

# FALLON PAIUTE SHOSHONE TRIBE

## COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



***DRAFT***

APPROVED BY THE FALLON BUSINESS COUNCIL ON \_\_\_\_\_

THROUGH RESOLUTION No. \_\_\_\_\_

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**APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION**  
**PROMULGATION**  
**FALLON PAIUTE-SHOSHONE TRIBE**  
**COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Community members of Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe (FPST) face the threat of disasters and emergencies. Recognizing this threat, the tribal government has a continuing responsibility for the health, safety and general welfare of its citizens.

Normal day-to-day procedures usually are not sufficient for effective disaster response, as extraordinary emergency measures have to be implemented quickly, if loss of life and property is to be kept to a minimum. Emergency procedures and actions to cope with the possibility of a disaster occurrence are addressed in the Tribal Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

In order for the Tribe's Emergency Management system to reach and maintain the goals desired it will be necessary that each department/agency perform the following functions:

- Develop procedures for the protection of personnel, equipment, supplies, and critical public records from the effects of disasters.
- Develop procedures to ensure the continuity of essential services that may be needed during and after disasters.
- Attend emergency management related training and exercises.
- Establish policy and develop Standard Operating Procedures to carry out the provisions of the Tribal CEMP.
- Identify subject matter experts.
- Carry out those assignments addressed in the Tribal CEMP.

The FPST's Emergency Management Coordinator shall be responsible for the coordination of the preparation and continuous updating of the FPST CEMP and will ensure that this plan is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

This plan is effective: [Month Day, Year]

\_\_\_\_\_  
FPST Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attest: FBC Secretary

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**RECORD OF CHANGES**

<b>Change #</b>	<b>Date of Change</b>	<b>Change Entered By</b>	<b>Date Entered</b>

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# COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN: BASIC PLAN

## I. AUTHORITY

### A. Tribal

1. Constitution and By Laws of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
2. FPST Emergency Operations Plan Resolution 01-F-324
3. FPST National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resolution 07-F-089
4. Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe Mitigation Plan (included in Churchill County Plan)
5. Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan (In Progress)
6. Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

### B. Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended), 42 U.S.C. 5121
2. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
3. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
4. Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
5. Homeland Security Act of 2002
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive. *HSPD-5*, Management of Domestic Incidents
7. Homeland Security Presidential Directive, *HSPD-3*, Homeland Security Advisory System
8. National Incident Management System
9. National Response Framework
10. National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 2002
11. Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Framework

## II. PURPOSE

This Basic Plan outlines the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe's approach to emergency operations. It provides general guidance for emergency management activities and an overview of the Tribe's methods of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan describes emergency response organization and assigns responsibilities for various emergency tasks. This plan is intended to provide a framework for more specific functional annexes that describe in more detail who does what, when, and how. This plan applies to all FPST officials, and departments. The primary audience for the document includes FPST officials, emergency management, department heads and their senior staff members, leaders of local volunteer organizations who support emergency operations, and others who may participate in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

### III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

- A. A list of all acronyms used in this CEMP is in Appendix 6.
- B. A glossary of definitions for terms used throughout this CEMP is in Appendix 7.

### IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

#### A. Situation

The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying tribal or private property. A summary of major hazards is provided below.

#### HAZARD SUMMARY

Hazard Type	Likelihood of Occurrence*	Estimated Impact on Public Health & Safety	Estimated Impact on Property
	(See below)	Limited/Moderate/Major	Limited/Moderate/Major
<b>Natural</b>			
Drought	LIKELY	MODERATE	MODERATE
Earthquake	LIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Flash Flooding	OCCASIONAL	MODERATE	MAJOR
Flooding	LIKELY	MODERATE	MAJOR
Subsidence	UNLIKELY	LIMITED	LIMITED
Tornado	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Wildfire	LIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Windstorm: Dust Event	LIKELY	MODERATE	MODERATE
Winter Storm	LIKELY	MODERATE	MODERATE
Volcanic Eruption	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
<b>Technological</b>			
Aircraft Crash	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Bridge Failure	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LIMITED
Dam Failure	LIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Energy/Fuel Shortage	LIKELY	MODERATE	LIMITED
Hazmat/Oil Spill (fixed site)	LIKELY	MAJOR	LIMITED
Hazmat/Oil-Spill (transport)	LIKELY	MAJOR	LIMITED
Major Structural Fire	LIKELY	MODERATE	MODERATE
Radiological Incident	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LIMITED
Water System Failure	OCCASIONAL	MODERATE	LIMITED
Telephone Failure	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	LIMITED
<b>Security</b>			
Active Shooter	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	LIMITED
Bomb Threat	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LIMITED
Civil Disorder	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Enemy Military Attack	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
Terrorism	UNLIKELY	MAJOR	MAJOR
* <b>Likelihood of Occurrence:</b> Unlikely, Occasional, Likely, or Highly Likely			

## **B. Assumptions**

1. The FPST will continue to be exposed to and subject to the impact of those hazards described above and as well as lesser hazards and others that may develop in the future.
2. It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time and at any place. In many cases, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased readiness measures may be possible. However, some emergency situations occur with little or no warning.
3. Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations affecting the FPST. It takes time to summon external assistance, it is essential for the FPST to be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis.
4. Proper mitigation actions, such as floodplain management and fire inspections, can prevent or reduce disaster-related losses. Emergency planning, training and exercises can improve the FPST's readiness to deal with emergency situations.

## **V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. Objectives**

The objectives of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe Emergency Management Program are to protect public health and safety, and preserve tribal and private property.

### **B. General**

1. It is the responsibility of the FPST to protect public health and safety and preserve property from the effects of hazardous events. The FPST has the primary role in identifying and mitigating hazards, preparing for and responding to and managing the recovery from emergency situations that affect the community.
2. The FPST has jurisdiction over four separate geographic areas:
  - a. The FPST Colony is 60 acres residential area located northeast of the city of Fallon, NV and includes the following:
    - 1) Approximately 200 residents and 48 homes in 1 subdivision; and
    - 2) Tribal facilities include: FPST Administration, FTDC Office, Victim Services, Health Center, Environmental Protection, Youth & Family Services, Law Enforcement & Judicial Services and Public Works Arsenic Treatment Plant.

There are two transportation corridors located off of trust lands and are within the vicinity of the Colony. US Highway 95 is located approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile west of the Colony and US Highway 50 located  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south.

b. The FPST Reservation has a land base of approximately 8,120 acres and is located approximately 8 miles east of the City of Fallon and includes:

- 1) Approximately 700 residents with 3 subdivisions and scattered home sites; and
- 2) Tribal facilities include: FPST Community Learning Center & ITCN Head Start, Fitness Center, Natural Resources & Transportation Department, Wetlands & Roads Maintenance shop & yard, Emergency Management Department/EOC, Housing Department, Volunteer Fire Department, and Senior Center.

The Reservation is situated approximately five miles northeast of the Naval Air Station Fallon (NASF). There are two transportation corridors located near the area. State Highway 117 (Stillwater Road) runs parallel to the South boundary of the Reservation. US Highway 50 is located approximately 2 ½ miles southeast of the Reservation.

c. Fox Peak Centre is a 36 acre parcel located within the City of Fallon at 798 E. Williams Avenue. Fox Peak Station a gas station convenience store and Fox Peak Cinema are situated with the parcel. Highway 50 is located south and adjacent to the Centre.

d. Fox Peak Station Fernley is another gas station convenience store, which is a one acre parcel located at 1200 Nevada Pacific Parkway in Fernley, NV.

3. It is impossible for the FPST to do everything that is required to protect the lives and property of the population. Citizens have the responsibility to prepare themselves and their families to cope with emergency situations and manage their affairs and property in ways that will aid the FPST in managing emergencies. The FPST will assist the community in carrying out these responsibilities by providing public information and instructions prior to and during emergency situations.
4. The FPST is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping FPST emergency responders and emergency management personnel, providing appropriate emergency facilities, suitable warning and communications systems and for contracting for emergency services. State and federal governments offer programs that provide some assistance with portions of these responsibilities.
5. To achieve these objectives, the FPST has organized an Emergency Management Program that is both integrated (employs the resources of the FPST government and organized volunteer groups) and comprehensive (addresses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery). This plan is one element of the FPST's preparedness activities.
6. This plan is based on an all-hazard approach to emergency planning. It addresses general functions that may need to be performed during an emergency situation and is not a collection of plans for specific types of incidents. For example, Annex A: Warning addresses techniques that can be used to warn the public during any emergency situation, whatever the cause.

7. FPST departments tasked in this plan are expected to develop and keep current standard operating procedures (SOPs) and/or guidelines (SOGs) that describe how emergency tasks will be performed. FPST departments are charged with ensuring the training and equipment necessary for an appropriate response are in place.
8. This plan is based upon the concept that the emergency functions that must be performed by many departments generally parallel some of their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources used for day-to-day activities will be employed during emergency situations. Because personnel and equipment resources are limited, some routine functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency may be suspended for the duration of an emergency. The personnel, equipment, and supplies that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish other emergency tasks.
9. The FPST has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in accordance with the President's Homeland Security Directive HSPD-5. The adoption of NIMS will provide a consistent all-hazards incident response approach to the effective management of situations involving natural or man-made disasters or terrorism. NIMS allows the FPST to integrate its response activities using a set of standardized organizational structures designed to improve interoperability between all levels of government, private sector and nongovernmental organizations.
10. This plan, in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF), is an integral part of the national effort to prevent, and reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters and other emergencies, minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters and other emergencies that occur. In the event of an Incident of National Significance (IONS), as defined in HSPD-5, the FPST will integrate all operations with all levels of government, private sector and nongovernmental organizations, through the use of NRF coordinating structures, processes, and protocols.
11. The FPST will utilize the systems, tools, and processes within this CEMP to present consistent and accurate information during emergency incidents and pre-planned events.

### **C. Operational Guidance**

The FPST will employ the six components of NIMS in all operations, which will provide a standardized framework that facilitates operations in all phases of emergency management. Appendix 5 provides further details on NIMS.

#### **1. Initial Response**

FPST emergency responders are likely to be the first ones on the scene of an emergency situation. They will normally take charge and remain in charge of the incident until it is resolved or others who have legal authority to do so assume responsibility. They will seek guidance and direction from FPST officials and seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and industry where appropriate.

#### **2. Implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS)**

- a. The first FPST emergency responder to arrive on scene of an emergency situation will implement the ICS and serve as the Incident Commander (IC), until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual. The IC will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and provide an assessment of the situation to FPST officials, identify response resources required and direct the on-scene response from the ICP.
- b. For some types of emergency situations, a specific incident scene may not exist in the initial response phase and the Tribal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may accomplish initial response actions, such as mobilizing personnel and equipment and issuing precautionary warning to the public. As the potential threat becomes clearer and a specific impact site or sites identified, an ICP may be established and direction and control of the response transitioned to the IC.

### 3. Source and Use of Resources

- a. The FPST will use its own resources, to respond to emergency situations, purchasing supplies and equipment, if necessary, and request assistance if its resources are insufficient or inappropriate. If additional resources are required, the FPST will:
  - 1) Summon those resources available to the FPST, including inter-local and mutual aid agreements. See Appendix 4 to this plan, which summarizes any inter-local and mutual aid agreements and identifies the officials authorized to request those resources.
  - 2) Summon local emergency service resources that respond to FPST emergencies.
  - 3) Request assistance from volunteer groups active in disasters.
  - 4) Request assistance from industry or individuals who have resources needed to deal with the emergency situation.
- b. When external agencies respond to an emergency situation within FPST's jurisdiction, the FPST will expect them to conform to the guidance and direction provided by FPST's incident commander, which will be in accordance with NIMS.

### **D. Incident Command System (ICS)**

1. The FPST intends to employ ICS, an integral part of NIMS, in managing emergencies. The FPST will include the use of an Incident Action Plan (IAP), when appropriate to do so. ICS is both a strategy and a set of organizational arrangements for directing and controlling field operations for all-hazards response. It is designed to effectively integrate resources from different agencies into a temporary emergency organization at an incident site that can expand and contract with the magnitude of the incident and resources on hand. A summary of ICS is provided in Appendix 5.
2. The Incident Commander is responsible for carrying out the ICS function of command: managing the incident. The four other major management activities that form the basis of ICS are operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. For small-scale incidents, the incident commander and one or two individuals may perform all of these

functions. For larger incidents, a number of individuals from different FPST departments may be assigned to separate staff sections charged with those functions.

3. An IC using response resources from one or two departments or agencies can handle the majority of emergency situations. Departments or agencies participating in this type of incident response will normally obtain support through their own department or agency.
4. In emergency situations where other jurisdictions, county, state, or federal government are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal ICS structure to a Unified or Area Command structure. This arrangement helps to ensure that all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency. Appendix 5 provides additional information on Unified and Area Commands.

#### **E. ICS – Tribal EOC Interface**

For major emergencies and disasters the FPST's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated. When the Tribal EOC is activated it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the incident command post and the Tribal EOC. A general division of responsibilities is outlined below. It is essential that a precise division of responsibilities be determined for specific emergency operations.

1. The Incident Commander is generally responsible for field operations, including:
  - a. Isolating the scene.
  - b. Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency situation and managing the emergency resources committed there.
  - c. Warning the population in the area of the incident and providing emergency instructions to them.
  - d. Determining and implementing protective measures (evacuation or sheltering in-place) for the population in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders at the scene.
  - e. Implementing traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene.
  - f. Requesting additional resources from the Tribal EOC.
2. The EOC is generally responsible for:
  - a. Providing resource support for the incident command operations.
  - b. Issuing community-wide warning.
  - c. Issuing instructions and providing information to the general public.
  - d. Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuation.



- e. Organizing and implementing shelter and mass arrangements for evacuees.
  - f. Coordinating traffic control for large-scale evacuations.
  - g. Requesting assistance from the state and other external sources.
  - h. Determine resource allocation as appropriate.
3. In some large-scale emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separated scenes. In such situations, more than one incident command operation may be established. If this situation occurs, a transition to an Area Command or a Unified Area Command is desirable, and the allocation of resources to specific field operations will be coordinated through the Tribal EOC.
4. Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) should be used to coordinate and support emergency management and incident response objectives through the development and use of integrated multi-agency coordination systems. For the purpose of this plan, FPST EOC incorporates MACS.

MACS is applicable to the following primary functions:

- a. Situation assessment.
- b. Critical resource acquisition and allocation.
- c. Local, state, tribal and federal disaster support.
- d. Coordination with elected and appointed officials.
- e. Coordination of summary information.
- f. Incident priority determination.
- g. Other functions that MACS provides.

## **F. Emergency Authorities**

1. Key FPST and federal legal authorities pertaining to emergency management are listed in Section I of this plan.
2. Evacuations:
  - a. The Incident Commander and the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) have the responsibility to recommend evacuation as a viable method of protecting lives before, during or after disasters or emergencies that may affect the FPST.
  - b. The Tribal Chairman has authority to order mandatory evacuations.
  - c. The Fallon Business Council may request voluntary evacuations.
3. Declaration of State of Emergency or Disaster:

The declaration of an emergency or a disaster must be made whenever it is deemed necessary:

- a. By the Fallon Business Council, if a quorum is present;
- b. By the Tribal Chairman, if no quorum of the Council is present;
- c. By the Tribal Chairman's designee, if no quorum of the Council is present and the Tribal Chairman is not present.

A declaration of an emergency or a disaster may be suspended or revoked by the person or body that declared it, or by the Fallon Business Council in any event.

### **G. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management**

1. This plan addresses emergency actions that are conducted during all four phases of emergency management.

- a. Mitigation

The FPST will conduct mitigation activities as an integral part of the emergency management program. Mitigation is intended to eliminate hazards, reduce the probability of hazards causing an emergency situation or lessen the consequences of unavoidable hazards. Mitigation should be a pre-disaster activity, although mitigation may also occur in the aftermath of an emergency situation with the intent of avoiding repetition of the situation.

The FPST is also included within the approved Churchill County's Mitigation Plan annex.

The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator.

- b. Preparedness

The FPST will conduct preparedness activities to develop the response capabilities needed in the event an emergency. Among the preparedness activities included in the emergency management program are:

- 1) Providing emergency equipment and facilities.
- 2) Emergency planning, including maintaining this plan, its annexes, and appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- 3) Conducting or arranging appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, other FPST officials and volunteer groups who may assist the FPST during emergencies.
- 4) Conducting periodic drills and exercises to test FPST plans and training.

c. Response

The FPST will respond to emergency situations effectively and efficiently. The focus of this plan and its annexes is on planning for the response to emergencies. Response operations are intended to resolve an emergency situation, while minimizing casualties and property damage. Response activities include warning, emergency medical services, firefighting, law enforcement operations, evacuation, shelter and mass care, emergency public information, search and rescue, as well as other associated functions.

d. Recovery

If a disaster occurs, the FPST will carry out a recovery program that involves both short-term and long-term efforts. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal state. The federal government, pursuant to the Stafford Act, provides the vast majority of disaster recovery assistance. The recovery process includes assistance to individuals, businesses, and to government and other public institutions. Examples of recovery programs include temporary housing, restoration of government services, debris removal, restoration of utilities, disaster mental health services and reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges. The FPST recovery program is outlined in Annex J: Recovery.

## VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

### A. Organization

#### 1. General

Most departments of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe have emergency functions in addition to their normal day-to-day duties. During emergency situations, FPST normal organizational arrangements are modified to facilitate emergency operations. FPST governmental organization for emergencies includes a Policy Group, Emergency Services Branch, Emergency Support Services Branch, Social Services Branch and Volunteer and Other Services, as depicts the FPST emergency organization in Appendix 1.

#### 2. Policy Group

The Policy Group provides guidance and direction for emergency management programs and for emergency response and recovery operations. The Policy Group includes:

Policy Group
Fallon Business Council
Tribal Chairman
Tribal Attorney
Tribal Administrator

#### 3. Emergency Services

Emergency Services include the Incident Commander and those FPST departments, agencies and groups with primary emergency response actions. The IC is the person in charge at an incident site. Emergency Services Branch includes, but is not limited to:

Emergency Services Branch
Law Enforcement
Volunteer Fire Department
Emergency Management Department
Non-Tribal
Fallon/Churchill Fire Department
EMS: Banner Churchill Community Hospital

#### 4. Emergency Support Services

This group includes FPST departments that support and sustain emergency responders and also coordinate emergency assistance provided by organized volunteer organizations, and other resources. FPST Emergency Support Services Branch includes, but is not limited to:

Emergency Support Services Branch
Communications Office
Housing Department
Information Technology (IT)
Natural Resources Department
• Wetlands Management
• Environmental Department
Public Works Department
• Facilities & Maintenance
• Water & Sanitation
Transportation Department
• Roads Maintenance
• Transit Office

#### 5. Social Services

This group includes FPST departments that support and sustain coordination of social services for responders and the general public during an emergency. FPST Social Services Branch includes, but is not limited to:

Social Services Branch
Community Learning Center
• Cultural/Library
Health Center Department
• Senior Center Program
Human Resources
Grants Department
Membership Services
Tax Department
• TERO Program
Victim Services Department
Project Management
Youth and Family Services Department
• Social Services Program
• Vocational Rehabilitation
• Child Care Program

6. Volunteer and other services

This group includes organized volunteer groups and businesses that agree to provide certain support for emergency operations. Volunteer and other services includes, but is not limited to:

Volunteer and Other Services
American Red Cross
The Salvation Army
Radio Amateur Citizens Emergency Services (RACES)
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. General

For most emergency functions, successful operations require a coordinated effort from a number of departments, agencies, and groups. To facilitate a coordinated effort, FPST elected and appointed officials, department heads and personnel are assigned primary responsibility for planning and coordinating specific emergency functions. Generally, primary responsibility for an emergency function will be assigned to an individual from the department that has legal responsibility for that function or possesses the most appropriate knowledge and skills. Other FPST officials and departments may be assigned support responsibilities for specific emergency functions. Appendix 2 summarizes the general emergency responsibilities of FPST officials, department heads and other personnel.

The individual having primary responsibility for an emergency function is normally responsible for coordinating, preparation of and maintaining that portion of the emergency plan that addresses that function. Plan and annex assignments are outlined in Appendix 3. Listed below are general responsibilities assigned to the Policy Group, Emergency Services, Emergency Support Services and other Support Agencies. Additional specific responsibilities can be found in the functional annexes to the Plan.

2. Policy Group Responsibilities

a. The Fallon Business Council will:

- 1) Carry out appropriate provisions of FPST Law and Order Code and resolutions.
- 2) Declare and terminate an emergency or disaster at the FBC level.
- 3) Encourage cooperation between emergency service agencies, law enforcement agencies, government agencies, facilities and other applicable organizations.
- 4) Provide policy direction and control when requested by the Tribal Chairman and/or Emergency Management Coordinator in dealing with an emergency or

disaster that occurs in an area where the FPST has jurisdiction and responsibility.

- 5) Encourage cooperation of departments, agencies and citizens to mitigate an emergency or disaster.
  - 6) Upon the recommendation by the Emergency Management Coordinator, issue and distribute as appropriate, a proclamation declaring a State of Emergency or terminating the State of Emergency.
  - 7) Assure continuity of government during an emergency or disaster.
  - 8) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - 9) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.
- b. The Tribal Chairman will:
- 1) Ensure FPST departments develop and continually update emergency plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to respond to emergencies or disasters.
  - 2) Ensure that exercises and tests of the emergency systems are conducted on a periodic basis.
  - 3) Report to the Tribal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) upon activation to serve as the Emergency Operations Center Director and assist the Emergency Management Coordinator serving as the Emergency Operations Center Manager, in the direction and control of the major emergency or disaster.
  - 4) Ensure that designated FPST EOC staff report to the Tribal EOC upon activation to provide direction and control.
  - 5) Function as the official FPST spokesperson and Public Information Officer (PIO) or ensure that a qualified trained Public Information Officer (PIO) is in place.
  - 6) Provide administrative support for tribal, county, state, and federal emergency response agencies, where the FPST has jurisdiction and responsibility.
  - 7) Ensure means are available within FPST jurisdiction to gather necessary information, e.g. fuel storage facilities, major distributors and end user status, during the emergency or disaster.
  - 8) Ensure timely and impartial implementation of the emergency response.
  - 9) Implement direction, control, coordination and policy making functions as necessary to provide for optimum protection of public health and safety, within FPST jurisdiction.
  - 10) Implement emergency policies and ordinances as appropriate on behalf of the FPST.

- 11) Ensure that information and reports are forwarded through the Tribal EOC to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM), regarding an emergency or disaster.
  - 12) Upon the recommendation of the Emergency Management Coordinator, issue and terminate an evacuation request when appropriate within FPST jurisdiction.
  - 13) Authorize Law Enforcement agencies and Emergency Services to support evacuation and to enter and leave the threatened area(s).
  - 14) Assure the protection of public documents and public facilities during the emergency or disaster.
  - 15) Provide support to the Emergency Management System during a major emergency or disaster.
  - 16) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.
- c. The FPST Emergency Management Coordinator or alternate is the single point-of-contact within the jurisdiction to coordinate NIMS implementation.
- d. All FPST Emergency Services and Support Services will:
- 1) Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies to support emergency operations upon request.
  - 2) Develop and maintain SOGs for emergency tasks.
  - 3) Provide trained personnel to staff the incident command post and Tribal EOC and conduct emergency operations.
  - 4) Provide current information on emergency resources for inclusion in the Resource Inventory in Appendix 3 to Annex M: Resource Management.
  - 5) Report information regarding emergency situations and damage to facilities and equipment to the Incident Commander or the Tribal EOC.

### 3. Tribal EOC Responsibilities

#### a. Resource Management

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator who will prepare and maintain Annex M: Resource Management to this plan and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Maintain an inventory of emergency resources.
  - b) During emergency operations, locate supplies, equipment and personnel to meet specific needs.



- c) Maintain a list of suppliers for supplies and equipment needed immediately in the aftermath of an emergency.
- d) Establish emergency purchasing procedures and coordinate emergency procurements.
- e) Establish and maintain a manpower reserve and coordinate assignment of reserve personnel to departments that require enhancement.
- f) Coordinate transportation, sorting, temporary storage and distribution of resources during emergency situations.
- g) Establish staging areas for resources, if required.
- h) During emergency operations, identify to the Donations Management Coordinator, those goods, services and personnel that are needed and coordinate acknowledgements for donations received.
- i) Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures and reimbursement for purchases and personnel.

b. Hazard Mitigation

- 1) FPST has a FEMA approved Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan with Churchill County and the City of Fallon. The plan is overseen by the FPST Emergency Management Department and can be accessed by contacting the Emergency Management Coordinator. The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Maintain the FPST Hazard Mitigation Plan.
  - b) Identify beneficial pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects and seek approval from the Fallon Business Council to implement such projects.
  - c) In the aftermath of an emergency, determine appropriate actions to mitigate the situation and coordinate implementation of those actions.
  - d) Coordinate and carry out post-disaster hazard mitigation program.

c. Recovery

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Tribal Chairman and Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex J: Recovery, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Establish and train a damage assessment team using FPST personnel. Assistance in damage assessment is also available by request from the state and/or federal government.
- b) Assess and compile information on damage to tribal and private property and the needs of disaster victims, and formulate and carry out programs to fill those needs.
- c) If damages are beyond the Tribe's capability to deal with, compile information for use by the Fallon Business Council in requesting state or federal disaster assistance.
- d) If the FPST is determined to be eligible for state or federal disaster assistance, coordinate with state and federal agencies to carry out authorized recovery programs.
- e) Develop, review and annually update guidelines for damage reporting and accounting.
- f) Facilitate training with the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) in damage assessment, organization, techniques and reporting guidelines.
- g) Maintain a damage assessment team and notification/recall roster.
- h) Report to the Tribal EOC upon activation and coordinate damage assessment operations.
- i) Assign damage assessment teams and deploy as appropriate. Ensure each team has communications with the Tribal EOC.
- j) Inform emergency operations officials of hazardous facilities, bridges, roads, etc.
- k) Compile damage reports from teams in the field for appropriate agencies, including the American Red Cross, private and governmental nonprofit entities.
- l) Assist the FPST department representatives who are conducting recovery operations in prioritizing repairs and restoration of affected facilities.
- m) Identify and maintain a list of critical FPST facilities, buildings, streets, bridges, etc. requiring priority repairs.
- n) Ensure that FPST response departments initiate documentation of all costs incurred subsequent to the emergency/disaster.
- o) Document all emergency work performed by FPST resources, including appropriate photographs.
- p) Provide for the submission of accurate, detailed and timely Initial Damage Assessment Reports to the Emergency Management Coordinator.

- q) Collate and consolidate all expenditures and damage assessment information for transmittal to the Nevada Division Emergency of Management.
- r) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator when requested.
- s) Develop SOGs for Damage Assessment Team Members to function under during emergency or disaster assessment.

#### 4. Public Information

- a. The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Tribal Chairman and Public Information Officer, who will prepare and maintain Annex I: Public Information, and supporting SOPs.
- b. Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - 1) Prepare and maintain a current internal notification/recall roster of staff to man the Tribal EOC Media Center.
  - 2) Maintain working relationships with the media and a current list of radio stations, television stations and newspapers to be used for public information releases.
  - 3) Establish guidelines for the flow of information to the public in a major emergency or disaster, which shall include the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
  - 4) Prepare written statements of agreements with the media to provide for dissemination of essential emergency information and warning to the public, including the appropriate protective actions to be taken.
  - 5) Arrange points of contact for releases of public information in an emergency and for briefings to media representatives when appropriate.
  - 6) Assist in the preparation and review of Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials for all hazards affecting the FPST jurisdiction.
  - 7) Report to the Tribal EOC upon activation and coordinate the release of emergency or disaster related information with FPST and local agencies and State and Federal governments.
  - 8) Provide rumor control and publicize the telephone number of a rumor control line where official emergency or disaster information can be obtained by the public.
  - 9) Clear information with the Tribal Chairpman before release to the media.
  - 10) Prepare and distribute prescript Emergency Public Information materials to the media (newspapers, radio and television, and etc.).
  - 11) Ensure the EPI materials for visually impaired and non-English speaking groups are disseminated.
  - 12) Ensure that all sources of information being received are authenticated and verified for accuracy.

- 13) Assist in handling inquiries and informing families about places of contact for missing relatives, continued emergency services, restricted areas, etc.
- 14) Prepare and release announcements urging residents to share homes with evacuees when appropriate.
- 15) Develop media advisories for the public.
- 16) Maintain current inventories of public information resources.
- 17) Develop and implement, when necessary, a public information program to increase citizen awareness and responsiveness to evacuation instructions.
- 18) Conduct a public information campaign to disseminate disaster assistance information, as necessary.
- 19) Inform the public about evacuation routes, destinations and other vital information.
- 20) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
- 21) Develop SOGs for the information persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster.
- 22) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

5. Emergency Services Branch Responsibilities

a. The Incident Commander will:

- 1) Manage emergency response resources and operations at the incident site command post to resolve the emergency situation.
- 2) Determine and implement required protective actions for response personnel and the public at an incident site.

b. The Emergency Management Coordinator will:

- 1) Carry out the duties and responsibilities as assigned by the CEMP.
- 2) Coordinate the development of this CEMP.
- 3) Coordinate emergency or disaster activities with state and federal agencies/organizations.
- 4) Coordinate exercises and tests of emergency systems within the jurisdiction.
- 5) Alert and activate the FPST Emergency Management System, when informed of an emergency or disaster, within FPST jurisdiction.
- 6) Analyze the area within FPST jurisdiction in relation to potential hazards, emergency situations and disaster incidents, which could occur.

- 7) Assess the situation and communicate the results to responding agencies, the Tribal EOC and facility representative(s).
- 8) Analyze personnel and equipment requirements to meet potential hazards and maintain a resource list.
- 9) Ensure FPST departments begin maintaining employee time and expense records at the onset of the emergency or disaster.
- 10) Receive requests for assistance within FPST jurisdiction and direct aid to areas where needed.
- 11) Maintain communication with FPST Water and Sanitation and utility companies to arrange for backup water, power and telephone service during an emergency.
- 12) Ensure necessary information and reports are issued on schedule.
- 13) Ensure an analysis of incident responses to assess and update guidelines as needed.
- 14) Develop, equip and maintain a functional Tribal EOC.
  - a) Provide for acquisition and stocking of food, water, supplies, equipment and administrative supplies necessary for the effective operation of the Tribal EOC.
  - b) Identify personnel and departments having resources to support Tribal EOC operations.
  - c) Develop a schedule for testing, maintaining and repairing the Tribal EOC and other emergency equipment.
  - d) Develop and maintain Tribal EOC SOGs, including an activation checklist and notification/recall roster.
  - e) Acquire maps, status boards and other display devices for the Tribal EOC, which identify high hazard areas and pre-selected control /monitoring points.
  - f) Ensure that an events log (casualty and health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of hazard, number of evacuees, radiation dose, etc.) is compiled and displayed in the Tribal EOC throughout the duration of the emergency.
  - g) Alert staff and activate Tribal EOC (for 24 hour coverage, if necessary) when notified of potential emergency situations.
  - h) Ensure that Tribal EOC staff acknowledge and authenticate reports.
  - i) Conduct periodic briefings throughout the duration of the emergency or disaster.
  - j) Establish and maintain coordination with other jurisdictional EOCs as appropriate.

- k) After Tribal EOC deactivation, ensure equipment is restored to a “ready” condition and EOC supplies are replenished.

#### 15) Warning and Public Information

- a) Ensure that a system is developed and implemented to manage information (including internal messages) pertaining to the emergency situation and disseminate it to other levels of Tribal government, the public and private sector.
- b) Develop guidelines to warn areas not covered by existing warning systems.
- c) Direct and assist the PIO in disseminating emergency or disaster information to the public.

#### 16) Evacuation and Mass Care

- a) Identify potential evacuation areas in accordance with the FPST’s hazard analysis and develop evacuation guidelines.
- b) Identify population groups requiring special assistance during evacuation (e.g. senior citizens, the very ill and disabled, etc.).
- c) Assure that any institutions within FPST jurisdiction have evacuation guidelines.
- d) Coordinate the evacuation movement, including the relocation into other jurisdictions.
- e) Brief Tribal EOC staff and FBC on evacuation status.
- f) Develop guidelines to activate and deactivate shelters and ensure that FPST Youth and Family Services Department and American Red Cross develop shelter operation guidelines.
- g) Designate and activate reception and shelter areas within FPST jurisdiction and coordinate with Emergency Managers from adjoining jurisdictions to ensure that reception areas and shelters have been designated in their areas and activated to receive evacuees, if needed.
- h) Maintain communication with the American Red Cross and other volunteer service agencies to support first aid and supplement medical resources in shelters and other emergency or disaster situations.
- i) Initiate the return of the population as soon as conditions are safe.

#### 17) Transportation

- a) Coordinate with FPST Transportation Department, private industry for use of privately owned vehicles, communication or other resources, if needed for evacuation management.
- b) Select staging areas or route for pickup of persons without transportation.

- c) Assure, as required, the transportation of emergency workers into and out of hazard areas.

#### 18) Hazmat

- a) Coordinate overall hazardous material incidents or accidents with FCFD, local, state, federal, private and any other emergency responding agencies.
- b) Evaluate the hazardous material incident or accident to ensure all safety precautions are being taken to protect all the emergency responders on scene and the citizens within FPST jurisdiction.
- c) When a hazardous material incident occurs on any roadway or fixed facilities located within FPST jurisdiction, coordinate the cleanup efforts with the state and/or federal environmental protection agency requirements.
- d) Coordinate a training program on hazardous material incidents with all FPST, private, local and state emergency service agencies who will be responding to any hazardous material incident or accident within FPST jurisdiction.
- e) Develop mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions to exchange hazardous material data and to provide assistance.

#### 19) Damage Assessment

- a) Maintain sufficient quantities of needed forms and supplies for Damage Assessment Teams (DATs) and departments and/or agencies assisting with assessment/recovery operations.
- b) Secure resources to support and assist with damage assessment activities (maps, tax data, cameras, identification, etc.).
- c) Assist with securing Damage Assessment Center (DAC) facilities and equipment (chairs, tables, telephones, etc.).
- d) Assist with identification and notification of applicants that may be eligible for Public Assistance programs (local government entities, private nonprofit organizations, etc.).

#### 20) Mutual Aid

- a) Develop mutual aid agreements for use of resources.
- b) Request assistance from NDEM through the SEOC, as needed.

#### 21) Resources

- a) Maintain current list of available resources within FPST jurisdiction.
- b) Coordinate emergency or disaster resources with neighboring jurisdictions.
- c) Identify additional emergency resources from local business, industry and agencies.

- d) Coordinate resource use under emergency conditions and provide a system to protect these resources (i.e. essential personnel and equipment).
- e) Request additional resources in those cases where FPST resources cannot meet response or recovery requirements.

22) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

c. Warning.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPSTLE Chief of Police and the Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex A: Warning and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Receive information on emergency situations.
  - b) Alert key FPST officials of emergency situations.
  - c) Disseminate warning information and instructions to the public through available warning systems.
  - d) Disseminate warning and instructions to special FPST facilities: Health Center, Head Start and Senior Center.

d. Communications.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to FPSTLE Chief of Police and Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex B: Communications, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Identify the communications systems available within FPST and local areas and determine the connectivity of those systems, and ensure their interoperability.
  - b) Develop plans and procedures for coordinated use of the various communications systems available in FPST jurisdiction during emergencies.
  - c) Determine and implement means of augmenting communications during emergencies, including support by volunteer organizations.

e. Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator and the Environmental Manager, who will prepare and maintain Annex Q: Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response, and supporting SOGs.



The Fallon/Churchill Fire Department responds to all hazards emergencies upon Colony and Reservation lands.

- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Investigating the situation and partially or fully activating the Tribal EOC to monitor it.
  - b) Placing first responders in alert status; placing off-duty personnel on standby.
  - c) Advising appropriate state and federal agencies.
  - d) Preparing to issue public warning if it becomes necessary.
- f. Radiological Protection.
  - 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPSTLE Chief of Police and Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex D: Radiological Protection, and supporting SOGs.

The Fallon/Churchill Fire Department responds to all hazards emergencies upon Colony and Reservation lands.

- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Maintain inventory of radiological equipment.
  - b) Ensure emergency services, include personnel with current training in radiological monitoring and decontamination.
  - c) Respond to radiological incidents and terrorist incidents involving radiological materials.
  - d) Make notification concerning radiological incidents to state and federal authorities.
- g. Evacuation.
  - 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Tribal Chairman and Emergency Management Coordinator who will prepare and maintain Annex E: Evacuation, and supporting SOGs.
  - 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
    - a) Identify areas where evacuation has been or may be in the future and determine of population at risk.
    - b) Perform evacuation planning for known risk areas to include route selection and determination of traffic control requirements.

- c) Develop simplified planning procedures for ad hoc evacuations.
- d) Determine emergency public information requirements.
- e) Perform evacuation planning for FPST special needs facilities. See Appendix 1 to Annex E: Evacuation, for a list and locations of special needs populations in FPST jurisdiction.

h. Firefighting.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPST Volunteer Fire Chief who will prepare and maintain Annex F: Firefighting, and supporting SOGs. The VFD is limited to responding to only wildland fires within the reservation boundaries.

The Fallon/Churchill Fire Department responds to all fire emergencies upon Colony and Reservation lands.

- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Perform wildland firefighting operations during any major emergency or disaster.
- b) Use the Incident Command System to coordinate emergency efforts within FPST jurisdiction during any major emergency or disaster.
- c) Assist in limited firefighting or rescue operations during any major emergency or disaster.
- d) Assist in evacuation of areas within FPST jurisdiction during any major emergency or disaster.
- e) Support Emergency Medical Services (EMS) with first responder personnel during any emergency or disaster.
- f) Assist in opening major and secondary roadways by removing fallen debris or trees so Emergency Services will be able to respond throughout the disaster area within tribal jurisdiction.
- g) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
- h) Develop SOGs for the VFD to function under during a major emergency or disaster.
- i) The VFD Fire Chief shall advise the Emergency Management Coordinator when any VFD equipment or persons leave their jurisdiction to assist in any major emergency or disaster outside FPST jurisdiction.
- j) Maintain field communications with other emergency or response groups.

i. Law Enforcement.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPSTLE Chief of Police who will prepare and maintain Annex G: Law Enforcement, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Plan for conducting traffic control and other law enforcement operations throughout FPST jurisdiction during any emergency or disaster.
  - b) Develop mutual aid agreements with other outside law enforcement municipalities and counties to the major emergencies or disaster sites.
  - c) Provide 24-hour security for Tribal EOC personnel and equipment throughout the operational periods.
  - d) Develop SOGs for major emergency and disaster response for law enforcement officers.
  - e) Assist in evacuation of the emergency or disaster area and movement to shelters.
  - f) Provide security and protection for the damaged area and critical FPST facilities and control access to affected areas.
  - g) Coordinate additional law enforcement support with Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nevada Highway Patrol and other counties and/or municipalities during emergency or disaster activities.
  - h) Limit access to the evacuation area during emergency or disaster response and recovery operations.
  - i) Provide security for emergency or disaster shelters, if needed.
  - j) Establish staging areas in conjunction with responding fire departments, rescue squads, and the Transportation Director.
  - k) Direct reentry traffic into the evacuated area during recovery.
  - l) The FPST Law Enforcement shall coordinate with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies during any major National Security Event (Civil Disorder, Terrorism, etc.), which might occur within FPST jurisdiction.
  - m) The FPST Law Enforcement is responsible for all search and rescue of lost and missing persons within FPST jurisdiction.
  - n) A senior law enforcement officer of each agency shall report to the Tribal EOC upon activation and assist the Emergency Management Coordinator in

the direction and control of law enforcement resources throughout the operation (24 hours) of a major emergency or disaster.

- o) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
- p) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

j. Search & Rescue.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPSTLE Chief of Police, who will prepare and maintain Annex R: Search and Rescue, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed:
  - a) The FPST Law Enforcement shall coordinate all search and rescue operation activities within FPST jurisdiction for any missing person(s).
  - b) FPSTVFD shall be used as a resource for FPST Law Enforcement during any search and rescue operations in FPST jurisdiction for any missing person(s).
  - c) The Emergency Management Coordinator will request local and/or state search and rescue resources after FPST resources have been exhausted or determined to be inadequate for the search and rescue operation within FPST jurisdiction.
  - d) FPSTLE, FPSTVFD, and the Emergency Management Coordinator shall use the Incident Command System to coordinate search and rescue operations within FPST jurisdiction for any missing person(s).
  - e) FPSTLE, FPSTVFD, and the Emergency Management Coordinator shall be properly trained and certified to perform their assigned task during any search and rescue operation within FPST jurisdiction for any missing person(s).
  - f) FPSTLE, FPSTVFD, and the Emergency Management Coordinator shall develop SOGs for their departments to function under during a search and rescue operation for mission person(s).
  - g) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

k. Terrorist Incident Response.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPSTLE Chief of Police and Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex V: Terrorist Incident Response, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Coordinate and carry out defensive anti-terrorist activities, including criminal intelligence, investigation, protection of facilities, and public awareness activities.
- b) Coordinate and carry out offensive counter-terrorist operations to neutralize terrorist activities.
- c) Carry out terrorism consequence operations conducted in the aftermath of a terrorist incident to save lives and protect public and private property.
- d) Ensure required notification of terrorist incidents is made to state and federal authorities.

## 6. Emergency Support Services Branch Responsibilities

### a. Public Works.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this Public Works Support Function is assigned to the Public Works Director, Natural Resources Director, Housing Director and Transportation Director, who will prepare and maintain Annex K: Public Works, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Prepare guidelines to provide public and maintenance works functions during emergencies or disasters (e.g. roads, streets, sewer, water, and utility services).
  - b) Develop and maintain resource lists with source, location, and availability of equipment, fuel, and operational personnel to support response and recovery operations.
  - c) Work jointly with the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) to direct and dispatch public works mutual aid from other county/city jurisdictions.
  - d) Coordinate backup electrical power to the Tribal EOC and to the Emergency Shelters.
  - e) Conduct emergency debris clearance operations when requested by the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - f) Provide emergency potable water, if requested by the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - g) Store and provide fuel for emergency vehicles if requested by the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - h) Provide sanitation services during emergencies, if requested by the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - i) Prepare emergency maintenance or public work required reports and forward to the Tribal EOC.

- j) Maintain emergency power, water and sanitation resources at vital facilities within FPST jurisdiction during emergencies or disasters.
- k) Provide transportation coordination for special service vehicles if requested by the Emergency Management Coordinator during any major emergency or disaster.
- l) Assist in damage assessment operations and relay damage assessment information to the Tribal EOC.
- m) Inspect emergency or disaster shelter sites for serviceability.
- n) Prepare and mark public/special needs shelters as directed by the Emergency Management Coordinator.
- o) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
- p) Develop SOGs for the public/maintenance workers to function under during a major emergency or disaster.
- q) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

b. Utilities

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPST Public Works Director, who will prepare and maintain Annex L: Utilities, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Prepare guidelines to provide utilities restoration functions during emergencies or disasters.
  - b) Activate utility emergency control center, as appropriate, and, upon request, provide utility representation to the Tribal EOC if it is activated.
  - c) Place utility emergency response crews in alert status and off-duty personnel on standby.
  - d) Implement planned protective measures for utility infrastructure and equipment.
  - e) Test utility communications systems.
  - f) Consider precautionary deployment of emergency response crews.

7. Social Services Branch Responsibilities:

a. Health and Medical Services

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPST Health Center Director, who will prepare and maintain Annex H: Health & Medical Services, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Prepare guidelines for emergency or disaster public health operations.
  - b) Develop and implement health awareness and public information programs regarding emergency or disaster personal health and safety.
  - c) Report to the Tribal EOC upon activation and provide direction and control for emergency public health operations.
  - d) Provide for health care at emergency facilities including shelters and congregate care / reception centers.
  - e) Develop, plan, and coordinate medical service delivery for special needs population.
  - f) Coordinate environmental health activities and services for waste disposal, refuse, food, water, vector/vermin control, and sanitation to prevent and control communicable diseases.
  - g) Coordinate the distribution of exposure inhibition or mitigating drugs, vaccines or other preventable medications.
  - h) Coordinate with health, mental health and other volunteer/non-volunteer agencies, both public and private, to provide support personnel during sheltering.
  - i) As requested by FPST Law Enforcement Department, assist with the technical information that may be required to safely remove or store the material and prepare it for shipment to the State Laboratory, as necessary and appropriate.
  - j) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - k) Develop SOGs for health service personnel to function under during a major emergency or disaster.
  - l) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.
  - m) Plan for coordination of ambulance/rescue activities throughout FPST jurisdiction during a major emergency or disaster.
  - n) Develop mutual aid agreements with other ambulance services for a major emergency or disaster response.
  - o) Coordinate with the Emergency Management Coordinator on use of medical facilities within FPST jurisdiction for mass casualty incidents.

- p) Develop guidelines with assistance from facility owners and operators, in accordance with FPST protocols, for:
  - Treatment of contaminated patients.
  - Decontamination of patients and equipment.
  - Direction and control of mass casualty incidents as a result of the release of hazardous materials.
- q) Coordinate the transport of patients to medical facilities.
- r) Maintain a casualty tracking system during a major emergency or disaster.
- s) Provide care to the extent that FPST medical standing orders allow.
- t) Coordinate transportation of casualties to health care facilities.
- u) Report to the Tribal EOC upon activation and assist the Emergency Management Coordinator in the direction and control of emergency medical service operations.
- v) Provide emergency medical service support during a major emergency or disaster.
- w) Develop SOGs for emergency medical service to function by during major emergencies or disasters.

b. Social Services

- 1) Primary responsibility for this Social Services function is assigned to the FPST Youth and Family Services Director and Tribal Chairman, who will prepare and maintain Annex O: Social Services, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Consider precautionary staging of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
  - b) Provide trained staff to the Tribal EOC if it is activated.
  - c) Register evacuees and survivors, or assist volunteer groups in performing this task.
  - d) Coordinate with the Emergency Management Coordinator to provide for social services needs of evacuees in shelters.
  - e) Provide food and clothing to disaster survivors as needed.
  - f) Provide contact information to survivors who need social services assistance.
  - g) Coordinate social services support for special needs groups.



- h) Coordinate the provision of disaster mental health services for disaster survivors, emergency workers, and others suffering trauma due to the emergency situation.
    - i) Work with the FPST Transportation Director and Emergency Management Coordinator to coordinate transportation assistance for those who need it.
  - c. Shelter and Mass Care
    - 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPST Youth and Family Services Director and Emergency Management Coordinator who will prepare and maintain Annex C: Shelter & Mass Care, and supporting SOGs.
    - 2) The operation of shelters and coordination of mass care is the responsibility of the FPST Youth and Family Services Director or designee.
    - 3) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
      - a) Plan for coordination of special population shelter care operations during a major emergency or disaster.
      - b) Develop mutual aid agreements with the American Red Cross and other appropriate departments and agencies.
      - c) Coordinate emergency shelter activities for general population.
      - d) Assure FPST social services support personnel are trained in shelter operations.
      - e) Assure FPST social services support personnel are trained to staff special population operations.
      - f) Make necessary arrangements for providing shelter supplies, feeding, and etc.
      - g) Develop letters of agreement and guidelines for reception, care and shelter activities for special populations and general population.
      - h) Manage reception activities to include lodging arrangements for shelters.
      - i) Develop an initial shelter setup package including:
        - Records and log sheets, rules, signs, name tags, key phone numbers, flashlights, maps, camera, spare clothing (e.g. sweat suits), diapers, baby food, hot water containers, coffee, hot chocolate, dry soup mix, spoons, forks, hygiene kits, etc.
      - j) Coordinate emergency or disaster operations with the local and national American Red Cross.
      - k) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.

- l) Develop SOGs for the social service persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster.

d. Donations Management

- 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FBC Treasurer, who will prepare and maintain Annex T: Donations Management, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Compile resource requirements identified by the Resource Management staff.
  - b) Solicit donations to meet known needs.
  - c) Establish and implement procedures to receive, accept or turn down offers of donated goods and services, and provide instructions to donors of needed goods or services.
  - d) In coordination with the Resource Management staff, establish a facility to receive, sort, and distribute donated goods.
  - e) Coordinate acknowledgements for donations received.

e. **Legal**

- 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Tribal Attorney, who will prepare and maintain Annex U: Legal, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Advise FPST officials on emergency powers of the FPST and procedures for invoking those measures.
  - b) Review and advise FPST officials on possible legal issues arising from disaster operations.
  - c) Prepare and/or recommend FPST resolution to implement the emergency powers that may be required during and emergency.
  - d) Advise FPST officials and department heads on record-keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for the exercising of emergency powers.

f. Common Responsibilities

FPST department heads not assigned a specific function in this plan will be prepared to make their resources available for emergency duty at the direction of the Tribal Chairman, Fallon Business Council and/or Emergency Management Coordinator.

## 8. Volunteer and Other Services Responsibilities

### a. Transportation.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPST Transportation Department Director who will prepare and maintain Annex S: Transportation, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Develop guidelines for intra- and inter-tribal transportation systems to move critical supplies and equipment from the hazard areas to reception areas and to transport key emergency workers to and from the hazard area. Guidelines will include movement of key workers on designated evacuation routes on tribal, public or privately owned vehicles and/or buses.
  - b) Utilize and maintain the FPST resources list to identify public and private transportation resources.
  - c) Provide vans, buses, and trucks for emergency or disaster evacuation.
  - d) Coordinate with FPSTLE on establishing staging areas, as well as with fire departments and rescue squads on designating pickup points and routes.
  - e) Coordinate with and support FPSTLE in establishing evacuation routes and traffic control points.
  - f) Provide transportation support to fire departments and search & rescue for evacuation of individuals with transportation.
  - g) Advise the Emergency Management Coordinator of roadway conditions and support the removal of disabled vehicles or other blocks to evacuation.
  - h) Obtain additional transportation resources, as needed from adjacent jurisdictions, state and private resources.
  - i) Provide support to the Emergency Management Coordinator during a major emergency or disaster.
  - j) Develop standard operation guidelines for the transportation persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster.

### b. Animal Services

The Emergency Management Coordinator and the Natural Resources Director may be consulted for coordination and direction, if the need for animal services arises. The EMC and the Natural Resources Director will:

- 1) Identify and survey animal shelter sites to be used in the event of an emergency.
- 2) Secure cooperation of property owners for use of shelter space.

- 3) Develop procedures to activate and deactivate animal shelters and develop animal standard operating guidelines.
- 4) Establish public information and education programs regarding animal response.
- 5) Assign a liaison individual to report to the Tribal EOC to assist in animal response operations, if needed.
- 6) Assist the Emergency Management Coordinator and other tribal, county, municipal, town or agency representatives who are conducting emergency operations in establishing priorities for animal rescue efforts.
- 7) In conjunction with the American Red Cross where appropriate, designate animal shelter sites during animal response operations.
- 8) Coordinate with the State Animal Response Team, Health Department and other agencies to provide technical and logistical support during animal response operations.
- 9) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

c. Debris Management

- 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the FPST Public Works Department Director and Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex K: Public Works, and supporting SOGs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
  - a) Develop debris management plan(s) for major emergency or disaster events.
  - b) Develop contracts for debris removal and disposal services for major emergency or disaster events.
  - c) Develop checklists relating to debris removal, storage, reduction, and disposal processes.
  - d) Alert FPST departments that have debris removal responsibilities.
  - e) Ensure that FPST personnel, facilities, and equipment are ready and available for emergency or disaster use.
  - f) Relocate FPST personnel and resources out of harm's way and stage in areas where they can be effectively mobilized.
  - g) Identify potential debris storage sites that may assist in debris removal process.
  - h) Develop and coordinate pre-scripted announcements with the PIO regarding debris removal process, collection times, and location of temporary storage sites.
  - i) Coordinate all debris removal and disposal activities during a major emergency or disasters.

- j) Cooperate with all local, state, and federal agencies for a major emergency or disaster response and recovery operations.
- k) Develop requests for additional assistance from state and federal agencies.
- l) Assess debris characteristics such as:
  - Quantities and types.
  - Rural, urban, and/or agricultural locations.
  - Type of damage debris from private homes, mobile homes, public facilities, and commercial buildings.
  - Quantity and types of household hazardous waste.
- m) Report to the Tribal EOC upon the request of the Emergency Management Coordinator to direct and control the debris operations.
- n) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.

e. Volunteer Groups.

The following are local volunteer agencies that can provide disaster relief services and traditionally have coordinated their efforts with the FPST government:

1) American Red Cross (ARC), Nevada Chapter

Provides shelter management, feeding at fixed facilities and through mobile units, first aid, replacement of eyeglasses and medications, provision of basic clothing, and limited financial assistance to those affected by emergency situations. The Red Cross also provides feeding for emergency workers.

- a) The local and national ARC Chapters will assist in shelter operation in tribal jurisdiction.
- b) Rules, regulations and policies within ARC shelters are established and administered and monitored by the ARC.
- c) The Emergency Management Coordinator and the ARC will work together to provide public and special need shelters for citizens in FPST jurisdiction. Special needs shelters are the responsibility of FPST Youth and Family Services Department Director.
- d) The local and National ARC Chapters will provide trained volunteers and Shelter Managers (trained to ARC guidelines) to work in ARC-operated shelters.
- e) The local ARC will train all FPST personnel assigned to work in ARC shelters. All personnel working in ARC shelters are trained by the local ARC to specific National ARC established guidelines.
- f) Stocking plan for ARC shelters must be in place at all times.

- g) All evacuees and staff in ARC shelters are fed by the ARC.
  - h) Evacuees in ARC shelters with special and/or specific needs are identified jointly by the ARC and FPST Youth and Family Services Department.
  - i) Management supplies for use in ARC shelters by ARC management staff will be supplied by ARC. Management supplies for use in ARC shelters by FPST personnel will be supplied by the FPST.
  - j) Mass care guidelines outlined in American Red Cross 3000 Series, Disaster Regulations will be adhered to in all shelters operated by the ARC.
  - k) Medical evacuee tracking system should be the responsibility of the FPST Health Center as American Red Cross staff and volunteers are not medical staff.
  - l) It is the responsibility of ARC to answer inquiries and inform families on status of individuals injured or missing in accordance with established National ARC guidelines. If it is a major/catastrophic disaster, it will be the National ARC that advises ARC when the moratorium on such procedures is lifted. Usually, there is a 24 hour period before tracing calls can be accepted by ARC Chapters. When moratorium is lifted, there are nationally set guidelines. In addition, some people do not want to be traced or information given out. We must respect their request.
  - m) The ARC also has access to the resources of the American National Red Cross in time of major and/or catastrophic disaster(s).
  - n) Additional duties are also found in the various Annexes and Procedures.
- 2) The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army provides emergency assistance to include mass and mobile feeding, temporary shelter, counseling, missing person services, medical assistance, and the warehousing and distribution of donated good including food clothing, and household items. It also provides referrals to government and private agencies for special services.

3) RACES/ARES.

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) and the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) provide amateur radio support for emergency operations, including communications support for the Tribal EOC. The FPST will need to initiate an agreement for services with the local ARES District Emergency Coordinator prior to an emergency event. Upon request, they may assist with:

- a) Coordinating and providing communications for outlying areas and tribal shelters with the Communications Center/Tribal EOC.

- b) Providing backup communications via the ARES network for communications between Tribal EOC, other adjoining local EOCs and/or the SEOC.
- c) Providing other communications services as requested, if within the scope or capability of ARES personnel to do so.

For more information on the types of support RACES/ARES provides, visit: [www.arrl.org](http://www.arrl.org) . To find your region's ARRL District Emergency Coordinator visit: <http://nv.arrl.org> . The District Emergency Coordinator is the person to contact for information on creating MOUs/MOAs for disaster assistance.

4) Business Support.

- a) FPST has established purchase orders with the following businesses:
  - Wal-Mart
  - Big R
  - Louie's
  - Lowes
  - Safeway
- b) FPST Gas Stations:
  - Fox Peak Fallon
  - Fox Peak Fernley

## VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

### A. General

1. The Fallon Business Council (FBC) is responsible for establishing objectives and policies for emergency management and providing general guidance for disaster response and recovery operations, all in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). During disasters, the FBC may carry out those responsibilities from the Tribal EOC.
2. The Tribal Chairman (TC) or designee will provide overall direction of the response activities of all FPST departments. During major emergencies and disasters, he/she will normally carry out those responsibilities from the Tribal EOC.
3. The Emergency Management Coordinator will manage the Tribal EOC.
4. The Incident Commander, as assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed, will manage the emergency response at an incident site.
5. During emergency operations, FPST department heads retain administrative and policy control over their employees and equipment. However, personnel and equipment will carry out mission assignments directed by the Incident Commander. Each FPST department is responsible for having its own operating procedures to be followed during

response operations, but interagency procedures such as a common communications protocol, may be adopted to facilitate coordinated effort.

6. If FPST resources are insufficient or inappropriate to deal with an emergency situation, the FPST may request assistance from other jurisdictions, organized volunteer groups, the state, or federal government. The process for requesting state or federal assistance is covered in section V.F. of this plan. External agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance and direction provided by FPST senior decision-makers.

## **B. Emergency Facilities**

1. Incident Command Post (ICP). Except when an emergency situation threatens, but has not yet occurred, and those situations for which there is no specific hazard impact site (such as a severe winter storm or area-wide utility outage) an ICP will be established in the vicinity of the incident site(s). As noted previously, the Incident Commander will be responsible for directing the emergency response and managing the resources at the incident scene.
2. Emergency Operating Center (EOC). When major emergencies and disasters have occurred or appear imminent, the FPST will activate the Tribal EOC.

- a. The Tribal EOC is located at:

FPST Administration Building  
Council Chambers  
565 Rio Vista Drive  
Fallon, NV 89406  
775.423.6075

- b. If the primary Tribal EOC location is damaged or unsafe to use, our alternate Tribal EOC will be:

FPST Emergency Management Building  
8942 Mission Road  
Fallon, NV 89406  
775-867-8706

- c. The following individuals are authorized to activate the Tribal EOC:

- 1) Fallon Business Council
- 2) Tribal Chairman
- 3) Tribal Administrator
- 4) Emergency Management Coordinator
- 5) Incident Commander



- d. The general responsibilities of the Tribal EOC are to:
- 1) Assemble accurate information on the emergency situation and current resource data to allow FPST officials to make informed decisions on courses of action.
  - 2) Working with representatives of emergency services, determine and prioritize required response actions and coordinate their implementation.
  - 3) Provide resource support for emergency operations.
  - 4) Suspend or curtail government services, recommend the cancellation of public events.
  - 5) Organize and activate large-scale evacuation and mass care operations.
  - 6) Provide emergency information to the public.
- e. FPST representatives of those departments' assigned emergency functions in this plan will staff the Tribal EOC. Tribal EOC operations are addressed in Annex N: Direction and Control. The interface between the Tribal EOC and the ICP is described in paragraph V.E. above.

### 3. Shelters

- a. The FPST primary designated shelter is located at:

Community Learning Center  
Tribal Gym  
8955 Mission Road  
Fallon, NV 89406  
775.423.8065

- b. If the primary shelter is damaged or unsafe to use, our alternate shelter will be:

Senior Center  
1885 Agency Road  
Fallon, NV 89406  
775.423,7569

- c. A second alternate shelter will be:  
The FPST will seek other sheltering resources from other tribes, the county, state and/or Federal government, if sheltering facilities are damaged or are inadequate..

## VIII. READINESS LEVELS

- A. Many emergencies follow some recognizable build-up period during which actions can be taken to achieve a gradually increasing state of readiness. The FPST will use a four-tier system. Readiness Levels, in which actions to be taken at each level, are outlined in the annexes to this plan; more specific actions will be detailed in departmental or agency SOGs.
- B. The following Readiness Levels will be used as a means of increasing FPST alert response.
1. Level IV-Normal Conditions
    - a. Emergency incidents occur and FPST officials are notified. One or more departments or agencies respond to handle the incident; an incident command post may be established. Limited assistance may be requested from other jurisdictions pursuant to established inter-local agreements.
    - b. The normal operations of the FPST government are not affected.
    - c. The Emergency Management Coordinator may respond for logistical support.
  2. Level III-Increased Readiness
    - a. Increased Readiness refers to situations that present a greater potential threat than “Level IV”, but poses no immediate threat to life and/or property. Increased readiness actions may be appropriate when situations similar to the following occur:
      - 1) High Wind Watch indicates possibility of High Winds development. Readiness actions may include increased situation monitoring and placing selected staff on alert.
      - 2) Flood Watch indicates flash flooding is possible due to heavy rains occurring or expected to occur. Readiness actions may include increased situation-monitoring, reconnaissance of known trouble spots, deploying warning signs.
      - 3) Wildfire Threat. During periods of extreme wildfire threat, readiness actions may include deploying additional resources to areas most at risk, arranging for standby commercial water tanker support, conducting daily aerial reconnaissance, or initiating burn bans.
      - 4) Mass Gathering. For mass gatherings with previous history of problems, readiness actions may include reviewing security, traffic control, fire protection, and first aid planning with organizers and determining additional requirements.
    - b. Declaration of “Level III” will generally require the initiation of the “Increased Readiness” activities identified in each annex to this plan.

### 3. Level II-High Readiness

- a. High Readiness refers to situations with a significant potential and probability of causing loss of life and/or property. This condition will normally require some degree of warning to the public. Actions could be triggered by severe weather warning information issued by the National Weather Service such as:
  - 1) High Wind Warning. Issued when high winds are actually happening in the vicinity or indicated by radio, and may strike in the local area. Readiness actions may include activating the Tribal EOC, continuous situation monitoring, and notifying the public about the warning.
  - 2) Flood Warning. Issued to alert persons that flooding is imminent or occurring on certain streams or designated areas, and immediate action should be taken. Readiness actions may include notifying the public about the warning, evacuating low-lying areas, open shelters to house evacuees, and continuous situation monitoring.
  - 3) Winter Storm Warning. Issued when heavy snow, sleet, or freezing rain are forecast to occur separately or in a combination. Readiness actions may include preparing for possible power outages, putting road crews on stand-by to clear and/or sand the roads, and continuous situation monitoring.
  - 4) Mass Gathering. Civil disorder with relatively large-scale localized violence is imminent. Readiness actions may include increased law enforcement presence, putting the Health Center and Fire Departments on alert, and continuous situation monitoring.
- b. Declaration of a “Level II” will generally require the initiation of the “High Readiness” activities identified in each annex to this plan.

### 4. Level I-Maximum Readiness

- a. Maximum Readiness refers to situations in which hazardous conditions are imminent. This condition denotes a greater sense of danger and urgency than associated with a “Level II” event. Actions could also be generated by severe weather warning information issued by the National Weather Service combined with factors making the event more imminent.
  - 1) High Wind Warning. High winds are occurring especially close to a populated area or moving towards a populated area. Readiness actions may include taking immediate shelter and put damage assessment teams on stand-by.
  - 2) Flood Warning. Flooding is imminent or occurring at specific locations. Readiness actions may include evacuations, rescue teams on alert, sheltering evacuees and/or others displaced by the flooding, and continuous monitoring of the situation.
  - 3) Mass Gathering. Civil disorder is about to erupt into large-scale and widespread violence. Readiness actions may include having all EMS units on stand-by, all

law enforcement present for duty, notify the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) that assistance may be needed and keep them apprised of the situation, and continuous situation monitoring is required.

- b. Declaration of “Level I” will generally require the initiation of the “Maximum Readiness” activities identified in each annex to this plan.

## IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

### A. Agreements and Contracts

1. Should FPST resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency; requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions, other agencies, and industry in accordance with existing mutual-aid agreements and contracts and those agreements and contracts concluded during the emergency. Such assistance may include equipment, supplies, or personnel. All agreements will be entered into by authorized officials and should be in writing whenever possible. Agreements and contracts should identify the tribal officials authorized to request assistance pursuant to those documents.
2. Summaries of inter-local agreements, MOUs and MOAs with other governmental entities, volunteer groups, and businesses for resource support are listed in Appendix 4 to this Basic Plan. Activation of such agreements and contracts will normally be coordinated through the Tribal EOC.

### B. Reports

*FPST will use the appropriate ICS Forms when managing emergencies and pre-planned events. Forms are available on the NIMS Resource Center website: <http://www.fema.gov/nims> and in Annex W: ICS Forms.<sup>1</sup>*

1. Hazardous Materials Spill Reporting.

If there is a Hazmat incident within FPST jurisdiction, and the party responsible for a reportable spill cannot be located, the Incident Commander shall ensure that the required report(s) are made to the appropriate state and federal agencies. See Annex Q: Hazardous Materials for more information.

2. Initial Incident Briefing Form (ICS 201)

An Initial Incident Briefing Report should be prepared and disseminated for major emergencies and disasters where state assistance may be required. This short report is designed to provide basic information about an emergency situation. Use form ICS 201 in Annex W: ICS Forms.

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<sup>1</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 29.4

3. Incident Action Plan (ICS 202)

An Incident Action Plan should be prepared to list objectives, work assignment and resource requirements for the incident. Use form ICS 202 in Annex W: ICS Forms

4. Situation Report (ICS 209)

For major emergencies and disasters where emergency response operations continue over an extended period, a Situation Report should be prepared and disseminated daily by the EOC. This report is designed to keep the Disaster District, other jurisdictions providing resource support for emergency operations, and jurisdictions that may be affected by the emergency situation informed about the current status of operations. Use form ICS 209 in Annex W: ICS Forms.

5. Other Reports. Several other reports covering specific functions are described in the annexes to this plan and can be found in Annex W: ICS Forms.

**C. Records**

1. Record Keeping for Emergency Operations

The FPST is responsible for establishing the administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for expenditures made to support emergency operations. This shall be done in accordance with the established FPST fiscal policies and standard cost accounting procedures and FEMA emergency management practices.

a. Communications & Message Logs

Communications facilities shall maintain a communications log using the form in Annex: W ICS Forms.

b. Activity Logs. The Incident Command Post and Tribal Emergency Operations Center shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities, including:

- 1) Activation or deactivation of emergency facilities.
- 2) Emergency notifications to other local governments and to state and federal agencies.
- 3) Significant changes in the emergency situation.
- 4) Major commitments of resources or requests for additional resources from external sources.
- 5) Issuance of protective action recommendations to the public.
- 6) Evacuations.
- 7) Casualties.

8) Containment or termination of the incident.

c. Incident Costs.

All FPST departments shall maintain records summarizing the use of personnel, equipment, and supplies during the response to day-to-day incidents to obtain an estimate of annual emergency response costs that can be used as in preparing future department or agency budgets.

d. Emergency or Disaster Costs. For major emergencies or disasters, all FPST departments participating in the emergency response shall maintain details of costs for emergency operations to include:

- 1) Personnel costs, especially overtime costs.
- 2) Equipment operation costs.
- 3) Costs for leased or rented equipment.
- 4) Costs for contract services to support emergency operations.
- 5) Costs of specialized supplies expended for emergency operations.

These records may be used to recover costs from the responsible party or insurers, or as a basis for requesting financial assistance for certain allowable response and recovery costs from the state and/or federal government.

2. Preservation of Records

- a. In order to continue normal FPST operations following an emergency situation disaster, vital records must be protected. These include historical and legal documents as well as property and tax records. The principal causes of damage to records are fire and water. Therefore, essential records should be protected accordingly. Each FPST department responsible for preparation of annexes to this plan will include protection of vital records in its SOGs.
- b. If records are damaged during an emergency situation, the FPST will seek professional assistance to preserve and restore them.

**D. Training**

It is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Coordinator and FPST department heads to ensure that FPST personnel are in accordance with NIMS, possess the level of training, experience, credentialing, physical and medical fitness, and capability for any position they are tasked to fill. *Entry-level first responders, first line supervisors, middle management, Command and General Staff and personnel trained as trainers are required to complete all or portion of the following:*<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> NIMSCAST METRICS 10.1, 11.1, 12.1, 13.1, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1, 17.1, 18.1, 19.1

1. Entry Level – personnel who have any role in emergency preparedness, incident management, or response:
  - a. IS-100: Introduction to Incident Command System
  - b. ICS-402: ICS Overview for Executives/Senior Officials
  - c. IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction

*Note: There are different versions of IS-100 available. Personnel with these specialties may find it more suitable to take the version created for their line of work:*

  - 1) Law Enforcement (IS-100LE)
  - 2) Public Works (IS-100PW)
  - 3) Operational first responders (IS-100, cross listed with the National Fire Academy course Q-462.)
  
2. First Line, Single Resource, Field Supervisors – personnel who have an operational role in emergency response:
  - a. IS-100: Introduction to Incident Command System
  - b. IS-200: Basic Incident Command System
  - c. IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction
  
3. Middle Management: Strike Team Leaders, Division Supervisors, Tribal EOC Staff, etc.
  - a. IS-100: Introduction to Incident Command System
  - b. IS-200: Basic Incident Command System
  - c. ICS-300: Intermediate Incident Command System (Note: this is a classroom course offered at the state level and is an FY07 requirement)
  - d. IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction
  - e. IS-701 NIMS Multiagency Coordination Systems
  - f. IS-703 NIMS Resource Management
  - g. IS-800b: National Response Framework (NRF)
  
4. Command and General Staff: Area, Emergency and Tribal EOC Managers.
  - a. IS-100: Introduction to Incident Command System
  - b. IS-200: Basic Incident Command System
  - c. ICS-300: Intermediate Incident Command System (see above note)
  - d. ICS-400: Advanced Incident Management System (see above note)
  - e. IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction
  - f. IS-701 NIMS Multiagency Coordination Systems
  - g. IS-702 NIMS Public Information
  - h. IS-703 NIMS Resource Management
  - i. IS-704 NIMS Communication and Information Management
  - j. IS-800b: National Response Framework (NRF)

*The Emergency Management Coordinator will maintain up-to-date training status records of jurisdiction and other support response organization personnel in accordance with the courses listed above.*<sup>3</sup>

*NIMS/ICS will be incorporated into all emergency management classroom training programs and Table Top, Functional and Full Scale EOC Exercises at the local levels whenever they are conducted. Records will be maintained of when, where, type of exercise and findings of the success of implementation and corrective actions are required. The scenarios developed*

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<sup>3</sup> NIMSCAST METRICS 10.2, 11.2, 12.2, 13.2, 14.2, 15.2, 16.2, 17.2, 18.2, 19.2

*for the exercise programs should cover an all-hazards approach and be as realistic as possible. Participants of the training and exercise programs should include responders from multiple disciplines and multiple agencies, districts or jurisdictions whenever possible. The EMC will encourage Tribal participation in yearly all-hazards exercise programs.*<sup>4</sup>

*The Emergency Management Coordinator will follow-up all exercises with a written After Action Report and Lessons Learned. Copies will be provided to all participating agencies and jurisdictions. Corrective Action Plans with realistic completion dates will be assigned to the appropriate agencies, departments or individuals to ensure that corrective action has been completed on preparedness plans, response plans, response procedures, recovery plans or procedures, training programs, or other problems identified during the training or exercise program. All documentation will be maintained by the Emergency Management Coordinator as part of a formal Corrective Action Program.*<sup>5</sup>

#### **E. Consumer Protection**

Consumer complaints regarding alleged unfair or illegal business practices often occur in the aftermath of a disaster. Such complaints will be referred to the Tribal Attorney.

#### **F. Post-Incident and Exercise Review**

The Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for organizing and conducting a critique following the conclusion of a significant emergency event/incident or exercise. The After Action Report (AAR) will entail both written and verbal input from **all** appropriate participants. An Improvement Plan (IP) will be developed based on the deficiencies identified and an individual, department, or agency will be assigned responsibility for correcting the deficiency and a due date shall be established for that action.

#### **G. External Assistance**

1. Summaries of inter-local agreements, Mutual Aid Agreements (MOAs), and Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with other governmental entities, volunteer groups, and businesses for resource support are listed in Appendix 4 to this Basic Plan. Activation of such agreements and contracts will normally be coordinated through the EOC.
2. If requirements cannot be satisfied with FPST owned and controlled resources, through agreements and contracts, or through resources obtained by the Resource Management staff in the Tribal EOC, assistance may be requested from other tribes, the county, state and/or Federal government.
3. The Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council (NTECC) may be contacted at 775-687-0382 for administrative and technical support, and to be a conduit for Emergency Management support.
4. The Tribal Assistance Coordination Group (TAC-G) is a group of US Federal Government entities dedicated to cooperation and collaboration to strengthen

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<sup>4</sup> NIMSCAST METRICS 21.1 THROUGH 21.3

<sup>5</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 22.1



comprehensive all hazards emergency management as it relates to federally recognized Tribal Nations and the millions of American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiians, and Native Pacific and Atlantic Islanders. The TAC-G supports Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 and the NRF Tribal Annex, and includes the following activities:

- a. Provides liaison officers to ensure coordination with tribal governments on all aspects of incident management operations.
- b. Coordinates with the Department of Homeland Security to ensure tribal relations actions are carried out in accordance with established Federal Government policies and procedures.
- c. Assists in providing an efficient and reliable flow of incident-related information between tribes and the federal government.
- d. Coordinates staff and resources as requested by the Tribal Relations Element as designated by the National Response Framework (NRF).

To request assistance in an emergency disaster event, you may contact the TAC-G either through the NTECC, or by calling the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) at 202-208-4438.

#### 5. State and Federal Assistance

- a. If FPST and local resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency situation, the FPST may request assistance from the state or directly from the federal government. State assistance furnished to tribal governments is intended to supplement local resources and not substitute for such resources, including mutual aid resources, equipment purchases or leases, or resources covered by emergency service contracts.
- b. Requests for state assistance should be made to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) operated by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management. The Emergency Resource Request form can be found in Appendix 2 to Annex M: Resource Management. State emergency assistance to tribal governments begins after the Fallon Business Council, Tribal Chairman or designee declares a State of Emergency. A request for state assistance may be made by telephone, fax, or email. The SEOC has the authority to utilize all state resources within the state to respond to a request for assistance.
- c. If resources required to control an emergency situation are not available within the state, the Tribal Chairman or designee may request assistance from the Federal government or other states as a government to government. The FPST may issue a disaster declaration and request assistance from the Federal government through the Governor. The Governor may declare a State of Disaster for the local area and request the President issue an emergency or disaster declaration for the local area.
- d. For major emergencies and disasters for which a Presidential declaration has been issued, federal agencies may be mobilized to provide assistance to tribal, state, and local governments. The NRF describes the policies, planning assumptions, concept

of operations, and responsibilities of designated federal agencies for various response and recovery functions.

- e. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has the primary responsibility for coordinating federal disaster assistance. No direct federal disaster assistance is authorized prior to a Presidential emergency or disaster declaration, however, FEMA has limited authority to stage initial response resources near the disaster site and activate command and control structures prior to a declaration. Additionally, the Department of Defense (DOD) has the authority to commit its resources to save lives prior to an emergency or disaster declaration. See Annex J: Recovery, for additional information on the assistance that may be available during disaster recovery.

## **X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

### **A. Plan Development**

The Fallon Business Council (FBC) is responsible for approving and promulgating this plan.

### **B. Distribution of Planning Documents**

1. The Tribal Administrator and Emergency Management Coordinator shall determine the distribution of this plan and its annexes. In general, copies of plans and annexes should be distributed to all FPST individuals, departments, and external organizations tasked in this document. Copies should also be stored and readily available in both Tribal EOC locations and other emergency facilities.
2. The Basic Plan should include a distribution list (See Appendix 3 to this plan) that indicates who receives copies of the basic plan and the various annexes to it. In general, individuals who receive annexes to the basic plan should also receive a copy of this plan, because the Basic Plan describes FPST emergency management organization and basic operational concepts.

### **D. Review**

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (this Basic Plan and all annexes) shall be reviewed annually by FPST officials. The Emergency Management Coordinator will establish a schedule for annual review of planning documents by those tasked in them.

### **E. Update**

1. This plan will be updated based upon deficiencies identified during actual emergency situations and exercises and when changes in threat hazards, resources and capabilities, or government structure occur.
2. The CEMP must be updated at least **every two years**. Responsibility for revising or updating the CEMP is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator. Responsibility for revising or updating the annexes to this plan is outlined in Section VI.B Assignment of Responsibilities, as well as in each annex.

3. The CEMP will be updated if additional NIMS requirements are released by the federal government.
4. Revised or updated planning documents will be provided to all FPST departments, agencies, and individuals tasked in those documents.
5. It is suggested that the Emergency Management Coordinator provide the Nevada Division of Emergency Management with a copy of this plan and any updates to the plan within 10 days of revision.

## XI. REFERENCES

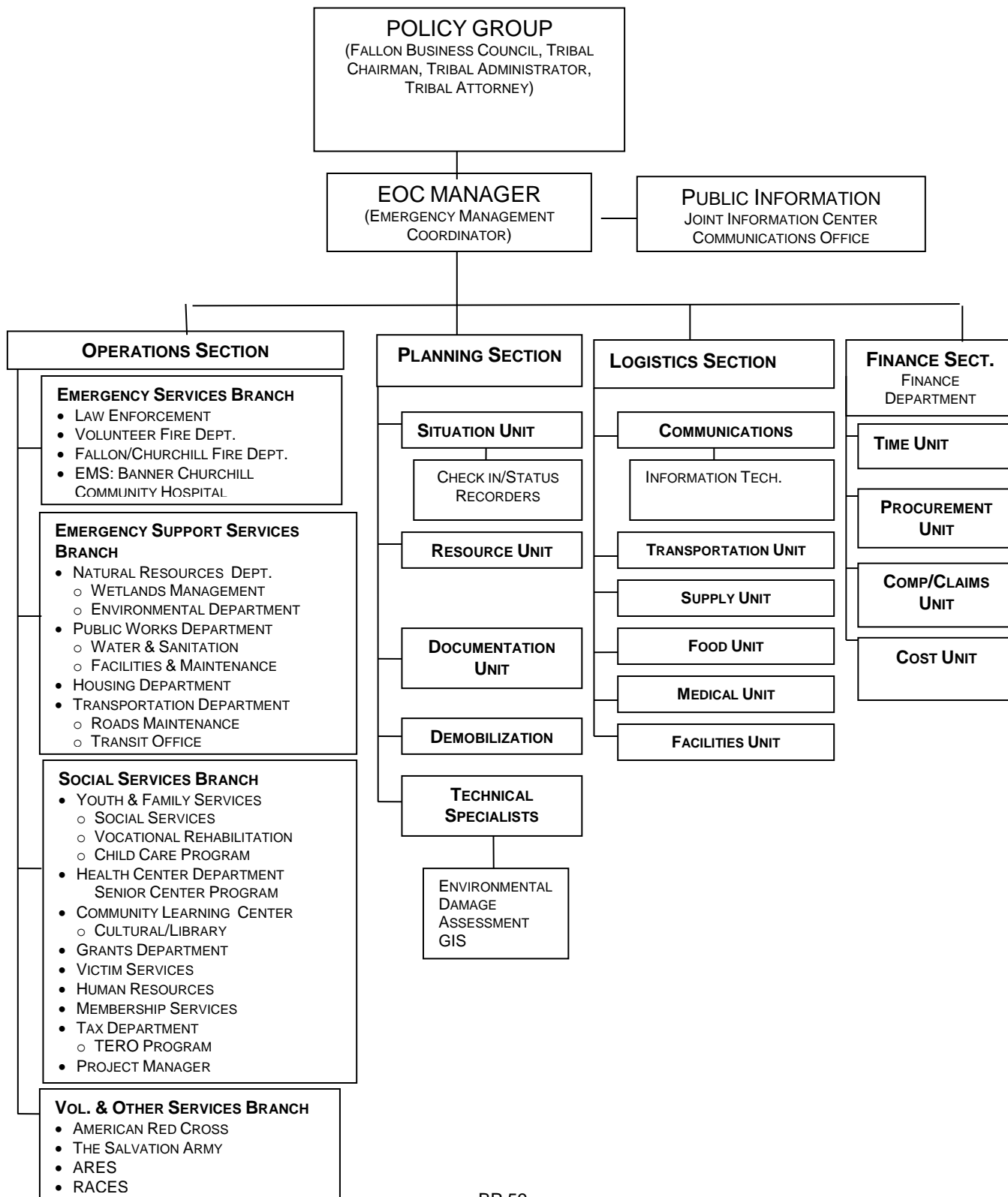
- A. Nevada Division of Emergency Management, *Response & Recovery Guide*.
- B. *Nevada Guidance for Local Jurisdictions and Tribes NIMS Implementation and EOP Development*.
- C. Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- D. FEMA, Independent Study Course, IS-288: *The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Emergency Management*.
- E. FEMA, *Comprehensive Planning Guide 101: Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning*.
- F. U. S. Department of Homeland Security, *National Response Framework*.
- G. EPA, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III.

## XII. APPENDICES

Appendix 1.....	Organization for Emergency Management
Appendix 2.....	Emergency Management Functional Responsibilities
Appendix 3.....	Annex Assignments
Appendix 4.....	Summary of Agreements & Contracts
Appendix 5.....	National Incident Management System (NIMS) Summary
Appendix 6.....	Acronyms
Appendix 7.....	Definitions

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# APPENDIX 1 ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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**APPENDIX 2  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

	A: Warning	B: Communications	C: Shelter & Mass Care	D: Radiological Protection	E: Evacuation	F: Firefighting	G: Law Enforcement	H: Health & Medical	I: Public Information	J: Recovery	K: Public Works	L: Utilities	M: Resource Management	N: Direction & Control	O: Social Services	Q: Hazmat & Oil Spill	R: Search & Rescue	S: Transportation	T: Donations Management	U: Legal	V: Terrorism
Fallon Business Council				P										P							
Tribal Chairman	S		S	P					P	P	S	S	S	P	P			S	P	S	S
Tribal Administrator	S		S							S				S							
Tribal Attorney						S	S						S						S	P	
PIO/Communications	S	S	S					S	P	S		S			S						
Emergency Mgmt. Coord.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		S	P		C	P	P	C	P	C	C			P
Law Enforcement	P	P	S	S	S	S	P	S								S	P	S			P
Vol. Fire Dept.	S		S	S	S	P										S	S				S
EMS B.C. Hospital				S				S								S	S				S
Fallon Churchill Fire Dept				P		P										P					
Housing Dept.			S					S		S	P										
Natural Resources Dept.			S		S	S					P	S									
Environmental Dept.				S				S								P					
Wetlands Management											P										
Public Works Dept.			S		S	S	S		S	P	P				S	S					S
Facilities & Maintenance			S								P	S									
Water & Sanitation			S								P	P									
Transportation Dept.			S		S						P			S				P			
Roads Maintenance					S					S	P										
Transit Office											S							P			
Information Tech. (IT)		S										S									
Community Learning Ctr.			P												S						
Cultural/Library			S																		
Health Center Dept.			S	S				P							S						
Senior Center			S																		
Youth & Family Services			P					S							P						
Social Services			S												S						
Vocational Rehabilitation			S																		
Human Resources			S												S						
Grants Department			S																		
Membership Services			S												S						

Tax Department			S							S									
TERO Department			S							S									
Victim Services			S											S					
Project Manager			S																
Finance Comptroller													S						S
FBC Treasurer										S			S						P
American Red Cross			P																
RACES			P																
ARES			P																

P – INDICATES PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY  
S – INDICATES SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITY  
C – INDICATES COORDINATION RESPONSIBILITY



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**APPENDIX 3  
ANNEX ASSIGNMENTS**

<b>ANNEX</b>	<b>ASSIGNED TO:</b>
CEMP: Basic Plan	FBC, TC, EMC, TA, All Tribal Departments
Rapid Response Plan	FBC, TC, EMC, TA, All Tribal Departments
Annex A: Warning	EMC, LE,
Annex B: Communications	EMC, LE
Annex C: Shelter & Mass Care	EMC, YFS
Annex D: Radiological Protection	EMC, LE, FCFD
Annex E: Evacuation	FBC, TC, EMC, LE
Annex F: Firefighting	VFD, FCFD
Annex G: Law Enforcement	LE
Annex H: Health and Medical Services	HCD
Annex I: Public Information	TC, PIO
Annex J: Recovery	TC, EMC
Annex K: Public Works	PW, NRD, HD, TD
Annex L: Utilities	EMC, PW
Annex M: Resource Management	EMC
Annex N: Direction & Control	FBC, TC, EMC
Annex O: Social Services	TC, EMC, YFS
Annex Q: Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response	EMC, ED, FCFD
Annex R: Search & Rescue	EMC, LE, VFD
Annex S: Transportation	TD
Annex T: Donations Management	FT,
Annex U: Legal	Attorney
Annex V: Terrorism	EMC, LE
Annex W: ICS Forms	All Tribal Departments

ARC: AMERICAN RED CROSS  
 ATTORNEY  
 CCP: CHILD CARE PROGRAM  
 CO: COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE  
 CLC: COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER  
 C/C: CULTURAL/LIBRARY  
 EMC: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR  
 EMS: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (BANNER CHURCHILL)  
 ED: ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT  
 FBC: FALLON BUSINESS COUNCIL  
 FCFD: FALLON CHURCHILL FIRE DEPARTMENT  
 FC: FINANCE COMPTROLLER  
 FD: FINANCE DEPARTMENT  
 FM: FACILITIES & MAINTENANCE  
 FS: FBC SECRETARY  
 FT: FBC TREASURER  
 GD: GRANTS DEPARTMENT  
 HCD: HEALTH CENTER DEPARTMENT

HD: HOUSING DEPARTMENT  
HR: HUMAN RESOURCES  
IT: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
LE: LAW ENFORCEMENT  
NRD: NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT  
MS: MEMBERSHIP SERVICES  
PM: PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
PIO: PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER  
PWD: PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
RM: ROADS MAINTENANCE  
SA: SALVATION ARMY  
SCP: SENIOR CENTER PROGRAM  
SS: SOCIAL SERVICES  
TA: TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR  
TC: TRIBAL CHAIRMAN  
TD: TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT  
TO: TRANSIT OFFICE  
TXD: TAX DEPARTMENT  
TRD: TERO DEPARTMENT  
VR: VOCATIONAL REHAB  
VFD: VOL. FIRE DEPARTMENT  
YFS: YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES  
VS: VICTIM SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
WS: WATER & SANITATION

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**APPENDIX 4  
AGREEMENTS & CONTRACTS**

**Agreements**

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## APPENDIX 5 NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) SUMMARY

### A. BACKGROUND

1. NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable to all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. This system is suitable across a wide range of incidents and hazard scenarios, regardless of size or complexity. It provides a flexible framework for all phases of incident management, as well as requirements for processes, procedures, and systems designed to improve interoperability.
2. NIMS is a multifaceted system that provides a national framework for preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from domestic incidents.
3. *Like ICS, NIMS is flexible, enabling systematic management of any type of emergency. NIMS is easily expandable from small incidents to large emergency area-wide disasters, provides for standardization of response organization structures and procedures, and ensures interoperability and compatibility of response equipment. These capabilities enable virtually any agency or jurisdiction to join the emergency response effort. NIMS concepts and principals will be incorporated into FPST's CEMP, incident management policies, and within department/agency SOPs/SOGs.*<sup>6</sup>

### B. COMPONENTS

1. Command and Management. The incident management structures employed by NIMS can be used to manage emergency incidents or non-emergency events such as celebrations. The system works equally well for small incidents and large-scale emergency situations. The system has built-in flexibility to grow or shrink depending on current needs. It is a standardized system, so personnel from a variety of agencies and geographic locations can be rapidly incorporated into a common management structure.
  - a. Incident Management System. A system that can be used to manage emergency incidents or non-emergency events such as celebrations.
    - 1) Features of ICS. ICS has a number of features that work together to make it a real management system. Among the primary attributes of ICS are:
      - a) Common Terminology. ICS requires the use of common terminology, such as the use of standard titles for facilities and positions within an organization, to ensure efficient and clear communications.
      - b) Organizational Resources. All resources including personnel, facilities, major equipment, and supply items used to support incident management activities must be “typed” with respect to capability. This typing will minimize confusion and enhance interoperability.

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<sup>6</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 7.1

- c) Manageable Span of Control. Span of control should ideally vary from three to seven. Anything less or more requires expansion or consolidation of the organization.
- d) Organizational Facilities. Common terminology is used to define incident facilities, the activities conducted at these facilities and the organizational positions that can be found working there.
- e) Use of Position Titles. All ICS positions have distinct titles.
- f) Reliance on an Incident Action Plan. An Incident Action Plan is defined as a plan that contains general management objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific action plans for the next operational period. The incident action plan, which may be verbal or written, is intended to provide supervisory personnel a common understanding of the situation and direction for future action. The plan includes a statement of objectives, organizational description, assignments, and support material such as maps. Written plans are desirable when two or more jurisdictions are involved, when state and/or federal agencies are assisting tribal response personnel, or there has been significant turnover in the incident staff. Incident Action Plans should incorporate the following key concepts:<sup>7</sup>
- *Designation of measurable objectives. Objectives identified in the Incident Action Plan should be clearly defined, quantifiable and measurable. Section Chiefs should ensure Unit Leaders assigned to complete the objectives are completing them in a timely manner.*
  - *Designation of Command and General Staff positions. All appropriate EOC positions should be assigned and filled for each Operational Period.*
  - *Manageable Span of Control. The optimum Span of Control for a manager is between three and seven individuals. Section Chiefs should not manage more than seven individuals during emergency operations.*
  - *Clear Chain of Command. All EOC staff should know who they report to and should follow that chain of command for information or decision flow.*
  - *ICS form 205 Communications Plan to ensure a common communications plan that can be used by all participants.<sup>8</sup>*
  - *Use of plain language. Since non tactical personnel fill a number of EOC roles the use of plain language should be followed to reduce confusion.<sup>9</sup>*
- g) Integrated Communications. Integrated communications includes interfacing disparate communications as effectively as possible, planning for the use of all available systems and frequencies, and requiring the use of clear text in communications.

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<sup>7</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 29.2

<sup>8</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 29.3

<sup>9</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 23.1



- h) Accountability. ICS is based on an orderly chain of command, check-in for all responders and only one supervisor for each responder.

## 2) Unified Command

- a) Unified Command is a variant of ICS used when there is more than one agency or jurisdiction with responsibility for the incident or when personnel and equipment from a number of different agencies or jurisdictions are responding to it. This might occur when the incident site crosses jurisdictional boundaries or when an emergency situation involves matters for which state and/or federal agencies have regulatory responsibility or legal requirements.
- b) ICS Unified Command is intended to integrate the efforts of multiple agencies and jurisdictions. The major change from a normal ICS structure is at the top. In a Unified command, senior representatives of each agency or jurisdiction responding to the incident collectively agree on objectives, priorities, and an overall strategy or strategies to accomplish objectives; approve a coordinated Incident Action Plan; and designate an Operations Section Chief. The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing available resources to achieve objectives. Agency and jurisdictional resources remain under the administrative control of their agencies or jurisdictions, but respond to mission assignments and direction provided by the Operations Section Chief based on the requirements of the Incident Action Plan.

## 3) Area Command

- a) An Area Command is intended for situations where there are multiple incidents that are each being managed by an ICS organization or to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional.
- b) The organization of an Area Command is different from a Unified Command in that there is no operations section, since all operations are conducted on-scene, at the separate ICPs.
- b. Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS). Multiagency coordination systems may be required for incidents that require higher level resource management or information management. The components of MACS include facilities, equipment, EOCs, specific multiagency coordination entities, personnel, procedures and communications - all of which are integrated into a common framework for coordinating and supporting incident management.<sup>10</sup>
- c. Public Information. NIMS system fully integrates the ICS Joint Information System (JIS) and the Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC is a physical location where public information staff involved in incident management activities can collocate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs

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<sup>10</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 30.1

functions. More information on JICs can be obtained in the DHS *National Incident Management System Plan*.

2. Preparedness. Preparedness activities include planning, training, and exercises as well as certification of response personnel and equipment acquisition and certification. Activities would also include the creation of mutual aid agreements and Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs). Any public information activities such as publication management would also be preparedness activities.
3. Resource Management. All resources, such as equipment and personnel, must be identified and typed. Systems for describing, inventorying, requesting and tracking resources must also be established.
4. Communications and Information Management. Adherence to NIMS specified standards by all agencies ensures interoperability and compatibility in communications and information management.
5. Supporting Technologies. This would include any technologies that enhance the capabilities essential to implementing NIMS. For instance, voice and data communication systems, resource tracking systems or data display systems.
6. Ongoing Management and Maintenance. The NIMS Integration Center provides strategic direction and oversight in support of routine review and continual refinement of both the system and its components over the long term.

**C. Methods to promote and encourage the adoption of NIMS.<sup>11</sup>**

1. The follow groups are encouraged to adopt NIMS:
  - a. Associations
  - b. Critical Infrastructure
  - c. Utilities
  - d. Private Sector Incident Management Organizations
  - e. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)
  - f. Local Departments and Agencies
  - g. Tribal Governments
  - h. State and Local Governments
2. The following methods should be used to encourage the adoption of NIMS.
  - a. Formal NIMS Training Programs
  - b. Meetings
  - c. E-mail and/or other electronic means
  - d. Table Top and Functional EOC Exercises
  - e. Using ICS for planning and managing scheduled events.

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<sup>11</sup> NIMSCAST METRIC 1.3

**APPENDIX 6  
ACRONYMS**

AAR	After-action Report
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
B/C	Benefit/Cost
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DAC	Damage Assistance Center
DC	Donations Coordinator
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Services Team
DOE	US Department of Energy
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSO	Disaster Summary Outline
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EM	Emergency Manager
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPCRA	Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act of 1986
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
FAOC	FEMA Alternate Operations Center
FBC	Fallon Business Council
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCFD	Fallon/Churchill Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FOC	FEMA Operations Center

FPST	Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe
GIS	Geographical Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HC	Hazardous Chemicals
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMC	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator
HMT	Hazard Mitigation Team
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IHS	Indian Health Service
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LWP	Local Warning Point
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MAP	Mitigation Action Plan
ME	Medical Examiner
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NASF	Naval Air Station Fallon
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDEM	Nevada Division of Emergency Management
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NDMHDS	Nevada Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLETS	Nevada Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NSHD	Nevada State Health Division
NTECC	Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Counsel
NTIMT	National Tribal Incident Management Team
NWS	National Weather System

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
PIO	Public Information Officer
PW	Project Worksheet
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RCP	Radiation Control Program
RO	Radiological Officer
RPP	Radiation Protection Program
RSA	Resource Staging Area
SA	Salvation Army
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
UC	Unified Command
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction
VOAD	Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster
VOLAG	Volunteer Agency
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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## APPENDIX 7 DEFINITIONS

ACCIDENT SITE	THE LOCATION OF AN UNEXPECTED OCCURRENCE, FAILURE, OR LOSS, EITHER AT A REGULATED FACILITY OR ALONG A TRANSPORT ROUTE, RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF LISTED CHEMICALS.
ACUTE EXPOSURE	EXPOSURES, OF A SHORT DURATION, TO A CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE THAT WILL RESULT IN ADVERSE PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS.
ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICALS	CHEMICALS WHICH CAN CAUSE BOTH SEVERE SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS AFTER A SINGLE, BRIEF EXPOSURE OF SHORT DURATION. THESE CHEMICALS CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO LIVING TISSUE, IMPAIRMENT OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SEVERE ILLNESS. IN EXTREME CASES, DEATH CAN OCCUR WHEN INGESTED, INHALED, OR ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN.
ANTI-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES	USE OF DEFENSIVE METHODS, INCLUDING INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION, INVESTIGATION, PASSIVE PROTECTION OF FACILITIES, IMPLEMENTATION OF PHYSICAL AND PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAMS, AND EMERGENCY PLANNING, TO COMBAT TERRORISM.
AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND)	AN ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED (1) TO OVERSEE THE MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE INCIDENTS THAT ARE EACH BEING MANAGED BY AN ICS ORGANIZATION OR (2) TO OVERSEE THE MANAGEMENT OF LARGE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS TO WHICH SEVERAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED. SETS OVERALL STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES, ALLOCATES CRITICAL RESOURCES ACCORDING TO PRIORITIES, ENSURES THAT INCIDENTS ARE PROPERLY MANAGED, AND ENSURES THAT OBJECTIVES ARE MET AND STRATEGIES FOLLOWED. AREA COMMAND BECOMES UNIFIED AREA COMMAND WHEN INCIDENTS ARE MULTIJURISDICTIONAL.
AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	THE ENTIRE AREA COVERED BY FPST CEMP, WHICH INCLUDES ALL LAND WITHIN FPST JURISDICTION.
BENEFIT/COST	THE RATIO BETWEEN THE COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING A MITIGATION PROJECT VERSUS THE BENEFITS (AMOUNT OF FUTURE COST SAVINGS) POTENTIALLY ACHIEVED. PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER HMGP OR PDM MUST HAVE A B/C OF 1 TO 1 OR GREATER.
CASH	CURRENCY, CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, SECURITIES, ETC.
CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT	ANY NATURAL OR MANMADE INCIDENT, INCLUDING TERRORISM THAT PRODUCES EXTRAORDINARY LEVELS OF MASS CASUALTIES, DAMAGE, AND DISRUPTION SEVERELY AFFECTING THE POPULATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMY, AND GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS. A CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT MAY RESULT IN SUSTAINED NATIONAL IMPACTS OVER A PROLONGED PERIOD OF TIME, AND INTERRUPT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OPERATIONS, EMERGENCY SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUCH A SIGNIFICANT EXTENT THAT

	NATIONAL SECURITY IS THREATENED. SUCH AN EVENT WOULD IMMEDIATELY EXCEED RESOURCES NORMALLY AVAILABLE IN STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND PRIVATE SECTORS AND THEREFORE URGENTLY REQUIRE FEDERAL/NATIONAL ASSISTANCE.
CHEM-TEL	PROVIDES EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS WITH A 24-HOUR PHONE RESPONSE FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES. CHEM-TEL IS A PRIVATE COMPANY LISTED IN THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK.
CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC)	THE CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC) IS A CENTRALIZED TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDING ADVICE ON THE NATURE OF CHEMICALS AND STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING THE EARLY STAGES OF TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES WHERE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS ARE INVOLVED. UPON REQUEST, CHEMTREC MAY CONTACT THE SHIPPER, NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER, AND MANUFACTURER OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVED IN THE INCIDENT FOR ADDITIONAL, DETAILED INFORMATION AND APPROPRIATE FOLLOW-UP ACTION, INCLUDING ON-SCENE ASSISTANCE WHEN FEASIBLE.
COLD ZONE	THE AREA OUTSIDE THE WARM ZONE (CONTAMINATION REDUCTION AREA) THAT IS FREE FROM CONTAMINANTS.
CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT	MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, RESTORE ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES, AND PROVIDE EMERGENCY RELIEF TO GOVERNMENTS, BUSINESSES, AND INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY THE CONSEQUENCES OF TERRORISM.
COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES	USE OF OFFENSIVE MEASURE TO COMBAT TERRORISM, SUCH AS USE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MILITARY RESOURCES TO NEUTRALIZE TERRORIST OPERATIONS.
CRISIS COUNSELING	A SHORT-TERM THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION PROCESS THAT UTILIZES ESTABLISHED MENTAL HEALTH TECHNIQUES TO LESSEN ADVERSE EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS THAT CAN BE CAUSED BY SUDDEN AND/OR PROLONGED STRESS. CRISIS COUNSELING IS DESIGNED FOR "NORMAL INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED AN ABNORMAL EVENT." CRISIS COUNSELING IS NOT TRADITIONAL THERAPY AND IS OFTEN DELIVERED WITHIN THE VICTIM'S HOME ENVIRONMENT. CRISIS COUNSELING IS NORMALLY SET UP FOR SURVIVORS AND SECONDARY RESPONDERS WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION, WHILE CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT (CISM) IS DESIGNED FOR FIRST RESPONDERS.
CRISIS COUNSELING PROGRAM	THE PROGRAMS UTILIZE TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICES WITH THE DISASTER-IMPACTED AREA. NEVADA DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES (NDMH) COORDINATE THESE PROGRAMS THROUGH TRIBAL AND LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES. NDMH FACILITATES MENTAL RETARDATION SERVICES AND STATE SCHOOL PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY CARE, NURSING FACILITIES, AND LONG-TERM CARE REGULATORY



	SERVICES, AND AGING SERVICES AND PROGRAMS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT THE WEBSITE: <a href="http://MHDS.STATE.NV.US/INDEX.SHTML">HTTP://MHDS.STATE.NV.US/INDEX.SHTML</a> .
CRISIS MANAGEMENT	MEASURES TAKEN TO DEFINE THE THREAT AND IDENTIFY TERRORIST ACTS, RESOLVE TERRORIST INCIDENTS, INVESTIGATE SUCH INCIDENTS, AND APPREHEND THOSE RESPONSIBLE. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WILL NORMALLY TAKE THE LEAD ROLE IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT. THE REQUIREMENTS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT ARE COMBINED IN THE NRF.
CRISIS TEAM	THE STATE CRISIS TEAM CONSISTS OF SEVERAL STATE AGENCIES AND IS DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT ALL MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES ARE COORDINATED IN AN APPROPRIATE MANNER.
CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT (CISM)	CISM IS A COMPREHENSIVE, INTEGRATED, AND MULTI-COMPONENT CRISIS INTERVENTION SYSTEM FOR THE REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF STRESS. THIS PROCESS IS PRIMARILY INTENDED AND USUALLY DESIGNED FOR FIRST RESPONDERS SUCH AS LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRE, AND EMS PERSONNEL. PEERS WITH GUIDANCE AND OVERSIGHT BY MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS NORMALLY CONDUCT CISM. THESE TEAMS ARE COMPOSED OF PEERS, CLERGY, AND MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, ALL OF WHOM ARE VOLUNTEERS. TEAMS ARE AVAILABLE ON A 24-HOUR BASIS AND INDIVIDUAL TEAMS RESPOND ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABILITY.
DEBRIS CLEARANCE	CLEARING ROADS OF DEBRIS BY PUSHING DEBRIS TO THE ROADSIDE.
DEBRIS DISPOSAL	PLACING MIXED DEBRIS AND OR THE RESIDUE OF DEBRIS VOLUME REDUCTION OPERATIONS INTO AN APPROVED LANDFILL.
DEBRIS REMOVAL	DEBRIS COLLECTION AND TRANSPORT TO A TEMPORARY STORAGE SITE FOR SORTING AND/OR VOLUME REDUCTION OR TO A PERMANENT DISPOSAL SITE. DEBRIS REMOVAL ALSO INCLUDES DAMAGED STRUCTURE DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL.
DISASTER	A DISASTER INVOLVES THE OCCURRENCE OR THREAT OF SIGNIFICANT CASUALTIES AND/OR WIDESPREAD PROPERTY DAMAGE THAT IS BEYOND THE CAPABILITY OF THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO HANDLE WITH ITS AVAILABLE RESOURCES. CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE: 1) INVOLVES A LARGE AREA, A SIZABLE POPULATION, AND/OR IMPORTANT FACILITIES. 2) MAY REQUIRE IMPLEMENTATION OF LARGE-SCALE EVACUATION OR IN-PLACE SHELTERING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TEMPORARY SHELTER AND MASS CARE OPERATIONS. 3) REQUIRES COMMUNITY-WIDE WARNING AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS. 4) REQUIRES A RESPONSE BY ALL TRIBAL RESPONSE AGENCIES OPERATING UNDER ONE OR MORE INCIDENT COMMANDERS.

	<p>5) REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER TRIBAL AND LOCAL RESPONSE AGENCIES, CONTRACTORS, AND EXTENSIVE STATE OR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.</p> <p>6) THE TRIBAL EOC WILL BE ACTIVATED TO PROVIDE GENERAL GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION, PROVIDE EMERGENCY INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC, COORDINATE TRIBAL, STATE AND FEDERAL SUPPORT AND COORDINATE RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.</p> <p>7) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE NRF, A MAJOR DISASTER (AS DEFINED BY THE STAFFORD ACT) IS ANY CATASTROPHE, REGARDLESS OF CAUSE, WHICH IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT CAUSES DAMAGE OF SUFFICIENT SEVERITY AND MAGNITUDE TO WARRANT MAJOR DISASTER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.</p>
DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM	A TEAM OF VOLUNTEER MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL EQUIPPED WITH DEPLOYABLE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES THAT CAN MOVE QUICKLY TO A DISASTER AREA AND PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE.
DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INCLUDE CRISIS COUNSELING, CISM, AND VICTIM'S SERVICES. THIS INCLUDES ASSESSING SHORT AND LONG-TERM MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS, ASSESSING THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, TRACKING ON-GOING SUPPORT NEEDS, PROVIDING DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAMS AND IDENTIFYING DISASTER WORKER STRESS ISSUES AND NEEDS. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NDMH TO COORDINATE THIS ASSESSMENT FOR STATE AND/OR FEDERAL EMERGENCIES.
DISASTER MORTUARY SERVICES TEAM	A TEAM OF MORTUARY SERVICE AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL THAT PROVIDE MORTUARY AND VICTIM IDENTIFICATION SERVICES FOLLOWING MAJOR OR CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS.
DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER (DRC)	A LOCATION ESTABLISHED IN A CENTRALIZED AREA WITHIN OR NEAR THE DISASTER AREA AT WHICH INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND/OR BUSINESSES APPLY FOR DISASTER AID. IN GENERAL, A DRC IS ESTABLISHED AFTER A MAJOR DISASTER OR STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARATION BY THE PRESIDENT.
DISASTER RESISTANT COMMUNITY	A COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVE THAT SEEKS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL HAZARDS FOR THE ENTIRE DESIGNATED AREA THROUGH MITIGATION ACTIONS. THIS APPROACH REQUIRES COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, VOLUNTEER GROUPS, INDIVIDUALS AND THE BUSINESS SECTORS OF A COMMUNITY TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE MITIGATION STRATEGIES.
DONATIONS	ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GIVEN AT NO COST: CASH, GOODS, VOLUNTEERS AND SERVICES.
EMERGENCY	AN EMERGENCY IS A SITUATION THAT IS LARGER IN SCOPE AND MORE SEVERE IN TERMS OF ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL EFFECTS THAN AN INCIDENT. CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE: 1) INVOLVES A LARGE AREA, SIGNIFICANT POPULATION, OR IMPORTANT FACILITIES.

	<p>2) MAY REQUIRE IMPLEMENTATION OF LARGE-SCALE EVACUATION OR IN-PLACE SHELTERING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TEMPORARY SHELTER AND MASS CARE OPERATIONS.</p> <p>3) MAY REQUIRE COMMUNITY-WIDE WARNING AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.</p> <p>4) REQUIRES A SIZABLE MULTI-AGENCY RESPONSE OPERATING UNDER AN INCIDENT COMMANDER.</p> <p>5) MAY REQUIRE SOME EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER TRIBAL AND LOCAL RESPONSE AGENCIES, CONTRACTORS AND LIMITED ASSISTANCE FROM STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCIES.</p> <p>6) THE TRIBAL EOC WILL BE ACTIVATED TO PROVIDE GENERAL GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION, COORDINATE EXTERNAL SUPPORT, AND PROVIDE RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR THE INCIDENT.</p> <p>7) AN EMERGENCY (AS DEFINED BY THE STAFFORD ACT) IS “ANY OCCASION OR INSTANCE FOR WHICH, IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED TO SUPPLEMENT TRIBAL, 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 CATASTROPHE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.”</p>
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)	SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FACILITY FROM WHICH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXERCISE DIRECTION AND CONTROL AND COORDINATE REQUESTED RESOURCES TO SUPPORT THE INCIDENT COMMANDER AND MANAGE AREAS OUTSIDE THE EMERGENCY SCENE. THE EOC ALSO PROVIDES ONGOING CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT.
EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	AS USED IN THIS PLAN, THIS TERM IS INTENDED TO DESCRIBE A RANGE OF OCCURRENCES, FROM A MINOR INCIDENT TO A CATASTROPHIC DISASTER.
EVACUATION	THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) DEFINES EVACUATION AS AN ORGANIZED, PHASED, AND SUPERVISED WITHDRAWAL, DISPERSAL, OR REMOVAL OF CIVILIANS FROM DANGEROUS OR POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS AREAS, AND THEIR RECEPTION AND CARE IN SAFE AREAS.
EXPEDIENT EVACUATION	EVACUATIONS THAT MUST BE CONDUCTED WITH LITTLE NOTICE, FREQUENTLY IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM THE INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) AT THE SCENE.
EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (EHS)	SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED AS SUCH BY THE EPA PURSUANT TO THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA). EHS INVENTORIES ABOVE CERTAIN THRESHOLD QUANTITIES MUST BE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO THE SERC, LEPCS, AND LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 312 OF EPCRA AND TEXAS COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACTS (TCRAS). EHS RELEASES WHICH EXCEED CERTAIN QUANTITIES MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER, THE SERC, AND LOCAL AGENCIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 304 OF EPCRA AND STATE REGULATIONS. THE ROUGHLY 360 EHSS, AND PERTINENT REPORTING QUANTITIES, ARE LISTED IN 40 CFR 355.

FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FMA)	PROVIDES PRE-DISASTER GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR BOTH PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES. EACH STATE IS AWARDED A MINIMUM LEVEL OF FUNDING THAT MAY BE INCREASED DEPENDING UPON THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) POLICIES IN FORCE AND REPETITIVE CLAIMS PAID. GRANT FUNDS ARE MADE AVAILABLE FROM NFIP INSURANCE PREMIUMS, AND THEREFORE ARE ONLY AVAILABLE TO COMMUNITIES PARTICIPATING IN THE NFIP.
GOODS	FOOD, WATER, CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT, TOYS, FURNITURE, PHARMACEUTICALS, BEDDING, CLEANING SUPPLIES, ETC.
HAZARD ANALYSIS	A DOCUMENT THAT PROVIDES A RISK BASED QUANTITATIVE METHOD OF DETERMINING MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS PRIORITIES AND CONSISTS OF A HAZARD ASSESSMENT, VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT, AND RISK ASSESSMENT. A HAZARD ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS WITHIN EACH SECTOR OF THE COMMUNITY AND IS A LIVING DOCUMENT THAT IS REVIEWED AND UPDATED ANNUALLY.
HAZARD EVENT	ANY OCCURRENCE IN WHICH PEOPLE AND/OR PROPERTY ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE CONSEQUENCES OF A NATURAL OR MAN-MADE HAZARD.
HAZARD MITIGATION	SUSTAINED ACTIONS TAKEN TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE LONG-TERM RISK TO PEOPLE AND PROPERTY FROM HAZARDS AND THEIR EFFECTS. THE GOAL OF MITIGATION IS TO SAVE LIVES AND REDUCE DAMAGES TO PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT AND, CONSEQUENTLY TO MINIMIZE THE COSTS OF FUTURE DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY ACTIVITIES.
HAZARD MITIGATION GRANTS	THERE ARE THREE FEDERAL MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE FEDERAL COST-SHARE FUNDS TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT VULNERABILITY AND RISK REDUCTION ACTIONS: FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FMA), HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP), AND PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION (PDM),
HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP)	AUTHORIZED UNDER SECTION 404 OF THE STAFFORD ACT, PROVIDES FUNDING FOR COST-EFFECTIVE POST-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECTS THAT REDUCE THE FUTURE POTENTIAL OF LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.
HAZARD MITIGATION TEAM (HMT)	A MULTI-DISCIPLINED ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MUTUALLY SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES FROM TRIBAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE, PUBLIC AND CIVIC SECTORS. MEMBERS OF THE HMT, ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE LOCAL "TEAM", MEET REGULARLY TO EVALUATE HAZARDS, IDENTIFY STRATEGIES, COORDINATE RESOURCES AND IMPLEMENT MEASURES THAT WILL REDUCE THE VULNERABILITY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY TO DAMAGE FROM HAZARDS. THE HMT IS A PARTNERSHIP THROUGH WHICH ALL GOVERNMENTAL, PUBLIC, CIVIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES COME TOGETHER TO SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATE IN

	ACTIVITIES TO DETERMINE AND IMPLEMENT METHODS, AND COMMIT RESOURCES TO REDUCE THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF RISK.
HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS (HC)	CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL MIXTURES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DETERMINED BY US OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) REGULATIONS TO POSE A PHYSICAL OR HEALTH HAZARD. NO SPECIFIC LIST OF CHEMICALS EXISTS, BUT THE EXISTENCE OF A SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) FOR A PRODUCT INDICATES IT IS A HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. FACILITIES THAT MAINTAIN MORE THAN 10,000 POUNDS OF AN HC AT ANY TIME ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT INVENTORIES OF SUCH CHEMICALS ANNUALLY TO THE SERC IN ACCORDANCE WITH TCRAS.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT)	A SUBSTANCE IN A QUANTITY OR FORM POSING AN UNREASONABLE RISK TO HEALTH, SAFETY, AND/OR PROPERTY WHEN MANUFACTURED, STORED, OR TRANSPORTED. THE SUBSTANCE, BY ITS NATURE, CONTAINMENT, AND REACTIVITY, HAS THE CAPABILITY FOR INFLECTING HARM DURING AN ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE. IT IS TOXIC, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, REACTIVE, AN IRRITANT, OR A STRONG SENSITIZER, AND POSES A THREAT TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT WHEN IMPROPERLY MANAGED. INCLUDES TOXIC SUBSTANCES, CERTAIN INFECTIOUS AGENTS, RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS SUCH AS OIL, USED OIL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, AND INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE SUBSTANCES.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (HS)	SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED AS SUCH BY THE EPA PURSUANT TO THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA). FACILITIES, WHICH HAVE MORE THAN 10,000 POUNDS OF ANY HS AT ANY TIME, ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT INVENTORIES OF SUCH SUBSTANCES ANNUALLY TO THE SERC IN ACCORDANCE WITH TCRAS. HS RELEASES ABOVE CERTAIN LEVELS MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER, THE SERC, AND LOCAL AGENCIES PURSUANT TO THE CERCLA, SECTION 304 OF EPCRA, AND STATE REGULATIONS. THE ROUGHLY 720 HS AND PERTINENT REPORTING QUANTITIES ARE LISTED IN 40 CFR 302.4.
HOT ZONE	THE AREA SURROUNDING A PARTICULAR INCIDENT SITE WHERE CONTAMINATION DOES OR MAY OCCUR. ALL UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL MAY BE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING THIS ZONE.
INCIDENT	AN INCIDENT IS A SITUATION THAT IS LIMITED IN SCOPE AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS. CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE: 1) INVOLVES A LIMITED AREA AND/OR LIMITED POPULATION. 2) EVACUATION OR IN-PLACE SHELTERING IS TYPICALLY LIMITED TO THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THE INCIDENT. 3) WARNING AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS ARE PROVIDED IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA, NOT COMMUNITY-WIDE. 4) ONE OR TWO TRIBAL RESPONSE AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS ACTING UNDER AN INCIDENT COMMANDER

	<p>NORMALLY HANDLE INCIDENTS. REQUESTS FOR RESOURCE SUPPORT ARE NORMALLY HANDLED THROUGH AGENCY AND/OR DEPARTMENTAL CHANNELS.</p> <p>5) MAY REQUIRE LIMITED EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER TRIBAL AND LOCAL RESPONSE AGENCIES OR CONTRACTORS.</p> <p>6) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE NRF, INCIDENTS INCLUDE THE FULL RANGE OF OCCURRENCES THAT REQUIRE AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO PROTECT LIFE OR PROPERTY.</p>
INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) IAP	<p>AN ORAL OR WRITTEN PLAN CONTAINING GENERAL OBJECTIVES 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 AN INCIDENT DURING ONE OR MORE OPERATIONAL PERIODS.</p>
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)	<p>A STANDARDIZED ON-SCENE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADOPTION OF 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. ICS IS USED FOR ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSES AND IS APPLICABLE TO SMALL, LARGE, AND COMPLEX INCIDENTS. ICS IS USED BY VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS AND FUNCTIONAL AGENCIES, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, OR ORGANIZED FIELD-LEVEL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT.</p>
INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC)	<p>THE OVERALL COORDINATOR OF THE RESPONSE TEAM. RESPONSIBLE FOR ON-SITE STRATEGIC DECISION AND ACTIONS THROUGHOUT THE RESPONSE PHASE. MAINTAINS CLOSE LIAISON WITH THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO OBTAIN SUPPORT AND PROVIDE PROGRESS REPORTS ON EACH PHASE OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE. MUST BE TRAINED TO A MINIMUM OF OPERATIONS LEVEL AND CERTIFIED IN THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS).</p>
INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	<p>AN ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL HIGH-IMPACT EVENT THAT REQUIRES A COORDINATED AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE BY AN APPROPRIATE COMBINATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, TRIBAL, LOCAL, NONGOVERNMENTAL, AND/OR PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES IN ORDER TO SAVE LIVES AND MINIMIZE DAMAGE, AND PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR LONG-TERM COMMUNICATION RECOVERY AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES.</p>
INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE	<p>PROGRAMS PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND BUSINESS OWNERS IN DECLARED DISASTER AREAS WHO'S PROPERTY HAS BEEN DAMAGED OR DESTROYED AND WHOSE LOSSES ARE NOT COVERED BY INSURANCE.</p>

INTER-LOCAL AGREEMENTS	ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OR ORGANIZATIONS, EITHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, FOR RECIPROCAL AID AND ASSISTANCE DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS WHERE THE RESOURCES OF A SINGLE JURISDICTION OR ORGANIZATION ARE INSUFFICIENT OR INAPPROPRIATE FOR THE TASKS THAT MUST BE PERFORMED TO CONTROL THE SITUATION. COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.
JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)	A FACILITY, ESTABLISHED TO COORDINATE ALL INCIDENT-RELATED PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES, AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE GENERAL MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE INFORMATION DELIVERED BY A RECOGNIZED SPOKESPERSON FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL COMMUNITY.
LOCAL COMPUTER NETWORK	LOCAL, METROPOLITAN, OR AREA-WIDE NETWORKS.
MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM (MACS)	USED IN THE SUPPORT OF INCIDENT MANAGEMENT, THIS SYSTEM COMBINES FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL, PROCEDURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS INTO A COMMON FRAMEWORK. A MACS CAN BE USED TO DEVELOP CONSENSUS ON PRIORITIES, RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND RESPONSE STRATEGIES. REPRESENTATIVES FROM WITHIN THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS EXTERNAL AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES MAY WORK TOGETHER TO COORDINATE A JURISDICTION'S RESPONSE.
MASS CARE	PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DISPLACED FROM THEIR HOMES AND OTHERS AFFECTED BY A HAZARDOUS SITUATION OR THE THREAT OF SUCH A SITUATION. MASS CARE FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS INCLUDES PROVIDING FOOD, BASIC MEDICAL CARE, CLOTHING AND OTHER ESSENTIAL LIFE SUPPORT SERVICES.
MITIGATION MEASURES	MITIGATION ACTIONS THAT BALANCE THE COST OF IMPLEMENTATION AGAINST THE POTENTIAL COST OF CONTINUED DAMAGES, IF SUCH MEASURES ARE NOT TAKEN. MITIGATION MEASURES SHOULD BE LESS COSTLY TO IMPLEMENT THAN THE DAMAGES THEY ARE INTENDED TO PREVENT. FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT, ACQUISITION OF FLOOD PRONE PROPERTY, ENHANCED INSURANCE COVERAGE AND THE ADOPTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF SAFE LAND USE REGULATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS ARE CONSIDERED AS HIGHLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS.
NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM	A COORDINATED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS), DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY. NON-FEDERAL PARTICIPANTS INCLUDE MAJOR PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIERS, THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR MORTUARY CARE, AND CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE AND HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)	THE SYSTEM MANDATED BY HSPD-5 THAT PROVIDES A CONSISTENT NATIONWIDE APPROACH FOR FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS; THE PRIVATE SECTOR; AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO WORK EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY TOGETHER TO PREPARE FOR, RESPOND TO AND RECOVER FROM DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, REGARDLESS OF CAUSE, SIZE, OR COMPLEXITY, THE NIMS INCLUDES A CORE SET OF CONCEPTS, PRINCIPLES AND TERMINOLOGY.
NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)	INTERAGENCY ORGANIZATION, OPERATED BY THE US COAST GUARD THAT RECEIVES REPORTS WHEN REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ARE SPILLED. AFTER RECEIVING NOTIFICATION OF AN INCIDENT, THE NRC WILL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY APPROPRIATE FEDERAL RESPONSE AGENCIES, WHICH MAY ACTIVATE THE REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM OR THE NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM.
NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK	AN ALL-DISCIPLINE, ALL-HAZARDS PLAN THAT ESTABLISHES A SINGLE COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS. IT PROVIDES THE STRUCTURE AND MECHANISMS FOR THE COORDINATION OF FEDERAL SUPPORT TO STATE AND LOCAL AND TRIBAL INCIDENT MANAGERS AND FOR EXERCISING DIRECT FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.
NEVADA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (NLETS)	A STATEWIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK CONNECTING STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL AND TRIBAL AGENCIES AND WARNING FACILITIES. NLETS IS THE STATE WARNING NETWORK'S PRIMARY "HARD COPY" COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.
ON-SCENE	THE TOTAL AREA THAT MAY BE IMPACTED BY THE EFFECTS OF A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT. THE ON-SCENE AREA IS DIVIDED INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE AREAS.
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES ARE DEFINED AS PERSONS WHO HAVE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL IMPAIRMENT THAT LIMIT MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES, HAVE AN ONGOING OR CHRONIC CONDITION, OR EVEN IF THEY DON'T HAVE SUCH A CONDITION, ARE REGARDED BY THE COMMUNITY AS BEING DISABLED. PEOPLE WITH FUNCTIONAL NEEDS INCLUDE A WIDE VARIETY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IDENTIFIED BY A VARIETY OF NAMES – PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES SUCH AS INDIVIDUALS WHO USE WHEEL CHAIRS, PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED, PEOPLE WHO ARE DEAF OR SEVERELY HARD OF HEARING, PEOPLE WITH SEVERE EMOTIONAL IMPAIRMENTS, PEOPLE WITH SEVERE INTELLECTUAL IMPAIRMENTS, PEOPLE WITH MEDICALLY RELATED NEEDS SUCH AS DIABETICS, INDIVIDUALS WITH SEIZURE DISORDERS, AND MANY OTHERS THAT REQUIRE UNIQUE ASSISTANCE.
PLUME	A VAPOR CLOUD FORMATION THAT HAS SHAPE AND BUOYANCY. THE CLOUD MAY BE COLORLESS, TASTELESS, ODORLESS, AND MAY NOT BE VISIBLE TO THE HUMAN EYE.



PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM (PDM)	AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 203 OF THE STAFFORD ACT AS AMENDED BY THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT (DMA) OF 2000 (PUBLIC LAW 106-390). THE PDM PROGRAM PROVIDES A MEANS TO FUND PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE THE CONSEQUENCES OF FUTURE DISASTERS. THE PDM'S FOCUS IS: (1) TO PREVENT FUTURE LOSSES OF LIVES AND PROPERTY DUE TO HAZARDS AND (2) TO IMPLEMENT STATE OR LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS.
PROJECT WORKSHEET	IN THE DISASTER RECOVERY PROCESS, A FEMA DOCUMENT THAT LISTS THE SPECIFICATIONS OF AN APPROVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) PROJECT.
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO REPAIR FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDED TO GOVERNMENTS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND CERTAIN PRIVATE NON-PROFIT AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF A GOVERNMENTAL NATURE.
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ANNEX, THIS REFERS TO DISASTER RECOVERY GRANTS AUTHORIZED UNDER SECTION 406 OF THE STAFFORD ACT TO REPAIR THE DAMAGES TO PUBLIC FACILITIES FOLLOWING A MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION. PL 106-390 REQUIRES MITIGATION COMPONENTS BE ADDED TO REPAIR PROJECTS TO REDUCE REPETITIVE DAMAGES.
PUBLIC INFORMATION	INFORMATION THAT IS DISSEMINATED TO THE PUBLIC VIA THE NEWS MEDIA BEFORE, DURING, AND/OR AFTER AN EMERGENCY OR DISASTER, SPECIFICALLY INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO PROTECT PERSONAL HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY OR HOW TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE.
PUBLIC INFORMATION SYSTEM	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION. A PUBLIC INFORMATION SYSTEM MAY INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JIS) AND/OR A JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC). THE OVERRIDING CONSIDERATION FOR EXPANDING THE EXISTING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE JURISDICTION TO A FORMAL JIS/JIC WOULD BE THE SIZE OF THE INCIDENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A MACS ORGANIZATION IN WHICH OTHER AGENCIES AND/OR THE STATE JOINS THE RESPONSE EFFORT. A PUBLIC INFORMATION SYSTEM SHOULD FACILITATE THE GATHERING, VERIFICATION, COORDINATION AND DISSEMINATION OF CRITICAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION, CRISIS INFORMATION, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, AND OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION.
REGULATED FACILITY	A PLANT SITE WHERE HANDLING/TRANSFER, PROCESSING, AND/OR STORAGE OF CHEMICALS IS PERFORMED. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ANNEX, REGULATED FACILITIES (1) PRODUCE, USE, OR STORE EHSS IN QUANTITIES WHICH EXCEED THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES OR (2) HOLD ONE OR MORE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS IN A QUANTITY GREATER

	<p>THAN 10,000 POUNDS AT ANY TIME. FACILITIES THAT MEET EITHER CRITERION MUST ANNUALLY REPORT THEIR INVENTORIES OF SUCH MATERIALS TO THE SERC, LOCAL LEPCS, AND THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH TCRAS.</p>
REPORTABLE QUANTITY	<p>THE MINIMUM QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASED, DISCHARGED, OR SPILLED THAT MUST BE REPORTED TO FEDERAL STATE AND/OR TRIBAL AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.</p>
RESPONSE	<p>THE EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE THE HAZARDS CREATED BY AN EMERGENCY BY PROTECTING THE PEOPLE, ENVIRONMENT, AND PROPERTY AND RETURNING THE SCENE TO NORMAL PRE-EMERGENCY CONDITIONS.</p>
RISK FACTORS	<p>A GROUP OF IDENTIFIABLE FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS CONCERNING THE IMPACT OF SPECIFIC OR ASSOCIATED HAZARDS. AN ANALYSIS OF INTERRELATED RISK FACTORS PROVIDES A MEANS TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE (MAGNITUDE) OF RISK PRODUCED BY A PARTICULAR HAZARD OR AN INCIDENT AND, CONSEQUENTLY, PROVIDES A MEANS TO DETERMINE THE PRIORITY OF MITIGATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES. A SAMPLE LISTING OF RISK FACTORS ARE AS FOLLOWS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NUMBER OF PREVIOUS EVENTS INVOLVING THIS HAZARD.</li> <li>2. PROBABILITY OF FUTURE EVENTS OCCURRING THAT INVOLVES THIS HAZARD.</li> <li>3. NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR INJURED DURING PREVIOUS EVENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE POTENTIALLY AT RISK FROM FUTURE EVENTS INVOLVING THIS HAZARD.</li> <li>4. DAMAGES TO HOMES, BUSINESSES, PUBLIC FACILITIES, SPECIAL-NEEDS FACILITIES, AND UNIQUE HISTORIC OR CULTURAL RESOURCES, CROPS, LIVESTOCK THAT HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY PREVIOUS EVENTS OR ARE POTENTIALLY AT RISK FROM FUTURE EVENTS INVOLVING THIS HAZARD.</li> <li>5. CAPABILITIES AND SHORTFALLS OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION TO EFFECTIVELY RESPOND TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS INVOLVING THIS HAZARD.</li> <li>6. RECOVERY ACTIVITIES NEEDED TO RETURN JURISDICTION TO PRE-EVENT STATUS. THE RECOVERY PROCESS INVOLVES NOT ONLY TIME REQUIREMENTS, BUT ALSO THE ASSOCIATED COSTS TO REPAIR DAMAGES, RESTORE SERVICES, AND RETURN ECONOMIC STABILITY AFTER OCCURRENCE OF THE EVENT.</li> </ol>
RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)	<p>PURSUANT TO SECTION 112R OF THE CAA, FACILITIES THAT PRODUCE, PROCESS, DISTRIBUTE OR STORE 140 TOXIC AND FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE A RMP THAT INCLUDES A HAZARD ASSESSMENT, ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM. A SUMMARY OF THE RMP MUST BE SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY TO THE EPA; IT CAN BE ACCESSED ELECTRONICALLY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE PUBLIC.</p>

SECONDARY HAZARD	A SITUATION THAT OCCURS AS A RESULT OF AN INITIAL HAZARD. FOR EXAMPLE, A CHEMICAL RELEASE FROM A TANK CAR INVOLVED IN A TRAIN DERAILMENT OR A GAS LEAK WITHIN A COLLAPSED BUILDING.
SECTORING	DIVIDING THE COMMUNITY INTO MANAGEABLE GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENTS FOR DEFINING SPECIFIC TYPES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING WHAT IS VULNERABLE AND AT RISK IN EACH SECTOR. SECTIONING FACILITATES MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING AS WELL AS RESPONSE, SEARCH AND RESCUE, AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS.
SHELTER	SHORT TERM LODGING FOR EVACUEES DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER AN EMERGENCY SITUATION. SHELTERS ARE GENERALLY LOCATED AWAY FROM KNOWN HAZARDS. MASS CARE OPERATIONS ARE TYPICALLY CONDUCTED IN SHELTERS.
SHELTER-IN-PLACE	SHELTER IN-PLACE IS THE ACTION OF SEEKING IMMEDIATE SHELTER INDOORS, FOLLOWING A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TO THE OUTSIDE AIR OR IN ANTICIPATION OF EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS, AND AWAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MAY BE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, BYPRODUCTS OF A FIRE (SMOKE, ASH, ETC.), OR OTHER HARMFUL CONTAMINANT. DURING EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES, SHELTERING IN PLACE COULD ALSO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, SUCH AS TURNING OFF FANS, AIR CONDITIONING, AND FORCED AIR HEATING SYSTEMS, TO REDUCE ANY POTENTIAL FOR AIR CONTAMINATION IN THE EVENT OF A CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL RELEASE.
SPECIAL FACILITIES	CERTAIN FACILITIES WHICH HOUSE OR SERVE POPULATIONS THAT CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES DURING EMERGENCIES AND/OR REQUIRE UNIQUE SUPPORT SERVICES. SUCH FACILITIES INCLUDE: SCHOOLS AND DAY CARE CENTERS, WHERE STUDENTS REQUIRE SUPERVISION TO ENSURE THEIR SAFETY.
SPECIAL NEEDS INDIVIDUALS/GROUPS	INCLUDES THE ELDERLY, MEDICALLY FRAGILE, MENTALLY AND/OR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED OR HANDICAPPED, INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS, AND THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DELAYED. THESE GROUPS MAY NEED TO HAVE SPECIALLY TRAINED HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO CARE FOR THEM, SPECIAL FACILITIES EQUIPPED TO MEET THEIR NEEDS, AND MAY REQUIRE SPECIALIZED VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR TRANSPORT. THIS POPULATION REQUIRES SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE IN MEETING DAILY NEEDS AND MAY NEED SPECIAL ASSISTANCE DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.
SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (SONS)	A SPILL OR DISCHARGE OIL OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AS DEFINED BY THE NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP) THAT OCCURS EITHER IN AN INLAND ZONE OR A COASTAL ZONE THAT REQUIRES A RESPONSE EFFORT SO COMPLEX THAT IT REQUIRES EXTRAORDINARY COORDINATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, TRIBAL, LOCAL, AND

	OTHER RESOURCES TO CONTAIN OR CLEAN UP. AUTHORITY TO DECLARE A SONS IN AN INLAND ZONE IS GRANTED TO THE EPA ADMINISTRATOR. FOR DISCHARGES IN A COASTAL ZONE THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD COMMANDANT MAY DECLARE A SONS. THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MAY CLASSIFY A SONS AS AN INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.
STAFFORD ACT	THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT AUTHORIZES FEDERAL AGENCIES TO UNDERTAKE SPECIAL MEASURES DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE EFFORTS OF STATES IN EXPEDITING THE RENDERING OF AID, ASSISTANCE, EMERGENCY SERVICES, AND RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF AREAS DEVASTATED BY DISASTER.
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)	APPROVED METHODS FOR ACCOMPLISHING A TASK OR SET OF TASKS. SOPS ARE TYPICALLY PREPARED AT THE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY LEVEL. SOP MAY ALSO BE REFERRED TO AS STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES (SOGS).
STATE WARNING POINT	ACTIONS TO IDENTIFY, ASSESS, DISMANTLE, TRANSFER, OR DISPOSE OF WMD OR DECONTAMINATE PERSONS AND PROPERTY EXPOSED TO THE EFFECTS OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD).
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	MANAGED COMMUNITY GROWTH THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING THE NEEDS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERS THE IMPACT OF HAZARDS ON THE COMMUNITY IN THE YEARS AHEAD.
TECHNICAL OPERATIONS	ACTIONS TO IDENTIFY, ASSESS, DISMANTLE, TRANSFER, OR DISPOSE OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) OR DECONTAMINATE PERSONS AND PROPERTY EXPOSED TO THE EFFECTS OF WMD.
TERRORIST INCIDENT	A VIOLENT ACT, OR AN ACT DANGEROUS TO HUMAN LIFE, IN VIOLATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF ANY STATE, TO INTIMIDATE OR COERCE A GOVERNMENT, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, OR ANY SEGMENT THEREOF, IN FURTHERANCE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVES.
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	SUBSTANCES BELIEVED TO PRODUCE LONG-TERM ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS. FACILITIES WHICH MANUFACTURE OR PROCESS MORE THAN 25,000 POUNDS OF ANY DESIGNATED TOXIC SUBSTANCE OR USE MORE THAN 10,000 POUNDS OF SUCH SUBSTANCE DURING A YEAR ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT AMOUNTS RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT ANNUALLY TO THE SERC AND THE EPA. THIS LIST OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES COVERED IS CONTAINED IN 40 CFR 372.
VISITOR POPULATION	INDIVIDUALS VISITING OR STAYING IN A PLACE OUTSIDE THEIR USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. VISITOR POPULATION INCLUDES BUSINESS AND LEISURE TRAVELERS PRESENT IN THE JURISDICTION, WHETHER FOR SINGLE DAY OR OVERNIGHT STAYS.
VOLUNTEERS AND SERVICES	1) INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ANY PARTICULAR VOLUNTEER GROUP (OFTEN REFERRED TO AS "SPONTANEOUS," "EMERGENT," OR "NON-AFFILIATED"

	<p>VOLUNTEERS).</p> <p>2) INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF RECOGNIZED DISASTER RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE FORMAL TRAINING BY THOSE ORGANIZATIONS (I.E., "AFFILIATED" VOLUNTEERS).</p> <p>3) PEOPLE WITH SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND EXPERTISE (E.G., DOCTORS, NURSES, MEDICS, SEARCH AND RESCUE, FIREFIGHTING, HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, ETC.) WHO MAY EITHER BE NON-AFFILIATED OR MEMBERS OF A DISASTER RELIEF ORGANIZATION.</p> <p>4) TEAMS THAT PROVIDE SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OR CAPABILITIES (E.G., SEARCH AND RESCUE, DOG TEAMS, SWIFT WATER RESCUE TEAMS, HOME REPAIR TEAMS, ETC.).</p>
VULNERABLE FACILITIES	<p>FACILITIES WHICH MAY BE OF PARTICULAR CONCERN DURING A HAZMAT INCIDENT BECAUSE THEY: A) A. ARE INSTITUTIONS WITH SPECIAL POPULATIONS THAT ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE OR COULD REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE DURING AN EVACUATION (SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, DAY CARE CENTERS, JAILS); B) B. FULFILL ESSENTIAL POPULATION SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (POWER PLANTS, WATER PLANTS, FIRE/POLICE/EMS DISPATCH CENTER), OR C) INCLUDE LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF PEOPLE (SHOPPING CENTERS, RECREATION CENTERS).</p>
WARM ZONE	<p>AN AREA OVER WHICH THE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATION OF A CHEMICAL INVOLVED IN AN INCIDENT COULD REACH A CONCENTRATION THAT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS HEALTH EFFECTS TO ANYONE EXPOSED TO THE SUBSTANCE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.</p>
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)	<p>WMD INCLUDE: 1) EXPLOSIVE, INCENDIARY, OR POISON GAS BOMBS, GRENADES, ROCKETS, OR MINES; 2) POISON GAS; 3) ANY WEAPON INVOLVING A DISEASE ORGANISM; OR 4) ANY WEAPON THAT IS DESIGNED TO RELEASE RADIATION OR RADIOACTIVITY AT A LEVEL DANGEROUS TO HUMAN LIFE.</p>
WELFARE INQUIRIES	<p>WELFARE INQUIRIES ARE REQUESTS FROM RELATIVES, FRIENDS, EMPLOYERS, OR OTHERS FOR INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF PERSONS IN AN AREA AFFECTED BY AN EMERGENCY SITUATION WHO CANNOT BE LOCATED BECAUSE THEY HAVE EVACUATED, BECOME SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES, OR CANNOT BE CONTACTED BY NORMAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS. REGISTRATION OF DISASTER VICTIMS AT SHELTERS PROVIDES SOME OF THE INFORMATION NEEDED TO ANSWER WELFARE INQUIRIES. FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS THAT EXTEND BEYOND SEVERAL DAYS, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAY ACTIVATE A WELFARE INQUIRY SYSTEM.</p>