

Storey County, Nevada

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



**August
2023**

Prepared by:
Storey County Emergency Management

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Preface

This Emergency Operations Plan is an all-hazard plan describing how Storey County will organize and respond to emergencies and disasters throughout the county. Based on Federal, State, and other applicable laws, it is consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) policies, including the National Response Framework and National Disaster Recovery Framework, Presidential Policy Directive 8, and the Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responding to emergencies with an effort to maximize protection of life and minimize damage to property and the environment, is a primary responsibility of government. The goal of Storey County is to respond in an organized, efficient, and effective manner to emergency situations and the County has formally adopted the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including the Incident Command System (ICS).

This plan is one component of the County's emergency management program and provides a framework to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all threats and hazards. It establishes an approach to operations and outlines roles and responsibilities for various agencies and organizations in Storey County to coordinate resources and activities with Federal, State, local, tribal, and private-sector partners.

Letter Of Promulgation

To the Residents of Storey County:

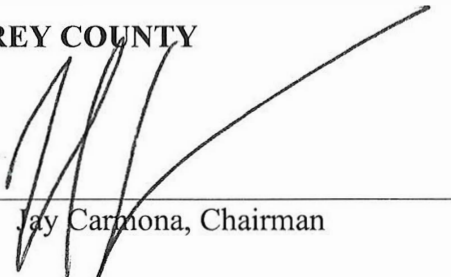
In the ever-changing natural environment, forces of nature and manmade accidents can create emergency conditions which must be responded to and properly mitigated. Unforeseeable natural disasters, accidents, hazardous material releases, and acts of terrorism are just a few of the issues that face the residents and visitors of Storey County.

Emergency planning for this range of hazards faced by the County cannot be solved effectively by any one organization or group and therefore must be accomplished through cooperative efforts of local, State, and Federal authorities working in cooperation with the private sector. The results of this local planning effort are set forth in this Storey County Emergency Operations Plan.

The Emergency Operations Plan provides a starting point for emergency preparedness and response efforts in Storey County. To achieve a reasonable level of preparedness for all hazards that may impact the community, all emergency response agencies need to become familiar with its contents, train their personnel to meet these situations, and develop an agency specific plan to reinforce and amplify the operational area plan. This Emergency Operations Plan is a living document that will need to be revised and refined as we gain more knowledge about incidents and as new capabilities are developed to mitigate situations.

STOREY COUNTY

By:


Jay Carmona, Chairman

Attest:


Clerk-Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

By:


District Attorney

Release of the document can only be made by:

- Court order.
- As reasonably necessary in the case of emergency.
- Pursuant to provision of NRS 239.015 and 239.0115.

Plan Administration

The Storey County Emergency Management Director will coordinate review, revision, and re-promulgation of this plan every five years or whenever changes occur, such as through lessons learned from exercises or actual events. Changes to the annexes and appendices, and non-substantive changes to the Basic Plan, may be made without formal approval by the Board of County Commissioners.

Recording Plan Changes

Procedure

- Replace old page(s) with new page(s)
- Enter change information and sign the entry.
- Record all updates and revisions to this plan in the following table.

Change #	Pages Affected	Date of Change	Date Entered	Change Made By (Signature)
000	Global	Nov 2012	Nov 2012	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
001	Global	Mar 2019	Mar 2019	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
002	Global	Mar 2022	Mar 2022	Honey Tapley
003	Global	Aug 2023	Aug 2023	Adam Wilson

Plan Distribution List

This plan will be distributed to those listed in the following table unless otherwise indicated. When updated, copies will be made available electronically and recipients will be responsible for updating their plans when the changes are received. It is the Storey County Emergency Management Director’s responsibility for dissemination of all updates. Copies of this plan will be maintained at the Storey County Emergency Management Office.

Jurisdiction/Agency/Person	Hard Copy Provided Yes/No
County Assessor	
County Manager	
Board of County Commissioners	
Business & Community Resources Department	
Clerk/Treasurer	
Communications Center	
Community Development Department	
Comptroller	
District Attorney	
Emergency Management Department	
Storey County Fire Protection District	
Justice Court	
Planning Department	
Public Works Department	
Recorder	
Sheriff’s Office	
School District	
Carson City Emergency Management	
Douglas County Emergency Management	
Lyon County Emergency Management	
Quad County Public Health Preparedness	
Nevada Division of Emergency Management	

Emergency Operations Plan Review Assignments

Unless otherwise stated, the following table identifies agencies responsible for regular review of the basic plan and annexes. Changes will be forwarded to the Storey County Emergency Management Director for revision and dissemination of the plan. This does not preclude other departments and agencies with a vital interest in the annex from providing input to the document as such input is encouraged. It is also encouraged that plan review be performed concurrently with review of other County emergency plans and procedures to enhance consistency.

Section/Annex	Responsible Party
Basic Plan	Emergency Management Department
Emergency Support Function Annexes	
ESF 1 Transportation	Public Works Department
ESF 2 Communications	Sheriff's Office - Communications
ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering	Public Works Department
ESF 4 Firefighting	Fire Protection District
ESF 5 Information and Planning	Emergency Management Department
ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	Emergency Management Department
ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	Emergency Management Department
ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services	Board of Health
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	Sheriff's Office
ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials	Fire Protection District
ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	Emergency Management Department
ESF 12 Energy & Utilities	Public Works Department
ESF 13 Public Safety and Security	Sheriff's Office
ESF 14 Recovery	Community Development Department
ESF 15 External Affairs	County Manager
ESF 16 Military Support	Emergency Management Department
ESF 17 Cybersecurity	Information Technology Department
Support Annexes	
SA A Damage Assessment	Emergency Management Department
SA B Finance and Purchasing	Comptroller

1. Basic Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 General

Storey County Emergency Management’s mission is to coordinate and integrate prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities that increase the County’s capabilities to minimize loss of life and reduce impacts from disasters.

Emergencies are handled effectively in the County every day. These “routine” emergencies are managed by emergency responders as part of their day-to-day responsibilities and are the most common emergency activities that the County encounters. For the most part, these emergencies are handled by individual responders or a team of responders who work together regularly to save lives, contain threats, and minimize damage. While the principles described in this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) can also be applied to daily responses, the plan is primarily designed to offer guidance for larger or more complex incidents related to a broad spectrum of hazards that exceed the response capability and/or resources of first responders.

No plan can anticipate all the situations and conditions that may arise during emergencies and on-scene incident commanders must have the discretion to act as they see fit based on the specific circumstances. It is imperative that all jurisdictions and response agencies have a plan that provides general guidance and a common framework for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters. This plan allows a combination of technical capabilities and resources, plus the judgment and expertise of its emergency response personnel, department directors, elected officials, and other key stakeholders for any incident. This EOP provides a foundation through common language and a shared concept of operations and incident management system necessary to effectively manage incidents affecting the County.

No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this plan. County government assets and systems are vulnerable to natural and technological disasters, and they may be overwhelmed. The County can only attempt to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time of disaster.

1.1.1 Whole Community Planning

The ‘Whole Community’ planning approach is based on the recognition that it takes all aspects of a community to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any disaster. This includes all emergency management partners; volunteer, faith, and community-based organizations; the private sector; and the public, including survivors themselves.

Every person who lives or works in Storey County shares responsibility for minimizing the impact of disasters on our community. These individual responsibilities include hazard awareness, knowledge of appropriate protective actions, taking proactive steps to mitigate the impact of anticipated hazards, and preparations for personal and family safety and self-sufficiency. To the extent possible, the County will assist its residents in carrying out this responsibility by providing preparedness and mitigation information and delivering critical

public services during a disaster. However, the reality is that a major emergency is likely to damage the County's critical infrastructure and reduce the workforce available to continue essential government services. Knowledgeable residents prepared to take care of themselves and their families in the early phases of an emergency can make a significant contribution towards survival and community resiliency.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

1.2.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of the EOP is to outline the County's approach to emergency response and enhance its ability to protect the safety, health, and welfare of its residents. The EOP describes the emergency response organization and assigns responsibilities for various emergency functions, identifies lines of authority, and communicates the legal basis and references that provide a framework for emergency planning in the County. This EOP designates the National Incident management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as the framework under which all emergency management activities occur.

1.2.2 Scope

The County will implement the EOP when it must respond to an emergency incident or planned event, the size or complexity of which is beyond that normally handled by routine operations, including natural or man-made disasters. This plan is intended to guide the County's emergency operations while complementing and supporting emergency response plans and procedures of responding agencies, other local governments, special districts, and other public and private-sector entities, and is specifically designed to work in concert with the EOPs for Quad County partners and the State of Nevada.

Using this framework, County departments and agencies that operate under this plan are expected to develop and keep current standard operating procedures (SOPs) describing how emergency tasks will be performed. Additional responsibilities include ensuring training and equipment necessary for response are in place. The primary users of this plan are elected officials, department heads and their senior staff members, emergency management staff, coordinating response agencies and other stakeholders that support emergency operations.

1.3 Plan Implementation

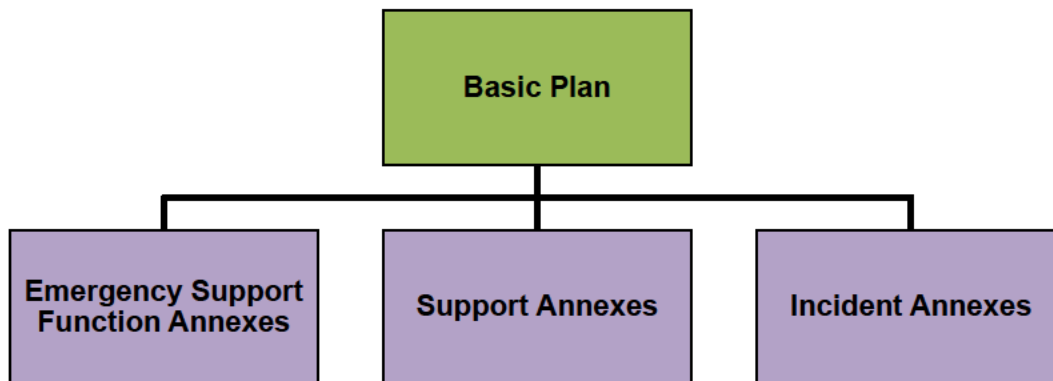
Upon adoption by the Storey County Board of County Commissioners, the EOP is always in effect and should be utilized before, during, and after emergencies. It is not intended as a "just-in-time" training document and should be read and understood before an incident.

Community partners involved in preparation and response activities for emergency incidents should be familiar with the EOP and use it as a foundation for more specific department and agency plans, and to enhance coordination.

1.4 Plan Organization

This EOP is composed of four main elements:

Figure 1-1 Storey County Emergency Operations Plan Organization



1.4.1 Basic Plan

The Basic Plan identifies:

- a. Legal authorities, including the emergency declaration process, activation of mutual aid agreements, requests for resources and emergency spending powers.
- b. Roles and responsibilities for County departments and key response partners.
- c. The County's approach to activating and operating an EOC, implementing the ICS, and conducting its emergency operations in coordination with other agencies and jurisdictions.
- d. The County's protocols for maintaining and reviewing this EOP, including training, exercises, and public education components.

1.4.2 Emergency Support Function Annexes

The Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes focus on critical tasks, capabilities, and resources. In the event of an incident for which the County's capabilities and/or resources are limited or exhausted, each annex clearly defines procedures for requesting resources and seeking additional support from State agencies. The ESFs align with those in the Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

It is important to note that the County currently utilizes ESFs as a mechanism for organizing information on key functions and capabilities. It does not 'activate' ESFs in the operational sense.

Table 1-1 Storey County Emergency Support Functions

Annex	Function
ESF 1	Transportation
ESF 2	Communications
ESF 3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4	Firefighting
ESF 5	Information & Planning
ESF 6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
ESF 7	Logistics Management and Resources Support
ESF 8	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9	Search and Rescue
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials
ESF 11	Agricultural and Natural Resources
ESF 12	Energy & Utilities
ESF 13	Public Safety and Security
ESF 14	Recovery
ESF 15	External Affairs
ESF 16	Military Support
ESF 17	Cybersecurity

1.4.3 Support Annexes

Support Annexes (SAs) describe common support processes and administrative tasks required during an incident and are not limited to types of events but are broad in scope and apply to nearly every type of incident. The SAs also include functions that do not fit within the scope of the ESF annexes listed above.

Table 1-2 Storey County Support Annexes

Annex	Function
SA A	Damage Assessment
SA B	Finance and Purchasing

1.4.4 Incident Annexes

Incident Annexes (IAs) provide critical tasks that are unique to specific natural, human-caused, or technological hazards that could pose a threat.

Table 1-3 Storey County Incident Annexes

Annex	Hazard
IA 1	Drought
IA 2	Earthquake
IA 3	Major Fire
IA 4	Flood
IA 5	Severe Weather
IA 6	Volcano
IA 7	Hazardous Materials Incident
IA 8	Public Health Incident
IA 9	Terrorism
IA 10	Transportation Accident
IA 11	Utility Failure

1.5 Relationship to Other Plans

1.5.1 Federal Plans

1. **Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8):** Describes the Nation’s approach to preparing for threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. National preparedness is the shared responsibility of our whole community.
2. **National Preparedness Goal:** Describes the Nation’s security and resilience posture through identifying core capabilities that are necessary to deal with great risks, using an integrated, layered, and all-of-the-Nation approach as the foundation. Using the core capabilities, the National Preparedness Goal is achieved by:
 - a. Preventing, avoiding, or stopping a threatened or actual act of terrorism.
 - b. Protecting our residents, visitors, and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
 - c. Mitigating the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
 - d. Responding quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.
 - e. Recovering through a focus on timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.
3. **National Preparedness System:** Is the instrument the Nation employs to build, sustain, and deliver the core capabilities to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient Nation. The guidance, programs, processes, and systems that support each component of the National

Preparedness System enable a whole community approach to national preparedness; engaging individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government.

4. **National Incident Management System (NIMS):** Provides a consistent nationwide framework and comprehensive approach to enable government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity.

A core component of NIMS is Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is a management system designed to enable effective, efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

5. **National Response Framework:** Serves as a guide to how State and Federal government should conduct all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordination structure to align key roles and responsibilities across the country. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious, but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.
6. **National Disaster Recovery Framework:** Provides guidance that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted States, tribes, and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It also focuses on how best to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient nation.

1.5.2 State Plans

1.5.2.1 State of Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP) is the master emergency operations document for the State of Nevada in all emergency actions. The SCEMP describes strategies, assumptions, operational objectives, and mechanisms through which the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness and response.

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

The primary agency appoints an Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) to manage the ESF's function in the Nevada Operations Center (NVOC). The ESFCs and staff of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM), other state agencies, and private

volunteer organizations and non-governmental agencies form the SERT.

The SCEMP is designed to be flexible, adaptable, and scalable. It articulates the roles and responsibilities among local, tribal, state, and federal emergency officials. The SCEMP includes the Base Plan and ESF Annexes.

1.5.3 Storey County Plans

The County EOP is part of each department's Continuity of Operations (COOP) that address various elements of the County's emergency management program. While the EOP is focused on short-term recovery, other plans provide details on the County's approach to mitigation, continuity, and other aspects of the emergency management. Those plans are referenced in this plan, as appropriate, and work in concert with the EOP.

- a. Storey County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- b. Storey County Hazards Mitigation Plan
- c. Storey County Debris Management Plan
- d. Storey County Sheltering and Mass Care Plan
- e. Storey County Transportation/Evacuation Plan

1.5.4 Regional Plans

The County is a partner in several regional planning efforts with the Quad Counties. The Quad Counties consist of Lyon, Douglas, Storey, and Carson City:

- a. Quad County Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Guide.
- b. Quad County Hazardous Materials Plan: Identifies Tier 2 and Extremely Hazardous Substances facilities as reported to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

1.6 Authorities

This EOP is issued in accordance with, and under the provisions of, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 414 and NRS 239C, authorizing Storey County to establish a local emergency management program referred to generally in this EOP as the Storey County Emergency Management Organization (EMO).

As approved by the Board of County Commissioners, the Storey County Emergency Management Department has been identified as the lead agency in the EMO. The County Emergency Management Director has the authority and responsibility for the organization, administration, and operations of the EMO (NRS 414.090). The Emergency Management Director may delegate any of these activities to designees, as appropriate.

Table 1-4 sets forth the Federal, State, and local legal authorities upon which the organizational and operational concepts of this EOP are based.

Table 1-4 Legal Authorities

Federal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Order 13347, July 2004, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness - Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Management of Domestic Incidents - National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) - National Incident Management System (NIMS) - National Preparedness Goal - National Response Framework (NRF) - Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public law 109-308, 2006. - Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness - Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended
State of Nevada
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NRS 412 – Appointment by Governor - NRS 239C – Homeland Security - NRS 239C.250 -270 – Emergency Plans - NRS 239.0115 – Application to Court provisions - NRS 244 – Counties: Government - NRS 244.335 – Grants power to regulate business. - NRS 245 – Appointments by County Commission - NRS 248 – Sheriffs - NRS 278 – Planning and Zoning - NRS 414 – Authorizes local emergency management programs (Nevada Civil Defense Act of 1953, as amended) - NRS 414A – Nevada Mutual Aid System - NRS 455.80 – 455.180 – Nevada One Call Law. This law requires Nevadans to call 1-800-227-2600 before they start digging, blasting, drilling, or any other kind of excavating. - NRS 459 – Governs the storage and transportation of hazardous materials. - NRS 474 – Fire Departments/Districts - Executive Order 2018-4 – Implementation of Nevada’s Statewide Resilience Strategy
Storey County
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storey County Hazardous Materials Ordinance 8.10.300-8.10.380 - Storey County Hazardous Materials Response Plan - Storey County Code, Chapter 2.20, Emergency Services (Ord. 12-242,2012)

1.7 Emergency Powers

1.7.1 Local Declaration of Emergency

Pursuant to Chapter 414, Nevada Revised Statutes, the county manager, or county commission can declare a local state of emergency. These declaration powers can also be delegated by any of the above authorized officials. A local declaration by the Board of County Commissioners allows for flexibility in managing resources under emergency conditions. Pursuant to section 414.090, NRS, when a declaration of emergency or disaster is made by the Board of County

Commissioners, the County has the power and authority:

- a. 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.
- b. To establish, as necessary, primary, and secondary emergency operations center to provide continuity of government, and direction and control of emergency operations.
- c. To assign or make available employees, property, and equipment relating to their county agencies and departments for emergency operation purposes.
- d. To request state assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual aid assistance by declaring a local state of emergency.
- e. To waive rules and regulations in the performance of public work, entering 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.
- f. Of taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

In the event of an emergency or disaster, the County will coordinate the emergency response effort within their jurisdiction. If necessary, the County will activate the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (NIMAC), an agreement for the exchange of emergency mutual aid assistance. This agreement is implemented strictly for emergency purposes. When the event is beyond the capacity of the local government, the County Emergency Management Department will request state assistance through the NVOC, to be coordinated by the NVOC Manager.

The District Attorney should review and advise County officials on possible liabilities arising from disaster operations, including the exercising any of the above powers.

1.7.1.1 Criteria for Declaring an Emergency

A declaration of emergency is needed if local government resources are or will be exhausted and a significant need exists for State and/or Federal resources.

1.7.1.2 Procedure for Declaring an Emergency

- a. Confirm that an emergency/disaster has occurred.
- b. Inform NDEM that a situation exists that may require the declaration of a County local emergency.
- c. Use Rapid Assessment Information.
- d. Identify the nature, severity, and potential impacts.

- e. Draft a local declaration of emergency with the support of:
 1. Policy Group
 2. Assistance from the District Attorney
 3. Assistance from the Emergency Management Team or EOC as needed.
 4. Use County forms available through the Emergency Management Department
 5. Convene the Board of County Commissioners to adopt the Declaration of Emergency
 6. Forward the emergency declaration along with the request for assistance to the Chief of NDEM.

1.7.2 State Assistance

Emergency assistance to local governments is available from the State and Federal governments when specific conditions are met. Some resources and assistance may be obtained without a local declaration of an emergency. Other resources and assistance require the Board of County Commissioners to declare that an emergency exists through a formal proclamation. Additional resources and assistance are available after the Governor declares a “State of Emergency.” Significant Federal resources and assistance become available if the President of the United States proclaims a Presidential Declaration.

1.7.2.1 Criteria

- a. Are resources deployed and/or obtained within local and State budgets determined to be sufficient to mitigate and eliminate the threat to life and property?
- b. Has the economy of the County been impaired beyond its capability to recover?

1.7.2.2 Procedure

- a. Plan and outline necessary resources that cannot be obtained locally.
- b. Obtain information on available funding mechanisms, laws, and ordinances.
- c. Contact the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM).
- d. Describe the situation.
 1. Provide a copy of the Rapid Assessment information to NDEM for review.
- e. Order resources necessary for appropriate response.
 1. Channel all requests through a central point of contact within the County.
 2. Remember that generally the County is initially responsible for costs of the resources obtained from the State.
- f. Plan for receipt of resources.
 1. Staging area(s).
 2. Distribution points.

1.7.3 Federal Assistance

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 and ensure that all appropriate state and local actions have been taken.

If the capabilities of the State are not sufficient to meet the requirements as determined by the Governor, Federal assistance may be requested. NDEM coordinates all requests for Federal

assistance through the NVOC. FEMA coordinates the Governor's Presidential request for assistance in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).

1.7.4 Available Resources

a. Without a local declaration:

1. Within the regular duties, budget, and authority of State and Federal agencies.
2. County may incur expenses for some or all resources.
3. Requests are made through:
 - Existing agreements with agencies.
 - Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM).

b. With a local declaration:

1. To augment local efforts in providing for life safety activities.
2. Expenses are generally the responsibility of the County.
3. Limited State resources are available at little to no cost, provided they are coordinated within normal State agency budget requirements.
4. Requests are coordinated through the Nevada Division of Emergency Management

c. With a state declaration:

1. All available State resources may be used for response and recovery efforts.
2. Resources are ordinarily provided from within the budget of a state agency coordinating resources.
3. The Governor's Emergency Contingency Fund may be used to augment budget and resource deficiencies.
4. Monetary resources are available through NRS 353,2705.2771 to provide for shortfalls in resource funding and recovery needs for public property.

d. With a Presidential declaration:

1. All Federal resources through activation of the National Response Framework.

1.7.5 Disaster Termination

A decision and action to formally terminate the emergency or disaster will be necessary at some time during an emergency event. The criteria and actions associated with the termination process are outlined below.

1.7.5.1 Criteria

- a. When the County determines that emergency or disaster response activities are no longer necessary to save lives and protect property.
- b. Where recovery is the primary concern necessary to reconstruct the infrastructure and to bring normalcy back to the lives of residents.

1.7.5.2 Process

- a. Analyze/identify/confirm that the emergency/disaster can be terminated using the above criteria and other information as available.
- b. The Policy Group (see 4.2.1) will draft a Termination of Emergency Resolution with assistance from the District Attorney and the Emergency Management Team, or EOC as needed, using County forms available from the District Attorney.

1.8 Continuity of Government

To successfully manage an organized response to emergencies, County government must continue to function during and after an emergency. The people to whom responsibilities have been assigned must be available to carry out their duties. If for some reason the primary individuals are not available, alternates must be pre-determined and familiar with their responsibilities.

1.8.1 Lines of Succession

The people to whom responsibilities have been assigned must know their assignments and be available to carry them. The County Emergency Manager will ensure responsible parties, including department leadership, are educated on lines of succession procedures. Emergencies may happen when some critical personnel are absent from the County. The emergency may isolate, incapacitate, or otherwise eliminate some critical personnel. To prepare for this occurrence, each primary County position has a pre-determined sequence of succession. Each person listed in the line of succession should be aware and familiar with his or her potential responsibilities.

Board of County Commissioners	Assessor's Office
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairman 2. Vice-Chairman 3. Board Member (by seniority) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessor 2. Chief Deputy Assessor 3. TBD
County Manager	Comptroller
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County Manager 2. Human Resources Director 3. TBD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comptroller 2. Management Analyst 3. TBD
Clerk/Treasurer	Community Development
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clerk-Treasurer 2. Deputy Court Clerk/Admin Asst 3. DMV Administrator/Admin Asst 4. Deputy Treasurer/Admin Asst 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Development Director 2. TBD
Communications	District Attorney
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistant Sheriff 2. Lead Sr. Communications Specialist 3. TBD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Attorney 2. Chief Deputy District Attorney 3. TBD
Business & Community Resources	Fire District
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business Resource Director 2. Community Resource Coordinator 3. County Grant Manager 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire Chief 2. Assistant Fire Chief 3. Battalion Chief/Fire Marshal
Emergency Management	Recorder

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Emergency Management Analyst 3. County Manager 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recorder 2. Deputy Recorder/Administrative Asst 3. Administrative Assistant
Planning	Information Technology
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. TBD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. TBD
Sheriff	Public Works
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sheriff 2. Undersheriff 3. Assistant Sheriff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. TBD

1.8.2 Preservation of Vital Records

Each County department must provide for the protection, accessibility, and recovery of the agency's vital records, systems, and equipment, which if irretrievable, lost, or damaged, will materially impair the agency's ability to conduct business or carry out essential functions. Each agency should have a maintenance program for the preservation and quality assurance of data and systems, which should consider the cost of protecting or reconstructing records weighed against the necessity of the information to achieving the agency mission.

For specific information on the protection of vital records go to the County’s Records Protection Plan administered by the Recorder/Auditor and considered a supporting plan to this EOP.

1.9 Administration and Logistics

1.9.1 Financial Management

During an emergency, the County may find it necessary to redirect County funds to effectively respond to the incident. This authority rests with the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). If an incident in the County requires major redirection of County fiscal resources, the BOCC will:

- a. Meet in emergency session to decide how to respond to the emergency funding needs.
- b. Declare a State of Emergency and request assistance through the State.
- c. If a quorum of Commissioners cannot be reached, and if a prompt decision will protect lives, County resources and facilities, or private property, the County Manager (or designee) may act on emergency funding requests. The BOCC will be advised of such actions as soon as practical.

The County Comptroller coordinates all finance and purchasing activities with the support of the County Clerk/Treasurer. Expenditure reports should be submitted to the Comptroller to identify budgetary shortfalls. The Comptroller will support procurement issues related to personnel, both volunteer and paid. In addition, copies of expense records and all supporting documentation should be submitted for filing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public

Assistance reimbursement requests. During activation of the County EOC, financial management will be handled by the Finance and Administration Section, staffed by the Comptroller. The Finance Section will:

- a. Obtain project number to track expenditures.
- b. Obtain petty cash for incidental EOC needs.
- c. Communicate Emergency Purchasing Procedures to all EOC staff.
- d. Follow County policy for emergency purchasing.
- e. Ensure records are maintained of emergency related expenditures.
- f. Help set priorities and coordinate available resources.
- g. Review FEMA procedures and requirements.
- h. Develop staffing availability and schedule.

1.9.2 Legal Support and Liability Issues

Legal support for emergency operations in Storey County is provided by the County District Attorney (DA) with support from the County Clerk/Treasurer. The DA will advise staff of necessary legal actions related to response and recovery efforts.

Liability issues and potential concerns among government agencies, private entities, and other response partners and across jurisdictions are addressed in existing mutual aid agreements and other formal memoranda established for the County and its surrounding areas.

1.9.3 Reporting and Documentation

Proper documentation and reporting during an emergency are critical for the County to receive reimbursement for emergency expenditures and to maintain a historical record of the incident. County staff will maintain thorough and accurate documentation throughout the course of an incident or event. Incident documentation should include:

- a. Incident and damage assessment reports.
- b. Incident command logs.
- c. Cost recovery forms.
- d. Incident critiques and After-Action Reports (AARs).

Costs will be documented in accordance with the County's existing procedures for financial accounting during emergencies.

Agencies and organizations involved in emergency incidents are responsible for maintaining their own records of expenditures incurred for the support of subsequent claims and should submit their claims and supporting information to the Storey County Comptroller for consolidation and subsequent submittal to the appropriate entity.

1.9.4 Cost Recovery

Storey County will generally seek the recovery of costs incurred for the response, abatement, and mitigation of hazardous materials releases and other emergencies where a culpable responsible party is identified. The Storey County Code, Section 2.20.090, provides authorization and sets forth the procedure for cost recovery.

1.10 Safety of Employees and Family

All department heads (or designees) are responsible for the safety of employees. Employees should attempt to contact their Department Head or supervisor within the first 24 hours following an incident. Emergency 911 should only be utilized if emergency assistance is needed. Agencies and departments with developed COOP plans should establish alternate facilities and staff locations, as applicable. Notification procedures for employee duty assignments will follow the required procedures established by each agency and department.

During biological incidents or public health emergencies, such as influenza pandemics, maintaining a resilient workforce is essential to performing the overall response activities required to protect the County and surrounding community from significant impacts to human lives and the economy. Thus, personnel should be provided with tools to protect themselves and their families while they provide health and medical services during a pandemic or other type of public health emergency.

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Potentially Storey County may be exposed to many hazards, any of which have the potential to cause damage and create casualties which could disrupt the community. Possible natural hazards include droughts, floods, earthquakes, windstorms, wildfires, volcano, avalanche/landslide, and winter storms. Human caused incidents such as a nuclear, biochemical, or conventional terrorism attacks may occur as well. Other disaster situations could develop from hazardous material accidents, health-related incidents, utility failure, and major transportation accidents.

2.1.1 Community Profile

This section describes the history, location, and geography of Storey County, as well as its governmental structure, demographic information, and current land use and development trends.

2.1.1.1 History, Location, and Geography

Storey County is in northwestern Nevada, bordered on the west and north by Washoe County, and on the east and south by Lyon County. The Truckee River Basin and Carson River Basin, along with associated streams, are the primary drainage systems within Storey County. The major transportation route to Virginia City is State Route 341, intersecting U.S. 395 near Reno via Geiger Grade and U.S. 50, southwest in Carson City. Interstate 80 (I-80) is 23 miles to the northwest in Reno. With 264 square miles of total land area, Storey County accounts for less than one-quarter of one percent of the State's total land area.

2.1.1.2 Government

The Storey County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) consists of three elected members. Each Commissioner is required to reside in one of three districts, which are equally divided among the County's population based on the census. Storey County does not have any incorporated jurisdictions. The County Master Plan identifies six population districts for planning purposes and the Nevada Division of Water Resources identifies five. As the County's governing board, the Board has vast responsibilities spanning from budgeting to policy enactment and enforcement.

2.1.1.3 Demographics

The 2022 U.S. Census QuickFacts estimates the total County population at 4,170. From April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2022, the percentage of change was an increase of 1.8%, there was a 2.4% increase for the State of Nevada during this same timeframe. Based on the U.S. Census 2022 estimates, the population profile for Storey County resembles the following: Individuals under 5 years of age account for 2.3% of the population, while 12.4% of the population is under 18 years of age, and 34.3% of the population is 65 years old or over.

2.1.1.4 Land Use and Development Trends

Storey County's Master Plan examines the development of six primary population areas:

Tahoe Reno Industrial District: Tahoe Reno Industrial Center (TRI) is a 107,000-acre park that encompasses a developable 30,000-acre industrial complex with pre-approved industrial and manufacturing uses. Approximately 20 million square feet of industrial space currently exists and is used by over 130 companies. Parcels range from 0.5 acres to over 5,000 acres. TRI provides for the presence of many potential resources and equipment for use during emergency operations, but also presents a potential increase to the community's overall risk.

Highlands District: The Highlands District is a residential district located north of Virginia City. Primary routes to access this area are Cartwright Road and Lousetown Road off State Highway 341. This district is heavily vegetated and is at high risk for wildland urban interface fire incidents.

Lockwood District: The Lockwood District encompasses the community of Lockwood off Interstate 80 in northern Storey County. The geography is dominated by the Truckee River and the surrounding slopes of the Truckee River canyon. The district includes a sensitive environmental area along the Truckee River. Industrial, commercial, and housing-related land uses are present in the area. The population is concentrated along the Interstate 80 and Union Pacific railroad transportation corridor.

Mark Twain Estates District: The Mark Twain Estates District is a residential district located east of Virginia City on the Lyon County line. This district is considered a 'bedroom community' to Carson City and Reno.

Virginia City/Gold Hill District: The Virginia City/Gold Hill District includes urban development of housing and commercial/industrial uses, as well as undeveloped range lands. Most of the area's population is concentrated in Virginia City. This area is a popular tourist attraction and is host to more than a million visitors annually, with some events seeing more than 7,500 tourists. The area's main geographic features include the east slope of the Virginia Range, and some environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., ephemeral streams, reservoirs, etc.) are in the vicinity as well. The major transportation routes for this area are State Routes 341 and 342, and DSR 79 (Six Mile Canyon Road). Virginia City is a National Historic District and issues of historic preservation should be considered during an emergency.

Painted Rock District: The Painted Rock District serves as an access point to the Derby Dam off Interstate 80. It has a small residential population, and the main hazardous materials concerns would be either transportation related (road/rail) or agricultural.

All the districts are within two miles of the County boundary; none are in the interior. With few exceptions, all the population of the County is in these six districts.

Unlike most of Nevada, where 87% is managed by Federal agencies, more than 90% Storey County is privately owned.

2.1.2 Threat/Hazard Identification

Through the hazard mitigation planning process, the County has identified the following natural and human caused disasters as potential significant hazards:

Hazard Type	Frequency	Magnitude	Average Score
Earthquakes	Low	High	7/10
Epidemic	Low	Low	2.3/10
Flood	High	High	5/10
Severe Weather	High	Moderate	4.6/10
Wildfire	High	High	6.4/10
Hazardous Material	Moderate	Low	4.33/10
Terrorism	Low	High	4/10
Drought	Moderate	Low	4.33/10
Volcano	Low	High	3.67/10
Transportation Accident	Moderate	Moderate	5/10
Utility Failure	Moderate	Moderate	2.67/10
Avalanche/Landslide	Low	Moderate	4.22/10

See the Storey County Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information regarding natural hazards for the area.

2.1.2.1 Avalanche

A snow avalanche is a swift, downhill-moving snow mass. The amount of damage is related to the size of the slide, type of avalanche, the composition and consistency of the material in the avalanche, the force and velocity of the flow, and the avalanche path. Avalanches usually occur on slopes 35 to 60 degrees and can occur on slopes of 25 to 35 degrees. The slope of Virginia City (30 to 35 degrees) indicates it is possible for an avalanche to occur there. The Geiger Grade slope (approximately 5 degrees) is significantly less likely to occur with any regularity.

2.1.2.2 Dam Failure and Ditches

Dam, ditch, and retention basin failures can result in the unintended releases or surges of impounded water resulting in downstream flooding. The high-velocity, debris-laden wall of water released from dam failures results in the potential for human casualties, economic loss, lifeline disruption, and environmental damage. Dam failures may involve either the total collapse of a dam, or other hazardous situations such as damaged spillways, overtopping from prolonged rainfall, or unintended consequences from normal operations. Severe storms with unusually high amounts of rainfall within a drainage basin, earthquakes, or landslides may cause or increase the severity of dam failure.

The Nevada Division of Water Resources lists six dams in Storey County. Of these dams, two are considered “high hazard,” one is considered “significant hazard,” and three are considered “low hazard.” The two high-hazard dams are privately owned and not considered to pose a significant threat to life or property. The first high-hazard dam is owned by the Tahoe Reno Industrial Center located approximately seven miles east of the Reno-Sparks area on I-80. The second high-hazard dam is owned by the United Mining Company and is in the Virginia City vicinity. Based on frequency of flooding in the past, the probability of future, damaging floods is high.

2.1.2.3 Drought

Drought is a prolonged period of dryness in which less precipitation than expected or needed occurs in a geographic location or climate over an extended period. For much of human history, drought and its devastations have been seen as an unpredictable, unavoidable calamity. However, that viewpoint is giving way to the recognition that climatic fluctuations occur everywhere and that periods of low precipitation are a normal, recurrent feature of climate.

Drought is commonly referenced in terms of its effects on crops, but crop damage or failure is only one of the effects of drought. Losses caused by drought range from direct environmental effects (e.g., crop loss or failure, livestock death or decreased production, wildland fire, impaired productivity of forest land, damage to fish habitat, loss of wetlands, and air quality effects) to social effects (e.g., economic, and physical hardship and increased stress on residents of a drought-stricken area).

Drought has a high probability of occurring in Storey County as shown by the historical records of each cycle varying in intensity.

See the Nevada State Drought Response Plan for additional information on this hazard.

2.1.2.4 Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. Earthquakes usually occur without warning and after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. The most common effect of earthquakes is ground motion, or the vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake.

There are at least 30 faults that could cause damage in the Reno-Carson City-Storey-Douglas region; however, it is the Mount Rose fault zone specifically profiled for this region in the publication, *Living with Earthquakes in Nevada* (developed by the Nevada Seismological Lab at the University of Nevada, Reno). Additionally, this fault was selected to profile in the (Hazards U.S.–Multi Hazard) (HAZUS-MH) earthquake model. As described in *Living with Earthquakes in Nevada*, the Mount Rose fault zone has a potential earthquake magnitude of 7.1, is 25 miles in length with a slip rate per year of 0.2 to 0.4 and averages about 2,000 to 10,000 years between earthquakes. Virginia City in Storey County is ranked third in the State for an 80 percent probability of a 5.5 magnitude earthquake to occur over the next 50 years, as described in the latest HAZUS modeling developed.

2.1.2.5 Epidemic

A disease is a pathological (unhealthy or ill) condition of a living organism or part of the organism that is characterized by an identifiable group of symptoms or signs. A disease can affect any living organism, including people, animals, and plants, and directly (via infection) and indirectly (via secondary impacts) harm these living things. An epidemic is a disease that affects an unexpected number of people or sentinel animals at one time.

While the West Nile Virus and Norovirus have been reported in Nevada, there have been no recorded outbreaks in Storey County. However, the large number of tourists that visit the County

and daily flux of people to and from the TRI area elevate the risk of an epidemic as seen during COVID-19.

2.1.2.6 Expansive Soils

Soils and soft rock that tend to swell or shrink because of changes in moisture content are commonly known as expansive soils. Changes in soil volume present a hazard primarily to structures built on top of expansive soils. The most extensive damage occurs to highways and streets.

According to the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, the Comstock area, which is described as located primarily within the interior of the County, poses concern for expansive soil risks. The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology maintains expansive soil hazard maps and vulnerability data.

2.1.2.7 Flash Floods

Flash floods typically originate from slow-moving storms that can generate immense volumes of rainfall and a rapid rise in water levels. The flash floods themselves quickly reach high velocities, and often carry debris. Flash floods can strike a community with little to no warning within six hours of heavy rain or rain and snowmelt, dam or levee failure and may bring 10 to 20 feet of water. These events can move boulders the size of small cars, uproot trees, destroy structures and facilities, erode roadways, sweep away vehicles, and create new water channels. An erodibility index (the sensitivity of soils to the effects of wind and water on the soil structure) will greatly determine the soil's water and wind erosion potential as well as the impact from heavy rains and flash floods. Flash flood intensity is proportionate to rainfall intensity and duration, and is affected by watershed steepness and vegetation, stream gradient, natural and artificial flood storage areas, and streambed and floodplain configurations. Urban areas are more vulnerable to flash flooding because of development, land clearing, drainage system construction, and unobstructed channels such as roads, parking lots and ditches. Wildfires may also contribute to flash floods and landslides by removing vegetation and altering soil conditions.

Flash floods have occurred along the Truckee River, affecting the communities of Lockwood and Patrick, causing minor mudslides, and leaving 4 to 5 inches of debris on roads in the area. Flash floods have occurred down Long Valley Creek affecting the Rainbow Bend subdivision. In the southern portion of the County, Gold Hill, and the Mark Twain/Six-Mile Canyon area commonly experiences flash floods, washing out bridges and leaving flooding debris in the roadways. Flash floods have occurred in the Geiger Grade area, where boulders were washed onto the road, and in the Virginia City Highlands area where in 20 minutes, 1.23 inches of rain fell, washing out roads and delaying the transport of fire equipment. Based on previous occurrences, Storey County can expect to experience a damaging flash flood every two years.

2.1.2.8 Riverine Floods

Riverine floodplains range from narrow, confined channels in the steep valleys of mountainous and hilly regions to wide, flat areas in plains and coastal regions. The amount of water in the floodplain is a function of the size and topography of the contributing watershed, the regional and local climate, and land-use characteristics. Flooding in steep, mountainous areas is usually

confined, strikes with less warning time, and has a short duration. Larger rivers typically have longer, more predictable, flooding sequences and broad floodplains. Localized flooding may occur outside of recognized drainage channels or delineated floodplains because of a combination of locally heavy precipitation, increased surface runoff, and inadequate facilities for drainage and stormwater conveyance. Such events frequently occur in flat areas and in urbanized areas with large impermeable surfaces. Local drainage may result in “nuisance flooding,” in which streets or parking lots are temporarily closed and minor property damage occurs.

The principal source of flooding in Storey County is the Long Valley Creek. The Truckee River is located along the northern border between Storey and Washoe Counties. Although the Truckee River generates a damaging flood roughly every ten years, the damage is usually in Washoe County. However, on those occasions when the damage flows into Storey County, residential and business structures generally between Lockwood and Clark are affected due to the Long Valley Creek being unable to drain into the Truckee River. In the southern portion of the County flooding is mapped in the Gold Hill and Six Mile Canyon areas.

2.1.2.9 Hailstorm

Hail develops within a low-pressure front as warm air rises rapidly in the upper atmosphere and is subsequently cooled, leading to the formation of ice crystals. This cycle continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted by the updraft winds and falls to the earth. The higher the temperature at the earth’s surface, the stronger the updraft, thereby increasing the amount of time the hailstones are developed. As hailstones are suspended longer within the atmosphere, they become larger. Other factors impacting the size of hailstones include storm-scale wind profile, elevation of freezing level, and the mean temperature and relative humidity of the downdraft air. Hail can occur as part of a severe thunderstorm.

Hail is known locally to occur annually during thunderstorm events. Based on the recorded occurrences in Storey County, the location, extent, and probability of future hailstorm events can be estimated to occur approximately every five to seven years somewhere within the County boundaries but not to such a degree as to cause damages or warrant a state declaration.

2.1.2.10 Hazardous Materials Events

Hazardous materials include hundreds of substances that pose a significant risk to humans. These substances may be highly toxic, reactive, corrosive, flammable, radioactive, or infectious.

In Storey County, a hazardous materials event is most likely to occur along the major transportation corridors, including State Route 341, the Geiger Grade, I-80, and railroad tracks. Trucks and rail cars that use these transportation corridors and railroad tracks commonly carry a variety of hazardous materials, including gasoline and other petroleum products, along with other chemicals known to cause human health problems. Another possibility of hazardous material releases is from any number of businesses located at the Tahoe-Reno Industrial Center (TRI) in McCarran just south of I-80. A fire station was built and is currently operational at the TRI complex.

2.1.2.11 Caving Ground (Mine Collapse)

The area around abandoned mine openings and open pits can be weak and cave-in without

warning. Cave-ins are obviously dangerous. Areas that are likely to cave-in are often hard to detect. A minor disturbance, such as vibrations caused by walking or speaking, may cause a cave-in. The top of a mine shaft is especially dangerous. The rock at the surface is often decomposed and timbers may be decayed or missing; therefore, walking anywhere near a shaft opening should be avoided. The whole area is often ready and waiting to slide into the shaft, which can be hundreds of feet deep.

The Nevada Division of Minerals has inventoried 175 abandoned mine hazard locations between 1989 and June 10, 2009, in Storey County. Each of the 175 sites are provided with an individual identification number and includes the geo-address, rank for each hazard to include degree and type, as well as providing details of the mine visibility. All sites include a detailed description of the status of the hazard at the time of the inspection. There are approximately an additional 30 more category descriptions for each hazard site. Although the data collected on each hazard site are extensive, the Nevada Division of Minerals states they have only a portion of the estimated sites inventoried. With the mining history past and present so densely concentrated in the Virginia City and Gold Hill areas abandoned mines are acknowledged to be a current hazard and one that will persist well into the future. Without an in-depth study not only in Storey County but throughout the State of Nevada the extent of the risk to life and property has not yet been fully defined but can only be speculated upon considering the deepest of the known shafts are measured at 3,300 feet.

2.1.2.12 Severe Winter Storm

Winter storms can bring heavy rain or snow, high winds, extreme cold, and ice storms. In Nevada, winter storms begin with cyclonic weather systems in the northern Pacific Ocean or Aleutian Islands that can cause massive low-pressure storm systems to sweep across the western states. Winter storms plunge southward from Arctic regions and drop heavy amounts of snow and ice. The severity of winter storms is generally minor. However, a heavy accumulation of ice can create hazardous conditions. Additionally, a large winter-storm event can also cause exceptionally high rainfall that persists for days, resulting in heavy flooding.

In Storey County, snowstorms occur on an annual basis during the winter months of December through March; July and August are the only months in which there are no days registering even trace amounts of snow.

2.1.2.13 Terrorism

Throughout human history, there have been many threats to the security of nations. These threats have brought large-scale losses of life, the destruction of property, widespread illness and injury, the displacement of large numbers of people, and devastating economic loss. Such actions fall within the realm of terrorism.

Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; cyber-attacks (computer-based); and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological weapons.

High-risk targets for acts of terrorism include both military and civilian governmental facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large

public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Furthermore, terrorists can spread fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail.

There are two known events to have occurred in Storey County. An incident occurred in the River District (now TRI) where valves were knocked off railroad tank cars causing a release. The incident was classified as property damage with terrorism implications. An FBI investigation was initiated when a radiological device was stolen from the Reno area and recovered in the Lockwood area of Storey County where it had been hidden. The Lockwood area is west of TRI.

2.1.2.14 Wildfire

A wildfire is a type of fire that spreads by consumption of vegetation. It often begins unnoticed, spreads quickly, and is usually signaled by dense smoke that may be visible from miles around. Wildfires can be caused by human activities, such as arson or campfires, or by natural events such as lightning. Wildfires are not confined to forests but can easily ignite in other areas with ample vegetation, such as sagebrush or cheatgrass. Additionally, wildfires can be classified as urban fires, interface or intermix fires, and prescribed fires.

Nevada is susceptible to wildfires from weather that may range from prolonged periods of drought to periods that are marked by above-average precipitation. Storey County is susceptible to this hazard, particularly in wildland urban interface areas such as the Highlands District.

2.1.2.15 Wind

Winds are horizontal flows of air that blow from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. Wind strength depends on the difference between the high- and low-pressure systems and the distance between them. Therefore, a steep pressure gradient causing strong winds can result from a large pressure difference or a short distance between a high- and low-pressure system or a combination of these factors.

Wind and windstorms are common events in Nevada. The Sierra Nevada and the ranges of Nevada are well exposed to the upper-air winds and therefore experience a winter maximum wind power. Where the mountain ranges and ridgelines are oriented perpendicular to the free-air flow, these winds may be further enhanced. Additionally, these ranges are large enough to separate adjacent air basins. The unequal heating of these basins during spring and summer produces airflow over some of these barriers. This flow results in wind speeds that are higher than those that would be found if only the upper-air winds produced the wind resource of the mountains.

Overall, the wind hazard in Storey County has been perceived as a low-risk hazard, because the impact is small in scope compared to that of flash floods or earthquakes. As the communities throughout Storey County continue to grow, reported wind damages may begin to occur more.

2.2 Capability Assessment

Table 2-2 Core Capabilities by Mission Area

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Intelligence and Information Sharing Interdiction and Disruption Screening, Search, and Detection		Community Resilience Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazard Identification	Infrastructure Systems	
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identify Verification Cybersecurity Physical Protective Measures Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Critical Transportation Environmental Response/Health and Safety Fatality Management Services Fire Management and Suppression Logistics and Supply Chain Management Mass Care Services Mass Search and Rescue Operations On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement Operational Communications Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services Situational Assessment	Economic Recovery Health and Social Services Housing Natural and Cultural Resources

The availability of the County’s physical and staff resources may limit the County’s capability to conduct short and long-term response actions on an independent basis. County response

capabilities are also limited during periods when essential staff is on vacation, sick, or under furlough due to budgetary constraints. Table 2-2 identifies the five mission areas and their respective core capabilities as identified in the federal National Preparedness Goal.

2.3 Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) are owned and operated by the County or local partners and are essential to the County's security, public health and safety, and its economic vitality. CIKR includes the assets, systems, networks, and functions that provide vital services to the county, state, region, and nation. Emergencies, natural hazards, and terrorist attacks on CIKR could significantly disrupt those activities, produce cascading effects and result in large-scale human suffering, property destruction, economic loss and damage public confidence and morale.

Key facilities that should be considered in infrastructure protection planning include:

- a. Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water reactive materials.
- b. Government facilities, such as departments, agencies, and administrative offices.
- c. Housing likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a hazard event.
- d. Sheriff's Department and substations, fire stations, vehicle and equipment storage facilities, and emergency operations centers.
- e. Public and private utilities and infrastructure that are vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to areas damaged by hazard events.

2.4 Assumptions and Limitations

2.4.1 Assumptions

The following assumptions have been made in the process of formulating this plan:

- a. Emergencies and disasters will affect Storey County, some of which may exceed the County's capabilities to provide timely and effective response to meet the needs of the community.
- b. Emergency incidents will require coordinated and timely response from Storey County's emergency responders, the private sector, and other entities.
- c. Agencies within Storey County may not be able to provide all necessary response personnel and equipment to mitigate emergencies.
- d. Storey County will seek cooperative assistance from regional partners and key stakeholders to implement this plan.
- e. Most minor emergencies will be handled routinely by local emergency response agencies.
- f. Most moderate emergencies will be handled at the field level under established local procedures with some outside resources.
- g. Most major emergencies will involve significant local personnel and resources, and substantial assistance from outside resources, including other governmental and private entities.

- h. Essential County services will be maintained as conditions permit.
- i. A major emergency or disaster may cause damage to buildings, roads and/or utilities. This damage may severely hamper emergency response and disrupt County services. Some areas may be inaccessible for some time and utilities may be disrupted for an extended period.
- j. The circumstances that determine the outcome of emergency incidents are so numerous and unpredictable that the environment in which an emergency response may occur is uncertain.
- k. State support of local emergency operations will be based on the principle of self-help. County government will be responsible for using all available local resources as a prerequisite for requesting assistance from the State.
- l. The County, its departments, and organizations, will initiate and perform those activities needed to save lives, protect people, and minimize impacts to property and the environment. These activities will occur before formal notification, and during response, relief, and recovery operations.
- m. Some residents will develop individual and family disaster plans and maintain essential supplies to be self-sustaining for a minimum of 72 hours.
- n. Some neighborhoods will form groups to help each other.
- o. Spontaneous response by residents will occur. Such responses can be used and directed to form coordinated actions supporting County efforts.
- p. Storey County, the Storey County Emergency Management Department, and the Storey County Local Emergency Planning Committee will continue to develop, revise, and improve this Plan.
- q. Some businesses will develop plans for emergencies, disasters, and business resumption.
- r. Some businesses will develop and coordinate their emergency plans and procedures to care for their employees, visitors, guests, and tourists.

2.4.2 Limitations

Storey County and the emergency response agencies within the County recognize they may have significant limitations regarding emergency incidents.

- a. The County and the emergency response agencies cannot guarantee that they will be able to respond in the manner set forth in this plan or as they would hope to do in any given emergency. The effects of an emergency may damage, destroy, or overwhelm their facilities and resources.
- b. The County and emergency response agencies intend to make all reasonable effort to respond in accordance with this plan, within the limitations of the specific incident(s), and with the information and resources available. The County and local emergency response agencies may not have all the resources needed to adequately respond to significant emergency incidents. The County will require the assistance of the public, other neighboring jurisdictions, State, and Federal organizations.
- c. County and local emergency response agencies' support for this plan and other related emergency management functions is limited by available funding, staffing, and competing needs. Services and response levels may be less than those planned for due to funding and staffing constraints.

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

3.1 General

The primary responsibility for the response to and recovery from major emergencies and disasters rests with local government. Storey County intends to act and seek assistance as necessary to limit the effects of emergencies on life safety, property protection and protection of the environment.

Highlighted below are basic concepts that guide the County's emergency management activities:

- a. The preservation of life shall take precedence over property and environmental protection.
- b. Activities across all emergency management mission areas will be initiated, coordinated, and managed in accordance with the procedures, organizational structure, management system, strategies and concepts specified in this plan and its related documents. County departments and agencies will perform the emergency and management functions set forth in this plan.
- c. Emergency activities will be initiated and conducted by Storey County and its agencies to the full extent of their resource capabilities, including resources available through cooperative aid agreements.
- d. The County may request State and/or Federal assistance through the Nevada Division of Emergency Management when County resources are not adequate to effectively respond to a situation.
- e. Both the community's general approach to emergencies and more specific response actions reflects the community's personnel, training, equipment, and other resource limitations. Roles and responsibilities outlined for functions and/or agencies may include tasks that must be performed by outside resources.
- f. All actions taken are to be commensurate with the emergency or incident hazards and personnel, training, and equipment limitations.
- g. The County, or its authorized agencies, upon approval of the Board of County Commissioners, may establish necessary supplemental and cooperative aid agreements to augment effective emergency response and recovery.

3.2 Emergency Management Mission Areas

This plan adheres to the emergency management principle of all-hazards planning, which is predicated on the fact that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not hazard-specific. It should be noted that this is an Emergency Operations Plan and is focused on response and short-term recovery actions. Nevertheless, this EOP impacts and is informed by activities conducted before and after any emergency operations take place and is designed to assist the County in the following five mission areas:

- a. **Preventing**, avoiding, or stopping a threatened or an actual incident.
- b. **Protecting** residents, visitors and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows County interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
- c. **Mitigating** the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.

- d. **Responding** quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.
- e. **Recovering** through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of the community when affected by a disaster.

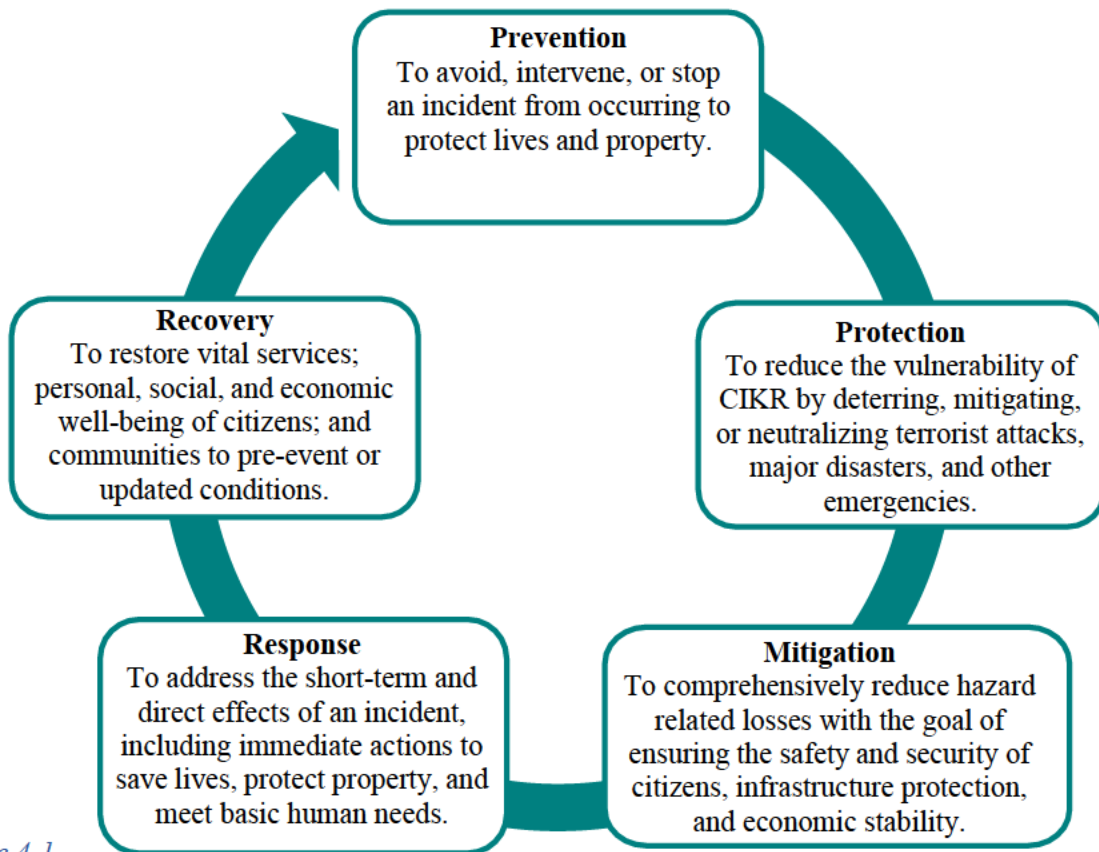


Figure 4-1
Emergency Management Mission Areas

3.3 County Emergency Levels

Storey County uses the emergency levels illustrated in Table 3-1 as thresholds upon which it will activate its EMO.

Table 3-1 Storey County Emergency Level Activation Guidelines

Emergency Level	Event/Situation	Activation	Members
Minor	Developing situation or event that may eventually pose a significant threat or require the response of multiple County agencies	By Emergency Management Director	As requested, or needed
	Unusual occurrences with severe potential impacts on public health and safety and/or the environment	By Emergency Management Director	As requested, or needed
	Severe Weather Issuance	By Emergency Management Director	As requested, or needed
	Significant incident involving two or more departments	By Emergency Management Director or Incident Commander	As requested, or needed
	Earthquake Advisory/Prediction Level One	By Emergency Management Director	As requested, or needed
	Incident requiring limited coordination and/or support assistance	As requested by Incident Commander or Department Head	As requested, or needed
Moderate	Situation where there is a need to determine if EOC activation is needed	By Emergency Management Director or Incident Commander	As requested, or needed
	To assist the EOC Manager with advice, analysis, technical information, and coordination	By the EOC Manager	As requested, or needed
Major	To assist the EOC Manager with advice, analysis, technical information, and coordination	By the EOC Manager	As requested, or needed

3.4 Response Priorities

Response activities are taken immediately after an incident and a transition into recovery activities will take place as soon as conditions permit. Both response and recovery activities can take place concurrently until the life safety and protective actions are completed.

- a. **Lifesaving:** Efforts to save lives and implement operations to minimize risks to public health and safety.
- b. **Property:** Actions to reduce impacts to critical infrastructure and key resources and minimize property damage.
- c. **Environment:** Activities to mitigate long-term impacts to the environment.

3.4.1 Short-Term Recovery

It is the responsibility of government to assist the public and private sector with recovery from disaster. A widespread disaster will likely impact the ability of businesses to function, disrupt employment, interrupt government services and impact tax revenues. Recovery is one of the four phases of emergency management. This EOP is not a recovery plan; that document is separate. However, both response and recovery activities often take place concurrently until life safety and protective actions are completed. Recovery operations are the actions taken to protect lives and property while helping impacted areas of the County meet basic needs and resume self-sufficiency, returning to a “new normal” for the community.

- a. **Damage Assessment:** Determine structure impacts to the County.
- b. **Debris Removal:** Coordination of debris collection and removal.
- c. **Infrastructure Restoration:** Coordination of repair and restoration activities.

Short-term recovery involves the restoration of critical services such as communications, water supply, sewage service, emergency medical capabilities and power, as well as garbage and debris removal. These functions must recover early in the incident to support life, health, and safety of the population, and to support response missions.

3.5 Incident Management

Upon implementation of all or part of this EOP, the Incident Commander (or designee) will immediately take the following actions:

- a. Alert threatened populations and initiate evacuation as necessary.
- b. Initiate emergency sheltering procedures with the Red Cross and other community partners if evacuation procedures are activated.
- c. Instruct appropriate County emergency service providers to activate necessary resources.
- d. Assign radio frequencies and communications equipment, implement a communications plan, and confirm interoperability among EOC staff and response agencies.
- e. Request the Board of County Commissioners to prepare and submit a formal declaration of emergency through the County Emergency Management Department when it is determined that local resources will not meet the needs of local emergency operations.
- f. Prepare to staff the County EOC as appropriate for the incident with maximum 12- hour shifts.

- g. County personnel and support staff will be deployed to restore normal activity and provide essential community services as soon as possible following the emergency.

3.5.1 Activation

When an emergency arises and it is determined that the normal organization and functions of County government are insufficient to effectively meet response requirements, the Incident Commander will recommend implementation of all or part of this EOP. In addition, the Incident Commander may request activation of the County EOC based on an emergency's type, size, severity, and anticipated duration. An emergency declaration is not required to implement the EOP or activate the EOC. Concurrently, all involved County emergency services will implement their respective plans, procedures, and processes and will provide the EOC with the following information:

- a. Operational status.
- b. Readiness and availability of essential resources.
- c. Changing conditions and status of resources (personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, etc.)
- d. Significant concerns and issues dealing with potential or actual loss of life or property.

3.5.2 Notification and Warning

Notification includes all initial actions necessary to inform local, state, and federal response and regulatory agencies that a hazardous materials incident has occurred. It is imperative that all responding agencies and facilities coordinate their efforts for a safe and effective response.

- a. The first person aware of a possible incident should contact Storey County Communications Center, usually via 9-1-1.
- b. The dispatcher should follow Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to dispatch first responder units to the scene according to the reported nature of the call and Notification and Response Levels listed below. The Communications Center will initiate the notification of additional response agencies as required.
- c. When the potential or existence of an emergency incident is confirmed, the incident command should request notification of applicable outside agencies and request appropriate additional assistance through the Communications Center.

Upon determination of the appropriate incident level, Storey County will make the notifications and activations described in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Emergency Level Notification Guidelines

Level	Description	Criteria	Notifications and Activations
3	MINOR EMERGENCY -- may be handled within the normal day-to-day organization and procedures of the County.	Can be handled within capabilities of initial responders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storey County Fire Protection District • Storey County Sheriff's Office • Other Law Enforcement with jurisdiction • Appropriate County Departments • Appropriate Utilities • Notifications per specific plans/procedures
2	MODERATE EMERGENCY -- has special characteristics, affects large numbers of people, or affects a large area requiring resources outside the County's normal emergency response organization.	More complex, usually requires significant resource commitment and/or expertise beyond normal capabilities of County response agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Responders (Per Level 1) • Special Response Teams or Mutual Aid Resources per normal procedures • County Emergency Management Department • NV Division of Emergency Management • County Manager • Board of County Commissioners • County EOC personnel as needed. • Other personnel and agencies as needed
1	MAJOR EMERGENCY -- significantly exceeds local capabilities, affects sizeable portion of the County's population or area, has, or is expected to have considerable impact on lives, property, the environment and/or public health	Most complex, usually requires major resource commitment beyond normal local/mutual aid response capabilities, and/or state and federal agency intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Responders (Per Levels 1 & 2) • Special Response Teams or Mutual Aid Resources per normal procedures • County Emergency Management Department • NV Division of Emergency Management • County Manager • Board Of County Commissioners • County EOC Personnel • Special Resources as requested. • Federal Agencies as needed. • Other Personnel and Agencies as needed.

Storey County may access the Emergency Alert System (EAS) in accordance with local procedures to provide emergency information across a variety of warning technologies. Decisions to activate the EAS will be made by Authorized Originators (Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, and Fire Services) in consultation with the Public Information Officer and supporting state and federal partners including the National Weather Service.

In addition to the EAS, the County may utilize a series of methods to alert the public of a potential incident. These methods include the following:

- a. National Warning System

- b. AMBER Alert
- c. Silver Alert
- d. National Weather Service
- e. Reverse Dialing System
- f. Local Media Outlets
- g. Route Alert and Door-to-Door Warning
- h. Social Media
- i. Amateur Radio
- j. Sirens and Mobile Public Address Systems
- k. Electronic Signs
- l. Public Health and Medical Warnings

Refer to the Nevada Emergency Alert System Plan and Storey County Emergency Public Warning and Public Information Plan for additional details.

3.5.3 Communications

Emergency communications will conform to the policies and procedures outlined in ESF 2 – Communications.

- a. Communications between the Emergency Operations Center and Incident Commands or the State Emergency Operations Center will be primarily by telephone.
- b. The telephone is the preferred means of communications for on-site to off-site communications. Radio communications will be on frequencies designated in accordance with the emergency event’s communications plan. Additional frequencies and nets may be established for emergency communications based on need and the event’s communications plan.
- c. In the event of a loss of primary communications, alternate forms of communication will be employed in accordance with the ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Guide.
- d. Communications between responders will generally be by handheld or mobile radios on site.
- e. Radio frequencies will be used in conformance with the information provided in the Emergency Management Logistics Guide. Additional frequencies and nets may be established for emergency communications pursuant to the emergency event’s communications plan.
- f. Other responding agencies without the County’s emergency radio frequency capabilities will report to the Emergency Operations Center or Incident Command Post(s) to receive compatible radio equipment.

3.5.3.1 Interoperability

To the extent possible, the County will maintain the ability of emergency management/response personnel to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video in real time, when needed, and when authorized. It is essential that these communications systems be capable of interoperability, as successful emergency management and incident response operations require the continuous flow of critical information among jurisdictions, disciplines, organizations, and agencies.

Interoperability planning requires accounting for emergency management and incident response contingencies and challenges. Interoperability plans should include considerations of governance, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), technology, training and exercises, and usage within the context of the stress and chaos of a major response effort.

Coordinated decision making between agencies and jurisdictions is necessary to establish proper and coherent governance and is critical to achieving interoperability. Agreements and SOPs should clearly articulate the processes, procedures, and protocols necessary to achieve interoperability.

See ESF 2 – Communications for more details.

3.5.4 Information and Planning

Early recognition of hazards, potential risks and emergency situations are essential. Initial responsibility for emergency assessment lies with the first responding units. Responding units should gather, evaluate, and report information regarding the general situation before undertaking actions that would place them in potentially unsafe situations or environments. Ongoing emergency assessment should be conducted as a function of the EOC. Evaluation and information gathering activities are necessary to provide for the public and responders safety and to carry out needed response and recovery activities.

Effective emergency management depends on effective planning activities during an emergency or disaster. Emergency planning is necessary for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information to the appropriate emergency responders.

Every emergency needs some type of action plan. For small, short duration emergencies, the plan does not have to be written. For large, extended, or complex emergencies, a plan should be written. Information is needed to understand the current situation, predict a probable course of incident events, and prepare alternate strategies and control operations for the incident. Activities may include the following:

- d. Data gathering and analysis.
- e. Developing alternatives.
- f. Conducting planning meetings.
- g. Preparing action plans.
- h. Preparing After-Action Reports.

3.5.4.1 Situational Awareness

This plan should be implemented within the context of the event or incident the County is facing. Constant situational awareness is essential to maintaining a forward-leaning posture that facilitates rapid response. Situational awareness refers to the ongoing process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react quickly and effectively. Situational awareness comprises an interactive process of sharing and evaluating information from multiple sources, integrating communications, and reporting activities, and forecasting or predicting

incidents to detect and monitor threats and hazards. These activities are the basis for advice, alert and warning, intelligence- and information-sharing, technical assistance, consultations, notifications, and informed decision making at all interagency and intergovernmental levels, as well as on the part of the private sector and the public. Considerations that may increase the complexity of an event and heighten the need for good situational awareness include:

- a. Impacts to life, property, and the economy.
- b. Community and responder safety.
- c. Potential hazardous materials.
- d. Weather and other environmental influences.
- e. Likelihood of cascading events or incidents.
- f. Potential crime scene (including terrorism).
- g. Political sensitivity, external influences, and media relations.
- h. Area involved and jurisdictional boundaries.

3.5.4.2 Intelligence Gathering

While the Planning Section handles the operational and situational intelligence described above, the Intelligence/Investigations function gathers and reports information related to criminal and terrorist activities. Information handled under this function may lead to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or those involved), including terrorist incidents. It may also help determine the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins.

Gathering timely and accurate outside intelligence and establishing procedures for analyzing that data and distributing it to the right people are both critical to responding to an incident effectively. The County may choose to identify an intelligence position in its command structure. This position may be included as part of an expanded Command staff, or it may fall to the Planning Section Chief or designee.

Sensitive information may be coordinated through the Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC).

See ESF 5 – Information and Planning for more details.

3.5.5 Resource Management

The Incident Commander has the overall responsibility for establishing resource priorities. In a situation where resource allocations are in dispute, the Board of County Commissioners has the final allocation authority. The Logistics and Planning Sections have primary responsibility for coordinating the resource management effort.

Under emergency conditions, members of the EOC staff will allocate resources according to the following guidelines:

- a. Deploy resources according to the following priorities:
 1. Protection of life.
 2. Protection of property.
 3. Protection of the environment.
- b. Distribute resources in a manner that provides the most benefit for the number of local

- resources expended.
- c. Coordinate citizen appeals for assistance through the Public Information Officer (PIO) at the EOC. Local media will be used to provide residents with information about where to make these requests.
 - d. Escalate the activation of other available resources by activating mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions.
 - e. Should the emergency be of such magnitude that all local resources are committed or expended, request assistance from the State for State and Federal resources.
 - f. Activation of State and/or Federal resources will be accomplished in a timely manner through an emergency declaration and request for assistance from the State.

3.5.5.1 Volunteer and Donations Management

County emergency operations are conducted to ensure the most efficient and effective use of unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support events and incidents.

The County Emergency Management Department will coordinate and manage volunteer services and donated goods through appropriate liaisons assigned at the County EOC, with support from the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer organizations. These activities are intended to maximize benefits without hindering emergency response operations. Procedures for accessing and managing these services during an emergency will follow NIMS/ICS standards. Elements of the County's volunteer and donations management program may include:

- a. Activation of the Volunteer and Donations Management function within the County's emergency management organization to address volunteer and donations management including coordination with neighboring jurisdictions and the State's donation management system.
- b. Implementation of a system for tracking and utilizing volunteers and donations (including cash contributions).
- c. Coordination with the State and local volunteer agencies and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster groups.
- d. Establishment of facilities such as a warehouse and volunteer reception center.
- e. Methods and sites for collection, sorting, managing, and distributing in-kind contributions, including methods for disposing of or refusing goods that are not acceptable.
- f. Communications support such as coordination of a call center and public information.
- g. Procedures to verify and/or vet voluntary organizations and/or organizations operating relief funds.

3.5.5.2 Resource Typing

The County types its resources through the Statewide Resource Manager Program to better address resource and supply needs during an emergency. Resource typing is a method for standardizing nomenclature, used when requesting equipment and managing resources during an incident; NIMS approves this method for ordering supplies and providing mutual aid to partners during an emergency.

Within many of the resource types are divisions for size, power, or quantity. These are commonly listed as Type I, Type II, Type III, and so on. If interpreted properly, a resource typing list can increase the usefulness of the tools requested in an emergency and may reduce costs by eliminating orders for equipment that are inaccurate or inappropriate for the situation. Response personnel and support staff should practice using resource typing lists and become familiar with the standard terminology for commonly requested resources.

3.5.5.3 Credentialing of Personnel

The County will coordinate efforts around planning for credentialing of personnel with the State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management.

See ESF 7 – Logistics Management & Resource Support for more details.

3.5.6 Cybersecurity

Cyber security is an additional concern during both normal operations and emergency situations. Information Technology (IT) specialists are involved in EOC security protocols, and the following tasks should be addressed:

- a. Development of a cyber security system: Malware and viruses can allow hackers to access confidential and proprietary information within the EOC network. Technology departments are developing cyber security tools to prevent such attacks.
- b. Identified weaknesses throughout the system: IT specialists are identifying areas that are especially prone to attack or have inherent weaknesses. Information stored online can have considerable vulnerability to attacks, and steps are being taken to lessen this vulnerability.
- c. Establishment of web access policies: Personnel are educated on the risks posed by certain types of websites and the risks of opening suspicious emails. In addition, policies are in place to decrease the likelihood of a security breach.

See ESF 17 – Cybersecurity for more details.

3.5.7 Emergency Public Information

Emergency public information involves developing, coordinating, and disseminating information to the public, coordinating officials, and incident management and responders under all hazard conditions. To ensure that appropriate information is distributed to all populations within the community, the EMO will seek to develop public and private partnerships with fixed and mobile service providers, local officials, and State agencies, representatives from access and functional needs populations such as non-English-speakers and the disabled community, staff from nonprofit emergency support organizations, representatives from fixed facilities, third-party emergency alert and telephone notification vendors, and broadcasters. These partnerships help inform overall guidance of emergency public information message development, standards of practice, and evaluation tools, and help refine public information plans and procedures.

The PIO is a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public, media, and other agencies during all emergency mission phases. During an emergency, the PIO gathers, verifies, coordinates, and disseminates accurate, accessible, and timely information and is an

important link between the EMO and the community. The information the PIO provides to a community can call people to action, educate, and inform, change behavior and attitudes, create a positive impression of the EMO, and prepare the community for an emergency.

3.5.7.1 Methods of Public Information Dissemination

Clear, accurate, and consistent information must be disseminated to the public during an emergency for the public to take appropriate protective actions. The information must be distributed in a variety of methods to ensure accessibility and comprehensive penetration of the message. Methods of public information dissemination include the following:

- a. **Press releases** – A press release is a prepared written news release that uses current data and information.
- b. **Media briefing or conference** – A briefing is an exchange of information on a single topic and typically includes a question-and-answer period, whereas a conference is a gathering of media where reporters expect to be able to ask questions on a variety of topics.
- c. **Print Media** – Print media, including newspapers and magazines, allow PIOs to disseminate public information, such as detailed information, background, and input from subject matter experts.
- d. **Radio** – In addition to warnings issued by the EAS, radio allows PIOs to release audio clips and sound bites to the public.
- e. **Television** – PIOs may utilize television to disseminate visuals, sound bites, and graphics to the public.
- f. **Internet** – The internet is a dynamic communication conduit that includes webpages, RSS feeds, and email and can be used as a strategic path for sharing information during an emergency.
- g. **Newsletters/Mailers** – Information sent directly to the public can provide details on events and activities as well as background information on the County’s emergency management programs.
- h. **Social Media** – Web-based platforms may be used for alerting the public in the sudden onset of and rapidly developing disasters, direct communication with large groups of constituents, building situational awareness, fostering transparency and accountability, obtaining feedback, and responding quickly to rumors and misinformation. Common types of social media are:
 - Blogs
 - Social networking (e.g., Facebook, Twitter)
 - Media sharing (e.g., YouTube, Flickr, Pinterest, Instagram)
 - Wiki
- i. **Call Center** – May be used to divert unnecessary calls away from the 9-1-1 system, gather information to increase situational awareness of the incident, and disseminate emergency public information.

Each distribution method has strengths and weaknesses. The PIO must determine the best methods of media distribution to reach all populations within the County and must ensure that the weakness of each system is covered by the strength of another. Additionally, the PIO must ensure that all communications are accurate, consistent, and coordinated to avoid public confusion. Pre-planning, message maps, easily adapted messages to be recorded, and the creation

of partnerships can help the PIO determine what message formats and dissemination methods will be the most accessible to the population of the County.

See ESF 15 – External Affairs for more details.

3.5.8 Access and Functional Needs Populations

Access to emergency services shall not be denied on the grounds of color, national origin, sex, age, or functional needs. Access and Functional Needs Populations (also referred to as Vulnerable Populations and Special Needs Populations) who may require assistance before, during, and after an emergency incident after exhausting their usual resources and support network.

Access and functional needs (AFN) as defined by the California Office of Access and Functional Needs refers to individuals who are or have:

- a. Physical, developmental, or intellectual disabilities
- b. Chronic conditions or injuries
- c. Limited English proficiency
- d. Older adults
- e. Children
- f. Low income, homeless and/or transportation disadvantaged (i.e., dependent on public transit) Pregnant women

Persons with access and functional needs within the County have the primary responsibility for minimizing the impact of disasters through personal preparedness activities. The County 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.

3.5.9 Animals in Disaster

While the protection of human life is paramount, the need to care for domestic livestock and/or companion animals plays into decisions made by the affected population. The County will coordinate with local animal owners, veterinarians, and animal advocacy groups to address animal related issues that arise during an emergency.

Additionally, the County will address strategies for the sheltering of persons with pets in accordance with Chapter 414 Nevada Revised Statute, as amended and the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PL 109-308, October 6, 2006). A person who uses a service animal must be allowed to bring his or her service animal into a general population or special needs shelter and has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of a public accommodation. To the extent practicable, a person with a disability who uses a service animal is evacuated, transported, and sheltered together with the service animal during a disaster or emergency.

3.5.10 Demobilization

As an emergency progresses and the immediate response subsides, a transition period will occur

during which emergency responders will hand responsibility for active coordination of the response to agencies or organizations involved with short- and long-term recovery operations.

The EOC Manager, with advice from the Incident Commander, will determine when a State of Emergency no longer exists and will request restoration of normal County functions from the Board of County Commissioners, or designee. Operations can then be terminated.

3.5.11 Transition to Recovery

Once immediate response activities have been completed, the County will turn towards recovery to restore government function and community services. Certain recovery activities may begin prior to the completion of all response activities. For example, restoration of lifeline utilities may commence while emergency sheltering is still ongoing.

It is the responsibility of all levels of government to assist the public and private sectors with recovery from disaster. A widespread disaster may disrupt employment, interrupt government services, impact the ability of businesses to function, and impact tax revenues within the County.

This EOP is not a recovery plan; however, the County recognizes that response and recovery activities often take place concurrently until life safety and emergency protective actions are completed.

Short-term recovery operations take place in the days to weeks following an incident and focus on stabilizing activities. This phase of recovery involves restoring vital services to the community and providing for the basic needs of the public, such as bringing necessary lifeline systems (e.g., power, communication, water and sewage, disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, or removal of debris) to an acceptable standard while providing for basic human needs (e.g., food, clothing, and shelter). Once stability is achieved, the County can concentrate on intermediate and long-term recovery efforts, which focus on restoring the community to a “new normal” or improved state.

Intermediate recovery operations take place in the weeks to months following an incident and focus on rebuilding activities. This phase of recovery involves repairing damaged infrastructure and buildings; providing financial, social, and psychological support to community members; and mitigating future risks.

Long-term recovery operations take place in the months to years following an incident and focus on revitalizing activities. This phase of recovery addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area continued rebuilding activities, and a focus on building self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience.

During the recovery period, the County will review and implement mitigation measures, collect lessons learned and share them within the emergency response community, and reassess this EOP, including annexes, to identify any deficiencies and take corrective actions.

Due to unprecedented emergencies and disasters throughout the state, Nevada has begun implementation of the Statewide Resilience Strategy (via Executive Order 2018-4) to take key

lessons learned from these incidents and ensure future recovery efforts build stronger, more resilient communities.

See ESF 14 – Recovery for more information.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 General

Local and County agencies and response partners may have various roles and responsibilities throughout an emergency's duration. Therefore, it is particularly important that the local command structure be established to support response and recovery efforts and maintain a significant amount of flexibility to expand and contract as the situation changes. Typical duties and roles may also vary depending on the incident's size and severity of impacts, as well as the availability of local resources. Thus, it is imperative to develop and maintain depth of qualified staff within the command structure and response community.

During a County-declared disaster, control is not relinquished to State authority but remains at the local level for the duration of the event. Some responsibilities may be shared under mutual consent.

Most County departments have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures. Specific responsibilities are outlined below, as well as in individual annexes.

4.2 Emergency Management Organization

4.2.1 Policy Group

The Policy Group is composed of the Board of County Commissioners. The Group can be convened to develop executive level policies and facilitate multi-jurisdictional coordination. The Policy Group provides a forum for consideration of political matters and extraordinary policy issues. It can assist the EOC Manager through advice and policy direction, and by creating a conduit to other elected officials and the public.

The Policy Group is intended to provide a focal point and mechanism to facilitate overall County executive level policy development. The Group provides a mechanism for communication between the County's elected officials and the EOC. It also facilitates communication, coordination, and collaboration among all the jurisdictions in the County, and with the State and Federal governments to enhance the County's ability to respond to and manage emergencies. Generally, the Policy Group establishes executive level policies and provides policy direction to the Emergency Operations Center Manager/Emergency Management Director. The Policy Group has formal responsibilities for disaster declarations, issues emergency rules and proclamations, and imposes regulations and restrictions as needed per the County Code.

The Policy Group may request advice from other County elected officials (e.g., Sheriff, District Attorney, etc.). Any other Storey County department or agency, or assisting agency or organization (e.g., School District, utility, etc.) may also be asked for advice as needed. Support to the Policy Group is provided by the County Manager, Clerk's Office, District Attorney's Office. Any other Storey County department or agency or assisting agency or organization may support the Group as needed.

The Emergency Operations Center Manager/Emergency Management Director or County Manager will normally request the Policy Group convene when needed and establish a regular meeting/briefing schedule. The Chair of the Board of County Commissioners may request the Policy Group be convened. Any County Commissioner may make a request to the Chair of the Board of County Commissioners to convene the Policy Group.

To allow the Policy Group the ability to discuss matters and to avoid the congestion of the Emergency Operations Center, the Group will meet away from the County EOC.

Table 4-1 Policy Group Guidelines

Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish executive level policies. - To promote and enhance multi-jurisdiction and inter-agency coordination and cooperation. - To make Declarations of Emergency, formal requests to the State and Federal governments, and emergency regulations when necessary. - To ensure County elected officials remain informed about the emergency.
Basic Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes executive level policies. - Provides policy direction to the Emergency Operations Center Manager/Emergency Management Director. - Makes formal disaster declarations and requests for assistance from the Governor and federal government. - Issues emergency rules and proclamations, and imposes regulations and restrictions as needed and provided for in the County Code. - Supports multi-agency disaster response. - Monitor and confer with Special District Boards and elected officials. - Coordinates with local, state, and federal elected officials regarding information, cooperative aid, and areas of disagreement. - Acts as a sounding board for the public. - Hosts and confers with VIPs and government officials. - Promotes citizen involvement to encourage positive support and citizen assistance. - Monitors respective electorate districts and is available to district residents and constituents.
Activation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Emergency Operations Center Manager or Emergency Management Director will normally request the Policy Group convene when needed and establish a regular meeting/briefing schedule. - The Chair of the Board of County Commissioners may request the Policy Group be convened. - Any County Commissioner may make a request to the Chair of the Board to convene the Policy Group.
Location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet in the Board of County Commissioners Chambers or confer by telephone if necessary.

Members

- Board of County Commissioners
 - o The Board of County Commissioners Chairman acts as the Chair of the Policy Group.
- Advisory to the Policy Group
 - o Any member of the Board of Health if not already represented on the Policy Group.
 - o Any elected official(s) as determined by the Policy Group (e.g., Sheriff, etc.).
 - o Any other Storey County department or agency, or organization as needed (e.g., Department of Public Works, School District, Red Cross, etc.).
- Primary Support for the Policy Group
 - o Clerk's Office.
 - o District Attorney's Office.
 - o County Manager.
 - o Any other Storey County department or agency, or assisting agency or organization as requested.

4.2.2 Emergency Management Team

The Emergency Management Team (EM Team) is a group of County department and agency representatives that can be assembled to facilitate the process of evaluation and incident planning at the earliest stages of an emergency. The Team can assist in determinations on possible activation and implementation of emergency functions and resources. It can also be used to assist Incident Commanders and the EOC Manager. **See the Emergency Management Team Guidelines that follow this section for further information.**

The EM Team can be used to provide:

- a. Evaluation and planning prior to activation of the Emergency Operations Center.
- b. When needed, support and coordination activities in support of incident(s) where the EOC is not needed.
- c. As requested by the EOC Manager, a forum for advice, coordination, evaluation, and input on emergency events.

The Emergency Management Team provides a flexible support and coordination group to facilitate the evaluation, planning, management, and coordination of emergencies as they develop. The Team can facilitate decision making for overall response activities, critical resource sharing and prioritizing incidents.

The EM Team provides the EOC Manager with a resource for advice and an avenue for coordination efforts. The Team can facilitate communication, coordination, collaboration and cooperation among County departments and agencies, and as appropriate, assisting agencies and organizations, to enhance the County's ability to respond to and manage emergencies. The Team provides a mechanism for facilitating support and coordination to incidents where activation of the Emergency Operations Center is not necessary. The EM Team provides an opportunity for multi-agency coordination during emergencies by providing a means for agencies to work

together in a coordinated effort. The Emergency Management Team can also facilitate coordination with special districts and other outside agencies.

The Emergency Management Team is a flexible, supporting and coordinating group that can vary in size based on the nature and size of the emergency. Depending on the emergency, the Team can meet in the EOC or confer by telephone to carry out its activities.

Core Members include the Emergency Management Director, Storey County Fire Protection District, Sheriff’s Office, Department of Public Works, Community Development, and the County Manager. Any other Storey County department or agency or assisting agency or organization may be included as needed. The precise composition, activities and activation of the Emergency Management Team will depend on the specific emergency circumstances and functions needed.

Table 4-2 Emergency Management Team Guidelines

Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation and planning prior to activation of the Emergency Operations Center. - To support incident(s) (support and coordination activities) when the EOC is not needed. - As a forum for advice, coordination, and evaluation as requested by the EOC Manager
Basic Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess emergency situations. - Gather and evaluate information on developing situations and emergency events. - Recommend response actions and emergency level. - Consult and coordinate among members. - Support and coordination services, as needed, for incidents where EOC not activated. - Assist the EOC Manager as requested. - May help: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Set priorities based on objectives. o Guide the allocation of resources based on priorities. o Coordinate response efforts
Activation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Emergency Management Director will normally activate the Team. - Any member of the Emergency Management Team may activate the Team. - Any County department head or Incident Commander may request Team activation. - Activation, composition, and activities of the Emergency Management Team will depend on the specific emergency circumstances and functions needed.
Location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — May meet in a central location, the EOC or confer by telephone.
Members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Emergency Management Director. o County Manger. o Sheriff’s Office. o Storey County Fire Protection District.

- Department of Public Works.
- Community Development.
- Any other Storey County department or agency, assisting agency, or organization as needed.

4.2.3 Responsibilities by County Department

This section outlines general management responsibilities of significant agencies and entities. More specific functional roles and position responsibilities for the Emergency Operations Center, Damage assessment and the Finance and Administration functions are outlined in those respective Emergency Management Guides.

4.2.3.1 All Departments

Individual departments are an integral part of the emergency organization. While some departments' staff are first responders, the majority focus on supporting these first responders and/or on the continuity of services they provide to the public. Organizationally, they are a component that provides support and communication for responders.

All County departments are responsible for:

- a. Supporting EOC operations to ensure that the County is providing for the safety and protection of the residents it serves.
- b. Establishing, in writing, an ongoing line of succession of authority for each department; this document must be made known to department employees, and a copy must be filed with the Emergency Management Director.
- c. Developing alert and notification procedures for department personnel.
- d. Developing operating guidelines to implement assigned duties specified by this plan.
- e. Tracking incident-related costs incurred by the department and submit expenditure reports in accordance with financial management practices. Incident-related costs may occur during response or recovery phases and may include personnel overtime, equipment used/expended, and contracts initiated.
- f. Establishing internal lines of succession of authority.
- g. Ensuring that vehicles and other equipment are equipped and ready, in accordance with standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- h. Identifying critical functions and developing procedures for maintaining and/or reestablishing services provided to the public and other County departments.
- i. Assigning personnel to the EOC, as charged by this plan.
- j. Developing and implementing procedures for protecting vital records, materials, and facilities.
- k. Promoting family preparedness among employees.
- l. Ensuring that staff completes any NIMS-required training.
- m. Ensuring that department plans and SOPs incorporate NIMS components, principles, and policies.
- n. Dedicating staff time for preparedness training and participation in exercises.
- o. Preparing and maintaining supporting SOPs and annexes.

4.2.3.2 Assessor

The County Assessor supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Supporting damage assessment operations
- b. Participating in damage assessment teams
- c. Providing property and improvement information
- d. Assessing loss to tax base

4.2.3.3 County Manager

The County Manager supports the Policy Group. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Serving as an information conduit for the Board of County Commissioners
- b. Assists Policy Group
- c. Advising Board of County Commissioners and Policy Group
- d. Assisting the Public Information Officer and serving as PIO if necessary
- e. Serving as Liaison Officer if necessary
- f. Serving as the primary liaison between County and Governor's Office
- g. Coordinating with other County offices

4.2.3.4 Board of County Commissioners

The Storey County Board of County Commissioners has the overall responsibility for the welfare and safety of persons and property within the County. The Board Chair acts as the Chair of the Policy Group. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Establishing overall County policies, objectives, and expenditure limitations
- b. Providing policy direction to the Incident Command and Emergency Operation Center
- c. Declaring an emergency when necessary
 1. Making disaster declarations and formal requests for assistance to the Governor and federal government
 2. Issuing emergency rules, regulations and proclamations as provided for in County Code
- d. Serving as a sounding board for the public
- e. Hosting VIPs and government officials

4.2.3.4 Board of Health

Primary responsibilities of the Board of House include:

- a. Provide direction and guidance for public health related issues during an emergency in coordination with Quad County Public Health Preparedness and the State Department of Health and Human Services.

4.2.3.5 Clerk/Treasurer

The Clerk/Treasurer supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Providing clerical support and documentation
- b. Assisting with emergency declarations, proclamations, resolutions, and ordinances
- c. Attending Board of County Commissioners' meetings

4.2.3.6 Sheriff's Office - Communications Center

The Communications Center supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Providing notification
 1. Emergency response agencies
 2. Agencies and personnel as specified in emergency plans
- b. Providing warning.
 1. Conducts warning activities as directed and capable
 2. Activates the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 3. Send EAS messages as directed by command

4.2.3.7 Community Development Department

The Community Development Department serves as a member of the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Participating in Unified Command as appropriate
- b. Serving as primary agency for flood events
- c. Serving as lead for damage assessment operations
- d. Serving as lead for short- and long-term recovery operations
- e. Condemning unsafe structures

4.2.3.8 Business & Community Resource Department

The Business & Community Resource Department serves as a member of the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Supporting the emergency public information function.

4.2.3.9 Comptroller

The Comptroller supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Serve as lead agency for the finance and purchasing function.

4.2.3.10 District Attorney

The District Attorney supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Providing legal advice to the Policy Group
- b. Preparing emergency declarations, proclamations, resolutions, and ordinances
- c. Providing advice regarding mandatory evacuations
- d. Providing other assistance as needed

4.2.3.11 Emergency Management

Emergency Management is a member of the Storey County Emergency Management Team.

Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Managing the County EOC
 1. Supervising set-up
 2. Overseeing and facilitating EOC operations
- b. Assisting and advising the Policy Group on emergency management matters and procedures
- c. Participating in Incident Command/Unified Command as appropriate

1. Acting as lead agency for some emergency events, as appropriate
2. Acting as Incident Commander for incidents or phases of emergencies
3. Acting as Liaison Officer
4. Acting as the liaison between the County, and State and Federal emergency management agencies
- d. Providing general assistance as needed for management functions.
- e. Monitoring information on potential, developing and ongoing emergencies.
- f. Providing notification of potential or pending emergency events
- g. Providing information on the status and progress of response and recovery activities

4.2.3.12 Fire District

The Storey County Fire Protection District serves as a member of the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Participating in Incident Command/Unified Command as appropriate
- b. Acting as Incident Commander/lead agency for:
 1. Fires
 2. Hazardous materials incidents
 3. Providing qualified Incident Commanders for hazardous materials incidents
 4. Emergency medical incidents
 5. Mass casualty incidents
 6. Other events as situations dictate.

4.2.3.13 Public Works Department

The Public Works Department serves as a member of the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Participating in Incident Command/Unified Command as appropriate
- b. Acting as lead agency as situations dictate
- c. Acting as Incident Commander for incidents or phases of emergencies
- d. Providing Safety Officer for primary response incidents
- e. Providing personnel for operations section chief and other positions

4.2.3.14 Quad County Public Health Preparedness

Quad County Public Health Preparedness supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Support response to threats endangering the health of the public.

4.2.3.15 Recorder

The Recorder supports the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Providing clerical support and documentation

4.2.3.16 Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff's Office serves as a member of the Emergency Management Team. Primary responsibilities include:

- a. Participates in Incident Command/Unified Command as appropriate.
- b. Acting as Incident Commander/lead agency for:
 1. Incidents requiring evacuation of people and/or animals.

2. Bomb threats
3. Terrorism / weapons of mass destruction
4. Prison escape
5. Search and rescue incidents
6. Mine incidents
7. Explosions
8. Other events as situations dictate.

4.2.3.17 Storey County School District

- a. Participating in Incident Command/Unified Command as appropriate
- b. Supporting the Board of Health
- c. Supporting ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

4.2.4 Responsibilities by Function

The following functions include services required for an effective emergency management program, of which response is a key element. Primary and supporting agencies for each function are identified as well as a list of key actions that may be required during an emergency. These functions are expanded on in the ESF and Support Annexes of this plan.

4.2.4.1 Transportation

Primary Agency: Public Works Department

Supporting Agencies: Business & Community Resources, Fire Protection District, School District, Sheriff's Office, Planning, Senior Services

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Department of Transportation

Primary transportation activities include:

- a. Assessing the damage to the County transportation system.
- b. Analyzing the effects of the disaster on the County transportation system.
- c. Monitoring the accessibility of transportation capacity and congestion in the County transportation system.
- d. Maintaining County transportation infrastructure.
- e. Implementing traffic controls, as required.
- f. Planning for and identifying high-hazard areas, and number of potential evacuees, and the number of people requiring transportation to reception areas (including vulnerable populations).
- g. Coordinating transportation needs for vulnerable populations.
- h. Identifying emergency traffic routes.
- i. Determining optimal traffic flow and movement priority from residences to highways.
- j. Confirming and managing locations of staging areas and pick-up points for evacuees requiring public transportation.
- k. Coordinating transportation services, equipment, and personnel using emergency routes.
- l. Providing guidance on commuting arrangements for essential workers during the evacuation period.
- m. Proposing locations of roadblocks and patrols for evacuation movement.
- n. Providing patrols and safety measures in the evacuated area and reassigning personnel during the evacuation period.

- o. Coordinating development and regular maintenance and review of ESF 1 – Transportation.

See ESF 1 – Transportation for more details.

4.2.4.2 Communications

Primary Agency: Sheriff's Office – Communications Center

Supporting Agencies: Information Technology, Emergency Management

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Department of Information Technology

Alert and Warning

Alert and warning responsibilities include:

- a. Disseminating emergency public information, as requested.
- b. Receiving and disseminating warning information to the public and key County officials.

Communication Systems

Communication responsibilities include:

- a. Establishing and maintaining emergency communications systems.
- b. Coordinating the use of all public and private communication systems necessary during emergencies.
- c. Managing and coordinating all emergency communication within the EOC, once activated.
- d. Coordinating information technology use, repair, and restoration during an incident.

See ESF 2 – Communications and the Nevada Emergency Alert System Plan for more details.

4.2.4.3 Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agency: Public Works Department

Supporting Agencies: Community Development, Planning, Local Utilities, TRI & Canyon General Improvement District's

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Public Works

Public works and engineering responsibilities include:

- a. Barricading hazardous areas.
- b. Performing priority restoration of streets and bridges.
- c. Protecting and restoring waste treatment and disposal systems.
- d. Augmenting sanitation services.
- e. Assessing damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, the waste-water treatment system, and other public works facilities.
- f. Removing debris.
- g. Assessing damage to County-owned facilities.
- h. Condemning unsafe structures (Community Development).
- i. Directing temporary repair of essential facilities.

See ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering for more details.

4.2.4.4 Firefighting

Primary Agency: Fire Protection District

Supporting Agencies: Community Development, Planning, Public Works, Sheriff's Office

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Forestry, Division of State Fire Marshal

Fire service responsibilities include:

- a. Providing fire prevention, fire suppression, and emergency medical aid to prevent loss of life, loss of property, and damage to the environment.
- b. Inspecting damaged areas for fire hazards.
- c. Providing hazardous materials spills containment, planning, and coordination.
- d. Inspecting shelters for fire hazards.

See ESF 4 – Firefighting for more details.

4.2.4.5 Information and Planning

Primary Agency: Emergency Management Department

Supporting Agencies: Planning Department

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Emergency Management (Note: ESF 5 at the State level is titled Emergency Management)

The following activities are necessary for the County to compile, analyze, and coordinate overall information planning activities during a disaster:

- a. Providing a centralized location for the receipt and dissemination of incident information.
- b. Coordinating with County departments, community partners, and county agencies.
- c. Collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information to guide response and recovery activities.
- d. Collecting and aggregating damage assessment data.
- e. Coordinating incident planning in the EOC including development of information products.

See ESF 5 – Information and Planning for more details.

4.2.4.6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

Primary Agency: Emergency Management Department

Supporting Agencies: County Manager, Senior Services, School District, Community Chest, American Red Cross

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services

Responsibilities related to mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human service include:

- a. Maintaining the Evacuation, Sheltering and Mass Care Plan.
- b. Supervising the Shelter Management program (stocking, marking, and equipping, etc.) for natural disasters.
- c. Coordinating support with other County departments, relief agencies, and volunteer groups.
- d. Designating a coordinator/liaison to participate in all phases of the County emergency management program, when necessary or as requested.

- e. Providing emergency counseling for disaster victims and emergency response personnel suffering from behavioral and emotional disturbances.
- f. Coordinating with faith-based organizations and other volunteer agencies.
- g. Identifying emergency feeding sites (coordinating with the Red Cross and Salvation Army).
- h. Identifying sources of clothing for disaster victims (may coordinate with the Salvation Army or other disaster relief organization).
- i. Securing sources of emergency food supplies (with the Red Cross and Salvation Army).
- j. Coordinating operation of shelter facilities operated by County, local volunteers, or organized disaster relief agencies such as the Red Cross.
- k. Coordinating special care requirements for sheltered groups such as unaccompanied children and the elderly.

See ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

4.2.4.7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

Primary Agency: Emergency Management Department

Supporting Agencies: Comptroller, Business & Community Resources

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Department of Administration

Logistics management and resource support responsibilities include:

- a. Establishing procedures for employing temporary personnel for disaster operations.
- b. In cooperation with law enforcement, establishing and maintaining a staffing reserve.
- c. Coordinating deployment of reserve personnel to County departments requiring augmentation.
- d. Establishing emergency purchasing procedures and/or a disaster contingency fund.
- e. Maintaining records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

See ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support

4.2.4.7.1 Volunteers and Donations

Primary Agency: Emergency Management Department

Supporting Agencies: Area Volunteer Organizations

Responding to incidents frequently exceeds the County’s resources. Government-sponsored volunteer organizations such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Storey County Volunteer Fire Department, and Volunteers in Police Service provide vital support to emergency response agencies in completing their assigned tasks. Unaffiliated volunteers and donors can support response efforts in many ways, and it is essential that the County plan to effectively incorporate volunteers and donated goods into its response activities.

See ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support for more details.

4.2.4.8 Public Health and Medical Services

Public Health Services

Primary Agency: Board of County Commissioners, Board of Health

Supporting Agencies: Quad County Public Health Preparedness, Board of Health, Area Medical Facilities (HAWC Community Health Center)

Responsible State Agency: Division of Public and Behavioral Health

The County does not have a Public Health Department but can establish a Board of Health responsible for coordinating the public health and welfare services required to cope with the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases associated with major emergencies, disasters, and/or widespread outbreaks. Such outbreaks may be caused by bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic diseases, novel and highly fatal infectious agents, or biological or chemical toxin incidents.

The formal Board should be comprised of:

- a. Health Officer
- b. Sheriff
- c. All Commissioners
- d. Clerk/Treasurer

The Board should be supported by a working group comprised of:

- a. Fire Chief
- b. County Manager
- c. School District Nurse
- d. Emergency Manager

Public health responsibilities include:

- a. Coordinating with hospitals, clinics, nursing homes/care centers, and behavioral health organizations for adequate provision of public health, medical and behavioral health services, including making provisions for populations with functional needs.
- b. Coordinating public health surveillance.
- c. Coordinating mass prophylaxis and delivery and distribution set-up of the Strategic National Stockpile, if needed.
- d. Coordinating mass fatality operations with the Medical Examiner and Funeral Directors to provide identification and disposal of the dead.
- e. Coordinating isolation and/or quarantine of infected persons.
- f. Coordinating dissemination of public health information.
- g. Designating a coordinator/liaison to participate in all phases of the County emergency management program, when necessary or as requested.

See ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services for more details.

4.2.4.8.1 Emergency Medical Services

Primary Agency: Fire Protection District

Supporting Agencies: Area EMS Agencies and Medical Facilities

EMS responsibilities include:

- a. Coordinating provision of EMS.
- b. Requesting additional EMS assets as necessary.

See ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services for more details.

4.2.4.9 Search and Rescue

Primary Agency: Sheriff's Office

Supporting Agencies: Jeep Posse

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Emergency Management

Search and rescue responsibilities include:

- a. Coordinating available resources to search for and rescue persons lost outdoors.
- b. Cooperating with and extending assistance to surrounding jurisdictions, on request and as resources allow.
- c. Establishing and monitoring training standards for certification of search and rescue personnel.

See ESF 9 – Search and Rescue for more details.

4.2.4.10 Hazardous Materials

Primary Agency: Fire Protection District

Supporting Agencies: Sheriff's Office, Quad County Hazardous Materials Team

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

Oil and hazardous materials responsibilities include:

- a. Conducting oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, etc.) response.
- b. Assessing the health effects of a hazardous materials release.
- c. Identifying the needs for hazardous materials incident support from regional and State agencies.
- d. Providing protective actions related to hazardous materials.
- e. Conducting environmental short- and long-term cleanup.

See ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials and the Storey County Hazardous Materials Response Plan for more details.

4.2.4.11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

Primary Agency: Emergency Management Department

Supporting Agencies: Community Development, Planning, Virginia Range Wildlife Protection Association, Virginia City Highlands Property Owners Association, Highlands Ranches Property Owners Association

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Department of Agriculture

Responsibilities related to agriculture and natural resources include:

- a. Provision of nutrition assistance.
- b. Conducting animal and plant disease and pest response.
- c. Monitoring food safety and security.
- d. Providing natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration.
- e. Protecting the safety and well-being of household pets.

See ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources for more details.

4.2.4.12 Energy and Utilities

Primary Agency: Public Works

Supporting Agencies: Community Development, Planning, Information Technology, Area Utilities

Responsible State Agency: Governor's Office of Energy

Responsibilities related to energy and utilities include:

- a. Working with local energy facilities to restore damaged energy utility infrastructure and accompanying systems.
- b. Coordinating temporary emergency power generation capabilities to support critical facilities until permanent restoration is accomplished. Critical facilities may include primary and alternate EOCs, hospitals/critical care facilities, designated shelters, government offices/facilities, water/sewage systems, and other essential community services.

See ESF 12 – Energy & Utilities for more details.

4.2.4.13 Public Safety and Security

Primary Agency: Sheriff's Office

Supporting Agencies: Area Law Enforcement Agencies, Fire Protection District, Emergency Management, Public Works

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Department of Public Safety

Responsibilities related to law enforcement include:

- a. Protecting life and property and preserving order.
- b. Providing law enforcement and criminal investigation.
- c. Providing traffic, crowd control, and site security.
- d. Isolating damaged areas.
- e. Providing damage reconnaissance and reporting.
- f. Evacuating disaster areas.

Evacuation and Population Protection

Responsibilities related to evacuation and population protection include:

- a. Defining responsibilities of County departments and private-sector groups.
- b. Identifying high-hazard areas and corresponding numbers of potential evacuees.
- c. Coordinating evacuation planning, including:
 1. Movement control
 2. Health and medical requirements
 3. Transportation needs
 4. Emergency Public Information materials
 5. Shelter and reception location.
- d. Developing procedures for sheltering in place.

The County maintains an Evacuation Checklist for Citizens that can be accessed on the County's website.

See ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security and the Storey County Evacuation, Sheltering and Mass

Care Plan for more details.

4.2.4.14 Community Recovery

Primary Agency: Community Development Department

Supporting Agencies: County Manager, Business & Community Resources, Emergency Management

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Emergency Management

Damage Assessment

Responsibilities related to damage assessment:

- a. Establishing a damage assessment team from among County departments with assessment capabilities and responsibilities.
- b. Condemning unsafe structures.
- c. Performing ATC-20 inspections on structures.
- d. Training and providing damage plotting team members to the EOC.
- e. Assisting in reporting and compiling information regarding deaths, injuries, and dollar damage to tax-supported facilities and to private property.
- f. Assisting in determining the geographic extent of the damaged area.
- g. Compiling estimates of damage for use by County officials in requesting disaster assistance.
- h. Evaluating the effect of damage on the County's economic index, tax base, bond ratings, insurance ratings, etc. for use in long-range recovery planning.

Long-Term Community Recovery

Recovery-related responsibilities include:

- a. Directing emergency recovery in times of disaster by providing leadership in coordinating private and governmental-sector emergency recovery efforts.
- b. Participating with County and State partners to conduct damage assessments, identifying and facilitating availability and use of recovery funding.
- c. Accessing recovery and mitigation grant and insurance programs; providing outreach, public education, and community involvement in recovery planning.
- d. Coordinating logistics management and resource support, providing assistance as needed.
- e. Locating, purchasing, and coordinating delivery of resources necessary during or after an incident in the County.

See ESF 14 –Recovery for more detail.

4.2.4.15 External Affairs

Primary Agency: County Manager

Supporting Agencies: Emergency Management, Business and Community Resources

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Division of Emergency Management

Responsibilities related to external affairs include:

- a. Conducting ongoing hazard awareness and public education programs.
- b. Compiling and preparing emergency information for the public in case of emergency.
- c. Arranging for media representatives to receive regular briefings on the County's status

- during extended emergency situations.
- d. Securing printed and photographic documentation of the disaster situation.
- e. Handling unscheduled inquiries from the media and the public.
- f. Being aware of Spanish-only-speaking and/or bilingual population centers within the County and preparing training and news releases accordingly.

See ESF 15 – External Affairs for more details.

4.2.4.16 Military Support

Primary Agency: Emergency Management Department

Supporting Agencies: Sheriff's Office

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Office of the Military

Responsibilities related to military support include:

- a. Working with the Nevada Division of Emergency Management when it is necessary for them to:
 - 1. Coordinate, employ, and control Nevada National Guard forces and military resources to assist civil authorities with the protection of life and property and to maintain peace, order, and public safety.
 - 2. Mobilize and stage personnel and equipment to restore/preserve law and order and provide support to other ESFs as directed by the State and within Nevada National Guard capabilities.
- b. Coordinate with the active Federal military to ensure mutual support during Federal disaster relief operations.

See ESF 16 – Military Support for more details.

4.2.4.17 Cybersecurity

Primary Agency: Information Technology

Supporting Agencies: Sheriff's Office

Responsible State Agency: Nevada Office of Cyber Defense Coordination

Responsibilities related to cybersecurity may include:

- a. Coordinating the restoration of the communications infrastructure and facilitating the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks
- b. Coordinating communications support to response efforts during incidents.
- c. Coordinates emergency tactical communications for critical government functions when normal systems are disabled or compromised.
- d. Physically and operationally secure facilities that are compromised by cyber-attacks.
- e. Notifying appropriate agencies (e.g., Department of Homeland Security National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, National Response Center)

See ESF 17 – Cybersecurity for more details.

4.2.4.18 Finance & Purchasing

Primary Agency: Comptroller

Supporting Agencies: Clerk/Treasurer, Board of County Commissioners

- a. Provide administrative and logistical support to emergency operations, as needed.
- b. Staff the EOC Finance Section when activated.

See Support Annex B – Finance & Purchasing for more details.

4.2.4.19 Legal Support

Primary Agency: District Attorney

Supporting Agencies: Clerk/Treasurer

Responsibilities related to legal services include:

- a. Advising County officials regarding the emergency powers of local government and necessary procedures for invocation of measures to:
 1. Implement wage, price, and rent controls.
 2. Establish rationing of critical resources.
 3. Establish curfews.
 4. Restrict or deny access.
 5. Specify routes of egress.
 6. Limit or restrict use of water or other utilities.
 7. Remove debris from publicly or privately owned property.
- b. Reviewing and advising County officials regarding possible liabilities arising from disaster operations.
- c. Preparing and recommending local legislation to implement emergency powers when required.
- d. Advising County officials and department heads regarding record keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for exercising emergency powers.
- e. Thoroughly reviewing and maintaining familiarity with current NRS 414 and other related provisions as they apply to County government in disaster events.

4.2.4.20 Coordination with Special Facilities

Responsibilities related to coordination with special facilities (e.g., schools, care facilities, correctional institutions):

- a. Establishing strong working relationships with local jurisdictional leaders and core private-sector organizations, voluntary agencies, and community partners.
- b. Encouraging staff preparedness by participating in planning, training, and exercises.
- c. Educating staff, students, clients, etc. on facility emergency plans and procedures and the need for individual and/or family emergency planning.
- d. Preparing and maintaining emergency plans and SOPs.

4.2.4.21 Other Agency Responsibilities

Other County department and agency heads not assigned a specific function in this plan will be prepared to make their resources (including personnel) available for emergency duty at the direction of the Board of County Commissioners.

4.3 Local and Regional Response Partners

The County's emergency organization is supported by several outside organizations, including private sector, non-governmental organizations and individuals and households. While not a part of the County's formal EMO, each of these entities has an important role to play in ensuring the communities ability to respond effectively to a disaster.

4.3.1 Private Sector

Private-sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after an incident. First, they must provide for the welfare and protection of their employees in the workplace. In addition, the County must work seamlessly with businesses that provide water, power, communication networks, transportation, medical care, security, and numerous other services upon which both response and recovery are particularly dependent. Essential private-sector responsibilities include:

- a. Planning for the protection of employees, infrastructure, and facilities.
- b. Planning for the protection of information and the continuity of business operations.
- c. Planning for, responding to, and recovering from incidents that impact private-sector infrastructure and facilities.
- d. Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how private-sector organizations can help.
- e. Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs.
- f. Where appropriate, establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements to provide specific response capabilities.
- g. Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.

4.3.2 Nongovernmental Organizations

Nongovernmental organizations play enormously important roles before, during, and after an incident. In the County, NGOs such as the Red Cross provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital support services to support response and promote the recovery of disaster victims. NGOs collaborate with responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations.

The roles of NGOs in an emergency may include:

- a. Training and managing volunteer resources.
- b. Identifying shelter locations and needed supplies.
- c. Providing critical emergency services to those in need, such as cleaning supplies, clothing, food shelter, and assistance with post-emergency cleanup.
- d. Identifying those whose needs have not been met and helping to coordinate assistance.

4.3.3 Individuals and Households

Although not formally a part of the County's emergency operations, individuals, and households play an important role in the overall emergency management strategy. Community members can contribute by:

- a. Reducing hazards in their homes.
- b. Preparing emergency supply kits and household emergency plans which consider all members of the household, including children and pets.
- c. Monitoring emergency communications carefully.
- d. Volunteering with established organizations.
- e. Enrolling in emergency response training courses.
- f. Encouraging children to participate in preparedness activities.

4.4 State Response Partners

Under the direction and control of department heads, agencies of State government represent the State emergency operations organization. Responsibility for conducting emergency support functions is assigned by the Governor to the department best suited to carry out each function applicable to the emergency. Some State agencies may call upon their Federal counterparts to provide additional support and resources following established procedures and policies for each agency. See the Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for details on the State's emergency management organization and detailed roles and responsibilities for State departments.

4.5 Federal Response Partners

Federal response partners are typically requested by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management if State resources become limited or specialized services are needed. In most instances, Federal resources become available following a formal declaration of emergency by the Governor. Thus, procedures and policies for allocating and coordinating resources at the Federal level follow the Nevada SCEMP and, if necessary, the NRF.

See the National Response Framework for details on the Federal government's emergency management organization and detailed roles and responsibilities for Federal departments.

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL

5.1 General

Ultimate direction and control for County emergency management and operations resides with the Storey County Board of County Commissioners. The Board is empowered to delegate authority, as necessary, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. The Board of County Commissioners has adopted the emergency management organization outlined below to guide the County's emergency and disaster response and recovery activities.

5.2 On-Scene Incident Management

The initial County response structure consists of the Incident Commander and single-resource agencies (i.e., Public Works, Sheriff's Office, and Fire District). Depending on the incident, the Director/Chief of the responding agency may act as both the Incident Commander and Chief. During the initial response, an Incident Commander from the appropriate agency will be located at the on-scene incident command post and will assume the responsibilities of the PIO, Liaison Officer, Safety Officer, and Command staff responsibilities until these responsibilities are delegated. As the incident progresses, and to maintain an adequate span of control, the initial response structure will expand into an ICS structure, supported by full command and general staff positions.

5.3 EOC Support to On-Scene Operations

Depending on the type and size of incident, the County may activate the EOC and assign an EOC Manager. The County will request additional personnel to support this expanded structure. Depending on the incident type, the County departments will provide staff to the EOC. At any time, if the incident expands or contracts, changes in jurisdiction or discipline, or becomes more or less complex, the on-scene Incident Commander or EOC Manager may change to meet the needs of the incident.

EOC procedures including activation, staffing, operation, and deactivation are to be performed in accordance with the Quad County EOC Guide.

5.4 Emergency Operations Center

Incident response activities will be supported from the EOC and will be activated upon notification of a possible or actual emergency. The EOC will track, manage, and allocate appropriate resources and personnel. During large-scale emergencies, the EOC will become the seat of government for the duration of the crisis. The EOC will serve as a multi-agency coordination center, if needed.

5.4.1 EOC Activation

During emergency operations and upon activation, the EOC staff will assemble and exercise direction and control, as outlined below.

- a. The EOC may be activated by the following:
 1. Incident Commander
 - i. After sizing up the scene, decides that support is necessary.
 - ii. Evacuation has been ordered, and support is necessary to arrange for

- emergency shelters and transportation.
- 2. Member of the Board of County Commissioners
- 3. County Manager
- 4. County Emergency Management Director
- 5. Sheriff
- 6. Fire Chief
- b. The Incident Commander or other authorized official who may assume or designate the role of EOC Manager. The EOC Manager will assume responsibility for all EOC operations.
- c. The EOC Manager will determine the level of staffing required and will alert the appropriate personnel, agencies, and organizations.
- d. Emergency operations will be conducted by County departments, augmented as required by trained reserves, volunteer groups, and forces supplied through mutual aid agreements. County, State, and Federal support will be requested if the situation dictates.
- e. Communications equipment in the EOC will be used to receive information, disseminate instructions, and coordinate emergency operations.
- f. The Incident Commander may establish an on-scene command post at the scene to maintain close contact and coordination with the EOC.
- g. Department heads and organization leaders are responsible for the emergency functions assigned to their activities, as outlined in their respective annexes.
- h. The EOC will, as necessary, operate on a 24-hour basis, rotating on 12-hour shifts, or as needed.
- i. The EOC Manager will immediately notify the State Division of Emergency Management office upon activation. Periodic updates will be issued as the situation requires.

5.4.2 Activation Levels

EOC operations are designed to be scalable to meet the needs of any incident. The following levels of activation provide guidelines to assist the County partners in determining EOC staffing requirements.

Table 5-1 EOC Activation Levels

Level	Triggers	Activities
Level 0 – Monitoring	Planned or special event may be imminent.	Normal monitoring status continues reflective of day-to-day operations. EOC will not be activated.
Level 1 – Limited Support	Minor flooding, hazardous spill, or earthquake.	Incident can likely be managed from the Field Level with limited support from the EOC. A “Local Emergency” may or may not be declared. EOC activated on a limited basis.

Level 2 – Partial Activation	Mass casualty incident, moderate to major flood or hazardous spill.	Local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required from county or state. A “Local Emergency” may be declared. The EOC may be activated on a limited or partial basis.
Level 3 – Full Activation	Severe property damage, fixed site hazardous materials incident, terrorist attack.	A “Local Emergency” will be declared, and a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. The EOC may be activated on a partial or full basis.

5.4.3 Location

The location of the EOC can change, as dictated by the nature of the disaster and the resource requirements needed to adequately respond. Coordination and control for County emergency operations will take place from the EOC as long as environmental and incident conditions allow; however, the Incident Commander, or designee, will designate a facility should it be necessary to relocate.

5.4.3.1 Primary EOC

[Redacted]

5.4.3.2 Alternate EOC Locations

Depending on the availability of the primary EOC or the location of the incident, the County may choose to establish an EOC at one of the following alternate locations:

- a. [Redacted]
- b. [Redacted]
- c. [Redacted]
- d. [Redacted]
- e. [Redacted]
- f. [Redacted]

5.4.3.3 Incident Command Posts

An Incident Command Post (ICP) may be established at any location determined to be adequate by the Incident Commander. Command/communications vehicles are owned and operated by response agencies and may be available for use as mobile ICPs during emergencies.

5.4.4 Emergency Operations Center Staffing

County departments involved in emergency response and personnel assigned to Command and General Staff (if previously designated) are required to report to the EOC upon activation. Personnel assigned to the EOC have the authority to make the decisions associated with their Command and General Staff positions.

Due to limited personnel and resources available in the County, it is imperative that all primary and alternate EOC staff be trained on ICS functions outside their areas of expertise. Regularly exercising ICS, including sub-functions and liaison roles, with volunteers and other support staff will improve overall EOC operation efficiency and add depth to existing County emergency management and response organizations.

5.4.5 Access and Security

Since the EOC is an operational center dealing with a large volume of incoming and outgoing, often sensitive, information, access will be limited to designated emergency operations personnel. Others may be allowed access as determined by the EOC Manager, or designee. Appropriate security measures will be in place to identify personnel who are authorized to be present.

5.4.6 Deactivation

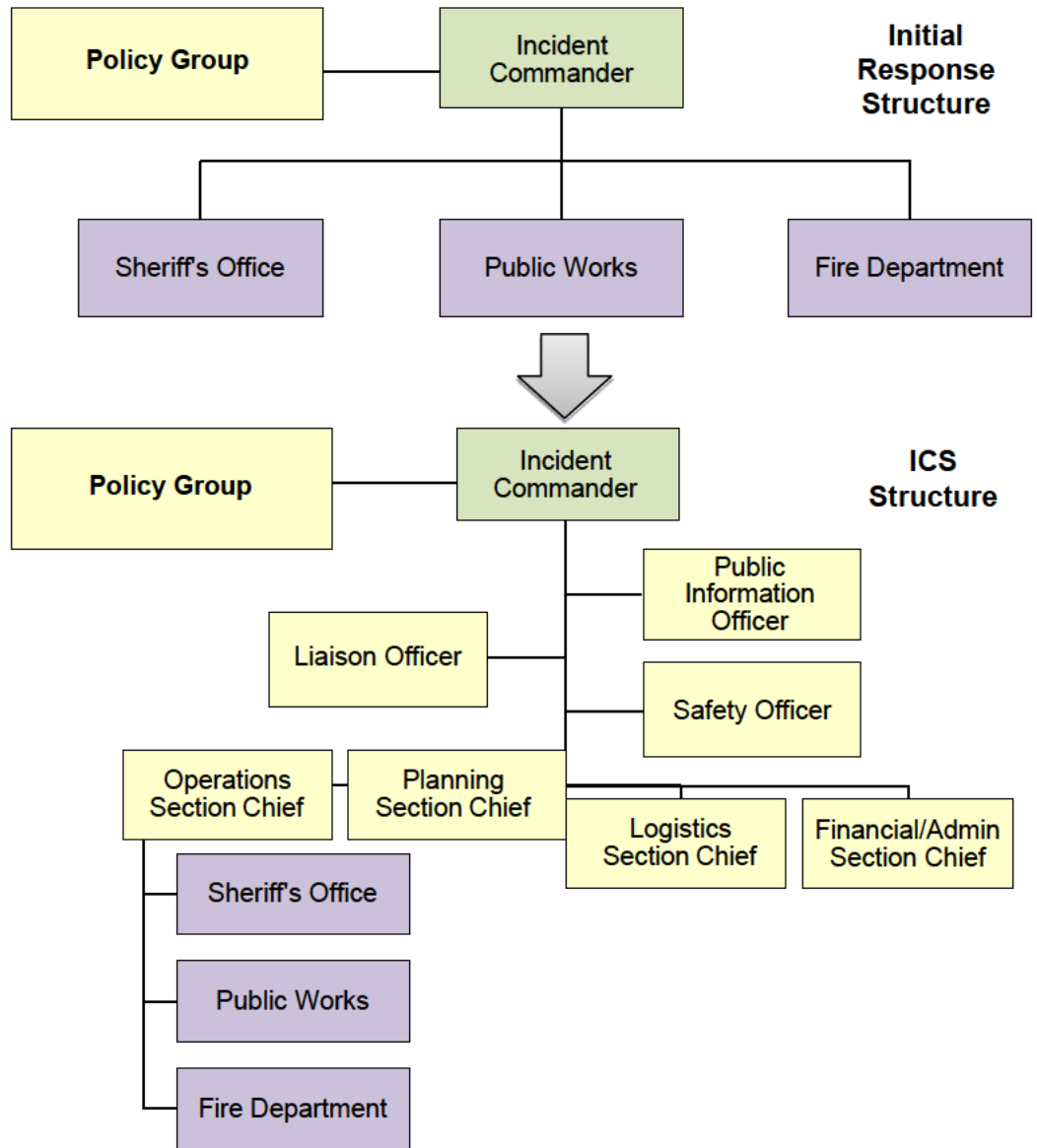
Each situation will need to be evaluated to determine the need for continued operation of the EOC after the emergency response phase of the incident has been completed. This decision is made by the Incident Commander and/or EOC Manager. During the initial phase of the recovery period for a major disaster, it may be desirable to continue to operate the County EOC during the day with limited staffing to facilitate the dissemination of information on disaster relief programs available for the public and local government. This alternative should be weighed against the option of immediately requiring the Emergency Management Director and staff to handle the recovery phase as part of their daily responsibilities, which is the goal. The EOC Manager has the final approval authority for activation and closure of the EOC. Once the decision has been made to limit hours/staff or close the EOC, this needs to be disseminated to the same agencies that were notified when it was activated. If necessary, the EOC may be re-opened (see activation procedures in section 5.4.1) and emergency operations may be re-initiated at any time. Like initial activation, re-activation of the EOC would occur at the direction of the Incident Commander and/or EOC Manager or other authorized officials.

5.5 Incident Command System

In Nevada, implementation of NIMS and ICS is mandatory during an emergency incident. NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management, applicable to all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. ICS is a standardized, flexible, scalable, all-hazard incident management system designed to be utilized from the time an incident occurs until the need for management and operations no longer exists. This system consists of practices for managing resources and activities during an emergency response and allows agencies to communicate using common terminology and operating procedures. It also allows for effective coordination and allocation of resources throughout an incident's duration. The ICS structure can be expanded or contracted, depending on the incident's changing conditions. It can be staffed and operated by qualified personnel from any emergency service agency and may involve personnel from a variety of disciplines. As such, the system can be utilized for any type or size of emergency, ranging from a minor incident involving a single unit to a major emergency involving several agencies and spanning numerous jurisdictions. The County has established an EMO, supporting EOC activation and operational procedures, and position

checklists compliant with NIMS/ICS. This information is contained within this EOP; however, this document is not an EOC manual. A transitional ICS organizational chart for the County is presented in Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1 Example of a Scalable Command Structure for Storey County



5.5.1 Incident Commander/Unified Command

The Incident Commander/Unified Command has overall responsibility for accomplishing the County’s emergency response mission. The lead agency for the Incident Command/Unified Command will be the agency with the primary responsibility or jurisdiction unless otherwise agreed to by the participants or directed by the County Manager. In general, the Incident Commander/Unified Command is responsible for:

- a. Managing and coordinating the countywide emergency efforts and EOC activities.

- b. Ensuring emergency policies, activities and resources are coordinated among the spectrum of participating organizations.
- c. Setting specific event objectives and priorities.
- d. Guiding resource allocation.
- e. Coordinating the County's response and recovery efforts.

5.5.2 Command Staff

5.5.2.1 Public Information Officer

A lead PIO will most likely coordinate and manage a larger public information network representing local, County, regional, and State agencies; tribal entities; political officials; and other emergency management stakeholders. The PIO's duties include:

- a. Developing and coordinating release of information to incident personnel, media, and the public.
- b. Coordinating information sharing among the public information network using a Joint Information System (JIS) and, if applicable, participating in a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- c. Implementing information clearance processes with the Incident Commander.
- d. Conducting and/or managing media briefings and implementing media-monitoring activities.

The Sheriff's Office Public Information Officer, the Fire District Public Information Officer, or the County Manager staffs this activity as needed.

5.5.2.2 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer position generally applies to incident scenes and is responsible for:

- a. Identifying initial hazards, determining personal protective equipment requirements, and defining decontamination areas.
- b. Implementing site control measures.
- c. Monitoring and assessing the health and safety of response personnel and support staff (may be necessary for EOC as well).
- d. Preparing and implementing a site Health and Safety Plan and updating the Incident Commander regarding safety issues or concerns, as necessary (may be necessary for EOC as well).
- e. Exercising emergency authority to prevent or stop unsafe acts (may be necessary for the EOC as well).

Qualified personnel staff this function as needed based on the circumstances of the event.

5.5.2.3 Liaison Officer

Specific liaison roles may be incorporated into the command structure established at the County EOC, depending on the type of emergency incident that has occurred. Liaisons represent entities and organizations such as hospitals, school districts, tribes, public works/utility companies, and volunteer services such as the Red Cross. Responsibilities typically associated with a liaison role include:

- a. Serving as the contact point for local government officials, agency or tribal representatives, and stakeholders.
- b. Coordinating information and incident updates among interagency contacts, including the

public information network.

- c. Providing resource status updates and limitations among personnel, capabilities, equipment, and facilities to the Incident Commander, government officials, and stakeholders.

Agency representatives of supporting agencies and private organizations coordinate through the Emergency Operation Center's Liaison.

5.5.3 General Staff

5.5.3.1 Operations Chief

The Operations Section Chief position is typically filled by the lead agency managing response activities for a specific type of incident. The Operations Section is organized into functional units representing agencies involved in tactical operations. The following agencies are typically included in the Operations Section:

- a. Fire - emergencies dealing with fire, earthquake with rescue, or hazardous materials.
- b. Law Enforcement - incident(s) involving civil disorder/disturbance, significant security/public safety concerns, transportation-related accidents, and/or criminal investigations.
- c. Public Health Officials - contamination issues, disease outbreaks, and/or emergency incidents posing threats to human, animal, and environmental health.
- d. Public Works - incidents resulting in major utility disruptions, damage to critical infrastructure, and building collapse.

Private entities, companies, and nongovernmental organizations may also support the Operations Section. The Operations Chief is responsible for:

- a. Providing organizational support and directing implementation of unit operational plans and field response activities.
- b. Developing and coordinating tactical operations to carry out the IAP.
- c. Managing and coordinating various liaisons representing community response partners and stakeholders.
- d. Directing IAP tactical implementation.
- e. Requesting resources needed to support the IAP.

5.5.3.2 Planning Chief

The Planning Section is responsible for forecasting future needs and events of the response effort while ensuring implementation of appropriate procedures and processes. This section is typically supported by four primary units: Resources, Situation, Documentation, and Demobilization. The Planning Chief is responsible for:

- a. Collecting, evaluating, and distributing information regarding the incident and providing a status summary.
- b. Preparing and disseminating the IAP.
- c. Conducting planning meetings and developing alternatives for tactical operations.
- d. Maintaining resource status.

5.5.3.3 Logistics Chief

The Logistics Section is typically supported by the units responsible for supplies, food, communications, medical services, facilities, and ground support. Depending on the incident's

type and size, these units can be divided into two branches: Service and Support.

The Logistics Chief is responsible for:

- a. Providing and managing resources to meet the needs of incident personnel.
- b. Managing various coordinators of resources, such as transportation-related equipment, EOC staff support services, supplies, facilities, and personnel.
- c. Estimating future support and resource requirements.
- d. Assisting with development and preparation of the IAP.

5.5.3.4 Finance/Administration Chief

The Finance/Administration Section is specific to the incident type and severity of resulting impacts. In some instances, agencies may not require assistance, or only a specific function of the section may be needed that can be staffed by a technical specialist in the Planning Section.

Potential units assigned to this section include:

- a. Compensation/Claims.
- b. Procurement.
- c. Cost.
- d. Time.

The Finance and Administration Chief is responsible for:

- a. Monitoring costs related to the incident.
- b. Maintaining accounting, procurement, and personnel time records.
- c. Conducting cost analyses.

5.6 Area Command

Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and span-of-control considerations. An area command is established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are being handled by separate ICS organizations or to oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations. It is important to note that Area Command does not have operational responsibilities. For incidents under its authority, the Area Command:

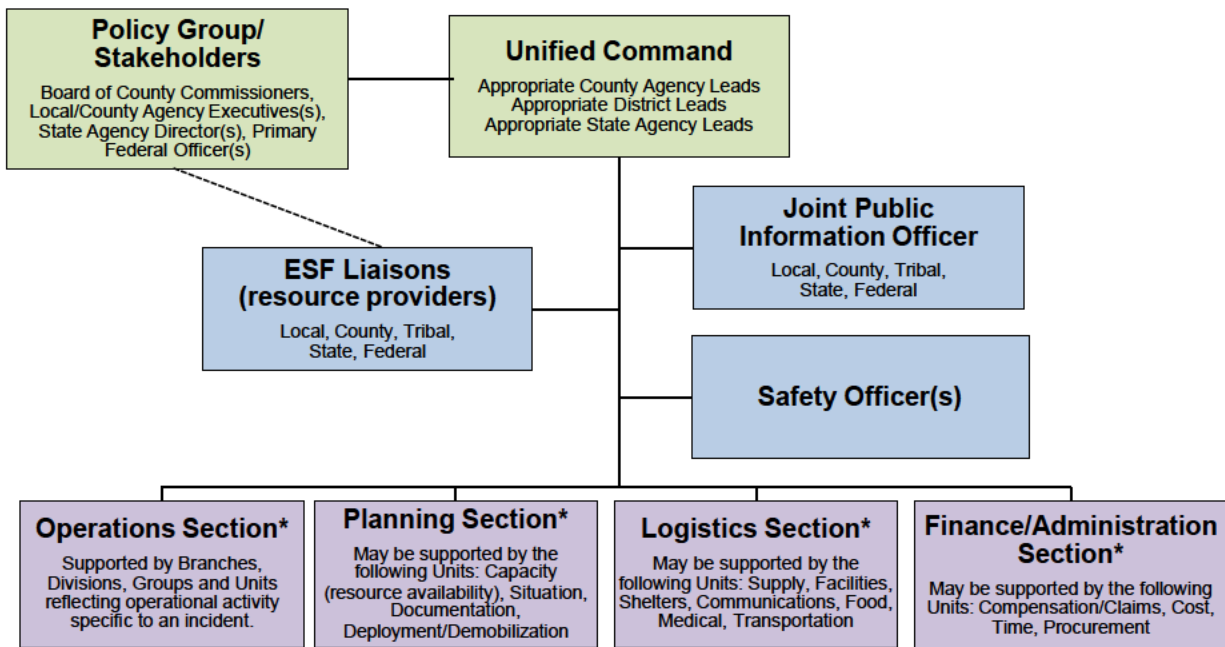
- a. Sets overall agency incident-related priorities.
- b. Allocates critical resources according to established priorities.
- c. Ensures that incidents are managed properly.
- d. Ensures effective communications.
- e. Ensures that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policies.
- f. Identifies critical resource needs and reports them to the Emergency Operations Center(s).
- g. Ensures that short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.
- h. Provides for personnel accountability and a safe operating environment.

5.7 Unified Command

In some incidents, several organizations may share response authority. ICS has the advantage of combining different local, County, regional, State, and Federal agencies into the same organizational system, maximizing coordination of response activities, and avoiding duplication of efforts. A structure called Unified Command (UC) allows the Incident Commander position to be shared among several agencies and organizations that maintain jurisdiction. UC members retain their original authority but work to resolve issues in a cooperative fashion to enable a more efficient response and recovery.

In a large incident involving multiple jurisdictions and/or regional, State, and Federal response partners, a Unified Command may replace a single organization Incident Commander. Each of the four primary ICS sections may be further subdivided, as needed. In smaller situations, where additional persons are not required, the Incident Commander will directly manage all aspects of the incident organization. Figure 5-2 is an example of a Unified Command organizational chart for the County. It provides operational flexibility to expand or contract staffing, depending on the incident’s nature and size.

Figure 5-2 Example of Unified Command for Storey County



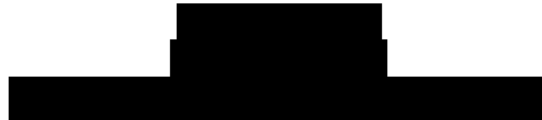
*Note: In any type of incident, a Section Chief may be assigned a Deputy. In addition, an Intelligence Section would be incorporated into the command structure in response to incidents of national significance or those presumed or confirmed to be terrorist related.

5.8 Multi-Agency Coordination

In the event the County is coordinating a response with other jurisdictions or agencies with authority over the incident, it may choose to implement a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. Typically, administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds are brought together and form MAC Groups. Other names for MAC Groups include “multiagency committees” and “emergency management committees.” A MAC Group can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

5.8.1 Multi-Agency Coordination Center

If more than one EOC is established to support more than one Incident Command Post (ICP), the Quad County Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC) may be activated to facilitate centralized support and coordination within the Quad County region. The Quad County MACC is located at:



If the main facility becomes unusable, alternate locations may include Quad County partner EOC locations.

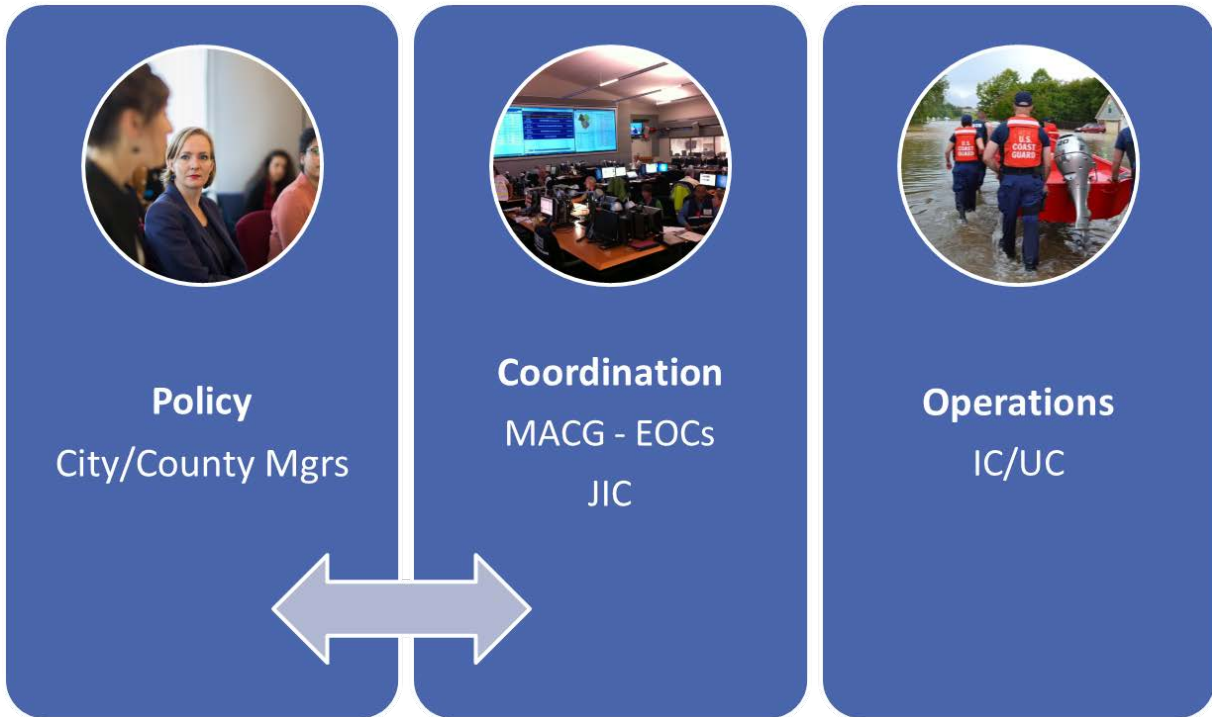
5.8.2 Joint Information Center

The Joint Information Center (JIC) coordinates all incident-related public information activities. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

- a. The purpose of the JIC is to collect information into a single collection point to design information for release that is consistent amongst agencies involved in the response.
- b. 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.
- c. The JIC works in coordination with the MACC or EOC to exchange and obtain information for Quad County MACC will establish a JIC and each jurisdiction’s PIO may provide a representative.

The JIC is used for media purposes only and no emergency response or support activities occur in this area.

Figure 5-3 Quad County MAC Group Structure



6. PLAN DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Plan Review and Maintenance

The Storey County Emergency Management Director and Local Emergency Planning Committee should review the EOP annually.

The Emergency Management Director will be responsible for making necessary changes to notification lists and resource lists.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee will make changes in basic Plan policies as it deems necessary. Routine changes, corrections and updates of the Plan will not require formal approvals.

Changes in the plan will be noted in the Record of Change section of the Plan.

County departments and agencies are responsible for notifying the Emergency Management Director of any changes needed to keep this Plan and its component parts up to date. Departments and agencies are also responsible for maintaining their own emergency plans, standard operating procedures, resource lists, call-up lists, cooperative aid agreements, and associated materials and supplies needed to be prepared for emergencies.

6.2 Training Program

Training is an integral component of an overall response system for emergencies and disasters.

The effective, coordinated, and safe response to and recovery from emergencies requires the use of the National Incident Management System, specialized training, and equipment. Storey County, the Storey County Local Emergency Planning Committee and the Storey County Emergency Management Director are primarily responsible for promoting the training needed for emergencies. Individual agencies, facilities, and organizations are responsible for providing the training necessary for their mission.

Federal and State regulations address training requirements and standards for some emergency responders. Storey County endeavors to comply with these standards, and those of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management, Federal Emergency Management Agency, the State Fire Marshal Division and NFPA. The County intends to provide training to levels commensurate with the potential hazards to the County.

The Emergency Management Director coordinates training for County personnel and encourages them to participate in training sessions hosted by other jurisdictions throughout the region. Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS have been adopted by the County. The individual departments maintain records and lists of training received by County personnel. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle management, and command and general staff. NIMS identifies these positions as follows:

- a. EMS personnel
- b. Firefighters
- c. Law enforcement personnel
- d. Public works/utility personnel
- e. Skilled support personnel
- f. Other emergency management response personnel
- g. Support/volunteer personnel at all levels

Table 6-1 provides suggested training standards for the County’s emergency personnel.

Emergency Personnel	Training Required
Direct role in emergency management or emergency response	IS-100, -700
First-line supervisors, mid-level management, and Command and General Staff	IS-100, -200, -700, -800
Supervisory role in expanding incidents or a management role in an EOC	ICS-100, -200,-700, -800 G-191, -300
Management capacity in an Area Command situation or EOC	IICS-100, -200,-700, -800, -2200, G-191, -300, -2300
PIOs	IS-29a
Resource management	IS-703 b
Communication or incident information systems	IS-2200
Development of mutual aid agreements and/or mutual aid operational plans	IS 706
Planning	IS-235 c

6.2.1 Policies

- a. Management personnel and responders should receive adequate training in accordance with their role(s), and state and federal requirements.
- b. The County and its emergency response agencies will endeavor to provide training for County employees and responders.

6.2.2 Programs

- a. The County and its emergency response agencies will continue to provide training for responders.
- b. Individual agencies are responsible for documenting and maintaining records of training for their personnel.

6.2.3 Schedule

Training will be scheduled to accommodate the needs and time availability of the responders to provide, to the greatest extent possible, a continuing improvement in the response capabilities within Storey County. Current training schedules are available through the Fire District, Quad County Hazardous Materials Response Team, the Storey County Local Emergency Planning Committee, and individual agencies.

6.3 Exercise Program

Any system that relies on trained personnel must be periodically tested and exercised to assure its ability to function in an emergency. Exercising this Plan and the County's emergency management and response personnel are integral parts of a program to improve the County's emergency capabilities. The Plan, or some part(s) thereof, will be exercised regularly in accordance with annual exercise programs developed by the Storey County Emergency Management Department and the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

The Emergency Management Director will work with other County departments and agencies to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures, based on exercises conducted through the Emergency Management Department.

6.3.1 Policies

- a. Storey County will exercise this Plan and response system regularly to promote improved capabilities and coordination during emergency incidents.
- b. Departments and agencies are encouraged to practice their emergency plans regularly and participate in community exercises.
- c. As appropriate, the County will use Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) procedures and tools to develop, conduct, and evaluate these exercises. Information about this program can be found at <http://hseep.dhs.gov>.

6.3.2 Schedule

Emergency exercises will be conducted on a regular basis. It is anticipated that full-scale County exercises will be held at least every four years. An exercise schedule should be prepared annually. The current schedule for exercises is available from the Storey County Emergency Management Department.

Exercises of the Quad County Hazardous Materials Response Team will be undertaken according to the Team's exercise schedule. The current schedule for Team exercises is available at the Storey County Fire Protection Districts office.

County agency exercises will be undertaken according to each agency's needs.

6.4 Event Critique and After-Action Reporting

To document and track lessons learned from exercises, the Emergency Management Director will conduct a review, or "hot wash," with exercise participants after each exercise. The Emergency Management Director will also coordinate an After-Action Report (AAR), which will describe the objectives of the exercise and document the results of the evaluation.

Similarly, reviews and After-Action Reports will be facilitated after an actual disaster that will document activities of the incident to improve the County's readiness. All agencies involved in the emergency response will participate in the AAR. The AAR following an incident should include actions taken, identification of equipment shortcomings as well as highlight of strengths,

and make recommendations to improve operational readiness. Recommendations may include suggested future exercise events and programs. Valuable success stories and lessons learned may be submitted to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (www.llis.gov). The Emergency Management Director will ensure that equipment, training, and planning shortfalls identified following an incident are addressed by the County's EMO.

6.5 Community Outreach and Preparedness Education

Educational tools are used to teach the public about threats, disasters, and what to do when an emergency occurs. The County maintains an active community preparedness program and recognizes that citizen preparedness and education are vital components of the County's overall readiness.

Information about the County's public education programs, hazard and mitigation information, and other emergency management and emergency services can be found on County Emergency Management Department's website at:

https://www.storeycounty.org/government/departments/emergency_management/index.php

6.6 Funding and Sustainment

It is a priority of the County to fund and maintain an EMO that ensures the County's ability to respond to and recover from disasters. The Emergency Management Director will work with the Board of County Commissioners and community stakeholders to:

- a. Identify funding sources for emergency management programs, personnel, and equipment.
- b. Ensure the Board of County Commissioners is informed of progress toward building emergency response and recovery capabilities and is aware of gaps to be addressed.
- c. Leverage partnerships with local, regional, and State partners to maximize use of resources.

Appendix A. Declaration of Emergency

Resolution No. 20XX - R - XX

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR STOREY COUNTY,
NEVADA

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER

This matter came before the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS at an emergency meeting on insert month, day, year, involving an emergency created by insert incident type which is threatening life and property; and

WHEREAS, insert month, day, year; military time of occurrence, and description of the emergency incident; and

WHEREAS, insert specific geographic boundaries of event; and WHEREAS, insert deaths, injuries, and population at risk; and

WHEREAS, the following conditions, insert current conditions exist in the impact area; and

WHEREAS, the County EOC has been implemented and the following actions have been taken and resources have been committed by the County, insert what actions have been implemented and resources committed by the County; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, under the emergency powers granted by NRS 414.090, declares that a State of Emergency exists within the County. Further, Storey County Emergency Services is hereby directed to take all necessary steps authorized by law to secure the persons and property of the citizens of Storey County.

It is declared and ordered that this declaration be made through the Director of the Nevada State Division of Emergency Management and state assistance is requested immediately. It is further ordered that a copy of the declaration be forwarded to the Governor of the State of Nevada, requesting that he proclaim Storey County to be in a state of emergency and/or disaster.

Dated at Storey County Nevada this ___ day of _____

STOREY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Chairman

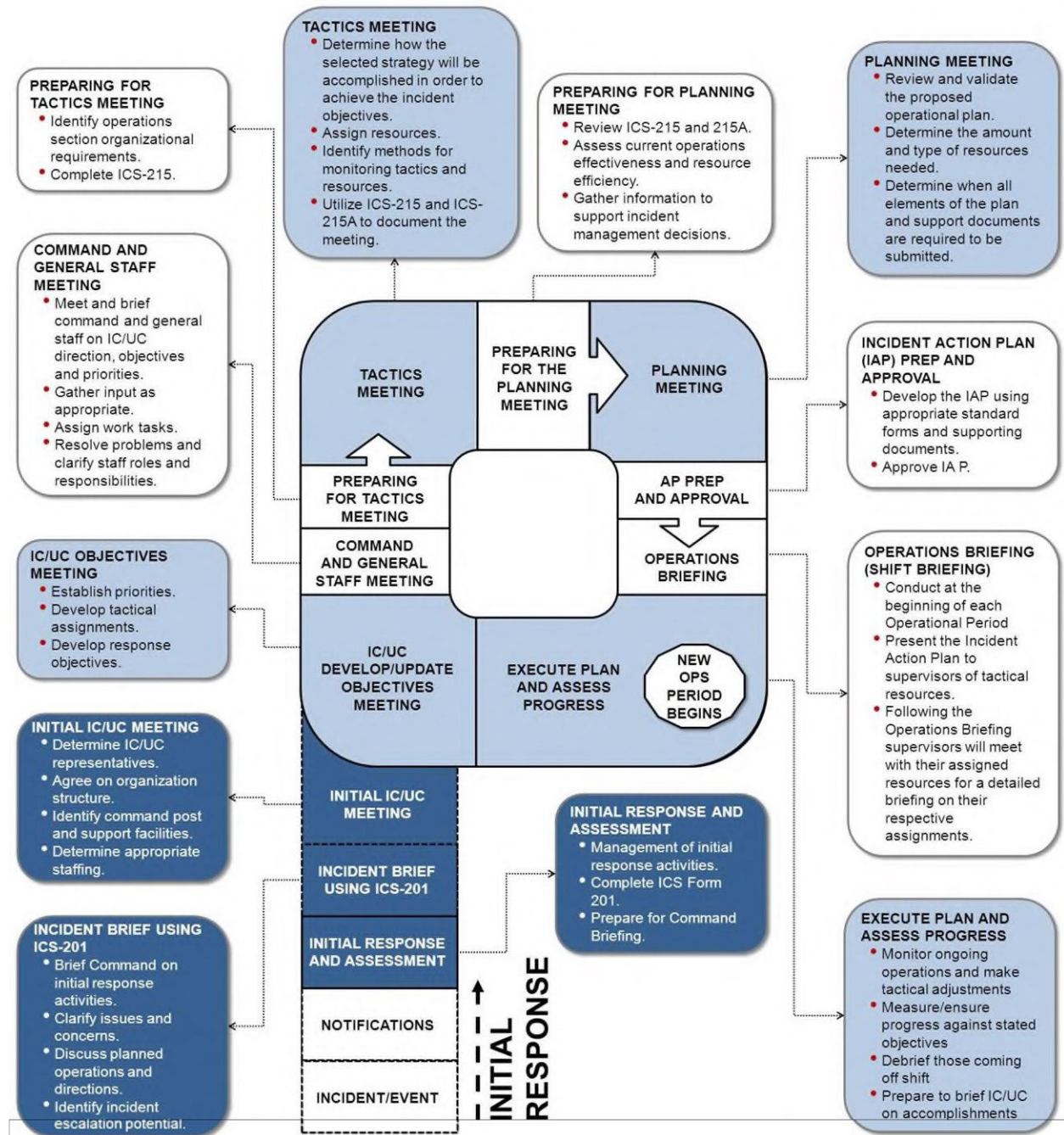
Vice Chairman

Commissioner

Attest:

Clerk/Recorder

Appendix B. Disaster Flow Chart

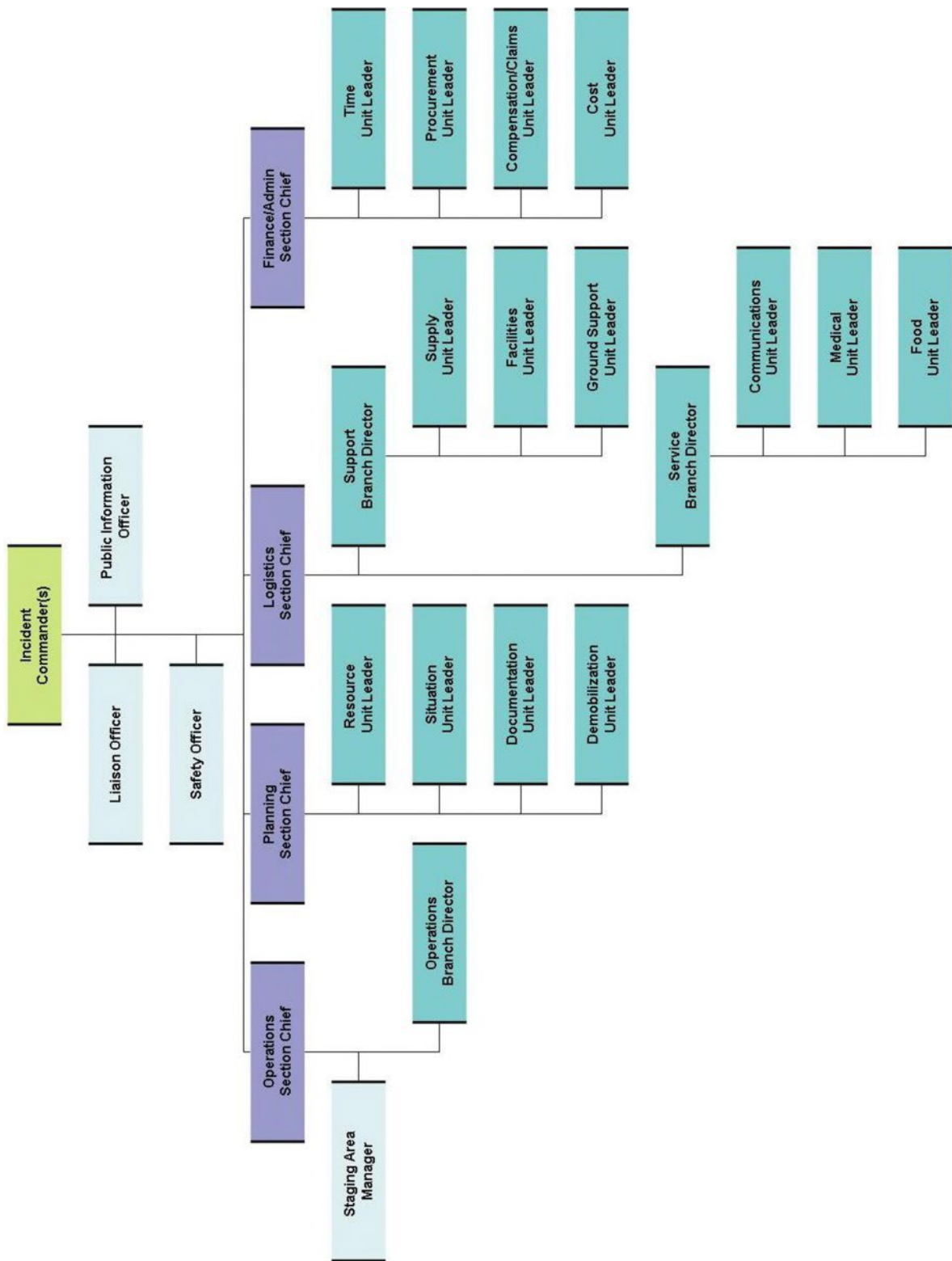


Appendix C. ICS Forms

ICS Form No.	Form Title
ICS Form 201	Incident Briefing
ICS Form 202	Incident Objectives
ICS Form 203	Organization Assignment List
ICS Form 204	Assignment List
ICS Form 205	Incident Radio Communications Plan
ICS Form 205a	Communications List
ICS Form 206	Medical Plan
ICS Form 207	Incident Organizational Chart
ICS Form 208	Safety Message/Plan
ICS Form 209	Incident Status Summary
ICS Form 210	Resource Status Change
ICS Form 211	Incident Check-in List
ICS Form 213	General Message
ICS Form 214	Activity Log
ICS Form 215	Operational Planning Worksheet
ICS Form 215a	Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
ICS Form 218	Support Vehicle/Equipment Inventory
ICS Form 219	Resource Status Card (T-Card)
ICS Form 220	Air Operations Summary
ICS Form 221	Demobilization Plan
ICS Form 225	Incident Personnel Performance Rating

<https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx>

Appendix D. EOC Positions Organizational Chart



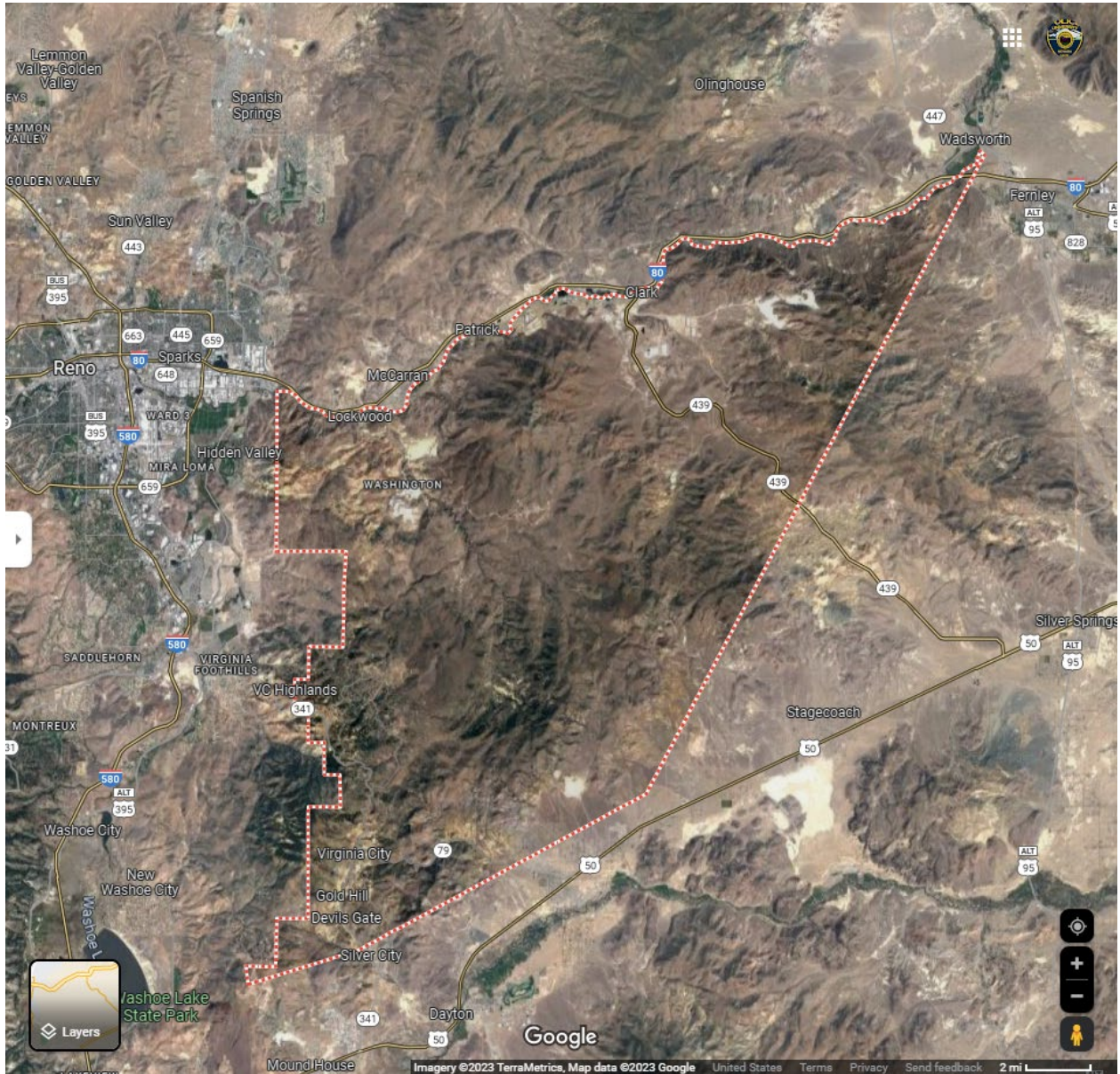
Appendix E. EOC Positions Guides

The following checklists are available in the EOC.

1. Communication Unit Leader Checklist
2. Compensation/Claims Unit Leader Checklist
3. Cost Unit Leader Checklist
4. Demobilization Unit Leader Checklist
5. Documentation Unit Leader Checklist
6. Facilities Unit Leader Checklist
7. Finance – Administration Section Chief Checklist
8. Food Unit Leader Checklist
9. Ground Support Unit Leader Checklist
10. Incident Commander Checklist
11. Liaison Officer Checklist
12. Logistics Section Chief Checklist
13. Medical Unit Leader Checklist
14. Operations Branch Director Checklist
15. Operations Section Chief Checklist
16. Planning Section Chief Checklist
17. Procurement Unit Leader Checklist
18. Public Information Officer Checklist
19. Resources Unit Leader Checklist
20. Safety Officer Checklist
21. Service Branch Director Checklist
22. Situation Unit Leader Checklist
23. Staging Area Manager Checklist
24. Supply Unit Leader Checklist
25. Support Branch Director Checklist
26. Time Unit Leader Checklist

Appendix F. Maps

Storey County Overview



Appendix G. Mutual Aid Agreements

Storey County Zone Pre-Attack Plans

- This plan provides the different land management agencies with suggested management directions in managing and protecting both natural and personal property resources throughout the zone.
- Key contact and resources, hazard areas, facilities, water sources, and resource constraints are listed in the plan.
- Contacts can be reached through County Dispatch.

Fire Mutual Aid Plan - Nevada Fire Chiefs Association

- This plan is an extension of the SCEMP. It provides systematic mobilization, organization, and operation of fire services of the state and its political subdivisions in mitigation the effects of fire or other related disasters.
- It provides an annually updated fire service inventory of all personnel, apparatus, and equipment in Nevada.
- The responsible local official of a jurisdiction oversees the incident and directs mutual aid equipment and personnel per agreement.

Wildfire Fire Protection Plan - Nevada Division of Forestry

- This plan is an extension of the SCEMP. It provides systematic mobilization, organization, and operation of fire services of the state and its political subdivisions in mitigation the effects of wildfire.
- It provides an annually updated fire service inventory of all personnel, apparatus, and equipment owned by the State of Nevada.
- The responsible local official of a jurisdiction oversees the incident and directs mutual aid equipment and personnel per agreement.

Lake Tahoe Regional Fire Chiefs Mutual Aid and Request Plan

- This plan provides a means to efficiently dispatch resources requested through the Regional Mutual Aid Program from participating agencies.
- The regional coordinator compiles and maintains data on fire dispatch centers in the region, communications facilities available, fire apparatus, equipment, personnel, and other appropriate information.
- During extreme emergency, the regional mutual aid coordinator or representative goes to the regional control center to serve as needed. He is not responsible for fire control unless it is his or her area of responsibility.

Quad County Hazardous Materials Agreement

- This is an agreement entered into between Carson City, Lyon County, Douglas County, and Storey County to provide for a regional hazardous materials response team.
- The resource is multi-county team that can respond to any of the counties listed, statewide and beyond, at the request of the State of Nevada

Quad County Multi Agency Coordination Agreement

- This is an agreement entered into between Carson City, Lyon County, Douglas County, and Storey County to provide for a regional resource management and accountability.

Bureau of Land Management

- This is a mutual aid agreement with the BLM to handle wildland fires. Both agencies agree to assist each other upon request.

United States Forest Service

- This is a mutual aid agreement with the USFS to handle wildland fires. Both agencies agree to assist each other upon request.

Tri-Net Agreement

- This is an agreement entered into between the Nevada Division of Public Safety – Division of Investigations, Carson City, Lyon County, Douglas County, and Storey County to provide for a regional narcotics taskforce.

Nevada State Agencies

- See the SCEMP for a complete list of responsibilities.

Appendix H. References

References
Federal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Executive Order 13347, July 2004, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness – Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Management of Domestic Incidents – National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) – National Incident Management System (NIMS) – National Preparedness Goal – National Response Framework (NRF) – Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308, 2006 – Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness – Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.
State of Nevada
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NRS Chapter 412 – Appointment by Governor – NRS Chapter 239 – Records Management – NRS Chapter 244 – Counties: Government – NRS 244.335 - Grants power to regulate business – NRS 244.2961 - Grants power to maintain a fire department, establish a fire code, and regulate the storage of explosive, combustible, and inflammable material – NRS 245 – Appointments by County Commission – NRS Chapter 248 – Sheriffs – NRS Chapter 278 – Planning and Zoning – NRS 414 (All) -Authorizes local emergency management programs (Nevada Civil Defense Act of 1953, as amended) – NRS 455.80 -455.180 -Nevada One Call Law. This law requires Nevadans to call 1-800-227-2600 before they start digging, blasting, drilling, or any other kind of excavating. – NRS 459 (all) -Governs the storage and transportation of hazardous materials – NRS 474.160 -Grants fire departments/districts the power to regulate the hazards of fires and explosion relating to the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials or devices
Storey County
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Storey County Hazardous Materials Ordinance 8.10.300-380 – Storey County Hazardous Materials Response Plan – Storey County Code, Chapter 2.20, Emergency Services (Ord. 12-242, 2012)

Appendix I. Acronyms and Glossary

Acronyms

AAR	After-Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Teams
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DOC	Department Operations Center
EAS	National Emergency Alert System
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
IA	Incident Annex
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System

STOREY COUNTY EOP

MAC Group	Multi-Agency Coordination Group
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDEM	Nevada Division of Emergency Management
NDOT	Nevada Division of Transportation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSP (NHP)	Nevada State Police (formerly Nevada Highway Patrol)
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NNRIC	Norther Nevada Regional Intelligence Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRF	National Response Framework
NRS	Nevada Revised Statutes
NSS	National Shelter System
NTAC	Nevada Threat Assessment Center
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
Red Cross	American Red Cross
SA	Support Annex
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
State	State of Nevada (governing body)
VA	Veteran Administration
VoIP	Voice-over Internet Protocol

Glossary of Key Terms

Accessible: Having the legally required features and/or qualities that ensure easy entrance, participation, and usability of places, programs, services, and activities by individuals with a wide variety of disabilities.

Acquisition Procedures: A process used to obtain resources to support operational requirements.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private-sector organizations may be included. Additionally, nongovernmental organizations may be included to provide support.

Agency Administrator/Executive: The official responsible for administering policy for an agency or jurisdiction. An Agency Administrator/Executive (or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident) usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command.

Agency Dispatch: The agency or jurisdictional facility from which resources are sent to incidents.

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency, or nongovernmental or private organization, that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

All-Hazards: Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Allocated Resource: Resource dispatched to an incident.

Area Command: An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams engaged. An Agency Administrator/Executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations.

Assessment: The process of acquiring, collecting, processing, examining, analyzing, evaluating, monitoring, and interpreting the data, information, evidence, objects, measurements, images, sound, etc., whether tangible or intangible, to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assigned Resource: Resource checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident.

Assignment: Task given to a personnel resource to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to Unit Leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See Supporting Agency.

Available Resource: Resource assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Badging: The assignment of physical incident-specific credentials to establish legitimacy and limit access to various incident sites.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief and the Division or Group in the Operations Section, and between the Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified using Roman numerals or by functional area.

Cache: A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

Camp: A geographical site within the general incident area (separate from the Incident Base) that is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.

Categorizing Resources: The process of organizing resources by category, kind, and type, including size, capacity, capability, skill, and other characteristics. This makes the resource ordering and dispatch process within and across organizations and agencies, and between governmental and nongovernmental entities, more efficient, and ensures that the resources received are appropriate to their needs.

Certifying Personnel: The process of authoritatively attesting that individuals meet professional standards for the training, experience, and performance required for key incident management functions.

Chain of Command: The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the Incident Commander.

Chief: The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for management of functional Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established as a separate Section).

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: The staff who report directly to the Incident Commander, including the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture: An overview of an incident by all relevant parties that provides incident information enabling the Incident Commander/Unified Command and any supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases-avoiding the use of different words/phrases for same concepts-to ensure consistency and to allow diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Communications: The process of transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.

Communications/Dispatch Center: Agency or interagency dispatch centers, 911 call centers, emergency control or command dispatch centers, or any naming convention given to the facility and staff that handles emergency calls from the public and communication with emergency management/response personnel. The center can serve as a primary coordination and support element of the Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS) for an incident until other elements of the MACS are formally established.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area and assigned to a single Incident Commander or to Unified Command.

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A guide designed to assist jurisdictions with developing operations plans. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision-making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans.

Continuity of Government: A coordinated effort within the Federal Government's executive branch to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency (as defined in National Security Presidential Directive 51/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20).

Continuity of Operations: An effort within individual organizations to ensure that Primary Mission Essential Functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate: To advance an analysis and exchange of information systematically among principals who have or may have a need-to-know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Corrective Actions: The implementation of procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Credentialing: The authentication and verification of the certification and identity of designated incident managers and emergency responders.

Critical Infrastructure: Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacitation or destruction of such assets, systems, or networks would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The delegation of authority can

include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines, as needed. Many agencies require written delegation of authority to be given to the Incident Commander prior to assuming command on larger incidents. (Also known as Letter of Expectation.)

Demobilization: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

Department Operations Center (DOC): An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) specific to a single department or agency. The focus of a DOC is on internal agency incident management and response. DOCs are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or to perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior, and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies generally can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Director: The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission, or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Section Chief. See Group.

Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Management/Response Personnel: Includes Federal, State, territorial, tribal, substate regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, private sector-organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. (Also known as emergency responder.)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law

enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, City), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the public.

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

Event: See Planned Event.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Field Operations Guide: Durable pocket or desk guides that contain essential information required to perform specific assignments or functions.

Finance/Administration Section: The Incident Command System Section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident.

Function: The five major activities in the Incident Command System: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/ Administration. A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function).

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Group: An organizational subdivision established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. See Division.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objective reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include

attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Base: The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base.

Incident Command: The Incident Command System organizational element responsible for overall management of the incident and consisting of the Incident Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management: The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Incident Management Team (IMT): An Incident Commander and the appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining "type," or level, of IMT.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Information Management: The collection, organization, and control over the structure, processing, and delivery of information from one or more sources and

distribution to one or more audiences who have a stake in that information.

Integrated Planning System: A system designed to provide common processes for developing and integrating plans for the Federal Government to establish a comprehensive approach to national planning in accordance with the Homeland Security Management System as outlined in the National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Intelligence/Investigations: An organizational subset within ICS. Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities-or the individual(s) involved-including terrorist incidents or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. This is different from the normal operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section.

Interoperability: Ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together. Allow emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on-demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized.

Job Aid: Checklist or other visual aid intended to ensure that specific steps of completing a task or assignment are accomplished.

Joint Field Office (JFO): The primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

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

Joint Information System (JIS): A structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing,

recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander (IC); advising the IC 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.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., Federal, State, tribal, local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.

Key Resource: Any publicly or privately controlled resource essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.