvd. Winnemucca, NV 89445	Nevada Ely State Prison 4569 North State Route 490 Ely, NV 89702

Pre-identified Staging Areas, North Eastern Nevada - Air	
Federal/State Staging Areas	
Winnemucca Airfield (WMC) 7900 Airport Road Winnemucca, NV 89445	Harriet Field (LWL) 1580 Highway 93 North Wells, NV 89835
Elko Regional Airport (EKO) 975 Terminal Way (off Mountain City Hwy) Elko, NV 89801	Ely Yelland Airport (ELY) 1472 McGill Highway Ely, NV 89315

X. Recovery

Setting Conditions for recovery include meeting or actively executing plans to meet each response objective. Logistics routes are cleared and resources and commodities are flowing into the operating area. Sheltering and mass care requirements are being met. Search areas have been identified and resources are being employed to adequately manage the search objectives. Ongoing medical surge and fatality surge operations are adequate to meet response needs. Communications are established and critical infrastructure resources are adequate to meet restoration objectives. Once these response elements are in place and actively engaged, conditions can be considered set for recovery.

Annex B: Hazard/Threat Specific Concept of Operations
Appendix 4: Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack



4. Phase 3c: Response (Sustained Response) :

While Response is still active, the State will actively prepare for and engage in recovery activities to support the local government.

- Deploy Nevada Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams – The PDA’s will be deployed to perform initial damage assessments on public and private property, transportation and critical lifeline infrastructure.
- Assist local jurisdiction with community meetings to discuss public assistance, individual assistance and Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.
- Perform emergency protective measures.
- Gather information for a formal disaster declaration including:
 - Number of deaths and injuries associated with the disaster per jurisdiction.
 - List of volunteer agencies assisting in the disaster.
 - Types of services provided by the volunteer agencies and rosters of people assisted.

- Number of shelters opened and number of people assisted by the shelter services.
- Number of mental health contacts.
- Number of meals served.
- Number of clean up kits provided.
- Response costs associated with local and state response.
- Costs estimates associated with damage in the following categories:

Type	Category of Work	
Emergency Work:	A	Debris Removal
	B	Emergency Protective Measures
Permanent Work:	C	Roads and Bridges
	D	Water Control Facilities
	E	Buildings and Equipment
	F	Utilities
	G	Parks, Recreation and Other

- Transition to recovery phase.

b. Phase 4: Recovery

(j) Short Term Recovery

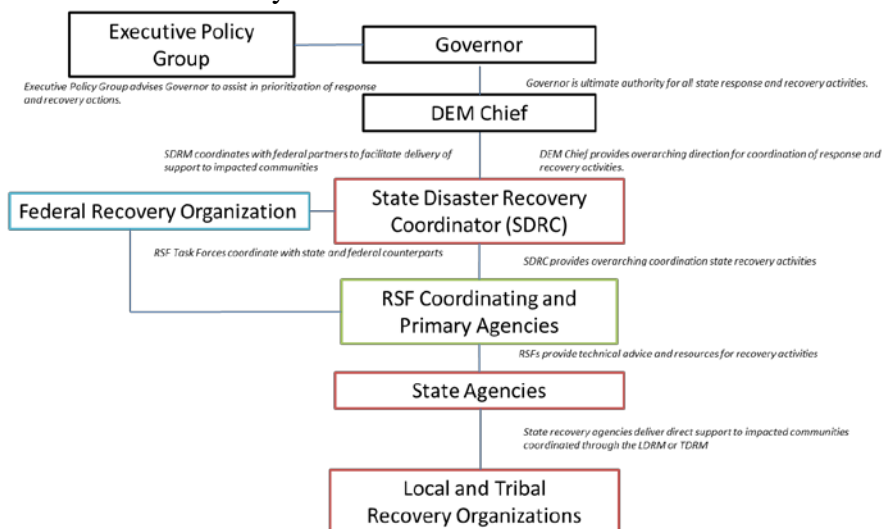
Short-term recovery focuses on stabilizing communities to begin recovery.

- Provide shelter and housing alternatives for displaced people.
- Remove debris.
 - Establish certified debris disposal areas
 - Support local debris removal with additional heavy equipment and debris transportation vehicles as needed.
- Prioritize critical infrastructure recovery or power and water work arounds to get businesses up and running as soon as possible.
- Work with businesses to reestablish logistics supply chain.
- Work with banking institutions to bring in ATM cash machines as needed.
- Provide psychological first aid and provide mental health assistance to identified vulnerable populations.
- Continue work with local jurisdiction to provide alternate site medical care to take the pressure off of the hospitals. Track patients evacuated due to health facility threat or overcrowding.

(k) Intermediate Term Recovery

Intermediate recovery focuses on rebuilding the community.

- Establish a recovery organization in accordance with the Nevada Recovery Framework:



- Work with local jurisdiction to provide Individual Assistance if threshold is met which could include:
 - Other Needs Assistances (ONA);
 - Unemployment Assistance;
 - Food Coupons and Distribution;
 - Food Commodities;
 - Relocation Assistance;
 - Legal Services;
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training; and
 - Community Disaster Loans
- Work with local jurisdiction to provide public assistance

Public Assistance Categories of Works

 - A – Debris Removal
 - B – Emergency Protective Measures
 - C – Road Systems and Bridges
 - D – Water Control Facilities
 - E – Public Buildings and Contents
 - F – Public Utilities
 - G – Parks, Recreational, and Other

- Establish RSF Taskforces
 - RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building;
 - RSF 2 – Economic Recovery;
 - RSF 3 – Health and Social Services;
 - RSF 4 – Disaster Housing;
 - RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems; and
 - RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources.

(l) Long Term Recovery

Long-term recovery focuses on revitalizing the community.

- Provide long-term housing solutions;
- Rebuild stronger and smarter infrastructure to meet future needs;
- Implement long-term economic revitalization;
- Provide ongoing psychological/emotional support;
- Reestablish disrupted public health and health care resources;
- Revitalize and protect natural systems affected by the disaster;
- Ensure continuation of key social services to support vulnerable populations; and
- Implement long-term mitigation strategies.

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ANNEX C:
Virtual Business
Emergency Operations Center
Concept of Operations

Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
Concept of Operations

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I. Purpose and Scope

A. Purpose

The Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center (VBEOC) is a virtual hub for business and industry where information is shared, between the public and private sectors in the response, coordination in the recovery, training in preparedness and collaboration in mitigation. Mutual aid between businesses is encouraged, problems are solved, and resource requests from government can be tasked out to partners across sectors.

Donations from the private sector are coordinated here. The purpose of the VBEOC Concept of Operations (COP) is to describe the major processes to activate a VBEOC, who the major players are which comprise the VBEOC and how businesses can support the states emergency response to a local jurisdiction and conversely how the state can support industries to restore services in a community impacted by an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

The scope of this document pertains to the state's support of local jurisdictions' response and recovery from an emergency or disaster. This COP is not intended to dictate how a political subdivision responds to or recovers from a disaster.

II. Situation and Assumptions

The key determining factor for a community which has been impacted by a disaster to begin the recovery process is how soon businesses can return to provide services.

Businesses have a far greater capability than governments to resupply inventory to bring commodities and services to the people.

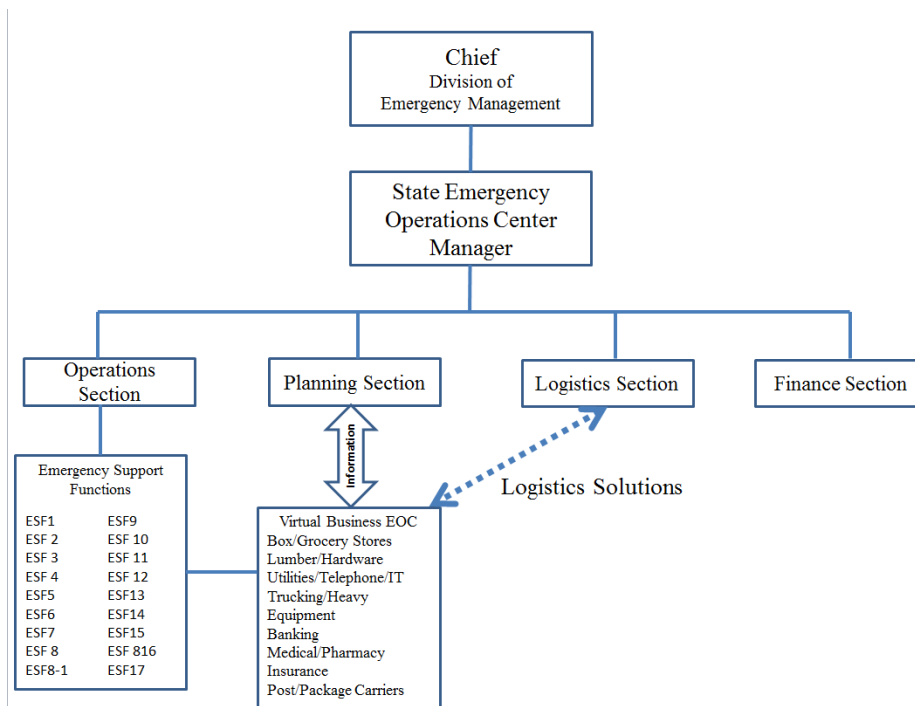
It is in the best interest of the state to support industries to recover critical infrastructure and commodity distribution after an emergency or disaster.

Certain industries support disaster response as part of their mission.

III. Organization, Roles and Responsibilities

The VBEOC will be a taskforce as the result of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) activation under the direction of the Operations Section Chief (OSC).

**Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
Concept of Operations**



Each business represented in the VBEOC will have an Emergency Support Function (ESF) or Recovery Support Function (RSF) sponsor most closely associated with its sector function. The Planning Section will support the VBEOC to provide a common operating picture. The VBEOC will provide the Planning Section with information on critical infrastructure restoration and industry efforts to provide disaster restoration services. The Logistics Section will work with the VBEOC for logistics solutions and the VBEOC will work with the Logistics Sections for delivery of commodities to businesses and communities cut off to normal logistics delivery due to roadway destruction.

ESF and RSF with closely associated Industries and Sectors

ESF/RSF	Function or Sector	Potential Business Partners
ESF 1	Transportation	Construction Heavy Equipment Quarries (Sand and Gravel) Lighting Highway signs Associated General Contractors Trucking Association
ESF 2	Communications	Telephone and cellular companies (Verizon, Sprint,

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ESF/RSF	Function or Sector	Potential Business Partners
	and Technology	AT&T, etc.) Switch (North and South) Fiber Optics Cells on Wheels (COWs) Microsoft IBM Staples Office Depot Kinkos
ESF 3	Public Works and Engineering	Water and Sanitation companies Army Corps of Engineers Associated General Contractors Mine Engineers UNR School of Mines American Society of Civil Engineers Nevada Society of Professional Engineers
ESF 4	Firefighting	Heavy Equipment
ESF 5	Emergency Management and Planning	National Weather Service
ESF 6	Shelter and Mass Care	Nevada Red Cross Baptist Family and Child Services Salvation Army CERT VOAD Call Centers (211 and Rocky Mountain Poison Control) Nevada Resort Association Wal-Mart Costco Grocery Stores Beverage Distributers
ESF 7	Purchasing	Chamber of Commerce Trucking Association GSA
ESF 8	Public Health	Nevada Hospital Association Primary Care Associations IHS/USPHS Pharmacy Chains McKesson Medical Reserve Corps Dialysis Units Nevada Dental Association

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ESF/RSF	Function or Sector	Potential Business Partners
ESF 8-1	Mental Health	Mental Health Professionals Association Private Mental Health Facilities Psychological First Aid/ Crisis Intervention
ESF 9	Search and Rescue	CAP Volunteer Rescue Units Rescue Dogs Mine Rescue Units
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials Response	Hazardous Materials Clean Up Contractors
ESF 11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	USDA Animal Feed Manufacturers Nevada Veterinary Association ASCPA Nevada Farm Bureau Nevada Stockmen’s Association Nevada Dairymen
ESF 12	Energy	NV Energy Pipeline Companies Natural Gas and Propane Companies Gasoline distributors
ESF 13	Public Safety	Private Security Companies
ESF 14	Recovery	Banking Insurance Companies Civil Engineers Tourism Small Business Association Chamber of Commerce
ESF15	Public Information and External Affairs	Nevada Broadcasters Association Radio and Television Stations
ESF 16	Military	Veterans Groups
ESF 17	Cyber Security	Switch Insurances Technology Companies
Recovery Framework		
RSF	Function or Sector	Potential Business Partners
RSF 1	Community Planning and Capacity Building	Community Development Organizations Community Planners Red Cross Civil Engineers Realtors and Apartment Associations
RSF 2	Economic Recovery	Small Business Administration Chamber of Commerce

**Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
Concept of Operations**

ESF/RSF	Function or Sector	Potential Business Partners
		Nevada Tourism Board Banks and Lending Institutions
RSF 3	Health and Social Services	Red Cross Nevada Hospital Association Community Associations Disability Advocates Mental Health Advocates VOAD
RSF 4	Disaster Housing	Housing Authorities Resort Associations Casinos Hotels/Motels Apartment Rentals Realtors VOAD
RSF 5	Infrastructure Systems	Army Corps of Engineers Civil Engineers Critical Infrastructure Associations
RSF 6	Natural and Cultural Resources	UNR\UNLV/ Great Basin College Mining Associations Native American Tribes Museums

IV. Mission and Objectives

Mission

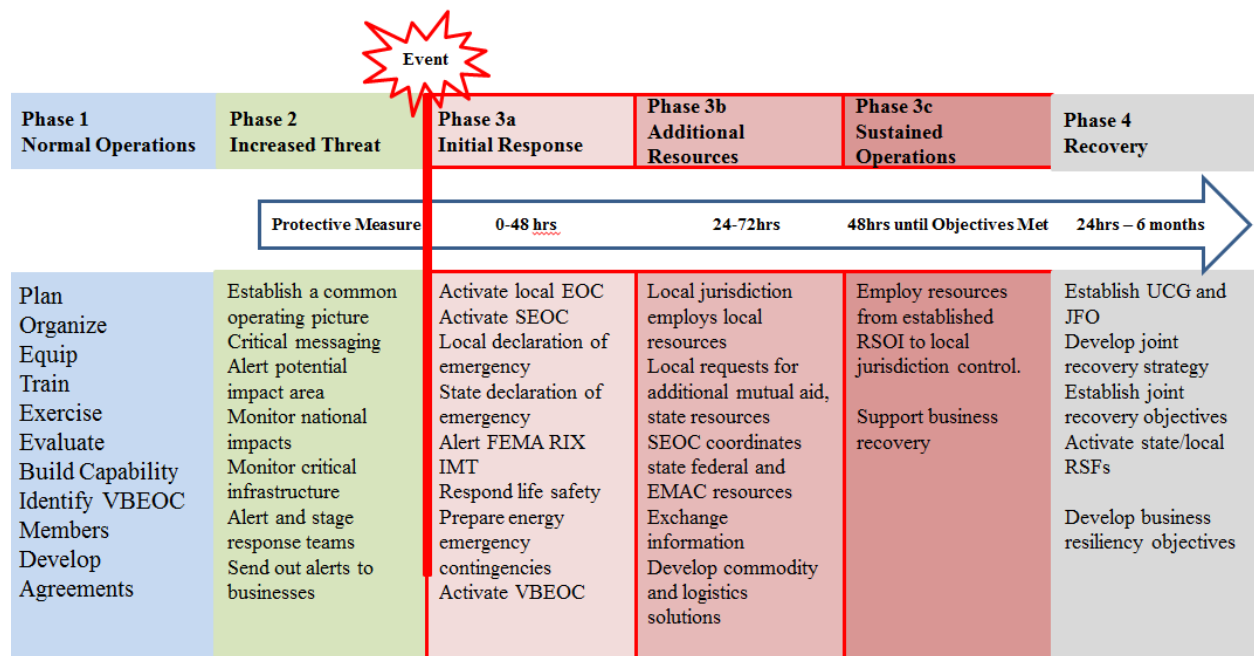
The mission of the VBEOC is to collaboratively integrate the business and government sectors in all phases of emergency management, expand resource capability through situational awareness, and strengthen the whole community.

Objectives

- Provide information and situational awareness.
- Foster information sharing and problem solving.
- Leverage logistics capability for resource and commodity distribution.
- Facilitate the recovery of critical infrastructure and businesses.

**Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
Concept of Operations**

V. Concept of Operations



Phase 1 Normal Operations:

The purpose of Phase 1 is to coordinate with private, non-profit, local, state, tribal and federal stakeholders to prepare for an emergency or disaster

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Concept of Operations



The DEM will work with its ESFs and business partners to develop core VBEOC members and associate members. The DEM will develop training and exercises to test the VBEOC concepts.

Phase 2 Increased Threat:

The OSC at the direction of the SEOC Manager will maintain a contact list of VBEOC members and will push out authorized information if there is a potential of a credible threat.

Phase 3 Response:

VBEOC Activation

During the response phase the SEOC Manager may direct the OSC to push information to the VBEOC or coordinate a meeting of the VBEOC membership. The OSC will contact the VBEOC partners via e-mail with an agenda, call in information and requests to specific VBEOC members to provide information. The VBEOC activation will be conducted via conference call. Minutes of the meeting will be taken and distributed among the membership.

VBEOC Situation Awareness and Information Sharing

One of the key purposes of the VBEOC is to provide situation awareness to maintain a common operating picture among the partners. The Situation Unit of the Planning Section will provide a situation brief of current significant events and projections the disaster conditions. The OSC and ESFs will share the SEOC's incident objectives and summarize current response operations. The OSC will present jurisdiction needs and gaps in resources. The VBEOC partners will, by sectors, report out any current or planned disaster response operations which could support local disaster relief.

Leverage Logistics Capabilities for Resource and Commodity Distribution

During the VBEOC Meeting, the LSC and ESF 6 will report on commodity and resource distribution efforts. If there are gaps in the logistics supply chain, the LSC will look to the VBEOC partners for potential solutions.

Facilitate the Recovery of Critical Infrastructure and Businesses

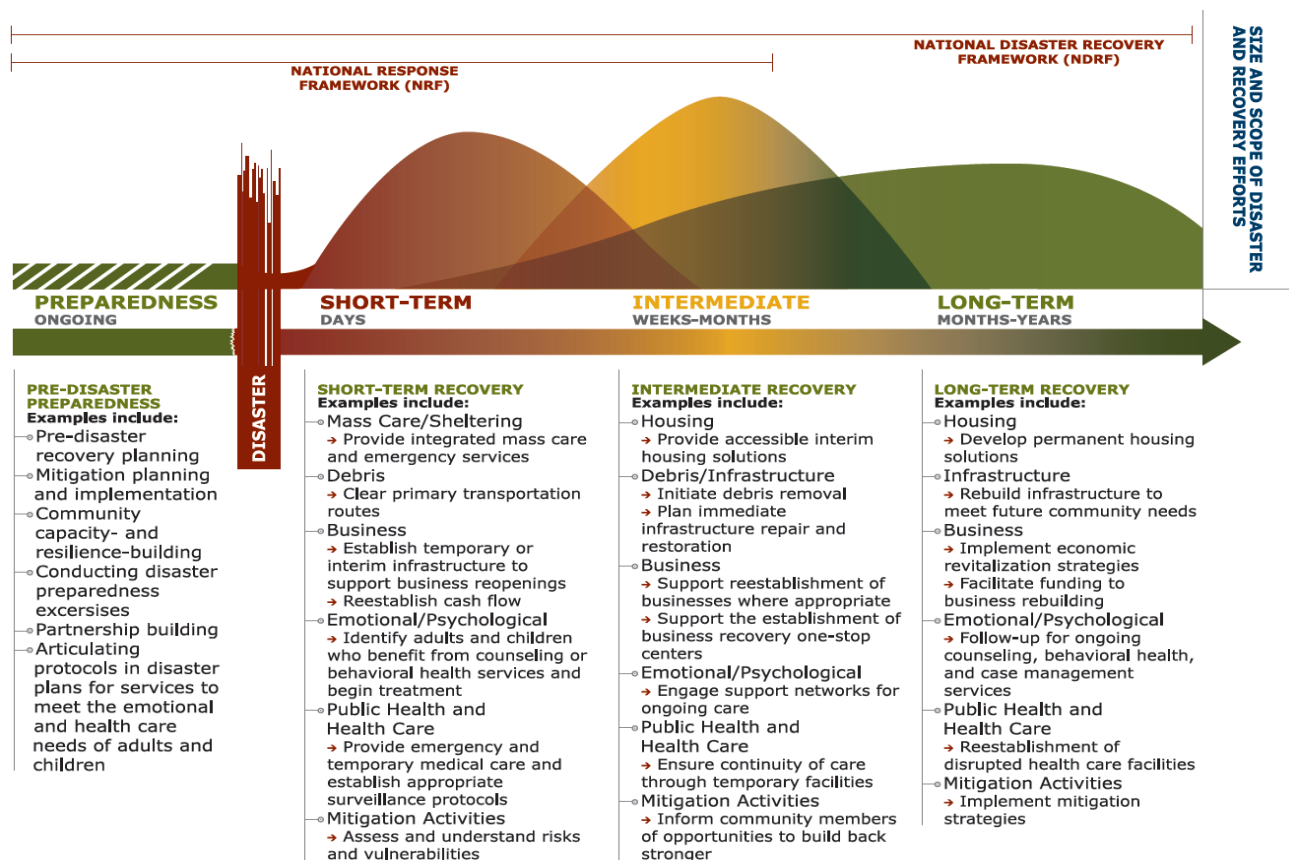
The DEM recognizes that the fastest way for recovery to begin is to quickly get businesses back on their feet to provide commerce to the affected community. The VBEOC members may discuss any difficulties they are experiencing in restoring businesses or utilities and the VBEOC will brainstorm possible solutions. Priorities and mission assignments will be determined by the SEOC manager in consultation with the affected jurisdiction and the DEM Chief.

VI. Recovery

Setting Conditions for recovery include meeting or actively executing plans to meet each response objective. Logistics routes are cleared and resources and commodities are flowing into the operating area. Sheltering and mass care requirements are being met. Search areas have been identified and resources are being employed to adequately manage the search objectives. Ongoing medical surge and fatality surge operations are adequate to meet response needs. Communications are established and critical infrastructure resources are adequate to meet restoration objectives. Once these response elements are in place and actively engaged, conditions can be considered set for recovery.

The SEOC as it transitions to recovery will maintain regular VBEOC meetings to help support recovery and resiliency operations for a whole community approach.

Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
Concept of Operations



5. Phase 3c: Response (Sustained Response) :

While Response is still active, the State will actively prepare for and engage in recovery activities.

- Deploy Nevada Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams – The PDA’s will be deployed to perform initial damage assessments on public and private property, transportation and critical lifeline infrastructure.
- Assist local jurisdiction with community meetings to discuss public assistance, individual assistance and Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.
- Perform emergency flood protective measures.
- Gather information for a formal disaster declaration including:
 - Number of deaths and injuries associated with the disaster per jurisdiction.
 - List of volunteer agencies assisting in the disaster.
 - Types of services provided by the volunteer agencies and rosters of people assisted.

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- Number of shelters opened and number of people assisted by the shelter services.
- Number of mental health contacts.
- Number of meals served.
- Number of clean up kits provided.
- Response costs associated with local and state response.
- Costs estimates associated with damage in the following categories:

Type	Category of Work	
Emergency Work:	A	Debris Removal
	B	Emergency Protective Measures
Permanent Work:	C	Roads and Bridges
	D	Water Control Facilities
	E	Buildings and Equipment
	F	Utilities
	G	Parks, Recreation and Other

- Transition to recovery phase.

2. Phase 4: Recovery

(m) Short Term Recovery

Short-term recovery focuses on stabilizing communities to begin recovery.

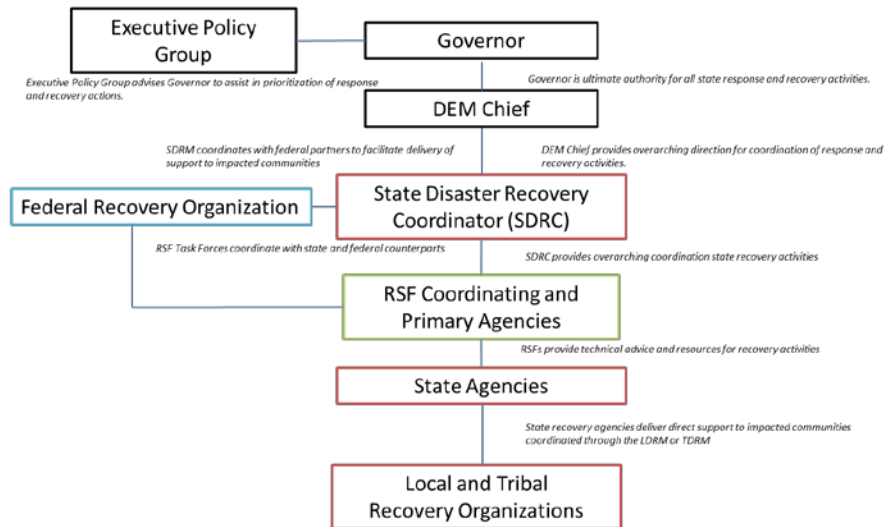
- Provide shelter and housing alternatives for displaced people.
- Remove debris.
 - Establish certified debris disposal areas
 - Support local debris removal with additional heavy equipment and debris transportation vehicles as needed.
- Prioritize critical infrastructure recovery or power and water work arounds to get businesses up and running as soon as possible.
- Work with businesses to reestablish logistics supply chain.
- Work with banking institutions to bring in ATM cash machines as needed.
- Provide psychological first aid and provide mental health assistance to identified vulnerable populations.
- Continue to provide alternate site medical care to take the pressure off of the hospitals. Track patients evacuated due to health facility flooding threat.

**Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
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(n) Intermediate Term Recovery

Intermediate recovery focuses on rebuilding the community.

- Establish a recovery organization in accordance with the Nevada Recovery Framework:



- Work with local jurisdiction to provide Individual Assistance if threshold is met which could include:
 - Other Needs Assistances (ONA);
 - Unemployment Assistance;
 - Food Coupons and Distribution;
 - Food Commodities;
 - Relocation Assistance;
 - Legal Services;
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training; and
 - Community Disaster Loans
- Work with local jurisdiction to provide public assistance
 - Public Assistance Categories of Works
 - A – Debris Removal
 - B – Emergency Protective Measures
 - C – Road Systems and Bridges
 - D – Water Control Facilities
 - E – Public Buildings and Contents
 - F – Public Utilities
 - G – Parks, Recreational, and Other

Annex C: Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
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- Establish RSF Taskforces
 - RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building;
 - RSF 2 – Economic Recovery;
 - RSF 3 – Health and Social Services;
 - RSF 4 – Disaster Housing;
 - RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems; and
 - RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources.

(o) Long Term Recovery

Long-term recovery focuses on revitalizing the community.

- Provide long-term housing solutions;
- Rebuild stronger and smarter infrastructure to meet future needs;
- Implement long-term economic revitalization;
- Provide ongoing psychological/emotional support;
- Reestablish disrupted public health and health care resources;
- Revitalize and protect natural systems affected by the disaster;
- Ensure continuation of key social services to support vulnerable populations; and
- Implement long-term mitigation strategies.